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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## RUSSIANS AND ITALIANS KEEP UP OFFENSIVE

In Galicia the Russians Drive Their Forces Farther West in Endeavor to Capture Railroad Running From Kolomea to Lemberg—Italians Make Notable Gains on Isonzo Front

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Although weather is hampering the British-French maneuvers in the west, both the Italians and Russians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Tontonic Allies, respectively in Austria and Galicia. Last reports show both have made additional and important gains on the Isonzo front. The Italians have continued to throw their forces across the River and have fought their way to the east of the captured city of Gorizia. In addition, southwest of Gorizia they have taken strong Austrian entrenchments near Monte San Michele and Monte San Martino, and have also occupied the town of Borsini, giving them a free hand for their operations in the region of Dolomiti, Plateau, southward towards the Montefalco sector. A large number of prisoners were taken.

Vienna in admitting the loss of Gorizia says "The evacuation followed the repulse of Italian attacks on the Dolomite plateau and straightening of the Austrian lines made necessary by the operation carried out without molestation from the Italians. Vienna also reports 4,000 Italians made prisoners in the recent fighting in this region.

In Galicia sectors in Stanislaw and Halicz the Russians have driven their forces farther westward in their endeavor to capture and control that portion of the railroad running from Kolomea to Lemberg. In passing across Monasterzyska Nizjiof railway they have forced the Zlota Lipa river. South-east of Halicz and south of Stanislaw they have captured the town of Krynin on the Stanislaw-Nadzorna railroad.

Berlin says along the front in Galicia southwest of Walsensiew and south of the Dniester new positions have been occupied by the Tontonic Allies, in accordance with previously arranged plans. Russian attacks along the Stramen and Stokhod Rivers were repulsed with sanguinary losses to the Russians.

Another big battle has started near Brody in northern Galicia. Owing to inclement weather in France military activity has been confined principally to bombardments which were somewhat heavy north of the Somme and Thiaumont sector near Verdun.

An attempted German advance against the British line south of Bathmich was put down by fire of trench mortars, and machine guns. According to London fierce fighting is still going on between the Turks and Russians on Mush Bites front in Turkish Armenia.

## WOMEN CAUSE EXCITEMENT IN DUTCH HOUSE

Bill Providing Sale of Danish West Indies to America Passes Dutch Lower House—Upper House May Oppose Measure—Women Spectators Shout "We Will Not Sell!"

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—The first reading of a bill providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was taken up in the Folketing lower house, Rigsdag, today and will be continued to-morrow. It is believed the Folketing will adopt the measure owing to the fact that radical and Socialistic parties which have the majority favour the sale. On the other hand the Landsting or Upper House, it is thought, will oppose the measure, the left party having joined the Conservatives, who desire to postpone consideration for to-day. There was much excitement in the House when some women among the spectators shouted "We will not sell!"

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.—This evening at 6.45. Terra Novus vs. Saints.

## AUSTRIANS STRIVE STEM NEW ADVANCE

Net Results of all Counter Attacks However Result in Favor of Russians—Stanislaw Now Within Range of Russian Guns—Grand Total of Prisoners Since June Now 402,000

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.—The town of Stanislaw, in Galicia, is already within range of the Russian guns. The Russian General Letchitzky is losing no time in following up his victory at Tysmenitsa and has pushed westward along the railroad north-westward along Wagon, and in the latter direction has approached to within six miles of Stanislaw. Simultaneously he has commenced the drive across the Keropico River and the formation of a new line of advance north of the Dniester.

Hitherto General Count Ven Bothmer had enjoyed more or less protection for his right on Tarnopol position from the flooded Dniester. From appearance, the offensive north of the Dniester which has already carried the Russians as far west as the railroad crossing at Nizjiof, twenty miles east of Stanislaw, enjoints an entirely new element into the situation. With Monasterzyska seriously flanked, General Von Bethmur finds himself with General Letchitzky in his rear, with his advanced position along the Stripa in close touch.

The Austrians are vainly striving to stem the new advance by desperate counter-attacks, in which troops are engaged in hand-to-hand encounters, but apparently with the net results always favouring the Russians. The total of General Letchitzky's prisoners during the ten days' operations shows he has taken upwards of 15,000, while it is estimated that 10,000 more men were put out of commission.

This would bring the grand total of prisoners to Genl. Brusiloff's credit, since early June, at 402,000.

## CHICAGO TRIES TO MANIPULATE CORNER IN WHEAT

"Circumstances" Have Conspired to Enable Chicago Wheat Market to Indulge in One of its Speciodic Gambles—Pit Will Force Prices as High as Market Will Let Them go

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Under the heading "Gambling in Bread," the Daily Express to-day explains to its readers the new rise in the price of bread, which goes into effect on next Monday as manipulations of the Chicago wheat market "Circumstances," says the Daily Express, appear to have been conspired to enable the Chicago wheat market to indulge in one of its periodic gambles for the purpose and putting up the price against bread later. While it is not believed that Chicago can create anything like a corner in wheat there is a strong impression that operations of the Chicago pit are forcing prices as high as the market will let them go.

## Austrians at Lemberg Reinforced by Turks

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says the Austrians in and around Lemberg have been reinforced by 150,000 Turks who include nearly all Ottoman troops recently concentrated in Macedonia. The correspondent adds Field-Marshal von Hindenburg who visited Lemberg on August 1, inspected the Turkish troops.

## Allies Now In Full Tide

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Tribune cables that the Allies are now in full tide, carrying out their great plan, that is, pressing the enemy all the time, on every front, and giving no respite. The entry of the Italians into the scheme with their big offensive against Gorizia and Montefalco has completed the League encircling the Central Empire.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An official this evening says the position is unchanged along the whole British front. Some parties of the enemy, advancing against our line, southward of Martinpuich were effectively dealt with by our trench mortars and machine guns. No hostile attack developed. Our aeroplanes continued bombing operations against the enemy billets and other points of military importance. In the course of many aerial combats yesterday several enemy machines were driven down in hostile territory. Three of our machines have not returned.

## AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—An official issued from general headquarters to-day says that owing to the situation brought about by our evacuation of Gorizia bridgehead, the town has been given up after a sanguinary repulse of fresh Italian attacks on Doberdo plateau. The necessary straightening of our lines was carried out unhindered by the enemy. We have captured 4,000 Italian prisoners the past few days.

## BELGIAN.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—The Northwest part of German East Fria is now completely in the hands of the Belgians who are closely pursuing the German forces, according to an official statement issued.

## RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—Russian troops have forced the Zlota Lipa river in Galicia, east of Stanislaw, in continuation of their progress eastward, along the Monasterzyska-Nizjiof Railway, says an official statement given out by the War Office this evening.

## ITALIAN.

ROME, Aug. 10.—About 2,000 prisoners were captured by the Italians at Gorizia, according to an official announcement. The statement says that an accurate estimate is impossible at present, as a number of prisoners are being brought in hourly.

## "Sphere" Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British steamer "Sphere" was sunk by a German submarine on August 3rd, according to an announcement made this evening by Lloyds' shipping agency. The vessel was 411 gross tons, and owned in Sydney, N.S.W.

## On the Banks Of the Meuse

PARIS, Aug. 11.—On the left bank of the Meuse the French took some prisoners, in a raid on the German trenches east of Hill 304. On the right bank of the Meuse there was skirmishing with grenades about the Thiaumont works.

## HAILED WITH PRIDE BY THE ITALIAN PRESS

Despatch From Milan Says Kitchener During His First Visit to Italian Front Said Army Who Batters Down Isonzo Defenses Can Claim Title of First Army in the World

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Daily Chronicle despatch from Milan says the army that succeeds in battering down the defences of the Isonzo will be justly able to boast itself, the first army in the world. This judgement is attributed to the late Lord Kitchener during his first visit to the Italian front and is cited with proud satisfaction in the Italian press to-day.

## Genl. Brusiloff Gets Sword of Honor

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Russian Emperor has presented General Brusiloff a sword of honor of order ornamented with diamonds for his victory over the Austrians and Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, says a Reuters despatch from Petrograd.

## MCKENNA NOW CRITICIZED FOR WAR BILLS

Chancellor of Exchequer Comes in For Some Sharp Criticism From Those Who Argue Large Amount of Treasury Bills Constitute Such Danger—Government Ought Issue Another War Loan

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was subjected to severe criticism in the Commons to-day on the ground of his over reliance upon treasury upon treasury bills. His critics arguing the large amount of such bills outstanding constituted such a danger that the Government ought to have issued another war loan.

In the course of his reply the Chancellor claimed Britain was able to borrow abroad at much lower terms than any of the other belligerent powers. He estimated the nation's total indebtedness at the end of the present financial year would be £3,440,000,000. From that amount, said the Chancellor, the nation was entitled to deduct £800,000,000, loans to Allies Dominions of the Empire, the sum left being our burden, which could well be sustained as it was practically balanced by the present national income. In fact he declared Britain's indebtedness at £5,000,000,000 was not an alarming position.

## Lansdowne to Resign Owing to Ill Health

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning: "There is reason to believe that Marquis Lansdowne is about to resign. The resignation is of no political significance, being due solely to failing health. The Marquis of Lansdowne is a member of the Cabinet without portfolio."

## REPRISALS ARE UNWISE AT PRESENT

Beresford's Suggestion That all German Property be Confiscated Does Not Meet With Approval of Lansdowne Who Says We Would be Outdistanced by Our Enemies

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Replying in the Lords yesterday to a suggestion of Baron Beresford that the Government, in reprisal for the execution by the Germans of Capt. Frayatt, should confiscate all German property in this country and intern all Germans, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, said that Baron Beresford's suggestion was very different from some which had been heard, that we should imitate the cruelty and persecution to which the Germans have resorted, actions which would be unworthy of this country, and would be easily out-distanced by our enemies, but even such a policy as that suggested by Baron Beresford must be resorted to, the Minister continued, with the utmost care and circumspection. There were many difficult commercial questions involved, he said, and it was necessary to make certain that more harm than good was not done. The Government, he said was conferring with the highest commercial and banking authorities, but he was unable to say at the present time what course would be taken.

## Britain Protests Against Murder

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office has made public a letter of Viscount Grey to the American Embassy here requesting Ambassador Gerard in Berlin to convey to the German Government the British Government's desire to enter a most formal protest against the execution of Capt. Frayatt by the German authorities in Belgium. This execution, says Viscount Grey's letter the British Government can only describe as the judicial murder of a British subject, held as a prisoner of war by the German Government, under conditions in direct violation of the law of nations and the usages of war.

## RAILWAY UNIONS DEMAND RAISE ALL EMPLOYEES

Cost of Living Has Risen to Such a Figure That Earnings in Many Cases Are Insufficient—Demands Cause Surprise in Some Quarters

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British railway unions, have decided to ask the Companies for an increase of ten shillings weekly in wages of all employees. The increase is declared necessary to meet the higher cost of living.

The decision of the railway men to demand an increase has caused some surprise in view of the agreement entered into last October, when a small wage increase was granted the men on condition they would make no further demands during the war. The announcement is made that the unions to-day hope to get around this difficulty by asserting the duration has extended beyond the period contemplated in October agreements, and the Government has taken no effective steps to control the prices of the necessities of life. The cost of commodities has risen to such a figure that earnings in many cases are insufficient to maintain a decent existence.

