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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 224.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

LAST CHECK TO THE GERMAN ADVANCE TOWARDS VILNA AND PETROGRAD RAILWAY HAS FALLEN BEFORE THE GIANT MORTARS

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Aug. 18 (Official)—General Sir John French reports that there have been no incidents of importance on the British line in Belgium and France since his last communication of the 16th inst., when the recaptured positions at Hooge had been consolidated. Since then our trenches in that neighbourhood have been subjected occasionally to artillery bombardment, but there has been no infantry fighting with the exception of two bombing attacks last night, which were easily repulsed. On the remainder of the front there has been intermittent artillery engagements of no importance.

London, Aug. 18.—Genl. Hamilton reports a heavy attack on the Australian and New Zealand corps repulsed on the night of the 14th. Five hundred yards were gained at Sulva on the 15th. Zeppelins raided the eastern counties last night; one is believed to have been hit. Some houses were damaged, 10 killed and 36 injured, all civilians.

The Russian government reports desperate fighting at Kovno, the Germans capturing one fort, and breaking in between others. Berlin reports to-night announce the fall of Kovno. Italians report success in the Tolmino zone, and 560 prisoners and four machine guns captured.

BONAR LAW.

Paris, August 18.—The French war office reports last night passed in relative quiet along the greater part of the front. There have been reported only artillery engagements in the section to the North of Arras and between the River Somme and River Oise, in the region of Roy and in the vicinity of Lassigny. There was fighting yesterday with bombs and hand grenades in the Argonne at Haute Chevauché; at Fontaine Aux Charnes, and in the forest of Cheppy. Our bombardment yesterday of German positions near the Linge destroyed two heavy batteries, and caused the explosion of several depots of ammunition. On the crest of the Sondernack two fresh and violent counter attacks, during the night, against the position taken by us yesterday, were completely repulsed and we took about 50 prisoners.

Czar Nicholas Gives Up Palace To Use of Wounded

Petrograd, Aug. 18.—The winter palace of Emperor Nicholas at Petrograd has been converted into a hospital for the wounded with one thousand beds. The row of gorgeous State Chambers facing the Neva River are being used for wards. Only the Emperor's personal quarters are undisturbed, being maintained for his accommodation when he is stopping temporarily at Petrograd. The beautiful Poppelian gardens are being utilized for baths. English and American hospitals have been requested to increase operations as far as possible. The hospital facilities of the city are overtaxed owing to the removal to this city of wounded men from Bialystok, Vilna, Kovno and Riga.

Munitions Workers National Strike Now Called Off

Washington, Aug. 19.—Agitation for a national strike at the munition plants as proposed by J. F. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, was repudiated here to-day by the Executive Board of the Association. The Board determined, however, to wage a vigorous general campaign for an eight hour day in all shops.

The fruit derived from labor is the sweetest of pleasures.—Vauvenargues.

German Intrigues In United States Come to Light

As a Result of the Publication Certain Correspondence

A SHAKING UP

Will be Administered to German Secret Service—Some Citizens Facing Prosecution

New York, Aug. 18.—The Herald, this morning gives prominence to a summary of German secret activities in this country as follows:—Germany has raised \$20,000,000 in this country since March, and has used the money in an attempt to involve the United States in the war. Germany's expenses in maintaining offices in America from which its anti-British propaganda is directed are estimated at about \$26,000 a week. A shake up in the German secret service in this country is expected as the result of the publication of correspondence of German agents and sympathizers.

The Providence Journal says that Germany, operating through Otto Kuhn Loeb and Company, fought to have the Ship Purchase Bill passed, hoping to compel purchase by the United States of German merchant vessels now in New York harbor. It has laid before Washington officials evidence that the German government tried through the Telfunken Company to obtain control of the Sayville Wireless station, and attempted to obtain the secret of the fire control system aboard American warships.

The New York World presents documents in evidence to prove that the German trade expert, while making frank appeals to Washington to open the way for German imports through the British blockade, secretly advised his government to discourage shipments. Washington officials declare that citizens will be prosecuted under the Federal statute for intriguing in favor of the German government.

Breaking Point Almost Reached

Rome, Aug. 18.—Relations between Italy and Turkey are becoming more strained. There are indications of a rupture approaching. Vigorous representations to the Turkish ambassador have been made concerning matters in dispute, particularly Turkey's detention of Italian subjects. It is understood that an appeal has been made to Washington, through the American Embassy to induce Turkey to carry out its promise to the United States through Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, that Italians would be permitted to depart from Turkey. In this connection great interest has been aroused by the report that Morgenthau has despatched American ships to Beirut, and Smyrna, to facilitate the departure of Italians. Instructions have been sent to the Italian ambassador at Constantinople to obtain immediate satisfaction.

Britain Permits Certain Shipments From Germany

London, Aug. 19.—At the request of A. G. Hays, Attorney for American consignees, Britain has issued permits for the shipment of some consignments of German goods which were ordered before March first last, but were not paid for. The consignments some of which already are at Rotterdam awaiting shipment, while others have not yet left Germany, are valued at several million marks.

KOVNO FORTRESS HAS SURRENDERED Russian Armies in Gravest Danger, Surrounded by Austro-Germans

Speedy Retirement is Only Safety—The French Report Some Gains in the Vosges and Hamilton Reports Successes By New Forces on Gallipoli—Balkan Situation Still Hangs Fire—Serbia Waits Action by Greece Before Replying to Entente Proposals Respecting Cedeing Territory to Bulgaria—Greece Likely to Remain Neutral.

London, Aug. 18.—Kovno was captured by the Germans last night, and the road to Vilna and the Moscow and Petrograd railway is now open to the German troops.

The capture of the fortress was another triumph for German 16-inch guns, which throughout the present war have brought against no fortifications that they were unable to subdue.

Besides opening the way to Vilna, from which everything that might be of use to the invaders has been removed, the fall of the fortress removed the last protection, with the exception of the Russian Field Army, of the main line of railway to the capital, and also places the Germans in a position to threaten the flanks of the Russian armies, retiring from the Brest-Litovsk line, and those operating in southern Courland.

Grand Duke Nicholas apparently expected the fall of Kovno, for his armies are hastening retirement from Poland eastward. They still hold their own from Kovno south to Ossowetz, but south of that they are being pressed from the north-east by Generals Von Scholtz and Von Gallowitz, and from the west by Archduke Leopold, who has crossed the Bug river and is approaching Brest-Litovsk and the Bialystok railway. It is the same south, while General Von Mackenzen has finally succeeded in driving the Muscovites into their outer positions at the fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

For the first time since he began his retirement from Western Galicia in May, Grand Duke Nicholas, in the opinions of military observers, finds

part of his army in serious danger of envelopment, and are curious as to how he will extricate it.

That the Russian commander continues an orderly retreat, is evidenced by the fact that outside of the guns taken with the fortress of Kovno, or captured in the forts of Novo Gorgievsk, two more of which have fallen the Germans make no claim to capture of artillery. It would appear also that few prisoners have been taken, which doubtless means that for a considerable part the Austro-Germans in their most recent advance have not met with serious fighting.

With Kovno in German hands and another German army across the Bug; south of Brest-Litovsk, a speedy exit, according to military observers, is the only safe one for the Russians if they are to escape before the second set of pincers prepared for them are closed.

While fighting to crush the Russian army the Germans are also finding time for minor activities in other fields. Last night they carried out their seventeenth air raid on England, visiting the eastern counties, where they dropped bombs, which, according to an official communication, killed ten and injured thirty-six civilians. As in the last raid, the Admiralty reports it believes that one of the Zeppelins, which there are supposed to have been four, was damaged.

A despatch from Holland to-day reported that another quartette of dirigibles was on the way over to England, but nothing has been heard of them as yet. To-night is clear, and probably the airship commanders believing it likely that their craft would

be discovered by the British air patrol turned back. Last night was dark and misty, and an ideal night for the air raiders.

German submarines also have been busy during the day, the sinking of three British and three neutral steamers and trawlers being reported. As an offset to the German successes in the East, a French official communication reports further gains for the French troops in the Vosges, while General Hamilton, commander of the Allied forces in Gallipoli Peninsula announces an advance by a new force of Allied troops which landed at Sulva Bay, and a repulse of a Turkish attack against the right flank of the Australians. The Turks on the other hand, say all British attacks were repulsed. Any progress made by the British in Sulva Bay, would, according to military experts, be important, as it would threaten the Turks who are facing the Australians down the coast, and like other operations against Turkey, have an influence on the Balkan States which seemingly are about to decide which set of belligerents they will join.

Serbia probably will make a reply this week to the suggestion of the Entente ministers that she cede Macedonia to Bulgaria. Opinion is divided in Serbia as to what the reply should be, but it is expected it will be favorable. Serbia, it is asserted, would like to await the outcome of the Greek crisis before giving her decision. This, however, is likely to continue for some days, and is expected to end in an agreement between King Constantine and the new Premier Venizelos, which will guarantee the continued neutrality of Greece.

George C. Moore Detroit Capitalist Sounds Warning

German Menace to United States at Present Time

INVISIBLE ARMY

Five Hundred Thousand Ready to Make Trouble Should Uncle Sam be Embroiled in European War

Detroit, Aug. 18.—George Gordon Moore, a Detroit capitalist, an international figure in the European war, through his friendship for Sir John French, and the only American who has been a favoured guest "some-where in France," sounded a remarkable note of warning last night against what he called "the German menace," in an address before the annual convention of veterans of foreign wars.

His address, which was punctuated by hitherto unpublished charges regarding German-American activities in the United States, was received with vociferous applause. An invisible army of German Reservists 500,000 strong, sworn to be loyal to the Kaiser was conjured up by Mr. Moore as a prime factor in his self-styled menace. Germany, to-day is having manufactured for her in the United States more war munitions than is the United States herself, he told the veterans. He added that German knowledge of technical achievements, cunning and diplomacy had so enriched American contemporary life that it was difficult to estimate just how far unprepared the United States is for war at the present time. Mr. Moore drew an alarming picture of conditions in the United States, should this country be involved in strained relations with any foreign power. He mentioned Germany as the most likely opponent of this country in that event.

Zeppelins Raid London Tower

London, Aug. 18.—The outskirts of London were raided last night by zeppelins. Several persons were killed but damage to property is not important.

