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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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How the British Fight Frightfulness

London, Aug. 1.—British Headquarters sends the following description of the Germans' fire projector attack on the British trenches at Hooze: At 3.30 in the morning of July 30 the German attack began with a tremendous fire concentrated from three sides upon the Hooze salient. There was a direct fire of 5-inch and field guns against our parapet, in addition to high explosive shells of every sort of bomb from mortars. After over half an hour of this the enemy crept towards our battered parapets, by saps they had carried forward, and began to play upon what was left of the defenders with fire projectors.

Like Fire-Extinguishers
The fire projector is carried strapped to the back exactly as is a fire extinguisher, and apparently contains some inflammable oil, under pressure, which when the cock is opened projects a long, flaming jet. Weakened by the tremendous shelling they had undergone and with their defences badly knocked about, the troops holding the salient had to relinquish the trenches on the north side of the road, and fell back slowly from the ridge. Owing to the situation it was impossible to get a counter-attack into shape before three in the afternoon. Then the advance was made, partly under cover of an irregular piece of forest known as the Zouave Wood, which offered the only concealment.

"A Fall of Thunderbolts."
But from the ridge east of Hooze the German guns swept the wood, the whole place looking as though it had been thrashed with a flail of thunderbolts, yet the troops held on to it and even succeeded with the greatest gallantry in advancing to the edge of it, facing the enemy, which was found in the German fashion to be completely swept by machine gun crossfire, so advance beyond it was almost certain death. None the less the advance was repeatedly attempted, and small isolated parties of officers and men succeeded in getting right up to the barbed-wire in front of the enemy's trenches. We were in the end obliged to be content with holding the line of wood to which the troops had clung with such determination.

Another account says:
The supporting troops nearby, in spite of catching some of this concentrated fire, held on. The German infantry finally made a counter-attack, which was met with heavy machine gun fire. Some of the ground lost in the two days of continuous fighting has already been recovered.

Italian Officer Becomes Garrulous

New York, Aug. 9.—Italy will send 850,000 fresh troops either to France or the Dardanelles within the next three weeks, according to Capt. Victor del Francis of the Italian army, who arrived here today on the steamer Duca Daosta.

"There were 500,000 troops in Turin, when I left," said Capt. del Francis: "150,000 more at Taranto naval base, and between 150 and 250 large transports ready to convey the troops where they are most needed."

To Be Accepted With Reservations

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Pope Benedict has addressed a letter to the Catholics of East Prussia, according to the Overseas News Agency, expressing his fatherly sympathy for the terrible war brought upon them by the Russian invasion.

The letter, the News Agency says, was accompanied by a large sum of money for relief of the victims.

Nothing Known In Copenhagen Respecting German Peace Terms

Copenhagen, August 9.—Persons in close touch with Court circles here declare they know nothing regarding the peace offer alleged to have been made by the German Emperor through the King of Denmark, to Russia.

The reported proposal was said to have involved a part of Poland and Galicia.

BRITISH FORCES GAIN ADVANTAGE N. EAST OF YPRES

Bayonet Charge Follows Successful Artillery Shelling

TRENCHES AT HOOGE

Which Were Recaptured From the Enemy—British Extend Their Lines

London, Aug. 9.—Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France reports that the lost trenches at Hooze, east of Ypres in Belgium have been retaken by British troops and that they have advanced on a front of 200 yards.

Field Marshal says, since my communication of August 1st, artillery on both sides has been active north-east of Ypres and these exchanges have left the advantages with us. This morning after a successful artillery bombardment which the French on our left co-operated with effect, we attacked the trenches at Hooze, captured by the enemy July 30th. These were all retaken, and following up this success we made further progress north and west of Hooze in extending our front trenches captured for 1,200 yards. During this fighting our artillery shelled a German train at angemarck, five miles north-east of Ypres, derailing five trucks.

Captures reported amounted to three officers, 124 men of other ranks, two machine guns.

Mexican Band Comes Into Collision With Some Texans

Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 9.—Five Mexican bandits, one a Mexican woman, were killed fighting yesterday at Norias, 68 miles north of here. For an hour fifteen Americans, eight of them United States cavalry men, stood off the attacks of sixty Mexicans. Five Americans were wounded, three of the latter being soldiers. Fifteen Americans were saved from death, just as their ammunition gave out, by the arrival of seventeen Texas Rangers.