## French Open Heavy Bombardment North Of Somme

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The French have opened a heavy bombardment of German positions north of the Somme according to an official statement to-day.

## Mystery Surrounds The Bremen

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Great mystery surrounds the submarine Bremen. Even official circles press ignorance as to whether the vessel put to sea or if so on what she sailed.

## More Russians Reach France

BREST, Aug. 10.—Another contingent of Russian troops has been landed here, the soldiers were given an enthusiastic welcome.

## Kuropatkin Gets Governor Generalship

LONDON, Aug. 10.—General Kuropatkin has been appointed Governor General of Turkestan, a Central News despatch from Petrograd to-day states. General Kuropatkin, who was Chief-in-Command of the Russian forces in Manchuria, at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies on the northern front in February 28, and succeeded General Nicholas Ruzski.

## ARE PUZZLED BY WIRELESS OF STRANGER

Unidentified Vessel off Sandy Hook Puzzles Observers Shore Station—Operator Uses Private Signal of North German Lloyd Steamer Braslan Last Reported Tied up in New Orleans

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Wireless observers at the shore stations near New York, were puzzled early to-day by signals received from an unidentified vessel, apparently somewhere off Sandyhook, which was calling the wireless station in this city. The fact that the stranger refused to disclose identity of vessel led some of the wireless operators to believe they were at last in communication with the long expected German submarine Bremen. While in communication with the shore stations a few hours earlier the stranger reported herself as a collier and the operator on board signed his calls "D.B.U." which is the private wireless signal of the North German Lloyd steamer Braslan, last reported as tied up in New Orleans for the period of war.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## What the Italian Army Has Accomplished Since It Entered the War

BY JOHN H. HEARLEY. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

ROME, July 31.—Italy to-day is fully satisfied with the results of the first year of the Austro-Italian war. The once strongly fortified Austrian mountain line from Giudicaria to Montefalco practically is all in her hands. Only a small section of Italian territory, in the neighborhood of Sette Comuni, has been taken.

The history of Italy's war on land reads like fiction. When the European strife began the Italian kingdom was unprepared. The standing army of 280,000 was disorganized and un-equipped. Big and petty politics were dangerously mixed in it. The country's finances were in a bad way.

Italy's military house had to be put in order. All eyes turned to Luigi Cadorna, chief of the general staff. His father before him had led the Italians into Rome in 1870. Like him, he is a quiet man of few words and big deeds. Cadorna in twelve months worked wonders. The army was increased to more than 1,500,000 trained and equipped for all kinds of warfare. The hum of munition and gun-making machinery was heard through the land.

The enemy, it was believed, would attempt to enter the country through the Trentino in the west and the Isonzo in the east. The Italian campaign was planned to retake Trent and Trieste, lock these two gates against invasion and press on, probably to Vienna. The meeting of two Austrian armies on the historic plains of Lombardy for a possible conquest of Italy had to be prevented. The great battle Napoleon had fought on Lombard soil had taught his lessons.

Cadorna and his intimate associate, General Porro, laid their preliminary plans well. Both knew the tricky mountainous frontier of Austria, with its natural defenses and fortifications, perfectly. Disguised as beggars, they are said often to have studied every nook and cranny of the hostile border.

Four fronts with 14 zones were established, the Trentino, Dolomite, Carnia and Isonzo. At the very beginning of hostilities the right bank of the Isonzo, excepting the bridgeheads Gorizia and Tolmine, fell before the Italian arms, followed by the capture of Monte Nero and Plava. These things took less than a month.

During July and August the invasion of Austrian territory continued. Extensive inroads on enemy soil were made, especially in the Carso and the Trentino. By October the Isonzo front was blood-soaked. The fighting about Gorizia, the key to Trieste, grew very heavy early this year. March and April crowned the Italian offensive with the capture of Col di Lana. The Austrians in May delivered their first big offensive. A fierce onslaught was made on Montefalco, which fell, but later was retaken.

Meanwhile on a fifty-mile front in the Trentino 400,000 Austrians and immense quantities of ammunition were concentrated. Then came the tremendous attempt to open the way to Venetia. Thousands of Italians were mowed down. For the first time in the war the enemy set foot on Italian soil, and about 500 square kilometers of territory was occupied. It was mountainous country, dotted with Alpine hamlets. The Italians still held about 4,000 square kilometers of enemy soil, including the fertile plains of Montefalco and important villages.

The Italians then began to push back the enemy, slow up-hill work. Meanwhile Gen. Brusati was openly charged with responsibility for the Austrian invasion and deprived of his command for "neglect of duty." This invasion cost the Italians 20,000 prisoners and almost as many in killed and wounded. Austrian losses were heavy, too. The initiation of the Russian offensive in early June relieved the pressure in the Italian front.

By then Italy's army had grown to almost 4,000,000 men, and plans for adding a million more were made. The Italian campaign has taken a tremendous toll in dead and wounded, because in the beginning Victor's forces were placed in unfortified valleys, while the Austrians were strongly entrenched on the overlooking mountains. Uphill fighting had to be waged for many months before it was equalized.

The Alpines have been the heroes of Italy's war. Their catlike agility is marvellous. They have been forced of times to climb sheer walls of mountains, pulling up men and cannon behind them to begin the slow process of fortification. Trenches had to be tunneled in the rock or hewn out of solid ice. Moving glaciers and avalanches added to the dangers, as also did heavy snows and bitter cold. Alpine warfare developed many innovations in military science. Like giants throwing giant snowballs, one army hurled avalanches at the other. Mountain hamlets and hundreds of combatants and non-combatants were wiped out by this picturesque arm of war. Specially made smoked glasses had to be worn by the soldiers as a protection against snow-blindness. Freezing weather occasioned the invention of extremely warm, but light clothing for the military.

"Heat balls" were invented. These were made by soaking rolls of tightly-drawn paper in prepared oil and grease. When lighted, they retained their heat and flame for about fifteen minutes. Ropes fitted buckets of them to Alpines and soldiers, fighting in the clouds, thousands of feet above the sea level. They were used to warm canned foods and soups.

Skis and snowshoes were also introduced to war. Engagements between whole companies of Austrians and Italians on skis have been frequent.

The spirit of the Italian army is one of unflinching courage. Unofficial estimates place the Austrian losses at approximately 450,000, about 80,000 of which are said to be killed. Austrian prisoners are rumored to be near the 1,000,000 mark. These enemy damages, it is asserted, are not counterbalanced by the Italian casualties. The presence of the king in the field is an inspiration to the fighters.

## Somme Sector

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Further progress for French troops north of Hem Wood in the Somme sector, is announced in an official statement issued by the French War Office to-day.

## Persia

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The general condition of affairs in Persia recently have shown a decided improvement, said Lord Robert Cecil in the Commons to-day. The arrest and dispersal of most German parties and agents in the country, he added, gave good reason for hoping that the improvement would be maintained. Lord Robert said that he hoped that arrangements of financial and other questions would shortly be arrived at with the Persian government. Anglo-Indian officers would be engaged in officering the gendarmes in Southern Persia.

## As It Is Viewed In Germany

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, August 4.—In conversation or by letter or telegraph forty among the most eminent Germans have expressed themselves to me on the following three questions on the war's second anniversary.

1.—How long will the war last?  
2.—What will another year of the war cost in lives and money?  
3.—What will be the condition of the four principal belligerents at the end of another year?

On a matter so vital it is hardly necessary to say that directing members of the Government and the military and naval leaders are extremely reticent. They are totally unwilling to be quoted. There is absolute unanimity in the instant reply of every class, rank or profession when the object of the duration of the war is broached:

"Germany will carry on the war triumphantly, let it continue as long as it may, cost what it may, until her enemies cease to attack her."

There is nowhere any illusion that the cost of another year will be anything but prodigious.

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**German Big Military System Fully Explained**

How a "Nation in Arms" Has Been Built Up Since Napoleon Shattered Prussia's Army.

The Prussian army, which forms the backbone of the Imperial German army, goes back to the reconstruction of the old Prussian army, which, shattered by Napoleon in 1806, had gone to pieces.

In order to free Prussia from the French yoke, General Scharnhorst conceived the idea of summoning to arms the entire population capable of bearing them. In 1813 this plan was put into operation.

Only through this tremendous effort of Prussia in conjunction with all the other powers, was it possible to put an end to the menace of Napoleon's universal dominion. Napoleon's power was already great that his mediate and immediate subjects amounted to 70,000,000; his opponents taken all together, were scarcely more numerous. None of them therefore could be spared for victory, nor Austria; and Prussia, which did not yet number 5,000,000, was forced to introduce universal military duty and carry it to complete adoption.

This universal duty of bearing arms proved such a brilliant success in the wars of liberation that it was retained in times of peace, although it was not alone a heavy burden for the Prussian people, but was fraught with difficulties in execution.

The standing army still showed great resemblance to the armies of the eighteenth century, as the English army still does to-day. A large proportion of the soldiers served twenty years, and even longer. As a result there was in this army but little room for the recruits who were called by universal conscription, especially as these were to be retained with the colors for a period of three years.

The great mass of the recruits, very superficially trained or not at all, were incorporated into the Landwehr. This Prussian Landwehr thus bore a great similarity to the British militia, and its military usefulness was slight. Only gradually, in the course of the nineteenth century, was this evil overcome.

On the one hand, the class of soldiers serving for a long number of years dwindled, as the favorable development of economic life and industry brought about better wages than the slender pay in the army. To-day it is considered sufficient to retain merely that number of soldiers after a long period of service adequate to satisfy the need for non-commissioned officers.

On the other hand, after long hesitation, the time of service was reduced from three years to two years, with the exception of the cavalry and the mounted field artillery. This reduction, in 1893, aroused great apprehension in officers' circles and among many patriots. It was thought that the military spirit would suffer, and that the army would really be no army at all, but merely a Volkswehr of militia, since only the first-year class would be under arms at the moment when the elder was released and the new recruits were not yet trained. But subsequent success proved that the fears were groundless.

Through continued and great efforts, and through the most careful use of the time, the two-year period of service has been made to furnish excellent military material.

The organization is now very simple. The duty of military service extends from the twentieth to the forty-fifth year. The two youngest classes form the standing army. The next classes are made use of in event of war, approximately, to double the strength of the regiments, to form reserve regiments and to create ersatz or compensating battalions with ersatz reserves.

**The Landsturm.**

Landwehr regiments are formed from the elder landwehr soldiers, and finally from the last classes up to the forty-fifth year are formed the Landsturm or last reserve regiments, service and as guards for prisoners, but who in this war have frequently fought to the front. Recourse is had only in the last event to the younger class from the seventeenth to the twentieth year.

When Minister of War Boyen, the disciple and follower of Scharnhorst, organized the new army of peace in the autumn of 1814, he established the principle that the standing army should contain about ten thousand men for every million of population. This represented at that time, as Prussia numbered ten million in population, something over 100,000 men, or 1 per cent of the total number.

This percentage has varied but little during the last century. When no fresh contingents were formed for the same time it would occasionally

sink slightly below that level; and when for the purpose of absorbing the excess of young men new regiments were authorized, the ratio would increase by a fraction over 1 per cent. In the summer of the year 1914, it stood 1,117 per cent for the army and 1,27 per cent for the army and navy together, not counting the officers. The natural aim, however, of such a policy—to have all serviceable young men pass through the training school of the army has never been realized, even at the outbreak of the present war. Although in the year 1913 the standing army has increased by 63,000 recruits, there still remained 30,000 recruits thoroughly serviceable young men, and not less than approximately 200,000 with slight physical disabilities (ersatz reserve and Landsturm with weapons) who might have been called to the colors and who are now, with the progress of the war gradually being drafted into the army.