Russians Prepare For Evacuation of Town of Vilna

Everything Useful to Invading Army Ordered Removed

RUSSIAN PRISONERS

Taken at Warsaw Have Been Removed to Interior of Germany

Petrograd, Aug. 18.—German aeroplanes are persistently bombarding the city of Vilna, about fifty miles east of Kovno. The possibility of the capture of Vilna by the Germans is foreseen at Petrograd, and operations preliminary to its evacuation are in progress. The Governor General of Vilna has ordered the removal of the equipments, factories, and banks, together with supplies of metals, including church bells, leather, and everything else which might be useful to the invaders. Horses and livestock are being taken away. Preparations for the evacuation of Bialystok continue. The town is in darkness at night on account of attacks by German aircrafts. Reports reaching here from Poland, are that the Russians who remained at Warsaw after its capture have been removed to the interior of Germany.

Genl. Hamilton Reports Advances On Gallipoli

London, Aug. 18.—Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the Southern zone the situation was unchanged. During the 14th and 15th the Turks kept up the usual artillery fire without much effect. In the northern zone the right flank of the Australian and New Zealand army corps position was heavily attacked during the night of the 14th and 15th, but all attacks were repulsed. At Sulva troops on the left flank made a short advance on the afternoon of the 15th, with a view to straightening out the line. They moved forward under considerable gun and rifle fire and gained about 500 yards, capturing a Turkish trench, and taking two officers and 20 prisoners.

Italians Advance In Alpine Passes

Rome, Aug. 18.—Further Italian advances through the passes of Alps and a brilliant bayonet charge which captured a strong line of Austrian entrenchments in the Tolmino region, and described in an official report just issued.

Austrian Fleet Bombard Pelagos

Rome, Aug. 18.—An Austrian fleet of 21 vessels, aided by an aeroplane, bombarded the Island of Pelagos in the Adriatic. The enemy were forced to retreat after killing one Italian officer, three men and wounding three others.

Fourteen Lives Lost and Property Damage to the Value OF FIFTEEN MILLIONS

Is the Result of the Greatest Storm on Gulf of Mexico in Many Years

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 19.—Cheering news was brought to this city to-night. A message was flashed to thousands of anxious persons who had friends and relatives in the storm-stricken city of Galveston that only fourteen are dead in that city.

Galveston has undergone one of the severest storms in the annals of the Gulf of Mexico. A thousand feet of her sea wall which skirts the southern side of the city has been

Blindly Fatalistic Turkey Invites Italian Vengeance

Rome, Aug. 18.—Turkey, according to a Bucharest despatch has recalled permission for the departure of Italians, a large number of whom, including 700 reservists, are waiting to sail at Jaffa, Beirut, Messina, Alexandretta and Smyrna. The Giornale says the news is confirmed in authoritative circles. It further learns from a reliable source that Turkey is continuing to send arms, money and proclamations to Libya with the object of providing a native rebellion against Italy. The paper concludes "The cup is full. We have serious reasons to believe that the Government will take energetic action toward the Porte to end these violent proceedings, which Italy cannot tolerate."

"Dacia" Sails Under New Name French Register

Paris, Aug. 18.—The former American steamship Dacia, condemned by a French Prize Court owing to its transfer from German to American registry after the outbreak of the war has been sold. Her new French owner has re-named her the Yser. She sailed to-day under the tri-color of Cherbourg for Cardiff to take on a cargo of coal for Brest.

Terrific Explosion Wrecks a Factory At St. Casimir

Quebec, Aug. 18.—Three men are dead, and a match factory in St. Casimir, a town on the Canadian Northern Railway, some fifty miles above Quebec is in ruins to-day, as the result of terrific explosion which wrecked the building. The explosion occurred while testing chemicals. The entire plant caught fire and was totally destroyed.

Germans Capture Kovno Fortress

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The following announcement was made here officially to-day:—The fortress of Kovno, together with all forts and an amount of war material, which has not been determined, has been in German hands since last night. More than 400 cannon were taken. The fortress was captured by storm in spite of a most tenacious resistance by the Russians.

Do not think too much of your achievements. Remember that overconfidence in oneself is generally a sign that one is deteriorating.

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We have a full assortment of New Music just opened at prices from 2c. to 60c. per sheet. Come soon and get your choice.

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Come Along, Can't You Hear, 3c
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Sees United States On Brink of War

LORD ROOSEBERT, in an impressive speech in Bath, England, said: "A black cloud is overhanging all the world. Think what a vast, ghastly whirlpool this war is. Beginning with five of the greatest nations of Europe, it is gradually

sucking in all those who would willingly remain outside. It is impossible that the remaining Balkan States will long be able to refrain from active participation in the struggle. "The United States seems hovering on the brink, although that country is so remote that it may well be spared the agony of these dark days."

Importance of Coal in War
Teuton Controls Rich Fields in Belgium and Northern France.

London, July 22.—The situation as regards coal, which, with iron, forms one of England's chief sources of power, has suddenly taken on a sinister aspect, as England begins to realize that the dominance in this basic element which creates the sea power of British naval industries of Lancashire, Yorkshire and the country at large, has passed by the fortunes of war from the Anglo-French allies and rests to-day under Austro-German control.

This is one of the facts, not openly revealed, which has filtered to the surface during the recent strike in the Welsh coal fields. While continuance of the strike itself has been averted, yet the menace of the coal situation in its broader aspects has been made apparent for the first time. This situation, broadly stated, stands thus:

Before the war, the Anglo-French allies dominated the coal resources and power of England, France, Belgium and Russian Poland, aggregating an output of 300 million tons annually, or about 65 per cent of the coal power of Europe, while the Austro-German allies controlled the German, Austrian and Hungarian fields aggregating an output of 117 million tons, or about 35 per cent of Europe's coal product.

The Belgian Coal Fields
To-day, however, the German occupation of Belgium has given them the great Belgian coal fields of Hainaut, Antwerp and Liège—fourth largest in Europe—their advance in Flanders has given them the rich coal fields of the Pas de Calais district, and, as Mr. Lloyd George states, "The French coal fields are now held by the enemy"; while the Austro-German sweep in Russian Poland has enveloped the chief coal fields of Russia, located in Poland, those of the caucasus being minor in comparison.

This change in the control of the coal fields, since the war began, has exactly reversed the position of the two parties to the conflict, so that the former Anglo-French dominance of 65 per cent against Austro-German 35 per cent—an Austro-German dominance of 65 per cent—a complete changing about in the control of this elemental agency of power.

As indicating how this change has come about, the following shows the normal output of each side before the war:

	Million tons.
United Kingdom	236
France	35
Belgium	22
Russian Poland	15
Total	308
Germany	175
Austria	36
Hungary	6
Total	217

Before The War
Compared with this condition of the coal fields before the war, the following shows the coal condition since Germany's inroads on the coal fields of Belgium, Flanders and Poland:

	Million tons.
United Kingdom total	236
Germany	175
Austria	36
Hungary	6
France	35
Belgium	22
Poland	15

Austro-German control 239
That is, the Austro-German coal resources in the fields dominated by them is now about three to two of the Anglo-French resources, which are restricted principally to the United Kingdom. This was so apparent that M. Lloyd George warned the Welsh miners that France was now looking to England for her coal, and five French transports were waiting at Cardiff to take on coal for France when the strike was called.

Importance To Fleets
In view of the importance of coal in supplying the allied fleets with their motive power, a power quite as essential to the ships as their shooting power, a parliamentary commission has recently made a thorough inquiry into conditions in the British coal fields. This has brought out some interesting facts, showing that out of 999,000 coal miners at work before the war, 184,000 have answered the call to enlist, or over 18 per cent of the coal miners, now in the trenches at the Dardanelles.

For example, in the one country of Wales, Glamorgan, the heart of the coal industry, there are upwards of 30,000 miners enlisted, or over 19 per cent of the mining force. The enlistments, too, are the pick of the miners, between the ages of 19 and

35. Since the parliamentary commission made their inquiry, the number of miner enlistments has risen to 250,000. Singularly, refugee Belgian miners have helped fill the ranks in Wales. But this has been far from sufficient, and the output of the Welsh mines has fallen off 35 million tons since the war began. This has led to proposals to stop enlistments from coal miners; to permit woman labor, in some of the lighter surface operations, and to temporarily take off the restrictions on boy labor under 14 years. But while the parliamentary commission suggested these remedies, it does not recommend them. Its chief recommendation is to stop "absenteeism"—a practice of the miners of taking a week or more off at Easter time, August bank holiday, and other holiday seasons. But this would have to be voluntary with the miners. And if it brought the British output up to normal again, the fact would still remain that this is practically the one source of coal power remaining to the Entente Allies. There are of course distant coal resources of the allies in India, Japan, Canada and Australia, with difficulties of transportation not making them practical, but in Europe the shift of war has brought the great coal-producing fields largely under Austro-German control.

they discriminate against Jews, not giving them a fair share of the emergency food supplies from the committee warehouses, and limiting the distributions to the afternoons. The reply states that the committee keeps the warehouses open from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. daily, and makes distributions without any distinction of nationality or religion. The only restriction is against applicants who seek to get supplies for the purposes of speculation, and the reply says there are unfortunately many Jews in this class. The warehouses, it is explained, are meant only to meet the daily needs of the poorer classes. As evidence of their impartiality it is cited that from May 31 to June 4, out of a total of 97,877 people thus assisted, 36,860 were Christians and 31,017, or 31 per cent, were Jews. The reply maintains this is a sufficient answer to charges of discrimination against the Jews. Also it is pointed out that the Jews have a number of their own relief organizations.

A report is given of an address at Cracow by Dr. Lydowsky on the destruction of many art treasures and historic monuments during the campaign in West Galicia. Many of the fine old paintings in the churches of that locality, as well as the churches themselves and the richly carved altars have disappeared before the passing armies.

Desolation On North Baltic
Warsaw Papers Tell of Distress Wrought by the Enemy.