Submarine Sinks Swedish Steamer

Copenhagen, Aug. 9.—The Swedish steamer Mail, has been sunk by a German submarine. One boat, containing seven men and a woman has been picked up and landed here.

A second boat carrying the Captain and nine men is missing. Available shipping records do not contain the name of any Swedish steamer Mail, or of any vessel of any other nation known by that name.

Peace Proposals Not Unlikely

London, Aug. 10.—The British Government has received no official report of Germany's rumored peace proposal to Russia. Official circles neither affirm nor deny the report, but hold that if true, the proposal would probably be in such tentative form it would not be incumbent upon Russia to formally communicate it to the Allies.

Pianist Marie Cecilia Jonatha Arrested in London

London, Aug. 9.—Marie Cecilia Jonatha, Court Pianist to Emperor Wilhelm, was arrested in London today, having been deported from Tilbury.

Warsaw's Library In German Hands

Petrograd, Aug. 9.—It has been learned that the magnificent library of the University of Warsaw could not be removed in time to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans.

The man who knows all about women should forget it if he values his own peace of mind.

AUSTRO-GERMANS FRESH PROGRESS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ARMIES

Small Gap of Thirty Miles Only Now Open for Russian Escape—Operations In the West Lacking In Significance—Russians Defeat the German Naval Demonstration in the Gulf of Riga

London, Aug. 9.—While the Austro-German armies made fresh progress to-day in their campaign against the Russians, the conflict in the western front took new impetus when Sir John French reported a fierce artillery engagement in which British and French forces captured trenches in Hooze along a front of 1,200 yards.

The occupation of Praga, reported by Berlin, brings to a dramatic climax the first phase of the drive to the Polish capital and the region of Eastern Poland, of which Warsaw is the dominating country. Praga is essentially a part of the capital with great railway stations and roads running to Petrograd and Moscow.

Few details have been received of the Grand Duke Nicholas's final stand at Praga, but indications are that the withdrawal of the Russians became imperative in order to escape from the German lines gradually drawing together in the rear. The German lines spread along the river Narow on the north and the

Vistula on the south, contracting gradually as the armies in the north and those in the south approach each other. A strip of territory across which the Russians may withdraw to safer positions now is hardly more than thirty miles.

This enveloping movement immediately to the east of Warsaw, Berlin reports, is steadily hammering at the great Russian fortresses of Kovno and Lomza, the chief significance of which is their proximity to the lines of railway communication to Petrograd. Novo Georgievsk is the only place west of Warsaw in which the Russian garrison remains and it's fall seems imminent.

The attitude of the Poles towards the new German regime is arousing deep interest as the occupation of Warsaw has united for the first time the three branches of Poles, heretofore divided among Russia, Germany and Austria. Under the Russian regime Poland has been the hotbed of disorder and it remains to be seen whether the control of this territory will be as difficult a problem for Germany as it has been for Russia.

London Papers Look More Hopefully On Russian Situation

Orderly Retirement Grand Duke's Army Presupposes Resistance On

WELL PREPARED LINE

Of Defense—Russian Nation Fully Determined To See the Matter Through

London, Aug. 9.—This morning's newspapers look upon the Russian situation more favorably than they have for several days.

The Times declares that while the position of certain portions of the Russian forces still remains critical there is every reason to believe that the excellent order with which their withdrawal has been executed, thus far, will be maintained, until all have reached the new line of defence.

Little additional news has reached London regarding the Russians' last days in Warsaw. The Times correspondent in that city, describing the retreating Russian troops, says:—

"There was no feeling of hopelessness, although disappointment was written on every face. The long Russian retreat, culminating in the fall of Warsaw, has touched the lethargic temperament of the Russian nation, and today the war has the support of the entire Russian people. There is not the slightest suggestion anywhere of peace without a decision."

Great Distress Among Refugees From Courland

Petrograd, Aug. 10.—Refugees from Courland continue to pour into Riga by thousands. The fields outside the town are filled with herds of cattle, and droves of horses have been rescued from German invaders from the Province.