**Reforms in Past Century.**

The reforms undertaken in the army in the last century had, on the whole, for their purpose not so much to increase the numbers in the army in proportion to the population as though reduction of the term of service to reduce the individual burden connected with this militaristic system, and to make room for the training of a greater fraction of the nation. But we have never carried the universal duty of military service to its final conclusion.

Of the greatest importance, from the political as well as the military standpoint, is the institution of the one-year volunteers (einjahrig-freiwillige). The name "volunteer" is no longer applicable. It originated at the time when the army was not yet large enough to accommodate all eligible men, and when lots were drawn among the superfluous.

In order to enjoy the privilege of one-year-service, the recruit, had to relinquish the right of drawing lots, and to this extent the service was voluntary. To be eligible to serve as a one-year volunteer a young man had to provide himself with a superior education be means of school testimonials or on a basis of a rather severe examination.

**One Year Service**

The one-year voluntary service there is in no sense a privilege of wealth but rather a privilege of education for, whereas the examination may never be renitted, assistance is given to young men of superior education who lack the means for supporting themselves throughout the entire year.

The one-year service, which was introduced by Minister of War von Boyen in 1814, together with the du-

**SIMILES.**

- As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone;
- As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
- As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat;
- As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
- As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole;
- As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
- As plain as a pike-staff—as rough as a bear;
- As light as a drum—as free as the air;
- As heavy as lead—as light as a feather;
- As steady as time—uncertain as weather;
- As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog;
- As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
- As slow as the tortoise—as swift as the wind;
- As true as the gospel—as false as mankind;
- As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig;
- As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;
- As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove;
- As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
- As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post;
- As cool as a cucumber—as warm as a toast;
- As flat as a flounder—as round as a ball;
- As blunt as a hammer—as sharp as an awl;
- As red as a ferret—as safe as the stocks;
- As bold as a thief—as sly as a fox;
- As straight as an arrow—as crook'd as a bow;
- As yellow as saffron—as black as a sloe;
- As brittle as glass—as tough as gristle;
- As neat as a nail—as clean as a whistle;
- As good as a feast—as bad as a witch;
- As light as is day—as dark as is pitch;
- As brisk as a bee—as dull as an ass;
- As full as a tick—as solid as brass.

**Pastor Pug One Over.**

The new pastor of a certain country parish is like to lose the confidence of his flock unless he changes his ways. During his sermon one Sunday morning not long back he stopped abruptly and asked:

"How many of those here are diligent students of their Bibles?"

Fifty hands went up.

"Good," said the pastor. "Now how many of you have read the second chapter of Jude?"

A wan smile overspread the divine's face.

"That's also good; but when you go home and read the chapter again you will doubtless learn something to your interest."

The point of this story, says the teller of it, lies in the fact that the Book of Jude consists of one chapter only.

Survivor James Hearn left by the Prospero yesterday to go to White Bay to survey valuable mineral properties held there by Messrs. Frelich, Parrel and others in the city.

The Kaiser is at the Somme front to get a last look at a vanishing German frontier.

When a man smokes cigarettes and wears loud socks—but why say it? no man ever does.

Have all the girls decided that khaki is their favorite color?

ty of general military service, has two striking advantages. In the first place, military service for one year interrupts but slightly the general training of our young men. On the contrary, it is regarded by many as a great advantage that young men, whether merchants, students or farmers, interrupt once in their life their civil employment and become familiar with an entirely new world.

In the second place these one-year volunteers provide the indispensable material for replenishing the body of officers. After one year of service has rendered a sifting possible, the superiors select those suitable for the position of officers, who are then called to the colors twice for a period of eight weeks, thoroughly trained and commissioned as officers.

In the event of mobilization these reserve and landwehr officers are intermingled with the regular officers, in such a manner that a great number of reserve officers are drawn into line regiments, while regular officers are assigned to the reserve and landwehr regiments, especially in positions of command. Acquaintance with German officers' corps in time of war shows that a large proportion of them are judges, state's attorneys, teachers, professors, artists, writers, farmers, merchants, engineers and officials of all kinds.—From "Modern Germany, in Relation to the Great War," by various German writers; Mitchell Kennerley, 1916.

**"DARING" MODELS IN STYLE NOW**

Chicago, Ill., August 5.—All Chicagoans, or at least a great big proportion of the male element of the Windy City's population, are waiting impatiently for the doors of the Bismarck Garden to swing open Monday for the opening of the fashion show, which is to be held in conjunction with Chicago's annual Market Week celebration. Ordinarily the men are not sufficiently interested in the styles of women's dress to be enticed away

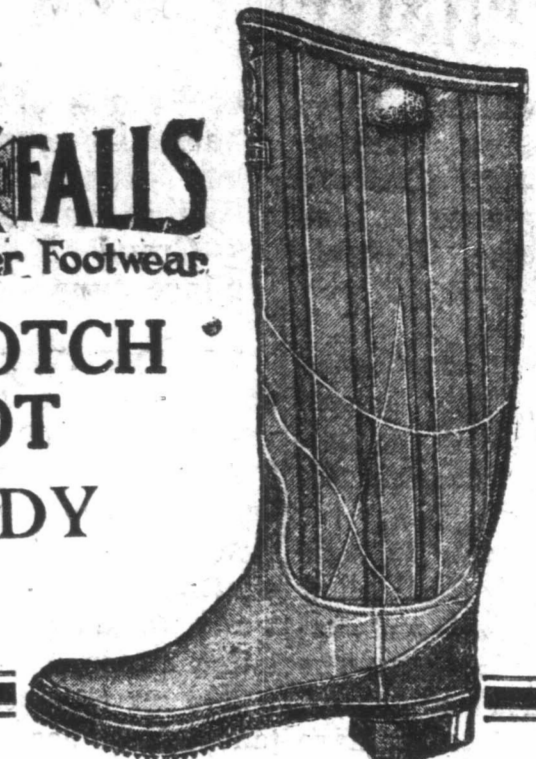
from the loop district to the far North Side. But in this particular case "there's a reason." Which is to be found in the following announcement by the promoters of the exhibition: "Enticing models, garbed in daring bathing suits, will be exhibited arising out of a fountain built for this particular stunt."

Love's so-called blindness is mostly near-sightedness.

Of course father had to take the children to see the diving girls.

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Top Notch Rubber Footwear

**TOP NOTCH BOOT BUDDY**



**A Boot That's Different**

It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

Top Notch Rubber Boots look different and are different from the boots you have always worn. And they will give much better service.

If you want the latest and best thing in Rubber Boots, purchase a pair at once. We recommend them so enthusiastically because we know from experience that they will give you splendid satisfaction.

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Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Bros., and Jesse Whiteway.

We have received a further supply of **CHOICE CODROY TABLE BUTTER.**

This Butter is the best produced in the island, is better than Canadian Dairy Butter, and will keep through the winter.

Small tubs.

**R. TEMPLETON,**  
333 Water Street,  
St. John's.



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Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

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**The Fishermen of Newfoundland**

have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.

**BECAUSE**

they know where to find value.

**They**

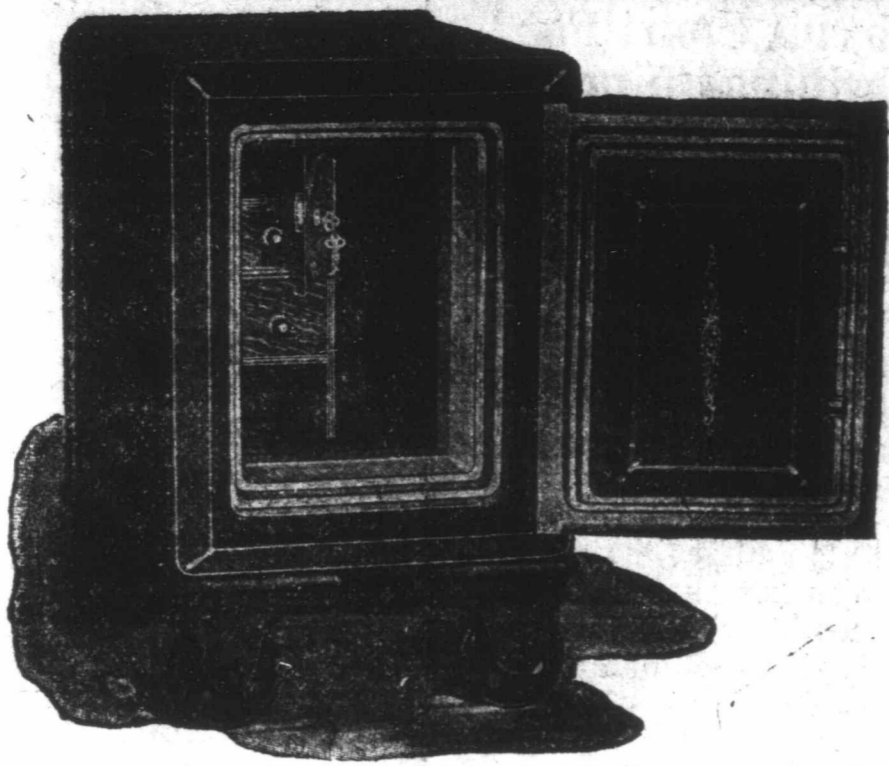
compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store **Must Cater to the Customer.**

Our well-known brands are: Americus, Fitreform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress.

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We have just received another shipment of

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in different sizes. Call and see them, or send for Catalogue and Price List.

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Hundreds of others have proved the value of our service. Why don't you join them by sending us your next order?

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

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



John Maunders  
Tailor and Clothier

281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

## Exhaustion Tells on German Effort

Decrease in Human Material and Products go Hand-in-Hand

LONDON, August 3.—(By A. S. Draper).—The third year of the war and the second month of the allied offensive on the west front opened with a lull along the Somme, following the bloody repulse, last night of seventeen separate German counter-attacks on positions won by the French and British last Sunday. But one of these drives was against the British line near Bazentin-Le-Petit, the others being hurled against the new French positions north of the Avre.

The day, however, showed signs of German restiveness under the steady progress of the French in re-capturing their lost positions near Verdun.

There was a heavy attack south and west of Thiaumont, in which the Germans returned to the charge thrown back time and again and a few even succeeded in reaching the French foremost trenches. Later a French counter attack cleaned them out and even succeeded in gaining a little ground, driving the shattered Germans from their advanced trenches with grenades. At the same time the German struck again on the Vaux-Chapitre-Chenois line and here, too, won a foothold in the French lines, only to lose it a little later. The German losses are described as terrific, while those of the French were light.

It is not believed here that these changes mean a plan to renew the Verdun attack but are intended both to feel out the French line to see whether it has been weakened to provide men for the Somme battlefield or else as a threat to divert other forces now there. The experts are convinced that Germany has not the power to begin any real offensive on either front.