London, August 9 (correspondence).—The desolation along the northern Baltic from Memmel to Libau and as far north as the Gulf of Riga, overrun by the German forces from the land side and bombarded by the German fleet from the sea side, are vividly described in Warsaw papers received here. They state that a trip from Memmel to Libau shows the terrible distress left in the wake of the advancing army. Entire villages of several hundred houses, like Kunigiski, are totally burned, having suffered most from the fire of the ships. One of the most noted seashore resorts, Pologna, was bombarded and 60 of its principle summer villas destroyed. The palaces of Count Felix Tyszkiewicz, where family has intermarried in America, escaped from destruction, but the chapel of the palace was partly destroyed. The hotels and casino and most of the villas stretching along the sea front were burned, and portions of the hotel remaining were later used as barracks for Gen. Von Buelow's cavalry forces. Many were killed, including a number of children, during the occupation of Pologna.

Bread Supply of Baltic.
At Libau a monopoly of the bread supply was established under German military direction, all flour being taken by them except two kilos allowed to each inhabitant. Among the many arrested were two orthodox Russian pastors who were accused of praying to be saved from the invaders, but were released, on the plea that their prayers were against invaders of all nationalities. The fortifications of Libau, particularly on the sea front, were strengthened by large forces of men. The visit to Libau of Prince Henry, brother of the Kaiser, for a conference with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, was the occasion of much ceremony, and prolonged discussion between the prince and the commander of the military forces in the north, presumably on the campaign which soon after developed northward to Riga and then in a great circle southward around Warsaw.

Outside of Libau the surrounding country is devastated and abandoned. This is especially true of the districts of Kalvaria and Marjampier, the grain fields, usually richly productive, being unown and in places blackened from fires. The districts of Suwalki and Kovno have similarly suffered. Many incidents are given of bandit who have made their appearance in the country districts owing to the distress and complete prostration of the civil organization, and commit widespread depredations.

On Discrimination.
The Warsaw Kourier prints a statement from Petrograd giving official reply to attacks on the Central Committee of Warsaw charging that

Money Gets The Masterpiece
Fight thou with shafts of silver, and o'ercome,
When no force else can get the masterdome.

—Herrick (1590-1674).

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—Herrick (1590-1674).

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ASQUITH REFUTES TWO CALUMNIES

Text of Important and Interesting Speech on Moving Recess For Parliament

Mr. Asquith, in moving in the British House of Commons on July 28, that

On Thursday, Mr. Speaker, as soon as he has reported the royal assent to the bills which have been agreed on by both Houses, do adjourn the House without question put until Tuesday, September 14.

said that during rather more than nine months the House has had fifteen weeks in all of what he supposed he must call vacation. He thought that since the commencement of the session last November there had been a very substantial legislative output. In the first place, he said, we have passed the War Loan Bill, a measure absolutely without precedent in the history of this or any other country, and, as is well known, the passing of that bill into an Act of Parliament has aroused a most gratifying response among all classes of the people of this country, and has done perhaps as much as anything to convince the world, and in particular our own Allies, that so far as we in this country are concerned we are determined to devote the whole of our resources to the successful prosecution of the war. (Cheers.)

Peers and Pensions Bill

They had also passed the Munitions Act, the National Registration Bill and a very large number of extremely useful, though less ambitious, emergency bills. As for the Naval and Military Pensions Bill, the fruit of probably the most representative and authoritative committee which the House had ever had, he regretted that it could not for the moment be added to those which would receive the royal assent. It went to another place and it would not be seemly to pass criticism on what took place in a sphere to which they were strangers, and of which they knew nothing except by common report. (Laughter.) If the bill had been read a second time amendments might have been made in committee which would have been received by the House of Commons in a sympathetic and respectful spirit.

Notwithstanding the postponement of the final enactment of the bill, which he trusted would take place by consent at no distant date, the status quo in regard to pensions and separation allowances continued, and on the whole he could not bring himself to think that serious injury would result from the delay of a few weeks.

So far as the Government were concerned, they had for the moment no further legislation to propose to the House. There would be large and difficult questions connected with taxation, in respect of which the Government would feel it their duty after due deliberation to make proposals, and they would be more satisfactory if they were able to take more time for their consideration. In these circumstances it would seem to follow that the House might suspend its activities for a few weeks.

Tribute to the Press

I agree, he said, that the House has other functions besides that of legislation. (Hear, hear.) We have in this country two recognized—I might, perhaps, say accredited—organs of criticism of the executive of the day. One is the press—a very delicate topic.

(Laughter.) In regard to the press, I will, for the moment, at any rate, content myself by saying this: that I think since the outbreak of the war under peculiarly trying conditions, under the supervision of the novel and unfamiliar restraints of Censorship, the press of the United Kingdom, with one or two melancholy and notorious exceptions—(loud and prolonged cheering)—has discharged its duty with a patriotism, self-strain and public spirit, and in a manner worthy of the best traditions of that great institution. (Cheers.)

The press we have always with us. (Laughter.) The other organ of criticism to which I refer, as an old Parliamentarian—now I am sorry to say one of the oldest in this House—attach more importance, and for which I feel greater deference and respect, is the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) It would be not only impertinent but self-complacent for one who holds, as I have for many years past, the position of leader of the House, to enlarge upon the admirable and patriotic manner in which the House has always discharged, and I am sure will continue to discharge that most necessary duty. (Some laughter.) I don't know why that observation should excite any hilarity in any quarter of the House. I thought I was enunciating a platitude.

Mr. McVeagh: With melancholy and notorious exceptions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith: I am going to make no exception. (Hear, hear.) But when the House is sitting from legislative point of view "in vacuo," as would be the case if we prolonged our sittings under the conditions I have just described, the function of criticism, most necessary and most useful, could only be discharged by the familiar process of interrogation and answer.

Sir A. Markham: Not answer.

The Plague of Questions

Mr. Asquith, proceeding, pointed out that since the commencement of the session 1,532 questions had been addressed to the Under Secretary for War, and 468 to himself personally. These had been replied to orally. His right hon. friend had given 249 written answers, and he had given 51. He was so hardened that he did not mind whether the questions numbered 400 or 4,000. (Laughter.)

What did matter was the strain upon the departments, especially on the War Office and Admiralty, involved in dealing with those questions. It was absolutely essential in the public interest that the officials should have some respite. It was not a question of holiday-making. (Cheers.) These men had no holiday since the beginning of the war, and they were no, likely to have any. The House ought to have some regard for them, and not continue to put an intolerable burden on them.

M.P.'s National Services

What about the House of Commons itself?

Sir A. Markham: It is moribund.

Mr. Asquith—I had a question addressed to me the other day on the subject of the payment of members, and I am not sure it was not by the hon. member who has just described us as moribund. In the course of

AT THE NICKEL

that question he suggested that there were not more than a hundred and fifty members in regular attendance at the House. What does that mean? Does that mean that the remainder are holiday-making, that they are indifferent to the discharge of their duty? A large number of them are at the front actually fighting. (Cheers.)—I suppose, even a larger number are here in various ranks and classes in the fighting services which are preparing soldiers and sailors to go to the front. A number more are engaged in the not less important duty of organizing in their various localities the different services—Industrial, philanthropic, healing—which are equally necessary if we are to do our duty to our soldiers and sailors and those who are fighting for us. (Cheers.)

Of the one hundred and fifty who remain, it is to be suggested that it is this motion is carried and we adjourn for six or seven weeks, they are all going holiday-making? Nothing of the kind. (Cheers.) On the contrary, many of them are going to do duties more important, more urgent, and more needed in the interests of the country than sitting on these benches, walking about the corridors, or listening to or making speeches. I repudiate altogether as a calumny on the House of Commons the suggestion that because we are not sitting here after our legislative tasks have concluded we are not serving our country just as well or even better.

Russia's Great Example World

It has been suggested that I ought to take advantage of this opportunity to make something in the nature of a general statement before we adjourn as to the present position and the future conduct of the war. I doubt very much—am I, and all my colleagues are, to give every kind of information at our disposal that is consistent with the public service to the House—whether it would be expedient for me to respond, certainly at any length or in any detail, to that demand.

I said on the last occasion when I had the privilege of addressing the House on the general situation that in my opinion this war had become, and was likely to continue for some time to come, a contest of endurance. We should be ungrateful and indeed, insensitive if we did not recognize, at this moment in particular, the gallant, the indescribably gallant, efforts which are being made by our Russian Allies—(loud and prolonged cheers)—to stem the tide of invasion and to maintain the inviolable integrity of their position. I do not think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example afforded of discipline, patient endurance, and of both individual and collective initiative than by the Russian army during the last eleven months. (Cheers.)

In regard to our new ally, Italy—(cheers)—we recognize that they are steadily gaining ground and making their way towards an objective which we believe will within a very short army during the last eleven months. (Hear.)

Our French Comrades

We ourselves are fighting side by side in France with our French comrades for such they have been now for the best part of a year—(cheers)—and I do not believe that from the beginning of the war up to the present there has ever been a time when the two armies were inspired with a fraternity and comradeship, or when they were more confident that victory—I will not predict times or seasons, I should be foolish if I did—must ultimately be theirs. (Cheers.)

In regard to operations which, in conjunction with them, we are undertaking further east in the Gallipoli Peninsula, I will only repeat what I said to the House when I addressed them last on the subject—namely, that our confidence is undiminished in the result at which we are aiming. (Cheers.)

It is just a year next week since the declaration of war. Has anyone in the history of the world ever seen a more complete and, might I not almost say, a more miraculous transformation in the country—not in its spirit, not in its soul and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life, than has taken place here during these twelve months? (Cheers.)

The Silent Fleet

I need say nothing about our fleet—Great Britain has always been the greatest of naval powers—except that,

strong as it was at the beginning of the war, it is far stronger now. (Cheers.) To its quiet, unobserved, but ubiquitous and all-powerful activity it is due that the seas are clear, or substantially clear, and that this submarine menace, serious as it appeared to at the moment, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. (Loud cheers.)

The seas are clear, we have our supplies of food and raw materials, upon which we as a country depend, flowing in upon us in the same abundance and with the same freedom, and I might without much exaggeration say, judging by rates of insurance or by any other test, with the same immunity from serious hazard and risk as ever in time of peace. (Loud cheers.)

The navy so far have been denied the grim and glorious delights of pitched battle, but they have the consciousness—and we ought to let them know that we recognize the debt of gratitude we owe to them—(loud cheers)—that it is through their unremitting vigilance, through the supreme skill with which they have been handled that this country to-day can laugh at the scare of invasion and that we are to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent powers immune from the actual ravages and dangers of war. (Cheers.)