Constant distress exists among the refugees, but as far as possible huts and tents have been provided for them. Throngs are nevertheless sleeping in the woods. There is a great shortage of bread, consequent on the removal of the machinery from the mills.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, August 9.—The French Government reports German attacks repulsed in Argonne and the Vosges. The Russian Government reports enemy assaults on fortress positions in the Baltic provinces. Sanginary fighting is in progress on the Narow.

The Turkish official reports announce their battleship Kheys-ed-din Barbarossa sunk by a hostile submarine.—BONAR LAW.

RUSSIAN ARMY OUT OF DANGER

London, Aug. 10.—Cabling from Petrograd the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says, if the views held in higher military quarters here are well founded any danger which may have existed for the Russian Vistula army is now past. The troops are now taking up new positions allotted to them without precipitation, and at the moment their rear is not threatened. Moreover there are signs that the impetus of the Austro-German attack is weakening. There is private news from Vilna where 2000 prisoners, have arrived of fearful havoc wrought in the ranks of the Germans by Russian artillery at Kovno.

Prisoners taken in battle state that lately their army has been suffering from deficiency in food and that the soldiers are worn out by continued marching and counter-marching, some of them were so exhausted when they were caught that they could hardly stand upright and begged only that they might be allowed to sleep.

German Efforts For Separate Peace Doomed To Failure

London, August 10.—Germany will renew her efforts of separate peace to Russia according to the Daily Mail, but the proposals will meet the same fate as others already made. The Mail says that the Russian's obvious self interest apart from pledging to the Allies will compel her to reject the offer. German influence has been the course of Russia since the days of Peter the Great. The Mail declares it has been the curse of the Russian society, as it has been the curse of the Russian government.

Germany's Colonial Possess. Dwindle Into Nothingness

France Forces the Evacuation Remaining Shred

CONGO TERRITORY

Which Germany Has Held Since the Agreement of 1911

Paris, Aug. 9.—Encircling operations by French forces in South and East Kamerun are proceeding successfully.

On July 17 columns from the south took Bilam, which the enemy had evacuated during the night, thus completing the conquest of that part of the Congo ceded to Germany in 1911.

Allies Inflict Great Punishment Upon the Turks

Paris, Aug. 10.—Allied forces have resumed their attack upon Turkish positions at the Dardanelles with great vigor during the last two days and have made sensible progress on Gallipoli Peninsula. According to a Havas despatch from Athens the Turkish losses have been heavy. Simultaneously the Allied fleet bombarded the Turkish positions on the Dardanelles, inflicting severe damage upon their defence works.

Will Declare Cotton Contraband

London, Aug. 10.—The declaration that cotton is to be regarded as contraband by the British government is expected within a few days the situation is now in the hands of a committee of members of the Government.

American Farmers Have Big Crops

Washington, Aug. 9.—American farmers are harvesting the greatest wheat crop ever grown in one country. It may reach a billion bushels.

The man who really and truly is in love doesn't lie to the woman in the case.

GERMAN FLEET TRIES TO ENTER GULF OF RIGA

Mines Barriers and Russian Ships Foil the Game

ENEMY SHIPS INJURED

By Mines—Russian Vessels Receive No Damage in the Conflict

Petrograd, Aug. 10.—An official explanation of the attack by the German fleet at Riga was given out tonight as follows. The Gulf of Riga would allow the Germans to give powerful aid to their army now occupying the Western coast of the Gulf. With the object of penetrating the Gulf the Fleet appeared on Sunday off Dieben Channel, which is the only practicable way for large ships to enter. The enemy made three attacks with the object of breaking the mine barrier protected by our fleet. Our seaplanes and warships co-operated to repel the enemy.

The Germans did not succeed in passing our defences. Three of his ships were damaged by mines near Dieben.

None of our ships were lost.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON GERMANS BY RUSSIAN ARMS

Geneva, August 10.—A despatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck, Austria, says in the recent fight along that section of the Eastern front running from Tiesia River to Astrove, of Warsaw, Germans lost sixty five thousand men in being killed or wounded but succeeded in capturing the principal fortified positions of the Russians. Engagements in the vicinity of Novo Georgievsk the despatch says, have been continuous for five days and Germans have occupied the Northern portion of the defences of the surrounded fortress. North of the Lublin Chelm railroad the battle continues to the advantage of the Austrians and Germans. In the region of Nova Alendria on the Vistula, South of Ivangord, the Russians are offering fierce resistance and inflicting heavy losses on their opponents.