The German official statement today tells of a minor success in the driving back of a force of British which had penetrated far into their lines near the Fournoux wood. Today's calm is interpreted here in the light of past events as one which is to precede a fresh lunge forward of the allied battering ram. The German boast that new positions behind the lines have been made as strong as those captured is not taken very seriously. The captured trenches were of cement and steel and many of them took months to build. That the Germans can duplicate them within two weeks or two months is regarded as impossible.

French officers—General Haig is silent on this subject—say that the arrangements in the rear of the attacking forces have reached a perfection never before seen. All kinds of supplies and ammunition have been gathered in quantities far greater than are likely to be needed and everything has been prepared for a new blow. The violence of the German assault is taken as a proof of the value they set on the position they have lost and as a disproof of their boast that there are others as good behind them.

## Germany Knuckles Down to Holland

Will Not Submarine Dutch Ships With Foodstuffs to England

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The German government has given a pledge to hold and not destroy or molest Dutch ships, carrying foodstuffs to England, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Express. This decision is the result of a visit to Berlin of Cornelius J. K. Van Aalst, president of the Overseas Trust, and another Dutch commissioner. The Express says Van Aalst presented an ultimatum to the authorities in Berlin to the effect:—

"Unless Germany agrees not to interfere with Dutch ships bound for England with food cargoes, Holland will close her eastern frontier. Otherwise the Entente may step dealing in exports from America and the Dutch colonies."

The trip of the Dutch commissioner, was the result of representations by the Entente that Holland was selling large quantities of foodstuffs in Germany, while her food trade with England had almost ceased. Holland replied that trade with England was made dangerous by German submarines. Van Aalst, fearing reprisals by the Entente, then undertook the trip to Berlin and after a series of conferences, obtained Germany's acceptance of his demands.

The S.S. Eagle, with coal to Harvey & Co. arrived here at 1 p.m. today from Sydney.

## Look at This Attraction at The NICKEL To-day!

### CHARLIE CHAPLIN,

IN HIS GREAT TWO ACT COMEDY.

### "IN THE BANK"

And LOTTIE PICKFORD in the third chapter of

### "THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

NOTE—The FLORIZEL'S excellent STRING ORCHESTRA will render the LATEST SELECTIONS on FRIDAY EVENING. Comink big features—FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE in George Bar McCutcheon's well-known play "GRAUSTARK" and EDITH STOREY and ANTONIO MORENO in Cyrus Townsend Brady's "THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION" in 6 acts by Vitagraph.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE.

## ONE MAN WHO SAW WORLD WAR COMING

The Kansas City Star reprints from its issue of November 29, 1909, nearly seven years ago, a remarkable article by Charles P. Norcross, a noted journalist.

London, Nov. 29, 1909.—The stage is being set in the Old World for a great drama. Within every cabinet in Europe, behind closely guarded doors, around great tables, grave and thoughtful men are peering anxiously into a portentous future.

The tension is felt acutely in Downing street and the foreign office, and it is reflected in the brooding eyes of Pinchon, the great Foreign Minister of France. With phlegmatic calm, von Bethmann-Hollweg, the grim Chancellor of Germany's war lords, studies the statistics of the superb army, the impregnable fortresses, and the huge fighting craft that fly the flag of the Fatherland.

You do not see the situation openly discussed in the newspapers, and you rarely hear it discussed in public. It is a subject tabooed, yet it is in every man's mind. When the leaders of England meet in Downing street or behind the closed doors of the great houses, it is the subject that is discussed almost to the exclusion of everything else. Once in a while you find some statesman that hints at it—this terror that shadows all Europe. Perhaps, the best expression of the situation was that by Lord Rosebery, who recently referred to it as "the ominous hush" that broods over all Europe.

Germany and England, these are the great signatory powers to the decree of unrest. They face each other awaiting the inevitable, the final war for dominance. Europe is not big enough for them both. One must go. Germany has made its bid for dominance. England cannot acquiesce.

For a century England has dominated the sea. "Britannia rules the waves" is not the chant of a deluded nation. It is the daily consecration of a work that must be sustained. Germany has put out her hand for that rulership. Either England must submit supinely on flight—and unless all signs fail, England will fight. England is a free trade country. Its

vast colonies are open to the traders of the world. Germany is the biggest salesman to England and its colonies. Take a map of the world and look at the colonies of Germany. They are practically nil. Germany has a little strip of three hundred miles at sea-board. From that congested area ships freight with German merchandise go forth to all the golden colonies of England. This traffic finds a free port and practically no competition, for the English merchant and the English manufacturer are notoriously inferior in capacity and enterprise to their German cousins.

Again, take the map and study Germany's markets. America can compete with it. France has its restrictions. Italy is safeguarded. The only markets left to Germany are those of England and its colonies. Germany is an over-populated, over-producing country; Germany practically lives off England to-day. Close the markets of England and its colonies to Germany and Germany becomes bankrupt.

There you have a cause—not the only one, but a great one. Germany to-day seeks sea dominance. That England will not concede. Germany needs colonies for immigration and there are no colonies. Germany feeds at the expense of England's markets. Cut off these markets (as the English protectionists were aiming to do) and the whole situation becomes acute.

No colonies, no sea dominance, no markets, and Germany, from its very geographical and commercial topography becomes isolated and impoverished. Germany will not tolerate this. Germany will fight first. The pretext may not be the adoption of protection, the intervention against colonies, the contention of superior sea power, the pretext will be something else, but the real reasons will be these cited.

These countries are the Rome and Carthage of the modern day. Flanking them are the other nations who cannot avoid the war—and in casting lots each ruler and each cabinet will be governed, jockey like, by what can be carried off in the way of loot from the mighty conflict.

## Will Become America's Gibraltar

On the basis of appraisals by the other first-class Powers of the world, \$25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies is a bargain. A glance at a map shows that they are cheap at any price.

With the purchase of these islands—St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John—by the United States, this country will become the undisputed master of the East Atlantic, and will hold the commercial and naval key to what is conceded to be the most important strategic domain in the Western Hemisphere.

The combined area is little more than 120 square miles, their population about 35,000. St. Thomas is the reason. This island dominates the entrance to the Panama Canal. It controls what in time of war would be the most dangerous approach to the valuable American possessions in the West Indies and it controls the Caribbean Sea.

A hostile fleet at St. Thomas could intimidate the entire Atlantic coast of the United States. Its harbor Charlotte Amalie can accommodate the largest fleets in a land-locked haven.

American naval vessels would no longer have to use British coaling ports in the Atlantic.

Admiral Porter, in a report to President Lincoln in 1865, wrote:

"It is a central point from which any or all of the West Indian Islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties and can be fortified to any extent. It is a second Gibraltar, and could not be attacked by a naval force."

Thus, from a naval standpoint, St. Thomas is a pivot upon which, in time of war, might well hang the fate of the United States.

Commercially, St. Thomas is the apex of the West Indies. It stands between the continent of Africa and the eastern shores of North and South America. On one side is the route to India and the Pacific, on the other to Western Europe. To the rear are Mexico, Central America, the Spanish Main, the West Indies.

It is the depot of the world's trade with South America and with the coasts of Africa. European vessels stop at St. Thomas on their way to the west coast of Africa and Australia.

Its ideal position as a coal and repair station have given St. Thomas a tonnage greater than Baltimore and Boston combined. Its importance in this connection has been a hundred fold enhanced by the opening of the Panama Canal.

The three islands now so near American ownership, have drifted for years on a political sea. France, England and Germany have each tried for them in turn, but each time the one country met the opposition of the others, and the warning of the United States that under the Monroe Doctrine this country could never permit the possession to be transferred to any country but this.

In late years Maurice Egan, the American Minister to Denmark, has occupied himself almost exclusively with negotiations for the purchase of the islands. These negotiations have constituted for him a special

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

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### "BETWEEN FATHER AND SON"

Presenting LOUISE VALE, GRETCHEN HARTMAN and FRANKLIN RITCHIE in

A Political Drama produced in 2 Reels by the Biograph Coy. "THE ESCAPE OF BRONCHO BILLY."—Featuring G. M. Anderson.

"THE PAINTED LADY."—A Melo-Drama with a strong cast including Blanche Sweet and Joseph H. Mailes.

"THE MISSING MUMMY."—A lively Comedy with Bud Duncan and Ethel Teara.

THE USUAL BIG MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 P.M.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO. A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects. A COOL AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

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Incorporated 1911 Capital \$250,000 Reserve 50,000.

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Cashier - W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.  
Accountant - W. Hardman.

Buyer & Dry Goods Mgr Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.  
Insp. of Outport Stores George Soper.  
Mgr. Provision Dept. - Charles Bryant.  
Wharfinger - William White.

### BRANCH STORES MANAGERS

Port-de-Grave	George Richards
Bay Roberts	Jacob Patten
Bay-de-Verde	D. Groves
Winterton	Simeon Piercey
Port Rexton	J. Day
Bonaventure	H. G. King
Champney's	A. M. Wilson
Catalina	J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
Bonavista	John Abbott, M.H.A.
Keels	William Brown
King's Cove	J. Baggs
Greenspond	J. B. Wornell
Valleyfield	J. Spurrell
Newtown	R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
Cat Harbor	Thomas Elliott
Doting Cove	A. Winsor
Carmanville	Kenneth Pennell
Seldom	A. King
Tilting	Daniel Devine
Joe Batt's Arm	Stephen Hancock
Fogo	
North End	Change Islands.
Main Tickle	L. J. Brett
Herring Neck	Thomas W. Peckford.
Twillingate	A. Hussey
Exploits	E. Hayward
Botwood	G. H. Sceviour
Lewisport	H. A. House
Pilley's Island	E. B. Brown
Nipper's Harbor	
La Scie	A. E. Barnes
	W. Morgan

mission of sufficient importance to \$100,000, with no compensating military advantage such as would amply reimburse the United States for any outlay.

Congress once refused to ratify the purchase of the islands at the low price of \$4,000,000. To Denmark the islands have presented an annual deficit of about a woman seldom sees the cloven hoof of a man until after she gets a whiff of his "cloven" breath.

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Nice Red Sweet Stock. Guaranteed in every way.

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Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 11, 1916

Still Further Edwardian Explosions

THE Premier's chief organ dishes up more olla podrida about the valor and heroism of our boys at the front; but it is simply a rechauffe (as our Gallic friends would term it). French's quote in order these days; for our Edward is doing the heroic in Fran e cheek-by-jowl with M. Poincare and M. Briand.

The chief morceaux served up are: (1) "For every Newfoundland who has fallen," declares Sir E. Morris, "there will be another man ready to take his place, and training is now in progress with that end. Nothing the Empire can do (why not Colony?) is too good for the representatives of those who have fallen, for those who are maimed or for their dependents (underscoring ours). If only those whose safety has been purchased could see what I have seen in the hospitals at the front they would mortgage everything they have to give the wounded." This is the most wonderful exhibition of "heroics" we have seen so far.

There seems to be nobody around mortgaging anything just now. Of course we cannot get another mortgage on the Colony; it is mortgaged already for some \$33,000,000. We have nothing apparently lying around that we can raise another dollar on, except certain land areas that are being held by speculators. This matter was discussed by our contributor, "Calcar" just recently. Why does not the Government tax the land grabbers? Possibly this would be considered an invasion of private rights. How many of these grabbers actually own the holdings over which their names are writ so large on the map? They are simply speculators, some of them don't own a dollar. Now we offer a suggestion to the Government. Tax these speculators and make them pay for what has been robbed from the people. This would be a respectable way of doing things, and private citizen would not be called upon, as Sir Edward presumably suggests, to "mortgage everything they have to give to the wounded."