Army Recruiting Good

We have always been a great naval Power, but look at the position of the Army! Here we are. Even in this House I see hon. friends—a sight unknown, I suppose, for a hundred years—clad in military garb but there is not a family represented here in this House—and in that respect the House is typical of the whole country—which has not given its hostages in the shape of sons or brothers—(loud cheers)—to the Army, and I am glad to be able to say that the process of recruiting the Army from the ranks of the people, which has now gone on for twelve months with undiminished activity—(cheers)—is in a highly satisfactory condition—(cheers)—and the latest returns are among the best we have had for a long time past. (Loud cheers.)

What of our industries? My right hon. friend the Minister for Munitions with the aid of his skilled advisers, has already organized the production of all those things which are necessary for the active conduct of the war, or at least has arranged for its organization upon a basis never dreamt of in our history, and which I am satisfied will prove thoroughly adequate to our requirements.

War Finance

In this war the duty has been cast upon us, not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas, not only of supplying large contingents of well-equipped men for the battlefield and the trenches, but we have also the duty of financing—a not less important duty—(hear, hear)—to a large extent the whole conduct of the war. We cannot do that unless we organize all our industry. (Hear, hear.) We cannot do that if we continue to import, and so to increase our indebtedness to other countries, to import from abroad things that in normal conditions might be regarded as among the natural comforts or even simpler luxuries of life. We cannot do that unless we maintain in our great manufacturing industries the men who will keep up and, indeed, increase the supply of those goods which we alone in the world produce, and which we produce better than other people, and by which we have in the long run to pay for the things we import. (Hear, hear.)

There was one point, he continued not sufficiently borne in mind, namely, that it was all important for us to keep up and to increase our reserve of gold. He would urge upon householders and employers and everyone that one of the best services they could render to the country was to see that all their money—the smaller change of our social and industrial life—was paid not in gold, but in notes. In that way the country would be able to accumulate such a large reserve of gold as would enable them to face without doubt or hesitation whatever drafts might be made on it.

Spirit Entering Second Year

Upon a review of the position to-day said the Premier in conclusion, as compared with our position of exactly a year ago, can there be a greater calmness on our own people, both here and overseas, than to say that they have not risen to the height of a great

occasion. (Cheers.) I said, Can there be a greater still, and that is to suggest—it is a calumny, this one, not on ourselves, but on our gallant Allies, one and all—to suggest that they do not realize and appreciate to the full the contribution which we are making to the ultimate triumph of our common cause. (Cheers.)

It is in that spirit, I believe, that the House and the country at large are entering upon the second year of the war. Do not let us give any encouragement to the faint-hearted—if such there be—and still less to the backbiters—(cheers)—who do what they can—I make no inquiry as to their motives or intentions—who do what they can to dishearten our Allies, and to encourage our enemies. Let us, here in this House and in the country at large, in the same spirit of unity and of determination which for twelve months has inspired our combined efforts, persist and persevere to the inevitable triumphant issue. (Cheers.)

Von Buelow on Strategy Of Yesterday and Today

Budapest, July 20—A Budapest news paper publishes an interview with General von Buelow, obtained at the front, in which the general discusses the difference between the present German campaign in Russia and that of Napoleon in 1812.

"It has been remarked," said the general "that the present strategy of the Russians is the same as that which proved effective against Napoleon. Such strategy was effective then, but not now, when means of communication have been so much improved. The bread which our soldiers eat to-day in Windau was baked in Breslau yesterday."

Old Days Nonsensical
"In times when a railway is being built a mile behind the advancing forces, when thousands of motor lorries are close behind us, when asphalt roads grow, as it were, out of the earth, no such strategy is effective. We drink German mineral water and eat fresh meat direct from Berlin and can build a road, if necessary, fifty miles long in two days. It is therefore nonsense to speak of the days and strategy of Napoleon."

LOCAL ITEMS

While playing football at the Wesley picnic yesterday, Gordon Hynes of Z. Cox's grocery, fell and gave his ankle a bad sprain. He had to be driven home for attention.

The S.S. Ada arrived here this morning from Talbot, Wales, after a run of 12 days for orders. She will go to Bonavista Bay to load pit props for Wales.

The S.S. Durango, Capt. Rendell, arrived here at 1 a.m. to-day from Halifax. The ship has been off this coast since Tuesday evening in a dense fog and that day experienced, as we did here, a heavy thunder storm. She brought 400 tons cargo, but no passengers and sails to-morrow morning for Liverpool with 1000 tons cargo, fish, oil &c.

The "Stephano" in Port

The S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, arrived in port to-day at 10.30 a.m. The ship which brought a full cargo left New York Saturday morning last, reached Halifax at noon Monday and left again at 5.30 p.m. Tuesday she had splendid weather down except for some fog this morning at Cape Race, and brought 147 passengers, all told, including 80 round trippers. On arrival the ship swung at anchor in the stream so that the authorities could supervise the passengers.

Prominent American Comes Here

Mr. Flagler, a prominent citizen of the United States, and especially of the State of Florida, arrived here by the Stephano to-day. He, and his connections own large hotels all through the state and built the railroad through the Florida Keys. They are also interested in other Corporations and Mr. Flagler will spend some time here, and will go country on a fishing excursion.

A Great Big Holiday Programme!

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

Episode 13. THE SECRET AGENT FROM RUSSIA.

Patriotic Baritone Solo, "HAIL KING GEORGE," Forbes Law Duguid,

"THE MENACING PAST"

A strong melo-drama.

"THE NEWS PICTORIAL"

Interesting events.

"OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS"

A Keystone comedy.

NOTE—The first performance will commence at 7 p.m. sharp Wednesday evening.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

THE AUSTRALIAN MERRY MAKERS

IN GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Great Roaring Sketch, "A TIP ON THE CUP"

Written for the Russels, by G. M. Cohen.

Hear Jack Russell "I'm on my way to Dublin Bay." A real Irish Song and the finest singer ever heard here. Also pathetic character song, entitled "The Tramps."

AND GOOD PICTURES

NOTE—The Royal Punch and Judy show for the Children's Matinee Saturday. They will be seen in a new act, also Don the Wonderful Dog.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"HIS DOMINANT PASSION"

A Vitagraph Drama with William Humphrey and Leah Baird.

"THE GIRL AT HIS SIDE"

A Society Drama produced by the Selig Company.

"THE SLAVERY OF FOXICUS"

A Kalem Farce Comedy with Ruth Roland.

"BEYOND YOUTH'S PARADISE"

A story adapted from the Munsey Magazines.

"SOPHIE PULLS A BIG ONE"

A Western Drama by the Essanay Company.

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

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,
WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

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Few of us eat enough of the "Staff of Life."
Make your Bread from
PURITY FLOUR
More Bread and Better Bread



Large Stocks Always on Hand
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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate
Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 19, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Cave Men

WITH all the resources of the country at their disposal, and a free hand to work out a saving policy for the country, and with that country in a sound and prosperous condition, it is shameful to contemplate the ruin to which the Morris Government has reduced poor Terra Nova.

The Morris Party began its existence under very favorable outside conditions, but the conditions within were most pernicious. Outside themselves they had a country whose finances were sound and whose credit was good, and they also had the good will of the people. Inside they had dishonesty and greed supported by the greatest factor in destructive administration—lack of ability, but dressed by a dynamic force that lent itself to such strenuous effort and desire to achieve something that amounted to a something akin to insanity.

There is nothing that occurs to our mind to picture the state of affairs more forcibly than the old illustration of the "bull in the china shop." But the bull had no purpose that could be rightly regarded as a fixed policy, he had no settled purpose other than to get out of the unfamiliar situation and the wreckage he caused was merely incidental to his frantic efforts to regain more congenial surroundings.

Morris's policy though just as destructive was the very opposite to that which possessed Taurus his desire was to remain in the country's china shop, and to so adjust the display as best to set off himself as centre of the whole landscape. By monkeying with old order of things he essayed to make himself the sun and centre of a new system, but his clumsy efforts had the effect of reducing things to chaos, as completely as did the bull, in his efforts to escape.

Perhaps a more apt illustration of the Morris Party's ineptitude and unfitness for office may be found in the idea of a huge primitive cave man, with his bulging muscles and undeveloped intelligence, the antithesis of the swelling brawn.

The big animal scarcely distinguishable from the brute would be great at uprooting trees, hurling stones or wielding a club. He could without doubt be depended upon to make a big noise and commotion in his native forest haunts but he could not make a telescope or calculate the vernal equinox, he could not even make an axe or saw. He could not plan

a hut for himself, but hide himself like the wild beasts he preyed upon, in dark recesses of the rocks. He would be as much frightened in a china shop as the bull, and could be depended upon to make as sane an adjustment of the bric-a-brac as Sir Edward has made of the country's affairs.

There has been too much brawn, too much of an insane desire to achieve something, and too little intelligent direction on the part of the Morris Government. There has been too much of the club swinging, tree uprooting and stone hurling policy of the cave man style and too little of intellectual endeavour on the part of the present administration. "It is excellent to have a giant's strength" but it is better by far not to use it as a giant (or cave man) but as an intellectual being to direct our efforts sanely.

If the Morris Party had had the brains and honesty commensurate to their feverish activity this country would have seen a great and astounding advancement along the highway of prosperity. But when activity is ill directed as it has been in the case of the Morris Cave Men, nothing but disaster must be expected.

Cost of the War

THE first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,500,000,000 in direct expenditures for military purposes. Experts agree fairly well on these figures. The Berlin Vorwaerts finds the total \$16,676,130,000; the French economist, Edmond Thery, \$17,400,000,000, and the statistician, William Michaels of Berlin, \$15,240,000,000.

This is the expense of putting about 9,000,000 men into the field for the central powers and about 13,000,000 for the allies.

It does not include, however, the far greater amount lost thru the destruction of towns and villages, the ravaging of the countryside, the wrecking of bridges and railroads and the wholesale sinking of ships, and the economic loss thru the diminution in productive industry, the killing of the strongest men in the community and the creation of a class of cripples and madmen.

The war is now costing about \$45,000,000 a day, \$2,000,000 an hour and \$30,000 a minute. The cost is mounting steadily.