Canada Tightens News Censorship

Ottawa, July 31.—New censorship regulation, conferring on the Canadian Secretary of State almost unlimited power in dealing with the press, have been adopted by the Privy Council according to a proclamation of the Governor General, appearing in yesterday's "Official Gazette."

The new rules, it is assumed, are aimed at German propaganda, which from across the American border has been carried on in a particularly insidious fashion.

All publications are made directly responsible to the Secretary of State under the order. The Secretary may send a representative at any time to visit a printing establishment, and his judgment is to be absolute on the news. The publication of any military or naval information is prohibited, as well as criticism of the British government or its allies. Anything likely to cause disaffection among the troops or in the colonies is also banned.

For violations the offending papers may be seized and suppressed, or, in a second offence, destroyed, while their officers are liable to imprisonment for two years and fines of \$5,000 each.

One peculiar feature of the proclamation is that the burden of proof is not required of the government. In all prosecutions, against the whole tradition of Anglo-Saxon law, it is assumed in the absence of proof that the circulation of the proscribed information was with the intent to harm the government.

Men who don't enjoy good health ought to be physicians.

One word may make a new friendship or brake an old one.

Archbishop M'Neil On Recruiting

His Grace Archbishop Neil McNeil, Toronto, presided at a great recruiting meeting at Toronto on last Saturday night. He said he felt impelled first and foremost to express his gratitude and thanks to the young men who had come forward and offered their lives for their country. It was suggested Canada had not really yet awakened to the reality of this war. More accurately, we were a little slow in realizing we had passed out of the stage of a colony to a nation within the Empire. We had scarcely realized that while a colony might accept protection and favors without any attempt to share the burden of them, that was not true of a nation within the Empire. (Cheers). Canada was just as much a nation within the Empire as Scotland and Ireland. We did not hold the same political relationship to the British Parliament. That was because Canada was so far away. But we should assert it to be a fact that Canada was a nation. (Cheers).

The whole British Empire was at war to protect its own existence, and therefore to protect ourselves. Could we live under German rule? (Cries of "No.")

Leaders in the British Isles were saying to-day when they appealed for recruits: "See what Canada is doing, what Australia is doing, what India is doing, what even the islands of the Pacific wish to do." Canadians were not to fall down with that complacency. During the civil war in the United States Abraham Lincoln found it necessary to appeal for 300,000 more men. Some poet felt inspired to voice thus the reply of the people: "We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more."

"And I think," concluded the Archbishop, "when Canada will have had 300,000 men at the front, we'll send word across the Atlantic, 'We are coming, still 300,000 more.'" (Cheers).

Japan Will Enlarge Army

Tokio, July 31. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Four super-dreadnoughts, two scout boats, twenty-four destroyers, eight submarines and one parent ship for submarines—that is the naval increase program, according to usually well-informed newspapers, which will be introduced in the next session of the Diet. No official statement is made by the Government, but the public accepts this estimate as approximately true. The necessary credits, estimated at 190,000,000 yen (\$90,000,000) would be spread over a period of four years from 1915.

The original plan prepared by the National Defense Council last year was understood to provide for eight battleships, eight battle cruisers, six scout ships, sixty-four destroyers, and twenty-four submarines during a term of eight years. This, however, was greatly modified.

Military authorities are quoted as saying that it would be better to postpone naval expansion until after the present war, as the war will alter naval tactics and naval construction to no small degree. However, the army is not opposed to naval development.

The program is now in the hands of Admiral Yashiro, Minister of Marine, and changes are possible before the session of the Diet in December.

STILL SOARING

Bear Brand Rubbers still continue to soar in the public estimation. This year numbers of fishermen are wearing them, and they are giving complete satisfaction. The ordinary Bear Brand Boot is good, but the Patent Process Bear Brand is better still. When buying this, look for the "Bear" under the "Patent Process" mark.