The second item on the Edwardian menu is superb! It is found under the caption of "Canada's Gift to the Empire" and copied in The Evening Herald from the London "Salvation Army News." Edward thus unburdens himself:

"One of the chief objects of his visit to England was to inspect (a la Sam Hughes, presumably) these fine fellows at their training depot; also, to cheer the Newfoundland men who are in hospital." We were under the impression that Edward crossed the "herring pond" to raise another loan to help out the cripples and other such as are dependent upon his public munificence. We have evidently misunderstood his mission.

This entremet (we are brushing up our French) is quite toothsome: "Premier Morris said he was sure the province (sic) would make a sympathetic contribution towards the execution (whatever this means) of any emigration scheme for widows, orphans, or disabled soldiers."

If memory serves us right E.P., through his literary henchman, once before told us about a certain emigration scheme; but it seems to have vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision. "Charity begins at home," Edward; and before you venture on any other wild-cat proposition, kindly see to it that the maimed and wounded now in our midst are properly cared for. Whilst this Colony will receive with open arms all who have been bereaved or wounded in the war, it behooves us to be first mindful of those already in our midst.

But Edward is now shooting at long range; and we may rest assured that his interview with the representative of the Salvation Army, in London, is like so many of his pre-election promises, as the late John Bonne would doubtless term it, a magnus huntus. Fie! Fie! Edward.

Profiteering

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN of recent date has an item which interests us locally in view of the fact that some of its locally prominent officials are in the front rank of the military movement. The item refers to a line of steamers plying between St. John's and London, and on which we are at the present time practically dependent for our English importations. The item runneth thus:

"Messrs. Furness, Withy and Company, the well-known ship-owners, formerly of West Hartlepool, but now of Liverpool, report a profit in the year ended April, of One Million Three Hundred and Eighty Six Thousand Pounds on an issued capital of Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, of which One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds is in 5 per cent. preference shares. The increase is the available balance as compared with a year ago of Seven Hundred Forty Three Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty Nine Pounds. When the excess profits duty is taken off, the net profits will be over Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. This distribution proposed on the ordinary shares will make up 20 per cent., free of tax for the year, and the equivalent of 15 per cent. more is transferred to a contingencies fund, to strengthen the Company in meeting competition which may arise after the war."

We have not seen any report of the operations of some of our local companies; but as there is no tax on the excess profits, we fan y that the showing is proportionately great. Take for example the company which is getting a subsidy of \$23,500 on a contract for a Bay service which is being carried out by a steamer which cost the Company the sum of \$5,000! There are other similar "arrangements"—all granted and paid for by the Booding Fraternity, mis-called the Government of Newfoundland.

Then, we understand that some of the "patriotic firms" are cleaning out their old stocks at an advance of fully thirty-five to fifty per cent! This, of course, is all "on account of the war." The unfortunate consumer is being soaked in every possible direction; and we are being daily called upon to fork out for various funds. We are quite willing to subscribe to very legitimate funds; but we think that it is incumbent on the profiteers to be more generous than they have been. The poor man's dollar is by far a larger contribution, proportionately, than the \$500 contribution of the profiteer.

They are having the same sort of trouble both in Canada and the United States. The financial showing in both countries is the best ever recorded. This is indicated by the Bank clearings and the increased earnings of the railways. Labor is abundant, and the manufacturers everything looks bright. "But," says a Canadian exchange, "there is another side to the picture. Laboring classes are not a whit better off than before; on the contrary, they have begun to realize that the purchasing power of a dollar is less than it was two years ago."

The same thing obtains here. Some enthusiasts are telling the world abroad of the "prosperous times" we are enjoying; and we saw lately the report of an interview in which the interviewed, libly informed a gullible reporter that "the Newfoundland fishermen had stowed away more than a billion dollars in the Banks last

year as the result of their catch." We fail to see what earthly purpose can be served by such exaggerations. The prosperity of the manufacturers and the people "higher up" is not an indication of the condition of the toiler.

Though wages have increased considerably within the last two years, our wage-earners are finding it hard to make the two ends meet. The gains are solely on the side of the profiteers; and we are bedazzled when some of them unloosen their purse strings and give a few hundred dollars to one of the War funds. Have these increased the salaries paid to their employees? Do they share with them some of the immense profits they are making to-day? We have not met a case in which this has been found. If there be any such cases we should like to be able to publish the names of the generous employers on an "Honor Roll."

Even in England, where the horrors of war are being daily brought home to the public, the profiteer is at work, and a correspondent writes: "There are scoundrels in England to-day just as there are elsewhere; grasping employers, extortionate middlemen, unscrupulous retailers (just as we have here) taking advantage of the situation. Somewhere between the farmer and housewife the price of milk jumps from six cents to twelve cents a quart. In the matter of bacon, in the five months of 1916 England imported nearly a million and a-half hundred weight more than in the corresponding period of 1915; yet the Government returns show an increase in price to the consumer of 33 per cent., a total increase of 50 per cent. since the war began. The Government is making a real effort to locate the particular culprits.

Now we are faced with a sharp rise in the price of flour. From published statistics, the crops are excellent; but the price is being raised by speculators, just as was the price of molasses in Barbados some months ago. This means great hardship to our people especially in view of the shortage in the catch of fish and the slump in the price of oil. We doubt if any other section of Empire is being hit so hard as we are; and there seems to be no effort to straighten things out. We cannot understand what our Government is thinking about (their own pockets and stomachs are of course always a prime consideration). The British Government has purchased practically the whole of Norway's fishery products; but we do not know that there has been any effort on our part; to enlist the good offices of the Imperial Government in our favor.

We do not agree with The Trade Review that this action of Great Britain is not going to affect us very seriously. It is all very well to advance theories; but the fact remains that Great Britain has not taken us or our sacrifices into consideration. Why? Because our Government does not bother about such issues as the sales of fish. The "note-writing" Premier has been on the spot for some considerable time. Surely he knows just what is going on in English commercial circles; but we have not seen any allusion to our trade or commerce in the multitudinous epistles he has been writing and cabling to this country. Is he too busy trying to land an Imperial job in view of the deluge that is coming?

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

- AUGUST 11
PRESIDENT CARNOT born, 1837.
Snow fell in Topsail, 1861.
General Doyle arrived here to review troops, 1863.
Three brothers named Upwards drowned at LaPoile, 1884.
John Rosch, school-teacher, Freshwater, died, 1882.
Cardinal Newman died, 1890.
First stone laid in Water Street pavement, by Hon. James McLoughlan, 1899.
Chief Justice Little made Q.C., 1873.
Prescott Emerson made Q.C., 1873.
Cricket match at Pleasantville, between Halifax "Wanderers" and a city team; former won, 1898.

RETURNING TO POST.

Q.M.-S. McLeod will leave here tomorrow on his way to Ayr to resume active service. He proceeds to Halifax and Quebec and takes the Scotianavian at the latter place for England. His two brothers with our regiment in France went through the Gallipoli and the French campaigns unscathed.

The Catalina Project CATALINA

WHEN Mr. Coaker announced just a year ago that he had outlined a plan for making Catalina the headquarters of the Union Export Company, some of our city merchants scoffed the idea. They declared it "just another election dodge." We met one of these erstwhile scoffers recently; and we were amused, amazed in fact, to hear him say: "Well! we must take off our hats to the President of the F.P.U. He is one of the greatest organizers we have ever heard of." Paraphrasing, we may remark that this gentleman has no love for Mr. Coaker; "there's a reason." Yet we admire his manliness in acknowledging the wonderful energy and ability of the man who has in a few years revolutionized fishery conditions in this country.

The Catalina project is now assuming concrete shape; and persons who have recently arrived from the new commercial centre are quite enthusiastic about the developments which are now in progress. They tell us that the old town which has been dormant for many years is now waking up to the importance of the big project, and they look forward to an area of prosperity such as never before in its history.

Catalina, by the way, is not a modern place. Nearly four centuries ago it was discovered and named "St. Catherine's Haven" by the Breton mariner, Jacques Cartier who spent some days there refitting his ships after a stormy voyage across the Atlantic. In more recent times, it was an important trade centre; and in the good old days it had one of the finest fleets of sealing and fishing vessels in the country. One of the first steamers employed in the seal fishery outfitted there; and it had a number of sturdy sealing captains who brought in tens of thousands of seals. There are still living there some of the old vikings; and they relate the story of Catalina's prosperous days. They are hoping to see a revival of its old time prosperity within a brief period.

No section of the country presents such ideal conditions as exist at Catalina for an amalgamation of industries such as outlined in Mr. Coaker's program. The harbor is easy of access; and within its borders, hundreds of vessels can anchor with absolute safety. There has been more than two hundred sail there at one time. It is practically ice free; and the site of the Union Company's plant is unique. It is the great rendezvous for shipping to and from northern ports; and it is a harbor of refuge in stormy weather. Doubtless, when the Union plant is in full swing, northern vessels will no longer risk the trip to St. John's with their fish cargoes in the fall; nor will they need to come south for salt and other supplies in spring.

There will be a great saving of time for northern fishermen; they will be able to purchase more cheaply there than in the city markets; and they will obviate the risks of the southern trip in the stormy months of October and November. If we examine the marine records for the last twenty years we find that some of the most serious mishaps have occurred in the case of northern schooners which left St. John's with a light south-easter in the evening, and ere they had got ten miles north of Baccalieu Tickle they encountered a nor'west "chop" and were either driven to sea or had to run back (often disabled) to some port in Conception Bay.

Naturally, city merchants are not in sympathy with Mr. Coaker's Catalina project. They view with alarm the prospective shortage of their fall and spring trade which is now such an item in the year's business. But the benefits that will result from trading at Catalina will be in the interests of the toiler, and consequently make for the general betterment of living conditions in the northern outports.

This is but one phase of the Catalina project. The industrial phase is even more important still. We will discuss this under various headings so that we get a more detailed view of the activities of the great enterprise which has just been launched. Next: "Shipbuilding."

The American tourists who came by the Florizel yesterday are taking in the sights of the city and a large number of them have gone along the line, notably to Salmonier to spend the day fishing. They certainly could not have better weather and should meet much success.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

By Our Own Correspondent

WHAT FISHERMEN ARE DOING FOR THE CAUSE

WE glory in the valiant deeds of our brave soldiers who fell in the great Battle of July 1, on the plains of Picardy; but "lest we forget,"—the first victims of the war were Naval Reservists—some of the best types of young fishermen. The "Clan McNaughton," the "Bayano," the "Vicknor" and other ships carried down with them our first heroes; and Commander Howley, in his address to our evening's ago at the Methodist College Hall, told us that when volunteers were asked to sweep mines in the Dardanelles, fifty per cent. of those who responded were Newfoundlanders—all, doubtless of the type of Leander Greene who wears the D.C. medal. The place that fishermen occupy (many of them our own lads, doubtless) is recorded in a recent article in The Nineteenth Century by Commander Curry:

"In the mercantile marine 'the men who do business in great waters' hold first place. There was fighting to be done and that was enough, for the fisherman's life is one long combat. 'Out at sea,' wrote a fisherman recently; and working on deck for at least twenty hours, wet through to the skin, then below for a couple of hours sleep. Blow high, blow low, rain, hail, or snow, mines or submarines, we have to go through it. And so it happens now that while a gallant band of North Sea fishermen are trawling and keeping up one source of our food supply, sweeping the swarming banks for fish with their Otter gear, an army of their comrades (our boys are there, too) sweeps the seas round the coast to clear them of deadly mines that have been strewn by the Germans themselves or by neutrals."