Some "Slackers" In High Places

WE are engaged in a life and death struggle for the maintenance of the British Empire against an unscrupulous foe, who has been piling up armaments for years to conquer us. Therefore I hold that, except for the country's vital advantage, this is no time to rumble or to criticize. But I do think there ought to be drastic urging out of the "has-beens" and the "never-wases" from all departments of the national defenses.

In Austria, in Germany, and in Russia the Ministers of War have been cashiered for insufficiency. Dozens of German generals were crapped last September. Millerand, in France, says that in the one of the interior he "has restored 138 general officers to civil life," and Joffre the Silent has mercilessly turned down even his oldest friends when they have failed.

Deficiencies which are pardonable errors in times of peace become crimes in the rough stern of war. This is no time for ice courtesies to well-meaning stupidity. Someone has blundered most damnably, and the blood of thousands of bonny brave lads, the tears of thousands of stricken women, have paid for the blunder.

I don't care whether the man or woman responsible be Liberal or Tory, partial or civilian, Romanist or Jew. I only know that we cannot afford to leave the power of fur-

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Interesting and Useful to The Toilers of the Sea.

FOOD FISHES

THERE is no maritime country in the world which has a shorter list of fish diet, or a more restricted fish consumption than has Newfoundland; and we regret to say, too, that we Newfoundlanders know little about cooking fish. This statement will bring down upon our pate the denunciation of some local housewives; and we fancy we can hear them ejaculate—"The Idea!" "What next will that dreadful Mail and Advocate say?" Yes, we repeat it; we know little about the culinary phase of the fish business.

Take, for example, the vulgar codfish? This can be made one of the most delectable of dishes. If some of our "Cook Book" housekeepers could only visit one of the little cook-shops in Spain, Portugal, or Italy; they would realize what a toothsome article salt codfish can become under the direction of a European chef de cuisine. We have eaten some of the Southern European baccalao dishes, and we know whereof we assert; and we have also eaten the fresh frozen salmon with the Esquimo in the far north and found it delectable.

We have also eaten the supposedly disgusting squid! And we doubt if any fish found in our waters is more palatable. When cooked, this fish is delicious; and were it served on any table, cooked of course as only Japanese can cook it, you would almost demand an affidavit from the cook that the article bears the vulgar name of squid. When cooked, the octopus is almost as attractive in appearance as the white meat of a salmon.

Then, there is the much-abused flat-fish! Were we to visit a London restaurant, we should naturally select plaice or sole from the fish items of the menu. These are practically the same fish! But, then, we do not get a fit of nausea; or these are recognized commodities in the English dietary—don't they know? Let us be accused of "lying" as we usually are in certain quarters, we refer to the same authority as motived a recent judgment in the Supreme Court regarding the "current price" of fish!

"Flat-fishes belong to the family Pleuronectidae, containing the sole, the plaice, the turbot, the halibut, and the brill. They are compressed or flattened laterally, not vertically as is often erroneously supposed. One side is generally dark colored, the other white and silvery. For the sake of concealment they rest upon the light side, leaving only the dark one more or less imperfectly visible. The size and abundance of the flat-fish, and the flavor of the fish, render it one of the most useful and economically important."

Thus the flat-fish is eminently respectable; yet we learn from a recent editorial note in The Trade Review that some days ago when an outport fisherman offered flat-fish for sale in one of respectable (?) sections of this city, "it was their mischief in the hands of such proved incompetence. Even at the risk of 'swopping horses' while crossing the stream," the mud-dlers and bunglers should be ruthlessly sought out and ruthlessly thrown out.

"If we do not do more in the future than we have done in the past," says the Home Secretary, "we are going to be beaten." "Every skilled man in the country," says the Assistant Director of Munitions, "will be wanted." And every fool in authority, let me add, must be scrapped. Therein lies our only chance of victory.—Alex. M. Thompson, in The Clarion.

a surprise to the gentle folk of the respectable section that any fisherman should have the hardihood, may the courage, to ask people to buy flat-fish, not to put on their gardens for manure, but to EAT!"

Time was, if we remember rightly, when the now-aristocratic crustacean known as lobster was similarly regarded; but now the lobster has graduated from the manure heap to the dignity of being eligible to companionship with Mumm's Extra Dry or other brands of Champagne used by the society folk who have recently discovered the meaning of the word "chafing-dish." Possibly when the graduates of the Domestic Science School have discovered the meaning of Moselle or Amontillado, or even Hock of decent vintage, they shall begin to realize the value of the despised flat-fish!

Meanwhile, we would suggest to our fishermen, that this fish is one of the most nutritious articles of food within their reach.

We have often wondered why our local epicureans do not set the pace in popularizing that other Decapod crustacean, vulgarly known as "crab." Several species abound on our coast; and the crab has even a more respectable, certainly, a more aristocratic record, than the lobster. This is the Carabus of the days when Heliogabalus and Lucullus entertained their guests with "feasts of rare magnificence." The British crab fisheries are an important item in piscatorial economics. Extensive crab fisheries are conducted off the north-east coast of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, and off the coast of Cornwall; and the home produce is largely supplemented by imports from Norway. Crabs, especially the shore crab (*Carcinus moenas*) are regularly offered for sale in the London fish markets.

FOOD VALUE OF DRY FISH

SOME time ago we read that the municipal authorities of Berlin—the Kaiser's capital city—had laid in a store of 600,000 quintals of dry codfish, presumably obtained from Norway. This represents a larger quantity of store fish than we are likely to have this year from the present outlook. The Germans seem to understand the value of fish as an essential article of food.

Recent chemical analyses have demonstrated the value of fish as food. It was found that desiccated codfish, or fish meal, in which the water had been reduced to 15 per cent, had 1,465 "calories," or units of energy per lb., and the highest of all was stock-fish, in which the water had been reduced to 13 per cent, and which yielded 1,505 "calories," or units of energy per lb.

Stock-fish is nowadays exclusively a Norwegian or Icelandic product. It is as hard as a stick and has to be broken up with a hammer! Stock-fish is not salted; but is a sun-dried fish, and it means actually in Northern phraseology what baccalao meant to the early fishermen in our own waters. When John Cabot visited our shores for the first time he reported that "the sea was so full of fish, that they were taken in hampers each weighted with a stone, and that England would no longer need Iceland, whence 'stockfish' had hitherto come."

Stock-fish gets its appellation from the fact that the fish (cod, ling, or haddock) after being split open, were hung upon a stock or stick to dry.

Fresh codfish, with all its water present, is less nutritious than dried fish, as it contains about 82 per cent of water, and yields only 310 "calories," or units of energy per lb.

On the other hand, fat is practically absent from stock-fish or desiccated cod; but if the Berlin authorities can add fat in some form as butter or lard, they will be able to provide a most nourishing meal in vast quantities.

Hence, the use of "drawn" butter with our salt cod is not only

Military vs. Engineering Science

THE impression is widely prevalent that the only routes whereby ammunition and other needed war supplies can be brought into Russia in the present conflict is by way of Archangel and the Dardanelles. The latter route is mainly looked upon as Russia's salvation in the matter of munitions. Everywhere is expressed the hope that the Franco-British forces will succeed in the Gallipoli campaign in short order. "It will give a direct route into Russia."

But there is something of much significance in the declaration that the Russian troops will keep retreating until prepared to assume the offensive. The great underlying factor is in the remarkable engineering project which American brains and energy are bent upon accomplishing in the Czar's empire, a feat which may change the whole aspect of the campaign in decisive fashion.

This consists in the rapid construction of the railroad from Petrograd to Kola on the Murman coast, an enterprise of vital importance to the defence of the empire and never so much as at present. For over eighteen months this road has been under construction and an American engineer has inaugurated a system that permits work to go ahead at all hours of the day and night with machine like precision over the whole route.

Owing to the close of the Dardanelles, Odessa and all the Russian Black Sea ports have been lost to the Czar so far as access to the outer world is concerned. In the Baltic, Germany keeps the gate, thus rendering useless the ports on the Russian coast. The only available inlet left is the Archangel route and through this Russia has been receiving her supplies from France and Britain, and from the United States. Archangel is connected by rail with Petrograd, but is open only six months of the year, owing to the fact that it lies at the southern part of what is known as the White Sea.

But the Bay of Kola, although located much further north than Archangel, is practically free of ice throughout the year, due to the proximity and effect of the gulf stream. Many other ports in this locality and some even further north are open all the year round. The new road from Kola to Petrograd gives Russia the much sought "winter port."

Great docks and shipping facilities are being erected at the new port. Within a few months the railroad will be completed and in full running order. This means that all railroads now centering in Petrograd will be in direct communication with the ice-free port in the north, and able to transport the huge supplies now being concentrated there to all parts of the empire. The German advance, as it goes deeper into Russia, will encounter better and better equipped armies.

This may explain much of the feverish haste to destroy or entrap the Czar's troops, now retiring from a mere fringe of their vast empire, on the part of the Kaiser's generals. There is apparently no serious attempt to interfere in the Dardanelles by a dash across Rumania; the whole effort seems planned to destroy the Russian forces before the new route is completed and begins its work of providing the Czar's armies with their badly needed supplies. It is a race against time and every day's delay means much to the heroic defenders.—The Empire.

By prohibiting the exportation of beer the Kaiser serves notice that he too, cares not a hang for the hyphen.

useful but it is almost a necessity. This, by the way, seems to have been overlooked by the purveyors of the "Mackinson Cod."

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

District Chairmen

- Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.
- Harbor Grace, A. Morgan, M.H.A.
- Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker, M.H.A.
- Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson, M.H.A.
- Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
- Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
- Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
- Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.
Membership—20,000.
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.
Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.
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Hundreds of Nets, all sizes, between 60 ran 2 3-4, and 30 ran 2 1-4, enables us to fill all orders, no matter how large, very promptly. If you want real Satisfaction get your Herring Nets at

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CHILDS' and MISSES' GLACE STRAP SLIPPERS.
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Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

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Ham Butt Pork
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St. John's, Newfoundland.

Eggs and Egg Logic

The egg of the guillemot is one of the wonders of nature. It is laid on the bare rock, but it is so shaped that when a gust of wind sweeps the rock the egg is not carried away. It simply turns in a circle described by itself. The centre of this circle is the smaller end of the egg. The most furious storm may come from the ocean, but the egg is still there—at one moving and immovable.