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COTTON NEVER CLASSED BY U.S. AS CONTRABAND

Seized by Govt. During Civil War as Enemy "Supplies."—Bayward So Said to Spain's Envoy.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The United States did not declare cotton contraband during the Civil War. An emphatic statement to this effect was made by an official of the State Department to-day in discussing the agitation in Britain for placing the staple on the contraband list.

This official pointed to a note written by Thomas F. Bayward to Mr. de Muruaga, the Spanish Minister here, in 1886, in which the reasons for the seizure of all cotton by the Union army and navy were clearly defined, the most important of which was that cotton was practically used as money by the Confederacy, in that it was paid for in arms and ammunition by the countries to which it was sent.

Mr. Bayward's note was in reply to the Spanish Minister's request for payment for cotton, valued at approximately \$700,000, and owned by Spanish subjects, which had been seized by the Union forces. In part, it was as follows:

"The case appears to be a simple one of a private contract for commercial profit and mutual advantage between the claimants and the Southern Confederacy, which, at the time the bargain was made, was a recognized belligerent, and was considered by the claimants a responsible contracting party. It was also at that time perfectly well known to the claimants that the Confederate government, with which they made this voluntary contract, was then in a state of open rebellion and war against the government of the United States. The claimants also knew that the commodity contracted for was at that time being made use of by the Confederacy in carrying out the war, both by accumulating it in large quantities for sale, when it could be passed through the lines, and by destroying it when in danger of being seized by the United States troops, in this way aiding a cotton famine in foreign countries, so as to stimulate and secure recognition of the Confederacy as a separate member of the family of nations.

Classed as War Supply.
"Cotton was useful as collateral security for loans negotiated abroad by the Confederate States government, or, as in the present case, was sold by it for such to meet current expenses or purchase arms and munitions of war. Its use for such purposes was publicly proclaimed by the Confederacy and its sale interdicted except under regulations established by, or contract with, the Confederate government. Cotton was thus officially classed among war supplies, and, as such, was liable to be destroyed when found by the Federal troops or turned to any use which the exigencies of war might dictate.

"The military importance of cotton to the Confederacy is shown by the fact that as early as February, 1861, an act passed by the provisional government of the Confederate States 'to raise money for the support of the government and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America' levied a duty on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States; and in May of the same year an act was passed prohibiting the export of cotton from the Confederate States except through the ports of said States.

"In the same year (1864) in which the claimants made their contract the Confederate War Department officially recognized cotton as being one of the chief munitions of war by advising that large amounts of Confederate bonds should be issued for the separate use of that department in purchasing cotton and steamers with which to obtain military supplies from abroad.

"Cotton, in fact, was to the Confederacy as much munitions of war as powder and ball, for it furnished the chief means of obtaining those indispensable of warfare. In international law there could be no question as to the right of the Federal commanders to seize it as contraband of war, whether they found it on rebel territory or intercepted it on the way to the parties who were to furnish in return material aid in the form of the sinews of war—arms or general supplies.

"The fact that the claimants were aliens, living in another country, and acting only through agents in the Confederate States, does not alter the case or entitle them to damage for seizures by the United States. This argument in analogous cases has been frequently used by Spain toward American claimants, alien ownership not being in the Spanish dominions, or in any other part of the civilized world, a ground on which confiscation of contraband of war could be avoided.

"The argument of the claimants that hostilities had ceased when the seizure took place is not valid, as the war between the Confederacy and the United States was flagrant at the time the contract was made by the claimants with the Confederate States. The war, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, did not terminate until the 20th of August, 1866.

"This department, in its instructions to our Ministers at those courts which recognized the Southern insurgents as belligerents, has maintained that those nations, after such recognition, must be content to have their subjects who were domiciled as merchants in belligerent territory considered as belligerents, and the same argument would embrace all aliens residing in the enemy's country for business purposes, or represented by agents there.

"It has likewise been held by the Supreme Court of the United States in one case, where the property of a non-combatant was destroyed, that property left by its owner in the country of a belligerent is subject to the chances of war and to confiscation by the other belligerent.

"A similar rule was enforced in the case of the losses of British subjects through the Dutch bombardment of Antwerp in 1830, and was assented to by Great Britain and all the other Powers whose citizens suffered loss. The same was the case with the property of American citizens in Naples in 1807, and likewise in the case of losses incurred by foreigners by our bombardment of Greytown in 1853, France and Great Britain acquiescing."