The Empire owes a deep debt to its fishermen; and we have contributed of our best to the cause. They are the materials out of which the fighting fleet is made. British supremacy on the sea is founded upon the occupation which involve a knowledge of the sea, its moods, its storms and its dangers. This makes the fisherman resourceful and brave. The fisherman's life is the greatest school for discipline.

A CONTRAST

WHILST we are doing nothing beyond dicker with lobster propagation, both Canada and the United States are spending huge sums and employing scientists to preserve and propagate their fisheries. Canada is endeavoring to exterminate the dog-fish pest which has been working havoc along the coast of Nova Scotia; taking care of its large salmon streams, and booming the herring industry in the Magdalen Islands and in Cape Breton. Some time ago we noticed that a Scotch packing establishment had been started in Sydney. It is, however, a rather primitive affair; and from what we saw of it, neither the quality, nor the pack is likely to interfere with our trade. The packing concern is using a drift-er; but the results do not seem to be satisfactory.

This, of course, a private venture. When visiting it we noticed a large announcement board bearing the words "Labrador Herring." If this is the method employed, we hardly think that buyers will be tumbling over each other to get hold of the pack.

The United States is bringing eastward from the Pacific carloads of salmon eggs and fry to stock the eastern rivers in Maine and elsewhere; while carloads of lobster fry are being carried to Puget Sound. This experiment is not new for some years ago quantities of striped bass and shad fry were sent to the Pacific and have thrived there. The chief experiment being made now is with the Pacific salmon in Maine Rivers, in Connecticut, and Taunton, Mass.

No Circuit Court For Twillingate or Fogo

WE note that Twillingate and Fogo are cut off from the Northern Circuit this year. Why is this? The Court will visit Conception Bay, Trinity Bay and Bonavista Bay, and also Grand Falls but will not visit either Fogo or Twillingate or any other place North except Grand Falls. There is quite a business developing in the outports and yet the means of settling disputes near their homes and the rectification of blunders in the Magistrates' and Justices Courts are denied to these people. The only recourse left to them is to abandon their rights or to come to the capital to have them settled.

Next week the Court begins the Western Circuit at Bonne Bay and from there proceeds round Cape Ray to Placentia. The Government has however made no provision for carrying the Court around or for its accommodation at the places where the Court will be held. Why is this? Why cannot the S.S. Fiona be put at the disposal of the Court? Rumor has it that the Fiona is to be

J. WHITCOMB RILEY

By William F. Kirk.

THE West Wind murmurs softly o'er a mound that's newly made.

The birds and bees are silent where the willow throws its shade.

The flowers' fragrance fills the air, the ivy vine is creeping Above the dreamless chamber where our dearest hard is sleeping.

A nation's love is crystallized into a shining tear That falls upon the sod above the Hoosier Poet's bier.

THE child is sleeping. Call him not from Mother Earth's fair breast, For he is weary, weary, and it will be good to rest.

His songs of love were heard above, by shining angels sung To all the little children gone while yet their lives were young.

And he who sang his deathless strains for us to love and prize Has gone to love the children who are waiting in the skies.

HE has but passed to sweeter songs and deeper, richer love. To live a dream in God's Great Scheme awaiting him above. He has but gone to see a Dawn more wonderful and clear Than all the rosy dawns he loved while he was dreaming here.

And through the centuries unborn shall mortals call him blest— This singer God has given us and taken Home to rest.

ing the words "Labrador Herring." If this is the method employed, we hardly think that buyers will be tumbling over each other to get hold of the pack.

The United States is bringing eastward from the Pacific carloads of salmon eggs and fry to stock the eastern rivers in Maine and elsewhere; while carloads of lobster fry are being carried to Puget Sound. This experiment is not new for some years ago quantities of striped bass and shad fry were sent to the Pacific and have thrived there. The chief experiment being made now is with the Pacific salmon in Maine Rivers, in Connecticut, and Taunton, Mass.

placed at the disposal of the Governor for a trip to the Labrador, surely the business of the country should take first place, and the Court and the people be given the first consideration. The Governor has Two Thousand Dollars allowed him every year for travelling expenses, and out of this, he should be able to hire accommodation for a visit to the Labrador. It is time the outports received a better show than they are doing in this and other matters and it is up to the Government to be up and doing and set an example of respect to the King's Court and the King's Judges.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

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

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



DEFIANCE TO FIRE

is all right—when you're insured. How about your anxiety if flames are destroying your home when

YOU HAVE NO INSURANCE?

Don't get caught in a trap. Act to-day by having us write you insurance on your home and chattels.

PREMIUMS ARE CHEAPER THAN LOSS.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.

WANTED!

2 SCHOONERS, From 50 to 100 tons,

To freight SALT

from St. John's to West Coast.

SMITH CO. Ltd. Telephone 506.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. South Coast Service. S.S. GLENCOE will sail from Placentia on Friday, August 11th, after arrival of 8.45 a.m. train from St. John's, for the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port-aux-Basques. Passengers leaving by to-morrow's morning's train will connect. Reid-Newfoundland Co.

# ANDERSON'S

## THE HOME OF QUALITY

### Gentlemen!

Here for



**SPECIAL  
SAMPLE  
SHIRTS.**

You need Shirts for the evenings—a Special Shirt for a Special occasion. Cool Shirts for hot weather and in Dainty Neat Stripes. We are now showing a large assortment of Samples, with Double, Single and Stiff Cuffs. Every dressy man will find something here to interest him. All exact-Men can be suited. **75c.** See our Window. They cost you

### HALF HOSE

That are light in weight and stylish. A Special in very thin summer weight.

Stylish Colours—Grey, Fawn, White, Champagne, Black.

for **15c.**

### MEN'S NECKWEAR

Tie on to our Flowering End Ties in Black and White Stripe, of different widths; Blue and White Spot, of different sizes. Plain, Grey, Green, White, Black, Purple, Bulgarian and other bright fancy designs.

**50c, 75c, 90c.**

### WASHABLE SUITS

Your Boy needs to be Cool and Comfortable during the warm weather.

And a suit of Coloured Linen is just what is needed.

Very economical—used instead of a Tweed Suit—cost only 1/4 price.

Very serviceable—made of Blue or Brown Linen—can be easily washed.

Sizes 3 to 8.

Price **70c.** up.

### WATERPROOF HATS

Your child wears a good hat in threatening weather. It rains—her splendid Hat is spoiled.

Save her good straw.

Send her for an absolutely Waterproof Hat.

You save perhaps \$2.00. They are in nice fine Waterproof Cloth.

The colours are: Fawn and Grey. The shapes are Cape Ann and Motor.

**25c.** for it.

### PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE

Are of vital importance for wear.

They are cool because they are thin.

They are neat because they are fine.

They are what you want cheap and in season.

**17c.**

### BOYS' ROMPERS

Twice a day you see your little romping boy with a soiled—dirty overall.

Every few days you have to buy a new one.

Then why not get him a Coloured Linen Romper. Cheaper than overalls.

Only **45c.**

### A Bargain in TABLE CLOTHS

Housekeepers are always looking for articles that are Cheap and Good.

We are now showing a special line of cloths—has a four inch fringe—the size is 1 1/4 x 1 1/2 yard.

Yours for **59c.**

SEND FOR ONE.

### LADIES!

This message is for all of you.

### NECKWEAR

Is one of the biggest interests of the year.

See our New Embroidered and Lace Collars—in different shapes and styles.

One Price: **17c.**

When sending mention the style you wish to have.

## WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Let Us Ring Down the Curtain on Political Jobbery and Corruption—Pres. Coaker Paves the Way for a Brighter, Better and More Prosperous Newfoundland.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Sir, We are told that when this great carnage ends—with victory for our gallant armies—a new era of things will be ushered in. One of the permanent effects which this war is likely to exert is a general awakening. The world, or at least the British portion of it, will be purged of its former complacent self-satisfied style of existence. A new condition of things will be created, new problems will have to be faced, and new methods will have to be adopted in the solving of them. First, and par-amount above all others, will be the consolidation and closer unification of the Empire. Speaking from a military and defensive point of view, this has already been accomplished, it is an automatic result of the war, but the mutual protective side must inevitably follow as an indispensable factor in its future preservation and progress. Thoughtful men to-day are already adjusting the necessary machinery for its summation, even while the guns that woke them up to its necessity are still booming.

Unity is strength! Never in the annals of time has the truth of those words been so clearly demonstrated as in the hour of Britain's peril, and that is why we look forward in hopeful anticipation to its application and practice in the fulfilment of our future civil destinies. But if this much desired, condition of things are to take birth as a result, and as some degree of recompense for the sacrifices and agonies of to-day, then, the constituent portions of this Empire, both separately and collectively, must prepare for a rejuvenating propaganda whose diplomacy must apply to the masses.

Not mere politicians will accomplish this, but Statesmen. Then what of Newfoundland. Can we hope for a more universal co-operating spirit in the future, and less grab all you can, that we suffer from to-day.

Yes, Mr. Editor, there is undeniable evidence of that spirit among the citizens of this town on the subject of the Union. This man I had always regarded as an intelligent and fairly well informed person, at once displayed a deplorable ignorance of this organization, and at first appeared somewhat hostile. I saw at once that this man was a victim of misrepresentation. Creatures of the Yorick type had instilled into his mind the poison of prejudiceness and he either did not have the opportunity or the inclination to have it disabused. I briefly outlined to him the progress the organization have made since its inception, the system under which it is conducted, the uplifting influence it exerts among the toilers, who, like their ancestors in the past, were merely the slaves of a pack of greedy and unscrupulous merchants and ped-lers, many of whom are (if conscience does not haunt them) enjoying ten times as much as they are entitled to.

I am now reminded of a conversation I had on Saturday last with a citizen of this town on the subject of the Union. This man I had always regarded as an intelligent and fairly well informed person, at once displayed a deplorable ignorance of this organization, and at first appeared somewhat hostile. I saw at once that this man was a victim of misrepresentation. Creatures of the Yorick type had instilled into his mind the poison of prejudiceness and he either did not have the opportunity or the inclination to have it disabused. I briefly outlined to him the progress the organization have made since its inception, the system under which it is conducted, the uplifting influence it exerts among the toilers, who, like their ancestors in the past, were merely the slaves of a pack of greedy and unscrupulous merchants and ped-lers, many of whom are (if conscience does not haunt them) enjoying ten times as much as they are entitled to.

I asked this gentleman if he knew of a higher or nobler duty than man this, but Statesmen. Then what of Newfoundland. Can we hope for a more universal co-operating spirit in the future, and less grab all you can, that we suffer from to-day.

antly agreed that Mr. Coaker had done a lot of good. And so I find the most biased political shellback, when cornered, will admit that Coaker has done a great work for the fishermen, but he does not seem to realize that it is then his bounden duty as a Newfoundland to materially and morally assist the man who have done this good. Protection and prosperity for the fishermen and laborer of the Colony surely means increased trade in every other line, and the tradesmen and laborer of this town who allows a few political leeches to blind his eyes to the real issues is one whose common sense is not to be envied.