This device whereby the egg is kept in safety, though it is a most exposed place, is at least as remarkable as any mechanical or engineering device invented by man. It is as wonderful as the bridging of Niagara or the making of the aeroplane. And an attempt to explain away its wonder—after the manner of asserting that only such and such things survive—would not be convincing.

The cuckoo lays a very small egg. In fact, reckoning it in proportion to the size of the bird, the egg should be four times as big as it is. This laying of a small egg is an artful trick on the part of the cuckoo. It is done to deceive the confiding hedge-sparrow and the other birds upon whom the cuckoo bestows the privilege of rearing its—the cuckoo's—young. The cuckoo is a fraud and an exploiter. It lays its villainous, speckled eggs, for example, in the midst of the beautiful pale blue eggs of the innocent hedge-sparrow. One is tempted to think that bird innocence is as perilous a virtue as human innocence.

Eggs, in a way, suggest the character of the birds to whom they belong. The egg of the kestrel, is most sinister in appearance. One would not need a great deal of imagination to get the impression that such an egg could only belong to some ferociously destructive bird. If I may so put it, it speaks for itself. Its mottled coloring suggests the coloring of certain snakes. You feel that it contains a threat of death.

The appearance of the egg of a sparrow-hawk, has a like effect, though not so marked.

The egg of the golden eagle is colored in much the same way as the egg of a kestrel. But the effect of it is not so sinister, though the order of bird that the golden eagle belongs to is a ferocious as that of the kestrel. Still, there is a difference, and a marked one. You would see it were both eggs put side by side.

I am convinced that the suggestion that eggs give out the character of the birds to whom they belong does not depend upon association of ideas. Even if you knew nothing as to the birds who laid the eggs, you could still sense the difference between those of the birds of destruction and other birds. Of this I feel sure.

The egg of the wren is very beautiful. It is white with dark spots and spots of dim red gold. It is very small, weighing but a sixteenth of an ounce. It certainly suggests the lovable little bird who sings when the summer sun is with us, and sings again when the snow is on the ground. The dear little when. It is the most likable of all our birds.

The egg of the common or garden fowl possesses as little individuality of aspect as the bird itself. At a glance it would be obvious that this egg belonged to no daring pirate of the air. It would look singularly out of place in the flat nest of a sparrow-hawk. It would be as a naked babe in the lair of a wolf. The egg of the farmyard-fowl is the most commonplace egg of all—though the most useful.

The egg of a duck is also undistinguished in appearance. But it looks solid and sterling, even as looks the toothsome bird itself. There is an air of comfortableness about the egg of a duck.

A goose egg is as stately in appearance as the bird itself. Whenever I see it, the picture of a stout City alderman comes to my mind. It is at once rotund and respectable and imposing. I once had the hardihood to eat one, and I was filled with a deep and profound contrition afterwards. I had taken a liberty that I ought not to take.

Goose eggs in an advanced state of maturity would make most effective arguments at election meetings. Indeed eggs generally are the most potent of all convincers on these auspicious occasions. They resolve into a nothing the most logical and unassailable statements. And the impact of a well-aimed and highly-matured egg will fatally squelch the loftiest oratorical flight. Eggs and oratory do not mix.

I was once, I may say, at a political meeting where egg-logic came well to the fore. A certain speaker, who was afflicted with the infirmity of always orating in an intensely earnest manner, was trying to tell a rowdy audience what it did not want to hear. He was a friend of mine, and I was trying to help him to get into Parliament so that he could do Britain a bit of good. I had spoken just before him,

and the reason I had managed to get through safely was not because I was related in talent to the classic Demosthenes. It was because I cracked rude jokes in a simple manner. If you can make an audience laugh you are always safe.

As I was sitting, listening with a pained and strained interest to what my earnest friend was saying, I saw something of a beautiful whiteness describing an arc through the air. It was an egg. A coming egg! And, alas! it seemed to be badly aimed, for it was coming towards myself—the party who was guiltless. On and on it came. I ducked, and some person behind me—who was even less guilty than I was—got it. Two eggs now came together, and I am pleased to say that this time they found the guilty party—the earnest orator.

The meeting dissolved. Egg-logic was not to be withstood.

One might call the egg the natural enemy of the orator. And I have often wondered what Parliamentarians really think of it. Does the sight of one ever conjure up unhappy moments that may come again? It surely must be so. It surely must be that there are members of Parliament who sadder whenever they see an egg, however fresh. I'll wager a pound to a penny that there are orators at Westminster who cannot summon up sufficient courage to eat one—even when it is hard-boiled!

I remember once having a discussion concerning this painful subject with an orator who in the end became a Cabinet Minister. He confided to me the fact that he feared an egg, when he was telling the tale, many times more than he feared a brickbat.

He was a man of real courage, however. For he liked them when they were fresh and tried lightly on one side.—Bart Kennedy, in London New Witness.



BARNYARD GOSSIP

is all right for the fowl family, but when you want to know

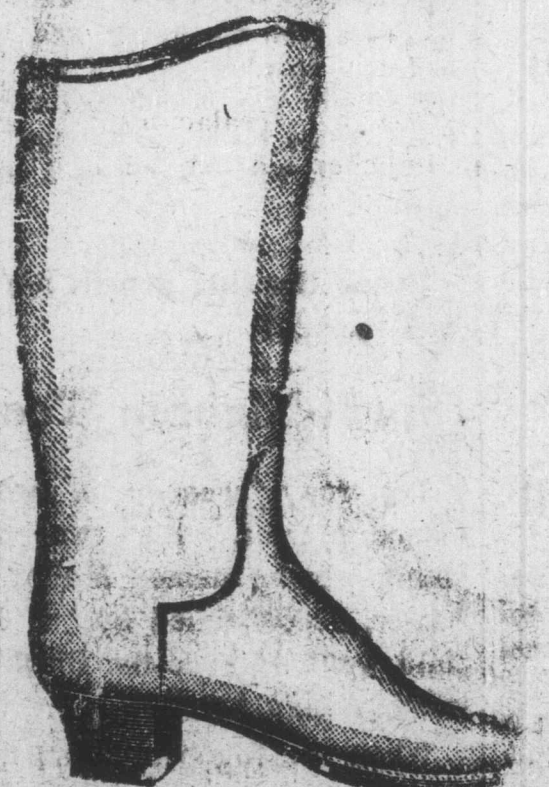
ABOUT MEAT WE CAN TELL

what you know, and a lot besides. It's because we feel sure of our position that we stand so firm on the proposition that—

MEAT SOLD HERE IS BEST IN TOWN.

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Fishermen!



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

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

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

Paying the Cost of Prohibition

Already there is some murmuring because the restriction of the liquor traffic is reducing the revenues of the general and local governments. "Where are you going to get your revenues when you have crushed out this great industry?" is being asked. In the Pathfinder we have often emphasized the fact that you can't have betterments or reforms of any kind without paying for them. We ought to be willing and glad to pay for them, for assuredly a reform is worth only what it costs.

The federal receipts from the liquor traffic last year were about \$230,000,000, or in other words this traffic pays about one-third of all the expenses of the national government. If this source of income is cut off, naturally something will have to be done to make ends meet. The people of this country will not stand for cheapening and government; they want more instead of less done by the government. So the revenue will have to be made up by some other form of taxation.

And that is right and proper. The users of liquor claim they they do more than other citizens to support the government. If that is true it is not fair to them, and the condition should be remedied. But it is not true except in a very superficial sense. It is a general principle that the burden of taxes is pretty well distributed among all the people in the end, regardless of who pays them in the first instance.

This is particularly true in the case of liquor taxes, for the entire community eventually has to foot the bill for the evil. This fact ought not to require argument. It is a matter of common knowledge, that the existence of the liquor evil requires and more public expenditures of many sorts. No one can estimate the immense cost of the liquor vice to society in indirect ways, for the evil effects of it ramify everywhere and no one is free from them.

In thousands of crimes of the worst nature the plea is made that the perpetrator was drunk—as if that excused him. Men will do things when under the alcoholic influence that they would never do in the full possession of their faculties, and society has to suffer for all their misdeeds. Drink lowers a man's vitality and usefulness, and thus the victim of the drink habit is wronging society in two ways at once, for he not only squanders his money and makes himself a menace to his fellow-beings, but at the same time he lessens his producing powers and becomes a drone.

No matter what it costs, the evil must be rooted up; and no matter what you or I may think on the subject, it is going to be rooted up. The betterment is going to be made, and some way will be found to pay the bill. The economic gain to society will not only pay back the present taxes but it will pay them many times over.

For one thing, this will be a better and safer country to live in and bring up children in, and that will be one compensation. Millions of men in Europe are fighting for their country, and should we not be willing to make a little sacrifice for our Fatherland? Heroism and duty and patriotism are displayed not alone on the field of war; indeed they are exercised in their finest form in the everyday life of a nation.

The people of Europe have been taxed to the limit to support militarism and they will be taxed for many years to come to pay for this war; they are willing to make desperate sacrifices to overcome their enemy—and we should not grumble if we are called on to do a little something extra in order that the common enemy the drink evil, may be conquered.

If your taxes have to be raised a little to make up for the cost of prohibition, don't complain against it; shoulder your share of the burden and carry it proudly. If soldiers who march to the fighting front to kill their fellowmen are proud of their action, then we should, like them, be glad to suffer for the common good in a cause which has for its object the saving and not the destruction of life.

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.
243 THEATRE HILL

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and **\$1.50** 2.50 Values

We are displaying in the Eastern Window of Our New Store—nearly opposite the General Post Office—special lines of Men's Soft Felt Hats that were purchased at a clearing price—a third and more off the manufacturer's price, and we are offering them now at a Bargain—amongst them you'll find many excellent samples.

These Hats are made of Extra Fine, Fur-Felt, of a superior quality, and are finished with high-class silk ribbon bands and a deep leather sweat-band.

Your choice of side or back bow, in Grey, Brown and Black. We have some special values in Men's Black Stiff Hats too.

All these Hats are certainly correct in style—this season's shapes. Come in and examine them—we'll carve your name on the leather sweat-band Free of charge. Come to-day while the sizes are complete.