Corrected "Contraband Phrase.
While Mr. Bayward used the phrase, "contraband of war," he corrected it in a subsequent communication. In discussing this reference John Bassett Moore says:

"The question at issue was the rightfulness of the alleged seizure on land, by military forces of the United States, of a quantity of cotton to which the claimants asserted titled under a contract with the Confederate Government, which then controlled the supply of cotton and used it as its chief resource for the purchase of arms and munitions and the payment of current expenses. Under these circumstances it was held by the American courts, as well as by the military authorities, that cotton within the Confederate territory and control was a legitimate subject of capture.

"In referring to this fact, Mr. Bayward, in his note to Mr. Muruaga of June 28, 1886, said that there was no doubt that cotton might, under the circumstances described, be seized as 'contraband of war,' using the term perhaps unadvisedly, and, at any rate, in an untechnical sense, just as it was applied by General Butler to captured slaves. Mr. Bayward's use of the term, however, gave to Mr. Muruaga an opportunity to point out, as he did in a note of August 13, 1886, that the United States did not during the Civil War treat cotton as contraband of war, and that the acceptance of such a proposition would imply an extension of the recognized lists of contraband articles. Mr. Bayward, replying on December 3, 1886, says:

"You mistake the position of the United States when you suppose that it is proposed by us formally to insert cotton on the list of articles contraband of war. The seizure by the government of the United States in 1865 is not to be narrowed to a question of contraband. The distinctions as to contraband have grown up from seizures of neutral vessels at sea; when the presumption arising from the ordinary inviolability of a neutral vessel has to be overcome before the seizure can be sustained. Here the seizure was not on board a neutral vessel, or on neutral territory invaded on ground of necessity, but on soil over which the United States had rights of sovereignty, not merely by constitutional title, but by the law of nations and by law of war.

"It is not needful, nor do I, therefore, say whether cotton purchased in the Confederacy during the war would be liable to seizure as contraband if found on a neutral ship. I propose to strictly construe belligerent rights on the high seas; but the cotton which is the subject of the present claim, placed as it was by its owners, the present claimants, under what you properly state to be the 'strict surveillance' of the Confederate authorities, was, to the eye of the United States government when it sought to reclaim the region where such cotton was stored, as much the proper subject of belligerent seizure as would have been a park of artillery."

Germans To Use The Soja Beans

Berlin.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Protracted experiments with the Japanese "soy" or "soja" bean, out of which, among other things, Worcestershire sauce is made, are being conducted with a view to determining whether this vegetable, which can be and is raised in Germany, cannot be used in the many prison camps.

A propaganda for and against this variety of bean has been conducted for years by hygiene food experts and botanists. It is the contention of its sponsors that it can easily be used as a complement to Germany's other foods, and that from it can be made food that will appeal to the European taste.

In the Far East the soja bean already is in great demand, both for human and animal food products and also for the oil it contains. Next to rice it forms one of the principal articles of the food supply in some Eastern countries, especially when combined with cereals and salt. It also plays an important part in sauces and spices. The milk from this bean approximates ordinary milk in nutritive value, and cheese can be made from it.

When combined with 30 or 40 per cent white flour, the meal of the soja bean lends itself to a tasty and nourishing bread which has been found to be especially good for diabetics because of the high percentage of albumen and fat contained. The roasted soja beans also make a good substitute for coffee. The soja plant forms a good fodder for cattle.

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THE STRONG MAN OF GREECE

M. ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

In the present tangle of Balkan politics there is one name that stands out far above all others. M. Venizelos has been ranked as one of the leading statesmen of the time, and rightly so, as he towers head and shoulders above any of his colleagues in Eastern Europe, and for loftiness of purpose and purity of ideals he stands as high as any man in Europe. The position he occupies now is all the more remarkable when compared with that he occupied at the outset of his career, and the almost insuperable difficulties he had to overcome are considered. Insuperable they would have been to most men, but in him dwelt the indomitable spirit of patriotism which drove him ahead, and enabled him to triumph over all obstacles.

Small beginnings, ye are great and strong. Based on a faithful heart and weariless brain. Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong. Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain.