What are the people of the North doing, the men who have made the Union and participated in its benefits for the last seven years? Are they not pledging their unwavering confidence in its future, by the erection of the greatest commercial and industrial plant in the Island. These people are taking care of the future, which, under God, they have at last an opportunity to share in the moulding and developing of. No doubt when the historian's pen records the history of Newfoundland in the first quarter of the 20th century, the name of W. F. Coaker will stand pre-eminent. People then will realize and appreciate the man and his work, and nothing but kind words and praise will be heard. But it was ever thus.

Yes, Mr. Editor, when the smoke of battle passes, men's minds will be chastened and the sentiment of Unity and comradeship will be established as never before. Then may we hope for the foundation of real democracy and the ringing down of the curtains for all time on political jobbery and corruption in the much-abused land.

OBSERVATION-POST.

St. John's, Aug. 10, 1916.

### Germany's Cotton Reserves Exhausted

LONDON, Aug. 7.—(New York Sun cable)—The Lausanne Gazette makes the statement that Germany's cotton reserves are completely exhausted.

The newspaper asserts the source of its information is German, and absolutely reliable.

There may be no such word as fail, still it's a dead waste of time to look for compressed air in a busted tire.

## FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

### FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

**38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.**

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

## Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.

### Christian Names Of The Early Puritans

EXPRESSED THEIR EAGER FAITH. Humor and Pathos Mingled; Plerin Character Revealed, and Hopes and Fears were Suggested.

Many quaint fancies have ruled the choice of a name for the individual among different nations and in various parts of the world, and nearly always there has been some attempt to convey a thought in the name—to make it appropriate. Even our common surnames to-day have been developed from some word or combination of words that usually gave a clue to the character or occupation of the individual who first bore it.

The Moslem and the North American Indian are fond of sweet poetry in this direction; but if occasion seemed to require they could find names Plutonian enough. It remained for the English Puritans, however, to cap the climax in the way of fanciful personal nomenclature.

All the ardor of their irrepresible religion they revealed in the names which they assumed and which they gave to their children. And faint traces of the customs have come down even to our day. Hate-Evil, Go-Good-Always, and Walk-Meekly were the children, a generation ago, of a family descended from the Puritans.

There is a touch of pathos in the name Dream-Sweetly-God's-Lamb, which a Puritan mother gave to her infant daughter; and there is almost a grim humor in the name which one of Cromwell's veterans assumed late in life—Praise-God-Barebones.

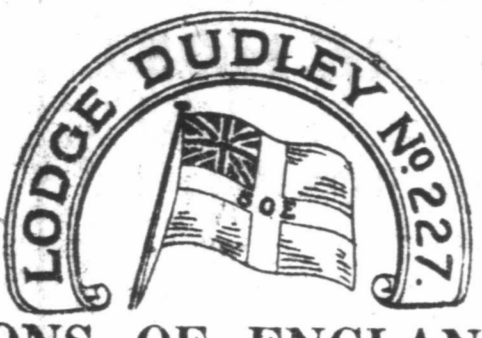
In an old work on "English Surnames and Patronymics" are found the following names taken from a 'sry list in 1658—the year in which Richard Cromwell succeeded his father as Protector: 'Faint-Not Hewitt, Accepted-Trevor, Redeemed-Compton, Make-Peace-Heaton, God-Reward Smart, Stand-Fast-on-High Stinger, Earth Arams, Called Lower, Meek Brewer, Bo-Courteous Cole, Repentance Avis, Search-the-Scriptures Moreton, Kill-Sin Pimple, Return Spelman, Be-Faithful Joiner, Fly-De-bats Roberts, Fight-the-Good-Fight of Faith White, More-Fruit Flower, Hope-For Bending, Gracful Harding, Weep-Not Billing, Seek-Wisdom Wood, Elected Mitchell, The-Peace-of-God Knight."

**Tenders for the Supply of North Sydney Coal.**

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 150 Tons of North Sydney Coal to H.M. Ship 'Briton', also 200 Tons for Mount Pearl Wireless Telegraph Station. Conveyance of coal to Mount Pearl will be arranged. Further particulars on application. Sealed tenders addressed to the Commanding Officer H.M.S. 'Briton' will be received up to noon on Saturday, the 12th August, 1916. "Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted."

A. MacDERMOTT,  
Acting Commander.

aug11.21



**MEMBERS of Lodge Dudley, No. 27** are requested to meet in the General Protestant Cemetery on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 2.45 p.m., when the service of "Decorations of Graves of deceased brethren" will be held. Transient brethren are invited to attend. By order,  
CHAS. W. UDLE,  
Secretary.

aug11.21

**THE CRESCENT.**

Eud Duncan, the Kaleem funny man, is on deck at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in "The Missing Mummy," a great comedy. Louise Vale, Gretchen Hartman and Frank Ritchie are presented in "Between Father and Son," a strong political drama in two reels. Blanche Sweet and Joseph H. Mailes supported with a strong cast appear in "The Painted Lady," a Biograph melodrama, and the favourite G. M. Anderson in "The Escape of Broncho Billy," an Essanay Western drama. The usual big matinee Saturday at 2 p.m., extra pictures for the children's benefit. The young folks always enjoy the Crescent's matinees.

**WANTED!**—Experienced Male Teacher for Methodist School Springdale. Associate Grade preferred. Salary \$170.00. Apply Chairman Methodist Board Springdale.—aug3.121

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**OUR VOLUNTEERS**

Recruiting is still going on and the following have enlisted the past few days:

Samuel H. Butt, St. George's.  
Chas. Baker, Burin.  
Fletcher Mayo, Burin.  
Wm. Crickard, St. John's.  
Nicholas Brien, St. John's.  
Augustus J. O'Neill, St. John's.  
Fred Udle, St. John's.  
Jno. T. Murphy, St. John's.  
Augustus J. O'Neill, St. John's.  
Victor Cranford, St. John's.  
Arch Crocker, Sound Island, P.B.  
Eliza Gould, Flower's Cove.

**MR. LEMESSURIER INVESTED.**

At 4 p.m. yesterday Henry W. Lemessurier, Esq., had pinned upon his breast the insignia of the C.M.G., awarded him by His Majesty the King when recording this year's birthday honours. The investiture was made by His Excellency the Governor, Acting Premier Bennett and a large number of prominent citizens being present when the warrant was read, all of whom heartily congratulated him. Mr. Lemessurier occupies the very onerous and important position of sub-collector and is a man of excellent attainments. He has given the Colony faithful and efficient service and in the congratulations so heartily showered on him yesterday The Mail and Advocate heartily joins, wishing him many years to wear the recognition of Royalty, which his services so well entitle him to.

**LOST**—At Long Island, B.B. Circle and Leader of Cod Trap. Marks: 4 buoys and one 1/2 brl. far keg, 3 coil moorings, one buoy with B.F. on it on the span line, 21 lb. line in each corner, 3 or 4 meshes by head, 21 lb. twine by head. The property of JAS. McB. FITZGERALD, Open Hall, B.B. aug7.61

**REMEMBERING THE DEAD.**

The very pretty service of decorating the graves of deceased brethren held each year by the members of the S.O.E. will be observed again on Sunday next by the Society. The service this season will be observed in the General Protestant Cemetery. Committees also have been appointed to look after the graves in the Church of England, and S. A. Cemeteries. This is a beautiful custom and one that will make its appeal to our people. Flowers will be received at 143 Jewer St.

**Weekly Meeting Civic Board**

**Board Receives Many Applications For Permits For Repairs, etc.—Government Will Advance \$10,000 For Extension of Sewerage Under Small Homes' Act—Terms as Former Loans**

With Mayor Gosling presiding last night the full Board were present. Mr. R. B. Job asked for a 3 in. water service to "Rostellan." Engineer will see to the matter.

On a request of the Reid Nfld. Coy. to be permitted to remove the electric light poles at Carter's Hill a discussion, which became general, began. The Mayor felt and so did the rest of the Board that we are not getting value for our money in this Department of Civic service. The City has no contract of a binding character with the Coy. but as far as the application is concerned, the Engineer will report.

A number of citizens wrote asking that the hours of work for the Impounder be from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. They claimed that the Impounder worked during night hours.

A motion was made to have the hours of work as mentioned in the application, but was defeated.

J. C. Barter submitted plans of extension of Presentation Convent Cathedral Square.

Approved. The Col. Secretary wrote that a deputation of residents from the South side had called on him, protesting against the diversion of the road that would follow the installation of the oil storage plants there.

Referred to Engineer. The Col. Secretary wrote that the Government would give a loan of \$10,000 for further extension of sewerage under the Small Homes' Act, on similar terms as previous loans were granted.

**OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST**

**FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT**

Received Aug. 10th.

1683 Private J. C. Short, Hermitage. Previously reported dangerously ill, 12th Stationary Hospital, St. Pol. Removed from dangerous list.

1621 Private Hilyard Sheppard, Sandy Point, Bay St. George. Previously reported dangerously ill at Bristol. Now removed from dangerous list.

**J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary DR. O'CONNELL HEARD FROM.**

Mr. George J. Coughlan, secretary of the T. & B. Society yesterday received a letter from Dr. O'Connell, so well and favorably known here and who was physician to the Society. Dr. O'Connell, it will be remembered, left with the St. Francis Xavier Unit for the front. He was, when he wrote, at Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, Kent, England, and is working there. There are over 900 beds in the institution, indicative of its great size, and he says all the Nfld. boys connected with the Xavierian Unit are well. He refers particularly to Messrs Higgins, Callahan and Jackman, and says that Miss McGrath, the City lady, who went as a Red Cross Nurse, has been sent to the Base Hospital in France.

**THE GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS.**

The Glencoe arrived at Placentia yesterday at noon with the following passengers:—Rev. Kerwin, Rev. A. H. Jones, Capt. J. Pike, J. Ryan, W. D. Martin, J. H. Martin, G. H. Samways, Miss M. Martin, Miss G. Pike, Miss Templeman, M. Ducey, E. Churchill, Miss J. Churchill, Mrs. Martin, Miss Benning, Mrs. T. Kellogg and two children, Miss M. Samways.

**St. John Ambulance Asso. Fund**

Collected by A. T. Keats, J.P.

First Installment:

Rev. J. Ashley, P.P.	\$15.00
A. T. Keats	5.00
John J. McGrath	1.50
James J. Davis	1.00
M. P. Murphy	1.00
Alex. Dunphy	1.00
Philip Power	1.00
E. R. Houlihan	1.00
James J. McGrath	1.00
Daniel Bruce	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	12.50
	\$41.00

**TROOPER O'KEEFE AGAIN**

Mr. Peter Maher, of the Sub-Station, had a letter recently from Trooper Andrew O'Keefe of the 6th. Canadian Mounted Rifles. At an engagement near Ypres in June Andrew was 4 1/2 hours buried as the result of a German shell and was dug out by chums. He is in hospital in England suffering from shock, is getting better rapidly and wishes to be remembered to all.

**MUCH LOSSES AT OLD PERLICAN**

Letters received in the City from Old Perlican to-day say that from that place all up the South Shore of Trinity Bay and especially about Grate's Cove there was much losses as a result of the recent heavy storms. Much twine was damaged, but worse still, in some places one and two trawls were completely swept away, entailing irreparable losses to their owners. Others had leaders and trawl gear lost and some boats were smashed, so that the losses will easily run into the thousands of dollars.