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

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

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

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
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BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

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

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

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THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

**TO ARRIVE THURSDAY
Per S.S. Stephano**

Nova Scotia APPLES,
New York APPLES,
BANANAS,
CABBAGE,
California ORANGES.
GEORGE NEAL

Particulars of Sad Occurrence at Chapel's Cove

When Lightning Hit the Home of Edward Fahey and Killed

THE LITTLE DAUGHTER

Of a Neighbour, Mr. Penney, as She Was in the Act of Leaving the House

When Mr. James Wilson of this city who, with his wife and child, has been at Hr. Main, alighted from the shore train last night he gave the following particulars of Tuesday evening's tragedy, the suit of an electrical storm to a Mail and Advocate representative.

The accident occurred at Chapel's Cove, near Hr. Main, and Mr. Wilson says that the thunder storm which began shortly before 6 p.m. was the worst experienced in that section for several years.

About 6.30 p.m. when the storm was at its zenith the residence of Mr. Edward Fahey was struck and with disastrous consequences. The electric current struck the residence fairly in the centre of the roof, splitting it in twain, demolishing the chimney, and almost completely demolishing the residence.

The bolt passed down through the upper flat to the kitchen where the family were gathered. There away the mantle piece in the upper apartment, destroyed mirrors and ornaments on it, broke the glass in the windows, smashed most of the crockery in the kitchen and melted several household implements of metal. The house caught fire but the neighbours who quickly gathered soon quenched the blaze.

One little girl, Mary Ellen Penney, aged 12 years, was killed by the lightning. Mr. Wilson was a guest at her mother's house and was one of the first to reach the scene. Mrs. Fahey is her aunt, and only a few minutes before she was killed she was summoned by one of the Fahey children to come to their home to keep themselves and their mother company.

When the current struck the residence, three of Mrs. Fahey's children were sitting in the kitchen on a wood box, while an infant—a little girl aged 6 months—was in the cot near. The lightning ripped the boots from the feet of the little ones and the infant in the cot; but none of them were seriously hurt, though they were dazed for some time afterwards.

Mrs. Fahey who had just come in from the dairy received a bad stroke from the current, was unconscious the better part of Tuesday night and though conscious yesterday her faculties seemed to be paralyzed, though it is believed she will recover.

The little girl who was killed (Mary Ellen Penney) was found on the door step, and the belief is that she was about to run home when the storm increased in intensity. The current struck her in the left side of the neck, passed through her body and death was instantaneous. It ripped the boot off the right foot, charred her clothing and left marks of its fearful work on several parts of the body of the child.

Rev. Fr. Sheehan was one of the first at the stricken residence and did all possible for Mrs. Fahey and her little ones and helped assuage the grief of Mrs. Penney. Mr. Fahey is fishing at Labrador and Mr. Penney is employed at Grand Falls.

Bell Island Regatta Yesterday

Yesterday, all the business on Bell Island was suspended, and the regatta which took place there was a very interesting event. Crews from the surface group of the D. I. & S. Co. rowed several interesting heats, after which there was sports in the D. I. S. field. After the presentation of prizes there was a dance in the hall of the L. O. A. attended by 200 couples.

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S WEST END
"Ours," the popular little house in the West End, always something new and original. The pictures are of the very best. The dainty little singer in new songs, always catchy and bright. The West End people are very proud of "Ours."

ROSSLEY'S EAST END
Yesterday afternoon there was a large matinee at Rossley's under the distinguished patronage and presence of Lady Davidson and the Misses Davidson. When Punch and Judy made their appearance the children went wild and Don, the trained dog, came in for wondrous applause. To-night the Australian Merry Makers have a delightful sketch from the pen of the famous George M. Cohen written for the Russels while plying in Australia. It is entitled A Tip on the Cup, a great racing sketch and laughs all through. Jack Russel is certainly the finest singer ever brought to St. John's; he has a delightful voice, an actor and a real performer. His talented wife, Olive Russel, lady baritone, will be heard in some beautiful ballads; she will delight patrons. Don't fail to see the great racing sketch to-night if you want to laugh. The theatre is clean, cool, up-to-date, and the reliable show shop of the city. Look out for other attractions in the meantime; see the famous Russels.

Red Lions Defeat Cubs

Considering the bad weather which prevailed yesterday, there was a good attendance at the baseball game between the Red Lions and the Cubs. The former signally defeated the latter by a score of 30 runs to 4, and the Lions with an innings to play. The game was too one-sided for most of the spectators, the Lions putting it all over the Cubs. Cooney starred in pitching, not a run being scored by the opponents of his team in seven innings, marking a record in baseball here. The umpires were Messrs. Montgomery and Chesman and scorer, Mr. P. F. Outerbridge.

Wesley Picnic Great Success

Yesterday afternoon at Carroll's Farm, Pennywell Road, the members of Wesley Church, Sunday School classes, had their annual picnic. All to the number of well over 600 including teacher and adult and junior members had a most enjoyable time. The Young Ladies Guild and several others were guests of the committee and there were present during the afternoon Revs. Drs. Curtis and Fenwick, Rev. Hy. and Mrs. Royle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pratt and others. All were served with a sumptuous tea and the picnic was voted the best ever held by the Wesley people.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets
-ap12,tf

Train Notes

Tuesday's westbound arrived at Port aux Basques at 11.55 yesterday. Yesterday's westbound left Gambo at 6.55 a.m.
The express leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Home.
Yesterday's inward left Arnold's Cove at 8.40 a.m. Arrived at St. John's at 1 p.m.
The local arrived at St. John's on time.
The excursion train which left here at 2.30 p.m. yesterday went as far as Upper Gullies where a garden party was in progress. There went by the train 265 persons and the return was made at 9.15 a.m.

New School At Kelligrews

A new building, to be used as a Schoolhouse and Church for the present, has recently been completed at Kelligrews. It is almost opposite the church which was burned last summer. It is a fine spacious building, and out of compliment to His Grace Archbishop Roche has been designated St. Edward's School. The first mass was celebrated in it by Rev. Fr. Kelly on Sunday last. His Grace, who some years ago was parish priest of Manuels, will soon visit this section, we hear, and will receive a cordial welcome.

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

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Fell in Ship's Hold

WM. BROWN SERIOUSLY INJURED AT DRY DOCK.

While William Brown, who was engaged at the work of repairing the S.S. Polmahall at the dry dock, was going down the ladder which leads to No. 1 hold, at 10 o'clock last night, he met with an accident which may cost him his life and which must incapacitate him for months to come. When part way down, the man missed his footing and losing his grasp on the ladder, fell to the bottom of the hold, a distance of over 20 feet, striking on his head. He received a terrible blow and fellow-workers say blood gushed from the ears and mouth, and he was rendered unconscious. When fellow workmen had conveyed him to the deck, Dr. Roberts who promptly responded to a 'phone call, was present and did all possible for the poor fellow. An examination showed that the man's injuries were of a very dangerous nature, and he was taken to the hospital in the ambulance, where an operation was performed, the patient having received a fractured skull. All this forenoon he was still unconscious and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

PERSONAL

Rev. Monsignor Veitch arrived here by last night's shore train from Conception Hr. on a short visit to the city.

Mr. P. Hanley arrived here by the Shore train from Heart's Content last night after being several days in the cable city.

Rev. Brother J. E. Ryan, of the Christian Brothers, arrived here last night from Placentia where he had been spending a vacation. Brother Ryan will be leaving here in a few days for Montreal where he will meet other gentlemen of the order and proceed to British Columbia, where a house of the order and schools will be established. A young lad named Murphy from the city will go along with Brother Ryan.

Fishery Report

King's Cove—No fishermen operating; no squid; trapping over. Catalina—No squid or caplin; a little fish with jiggers. Twillingate—Fish scarce; traps 1/4 to 1 bbl.; hook and line, 1/2 to 1 1/2 bbls.
Hr. Grace—Plenty of bait; cod fish scarce.
Nipper's Hr.—Good sign of herring and squid in nets; fish scarce.
Macovick—Fresh N.E., cloudy, heavy rain; no fishing.
Cape Harrison—Strong N.E., dense fog, heavy rains; no fishing.
Holton—Strong northerly wind, dense fog; fish scarce.
Snokey—Fresh N.E., foggy; no fish.
Grady—Easterly wind, blowing, dense fog and rain; no fishing.
Domino—Light East dense fog; poor fishing.
American Tickle—Calm, dense fog; poor fishing.
Venison Island—Light East dense fog with rain; good trapping, cast and hooking.
Battle Hr.—Calm, dense fog; good hooking; bait scarce.

Boy Run Over To-day

This forenoon, Charlie, the 8-year-old boy of fire constable Con. Kavanagh, of the Western Station, was run over by a cab on New Gower Street. The horses' hoofs hit the boy on the back and hurt him severely. He was taken home and his injuries attended to. The driver did not see him. He narrowly escaped being killed.

Opera Coming in Fall

Mr. Alexander Spencer, who was pianist at the Casino Theatre for some time, is now leading a summer opera company in the cities of Pennsylvania. This is a new departure in the U.S. He is doing well and intends to bring his company here for a season during the fall months. Writing friends here, he says he has a fine company.

Vessel Becomes Total Loss

Mr. H. LeMessurier, of the Customs, to-day had a wire saying that the crew of the tanker "Alice Lake" arrived at Channel yesterday, reporting that while the vessel was fishing in the Gulf a few days ago she sprung a leak. The vessel was immediately run for land, and they were compelled to beach her at Cow Herd, where she will likely become a total wreck.

LOCAL ITEMS

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Yesterday an eight-year old girl was taken to Hospital from her residence, Cochrane St. She suffers from diphtheria.

The following message was received yesterday by the Reid Co. from Capt. Parsons of the Sagona—"Arrived at Grady 8 a.m., 17th., wind S.W., light, fine; little improvement in fishery."

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Though the weather was anything but fine yesterday the garden party at Torbay was well attended, many being there from the city. His Grace Archbishop Roche, Rev. J. McDermott and several other clergymen were present and the affair was a success.

The electric storm of Tuesday evening was severely felt in the Eastern settlements, though no damage of a serious nature is reported. A fine cow, owned by a resident of Torbay, was killed by the lightning.

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

Last night an unfortunate R.N.R. man who had enjoyed himself only too well, was found lying on the street just west of the Cross Roads. Fearing that some ill might befall him, people of the place telephoned the police station and an officer took him to the lockup in a carriage.