**TRAIN REPORT**

Wednesday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques 10.30 a.m.  
Yesterday's No. 1 left Bishop's Falls 8.56 a.m.  
Yesterday's No. 2 left Quarry 8.35 a.m.  
To-day's No. 2 left Port aux Basques 8.40 a.m.

**FORMER AMERICAN YACHT HERE.**

The former Vanderbilt yacht Sagamore, owned lately by W. H. Bernard, arrived here this forenoon on her way to Iceland and came in for mails, etc. She goes there, we learn, for a cargo of herring and came here from New York. She is a ship with a history, was built in 1883 at Boston, is 173 tons net, 322 gross, length 164 ft. beam 26.2 ft. depth 13.2 ft. and is a vessel very substantially built.

**Fancy Fair is Grand Success**

**Government House Grounds Are Packed With Citizens Who Are Afforded a Delightful Evening—Fair Will be Continued This Afternoon—Financial Returns Will be Pleasing Result**

The postponed Fancy Fair in aid of the Church of England Orphanage—a most worthy object—opened at Government House grounds yesterday afternoon under most auspicious and encouraging auspices. His Excellency the Governor opened the Fair, addressing the concourse of people who attended briefly but to the point, referring to the work done there and the unfortunate possibility of the institution being called upon to sustain many other charges as the result of the war. The attendance well demonstrated the interest in and support given by the people to the institution. Amongst the notables present were: Sir Wm. and Lady Horwood, Rev. Canon Bolt and Smith, Revs. Uphill, Cracknell, Dr. Jones; Hon. R. Watson, M. G. Winter, S. D. Blandford; J. S. Munn, T. Cook, R. B. Job, and other prominent citizens. The trees, flowers and bunting; the picturesque setting of the tents, the pretty old time costumes of the ladies striving the tables, all combined to form a picture which delighted all. Amusement for the little ones was afforded by swings, rides in a cart drawn by a large Newfoundland dog, or on the back of a donkey owned by Mrs. M. W. Furlong. The chance of such a unique ride was availed of by many. One of the attractions at the Fair was the display of war trophies. These were exhibited in the billiard room of Government House, and included belts formed of the crests of various regiments, sun helmets, such as worn in Egypt, the Webb equipment carried by our men in Gallipoli, and consisting of pack, water bottle, ration bag, bayonet and ammunition pouches, gas helmets, steel helmets, German 18 pound shell cases, bombs, 1st field dressings, parts of periscopes, grenades for hand and rifles, trench tools, knives, watches, sheepskins and leather coats, trench tools, snapshots taken by Private Evans and others who returned a few days ago, and various other articles. The use of these, the manner of their finding, or capture and other interesting details were given by Sergt. Edwards, Lance Corporal Crossman, Privates Evans, Noonan or Gladney, D.C.M. The war trophies alone are well worth visiting the Fair to see. Among the other attractions were the dancing by the Mount Cashel boys, the variety show by men of the H.M.S. Briton, under Mr. Macklin, including the ventriloquist work by Mr. Willar and the Maypole Dance. In the dance which was gracefully gone through, Misses Edwards (2), Major Oke, Lewis, Hirst, Williams and Chafe took part. Teas were served, sales of work and flowers occurred and a very gratifying feature was the presentation to the Orphanage through Mrs. W. G. Gosling per Mr. Macklin of \$100 from the Pansy League. The Fair will be continued to-day and we advise those who were not present yesterday to attend as they will enjoy a treat. We bespeak for this deserving fête a full meed of success.

**MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.**

Mr. W. H. Lemessurier had the following to-day:

The schr. Lindy Parry, with 253,600 lbs. salt bulk, and the J. J. Flaherty, with 532,000 lbs. cleared from St. Jacques for the Gorton Pew Co. of Gloucester yesterday.

The Clintonia cleared from Fortune for Oporto with 3,570 qtls. fish.

The Danish schr. Polsoiden entered at St. Jacques to load cod for Oporto.

The schr. Quickstep sailed for Sydney from Fogo.

**"RAGNHILD" REFLOATED.**

It will be remembered that some 3 or 4 weeks ago the Danish vessel "Raghhild" went ashore at Langley, Miquelon, and it was believed had become a hopeless wreck, and was sold by the underwriters to the Morceau Francaise Coy. for a small figure. A surprise message was received by Mr. Tasker Cook to-day saying that the ship had been refloated a couple of days ago had been taken to St. Pierre and is being docked there for repairs.

**MADE OVER \$3,000.**

Up to last night the Garden Party for the C. E. orphans had cleared over \$3,000. More of that to them and we hope to hear when it closes this evening that at least another \$2,000 will be added to this splendid sum. The orphans of all denominations deserve all they get.

**VACANT HOUSES ENTERED.**

We learn that within the past 48 hours two houses on the South Side, vacated by their owners for the present, were forced and entered. They were also ransacked, considerable of their contents stolen and also some of the property they contained destroyed and damaged.

**Prisoner Breaks Arm**

Shortly before midnight the police were called to a Water Street West residence where the man of the house was making trouble. He is a man of fine physique and when the police went to arrest him at the instance of his wife, there was instant trouble. After desperate resistance the man was handcuffed and taken to the Station, where he claimed that in the struggle one of his arms had been broken. Dr. Tait was called to the Station and a moment's examination showed the man's claim was right, as his left arm was broken above the elbow. It was splinted by the doctor and the man sent home. It was an unfortunate affair, for the man is respectable nor did drink have anything to do with it.

**Banker Well Fished**

The Lunenburg Maminta, Capt. Creaser, arrived here to-day from the Grand Banks via Cape Broyle to refit. She reports squid and cod plentiful on the Bank and secured 700 qtls. for 3 weeks work. She has stocked to date 1800 qtls. for 7 dories. She reports stormy weather of late on the Bank and anchors, cables and fishing gear. The Itasca, McKay and Eliza Porter lost considerable. She also reports the W. T. White at Cape Broyle with 1600 qtls., Delamona 1400 and another with 1100 qtls.

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**LOCAL ITEMS**

The Portia left Placentia at 11 a.m. and is due here to-morrow.

**Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.**

The Prospero left Herring Neck at 10.55 this a.m., going north.

The S. S. Corunna left Little Bay Islds. for Cardiff yesterday with 1,293 cords pit props.

**Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.**

Yesterday one of the largest mails ever sent from this country since the beginning of the war was despatched by the Durango.

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

The Municipal collections for last month amounted to \$11,856.94, as against \$4,219.27 for the corresponding week last year. The expenditure totalled \$3,356, and for the corresponding week, 1915, \$2,000.20.

**The use of Carbonvoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no**

No word has been received of the banking schooners fishing at Labrador since the Meigs came back. The recent bad weather must have seriously interfered with fishing along the coast.

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

The work of making alterations to the yacht Czarina will begin at an early date, when her auxiliary engine will be removed. When put in condition for the fish carrying trade, the Czarina will rank with the best of the local foreign carriers.

**The use of Carbonvoid means more Power, less Fuel, perfect Ignition, easier Starting, and uniform Combustion. IT PAYS.**

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**AFTER THE THIEVES.**

The police are still after the thieves who stole the \$25 from one of the crew of the S. S. Lyngjord in the dry dock. It is likely they will soon make an arrest.

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**Doctors and Fakers**

There are "Colonels in Kentucky" and of late it would seem as if the same would apply to "Doctors" in Newfoundland. We refer, of course, to the literary variety. They are harmless generally, but their gall and variety are as boundless as their ambition and that attribute which the Yank designates "nerve." A few years ago a couple of days after the Titanic disaster startled the world the "Doctor" of the Herald published what he designated a picture of Bruce Ismay, the President of the White Star Line. The City went into convulsions of laughter a few days later when the Telegram showed that the literary "Doctor" had brazenly published a patent medicine cure as a bona fide picture of the great Chief Director of the White Star Corporation.

"Doctor" Mosdell of the Star seems inclined to emulate, if not surpass, the "nerve" of the other of Prescott St. Ag in Wednesday's issue he gravely publishes the cut of King Constantine of Greece for General Haig and this cutting an article which we published long ago. Of course the outstanding feature of this kind of "clever" journalism is the value these literary "eletes," to coin a word please on the intelligence of the reading public of St. John's and Newfoundland. Such gall absolutely passes comprehension.

**Fifty Feet of Snow in July**

SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 3.—Some fifty feet deep within eighteen miles of Santa Fe on the Fourth of July is a fact which is likely to cause a good many people to revise their ideas of the "Great American Desert" of which so much is heard in the east.

Visitors at Santa Fe Lake and to the top of the Lake and Penitente Peaks have found snow comes around the crest of the crater overlooking the lake basin which sloped off gently from the top, the outer edge of the snow breaking off abruptly in walls which ranged from twenty to fifty feet in height.

There is no doubt from the measurements of these snow precipitations that the snowfall in midwinter must have been fifteen to twenty feet in places and that the peaks were clothed in a solid mass of snow from bottom to summit. There are still masses of snow scattered all around the lake which are still four or five feet thick.

But for the warm rains that come later, snow probably would be in the basin from year's end to year's end. Despite the hot July sun, the air is so cool at the peak level, more than 10,000 feet above the sea, that the snow cornices are melting very slowly.

**READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE**

**CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP**

**Best to be Had.**

SAVE THE WRAPPERS.  
\$10.00 in Gold  
will be given the person saving the most for 1916.

**M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.**

**PICKEL up near Bell Island.**  
A Trap Boat, painted white top sides with red bottom. For further particulars apply to F. F. FOWLER, The Mines, Bell Island.—aug9.31

**LOST**—At Bay de Verde August 1st, walls of COD TRAP, moorings and kegs attached, corks and kegs marked "M. K." 60 fathoms on round, 100 fathoms deep. If picked up inform MICHAEL KEASE, Bay de Verde, or notify "The Mail and Advocate" as soon as possible.—aug10.61

**WANTED! First Class**  
Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machine. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jnc24,tf

**WANTED**—At once, experienced Pants Makers to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jnc27,tf

**625 Cases**

**New Crop Tomatoes**

Due to arrive 1st half September.

**Get our Prices.**

**Job's Stores, Limited.**

**-PICNIC GOODS-**

**FOR CHILDREN**

Childs' and Misses' Underskirts from . . . . . 25c. up.  
Infants' Muslin Dresses from . . . . . 40c. up.  
Childs' and Misses' Knickers from . . . . . 20c. up.  
Childs' and Misses' Vests from . . . . . 10c. up.  
Childs' and Misses' Cold Linen Dresses from . . . . . 80c. up.

**FOR LADIES**

Ladies' White Lawn Dresses from . . . . . \$1.70 up.  
Ladies' White Linen Skirts . . . . . 90c.  
Ladies' White Linen Underskirts from . . . . . 70c.  
Ladies' White Pique One Piece Dresses . . . . . \$3.00.  
Ladies' White Nainsook Knickers . . . . . 45c.

**GLOVES**

Childs' and Misses' White Gloves.

**HOSIERY**

Childs' and Misses' Pink, White and Blue Hose.

**MIDDY BLOUSES**

Childs', Misses' and Ladies from . . . . . 70c. up.

**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe**

Limited.

315 -- WATER STREET -- 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,