At the picnic, which was held at Hafey's Farm, yesterday afternoon, a girl, who it is believed is demented, obtained access to the field, and a disagreement occurring between herself and a boy, she beat the latter unmercifully with a picket, cutting him severely about the head and rendering him unconscious for a while. The police secured her name, and she will likely be prosecuted.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

The work of paving a section of Duckworth street, from the foot of Church Hill to Prescott Street, under the supervision of Mr. Towers and Inspector Bambrick, began Monday. Quite a number of men are engaged getting ready the material (Tarvia) and the Kerbs are being laid, while the composition will be 8 inches in depth. When finished it will make an excellent piece of street.

At eight o'clock last evening two young chaps came down over Job's Hill on a bike and when a few yards from the foot of the thorofare, the brake gave and the machine was dashed against the pillar box at the corner of Water Street. This is exactly where a similar accident occurred a few mornings ago. The riders received a bad fall but escaped with a few slight bruises.

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

Narrow Escape From Death

The thunder-storm of Tuesday evening found Mrs. Whalen, of Torbay, milking a cow, under the gallery at the front of her house. When the first flashes of lightning were noticed, she ran into the house, and hardly had done so when the cow was killed, the gallery was demolished and the front of the residence damaged. She narrowly escaped a sudden death.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Spent Night in Woods

Yesterday forenoon a woman named Mercer, with two other young women named Molloy and Butler, accompanied by a little child, went up over the Blackhead Road picking berries.

When the fog became so dense about 4 p.m. they were near Long Pond, lost their bearings and were compelled to spend the night in the woods.

They were badly frightened and wrapping the child up as best they could they camped near a fire which they lit and at daylight happened across Bentley's shack near Petty Hr., where Officers Myers and Hibbard found them at 7 a.m. to-day.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

Gus O'Brien Gets Promotion

We learn to-day by people who have been advised of the matter that the Headquarters of the Newfoundland Regiment are at present in the School-house at Newton-on-Ayre, Scotland.

Capt. Gus O'Brien has been promoted to Second in Command under Col. Whittaker, who commands the reserves E and F Companies. Mr. J. Ledingham is Quartermaster and Lieut. Robertson is Adjutant. The officers of the reserves are quartered in private houses.

Wedding Bells

Gardner-Tilley

The Rev. H. McKay performed a very pretty ceremony at St. Mark's Church, Nipper's Harbor, Wednesday, July 14th, 1915, when he united in matrimony Miss Annabell Gardner and Mr. Augustus P. Tilley. The bride was prettily gowned in white embroidery with veil and wreath of orange blossoms and was given away by Mr. A. H. Ridley; the bride was attended by Miss Harriet Meddleton and Mr. Jonas Noble supported the groom.

After the ceremony a large motor boat that was in waiting took the bridal party for a motor drive around the lighthouse, then to the home of the groom, where a splendid tea was partaken of when the health of the newly married couple was proposed by the Rev. McKay and ably responded to by Mr. Ridley.

The groom's present to the bride was a gold locket and chain and the bridesmaid a gold piece. The fine assortment of useful and costly as well as ornamental presents received showed plainly the esteem in which the young couple are held by their many friends.

Correspondent.
Nipper's Hr., Aug. 12, '15.

Police Court

In the Magistrate's Court before F. J. Morris, K.C., the case of Albert Adey and John Strong for breaking and entering the Post Office at Clarenville and stealing therefrom the sum of \$85.00 on the 23rd., of February last came up for trial. John Strong pleaded guilty of entering the Post Office and stealing the money. He was called as a witness by Inspector General Sullivan who appeared for the Crown. He proved that it was made up before hand to enter the Post Office. Adey staying outside to watch. After Strong had robbed the safe of its contents he gave \$30 to Adey as his share of the spoil. They were both sentenced to a fine of \$100 or in default to be imprisoned for a term of six months with hard labour in the H. M. Penitentiary.

In the matter of the King versus John Strong for Burglary at Clarenville on the 28th., of July past, the evidence in this case was taken before Mr. Morris, K.C., and Strong was committed for trial to the Supreme Court at its next Criminal session.

In the matter of the King versus Kong Wah and Hung Wee for the larceny of a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring, the property Chue Lee, the accused appeared before Mr. Morris K.C., this morning and both were committed to the Supreme Court for trial at its next session. Mr. Gibbs, K.C., appeared for the accused.

Assault on Child Serious Matter

We learn to-day that a very serious charge is pending against a man residing here, a Syrian, who it is alleged last night committed an assault on a little girl named Kennedy, aged 13 years.

It is one of these matters to which little publicity can be given but it is of a rather grave character and the police have been made cognizant of it by the child's relations.

At 2 a.m. to-day the young man Brown fell in the hold of the Polmahall last night was under chloroform, a second operation having been performed on him. The doctors at the hospital have now a somewhat more favorable opinion of his condition than they had last night, though he is still very ill. He is quite a young chap being only 18 years old and lives at Mundy Pond Road.

SHIPPING

S.S. Sagona north of Grady.

S.S. Argyle left Flat Island at 4.30 p.m. Tuesday, outward.

S.S. Clyde arrived at Lewisporte at 4.45 p.m., yesterday.

S.S. Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 6.15 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Ethie arrived at Clarenville at 6.50 p.m., yesterday.

S.S. Glencoe left St. Jacques at 1 p.m. yesterday, coming east.

S.S. Home left Port aux Basques at 8 p.m., yesterday.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 12.35 a.m. to-day.

S.S. Meigle left Humbermouth at 7.45 p.m. yesterday.

The schr. Monitor arrived at Codroy yesterday from Gloucester laden with salt for Bay of Islands.

S.S. Prospero left Seldom at 6.30 this morning and will arrive here tomorrow at noon.

S.S. Portia left Pushthrough at 8 this morning and will arrive here on Saturday.

The Home arrived at Port aux Basques 11.30 a.m. yesterday with 78 bags and 7 baskets mail matter. She was detained by fog.

Store Burglarized By Boys

Tuesday night past, after Miss Wadden had closed the front store on New Gower Street, owned by her brother Gus, two boys went to the rear, broke a window and entering the place, stole a lot of candy, cigarettes, etc., and breaking open the cash drawer, stole the contents, \$5.

A brother of one of the boys told him of the matter, and Mr. Wadden recovered most of his property. He would not, therefore, make trouble for them, besides which they are very young. We hear that a number of youthful thieves will soon be rounded up for recent thefts.

Contingent Sails August Twentieth

His Excellency the Governor has received a cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies informing him that the Newfoundland Contingent will embark August 20th; and His Excellency will send the following answer:

"Please convey to Colonel Burton, on behalf of all ranks in Contingent, the best wishes of Newfoundland and the earnest belief of us all that the Regiment will uphold to the utmost the glory of the British arms and the honor of Newfoundland."

Venezelos Accepts Office as Premier

London, Aug. 13—Premier Venezelos to-day notified the King of his readiness to form a new Grecian Cabinet in succession to the Gouparia Ministry.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP 1916

The Rhodes Trust has notified the Council of Higher Education that the election of the Rhodes Scholar for 1916 will be made in December next, and that the qualifying examination will be held in the month of October.

Candidates for this Scholarship are therefore asked to send in their applications not later than the 16th of September next.

Anyone desiring information respecting the Scholarship is requested to communicate with the undersigned at the office of the C.H.E., Colonial Building.

A. WILSON,
Secretary, C.H.E.

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LATEST WAR MESSAGES

As a Result Submarine War

London, Aug. 18.—Steamer Maggie Preston, 288 tons gross, sunk. Crew saved.
Steamer Bonny, 2,792 tons, sunk, 21 picked up.
Spanish steamer Isidoro, sunk, 8 picked up.
Trawler George, sunk. Crew saved.
Steamer Thornfield, of Liverpool, 488 tons. Crew saved.

Revolutionize Artillery Operations

New York, Aug. 19.—The Tribune prints the following recent arrivals from Britain are able to afford some explanation of the delayed British advance. Their explanation is that Kitchener has been waiting to launch "his great surprise" and this surprise lies in the completion of new guns and a new type of shell, which it is believed will revolutionize artillery operations, and make the path of the Allies to Berlin more possible than hitherto.

Soon after the beginning of the war, when it became patent that high explosives were to be a dominating factor in the struggle for victory, the combined efforts of British chemists and advance experts invented a shell unquestionably more powerful than any previously used by government order in the experiments with the big guns then being manufactured at Woolwich arsenal.

As far back as last November, Government experts were at work on this problem. They experimented with various alloys of steel, trying to find one that would stand the strain of such a shell. Finally they succeeded. They produced seventeen-inch guns that would suit this purpose. Various experiments have been made and are believed to have been entirely successful. It is stated that the shell will be carried 25 miles, and will work havoc on a scale entirely unprecedented.

This is answered the question why no advance was made when Warsaw was about to fall, and the main bulk of the German troops were concentrated on that front. It also explains why, after the great movement of Kitchener's army in France early in July, the troops were not used.

Nothing was to be done until these guns had been delivered in sufficient quantities at the front.

Last Wednesday the second Canadian contingent numbering forty-five thousand picked troops, the overwhelming majority of which had seen previous service, sailed for France. With their despatch Kitchener's movement was ready to begin and the result may soon be apparent.

Russian Victory On the Bug

Despatches from Innsbruck report that the Russians have made vigorous counter attacks north of Siedlice, in the wooded part of the Bug. In the course of the engagement on the Bug fought by troops of Prince Leopold, the Russians attacked with such violence that thousands of Germans were put hors de combat in two hours.

The Russians, thanks to the great victory achieved at Volava are able to retreat in good order to the north of that locality.

They continue, however, to inflict heavy losses on the enemy. During this battle, the Germans on August 12th lost 12,800 men; on 13th, 4,000, on 14th, 16,000, not counting 5,000 missing in Courland.

Fighting between Schoenberg and Friedrichstadt, the Russians by their continual attacks, rendered the retreat of the German army more and more difficult.

Mr. P. C. Marrs will shortly lead two steamers with pit props for Swansea. These are the steamer Norburn and Ada, and Mr. Marrs goes North this evening to superintend the work of loading.

Sail Yacht For Sale

For Sale, one Yacht, in splendid condition. Built last Winter; 22 feet keel, 31 over all. Fast sailer and splendid sea boat. New set sails. An ideal boat in every particular. Apply to

P. J. TREMBLETT,
care "This Office."
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