So wrote Lowell, and the lines describe the career of M. Venizelos. His "faithful heart and weariless brain" freed Crete and created a Greece worthy of its ancient name. M. Venizelos was born fifty-one years ago in Cythera, one of the Ionian Islands. At the time of his birth Crete was engaged in one of her most desperate attempts to throw off the Turkish rule, which ended in failure, accompanied by terrible massacres. M. Venizelos's father was a Cretan and christened his son 'Eleutherios,' signifying liberty, freedom, as expressing the hopes of all the Cretans at that time. Whether his name has been an inspiration to him or not he has certainly lived up to it. Of his early life little is known. He studied law in Athens and Switzerland, and had settled down as a practising lawyer in Crete when, at the age of twenty-five, the iniquity of the Turkish rule roused him, and from then onwards he employed his time in agitating both actively and passively against that rule. He was out as an insurrectionist on many occasions, but he came through untouched in spite of, or more probably on account of, his absolute recklessness of his own life. His efforts were to some extent successful, and Crete was wiven control of her own affairs though not without

the intervention of the Powers. Venizelos took the position of Minister of Finance in the local government, but in that capacity he soon came into collision with Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner, with whose ideals and methods of governance he had no sympathy. He was an advocate of Cretan autonomy as opposed to annexation to Greece, realizing that the latter course would be opposed by all the Powers of Europe, and would only bring about a conflict with Turkey, while autonomy was within the bounds of possibility. When the antagonism between Prince George and himself became acute he again took to the hills and organized the party of revolt to such good purpose that Prince George, in spite of the support of the Concert of Europe, was compelled to leave the island. Venizelos then returned to guide the destinies of Crete, which he controlled with a firm and steady hand, and in doing so had to combat the intrigues of the Powers of Europe. It was then that he really had his first introduction to the politics of Europe, and he soon showed that he was an adept. In 1909 Greece was in a parlous state and on the brink of revolution. She had not yet recovered from the fiasco of 1897. Her administration, her army, her navy, were all sunk deep in corruption. Her Royal family was exceedingly unpopular, but there were signs that the time of regeneration was at hand. The Military League had come into existence, and was all-powerful in the country. They demanded reforms, but were at the same time distinctly anti-Royalist. Having no distinguished leader they invited Venizelos to come over from Crete to assist them. Partly because of what he had achieved there, and also since he had ejected Prince George, they considered that he would be able to get rid of King George from Greece. Venizelos accepted the invitation, and entered the Greek Parliament. The task before him was enormous, but he set to work boldly, and soon obtained the support of the people. Once that was secured he never again lost it, though he often carried out measures which were dead against the wishes of his supporters. He refused to overthrow the Royal house, realizing that it was a real asset to the future greatness of Greece, and that she had a much greater chance of success as a kingdom than as a republic, in spite of the fact that in

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"A Comedy by George Ade"
Fable of the fellow who had a friend who knew a girl who had a friend.

FORBES LAW DUGUID Sings "You'll Remember Me," Bohemian Girl.

a republic he would undoubtedly have been first President. He, however, restored the Royal house to favour and placed it on a firm foundation, which has since been made absolute by the achievements of the present King in the Balkan wars, so that he is now the idol of his people. Venizelos then proceeded to a thorough reform of the internal condition of Greece, and succeeded beyond all the bounds of hope. At the same time he was brought into contact with European politics, but his Cretan experiences stood him in good stead, and he was able to a large extent to frustrate the attempts on the part of various Powers to keep the Balkans in a state of ferment. In order to further strengthen the Balkans against European intrigues he participated in the plan of forming a Balkan League. He was quite willing that Turkey should enter this League, but soon found he could make no progress in that direction. He then approached Bulgaria, and finally succeeded with her, but only on account of his extreme broadmindedness in entering into the agreement without any guarantees as to the division or any territory that might be taken from Turkey without which nothing could have been achieved with Bulgaria. It became plain at once that though the idea of the Balkan League was primarily to ensure the solidity of the Balkans, yet without Turkey the first thing the League would do would be to combine against that country. Once Bulgaria was persuaded the rest was easy, and the first Balkan war was the result. The excellent performances of the Greek Army in that and the second war were due chiefly to the reforms that Venizelos had introduced, substituting French for German instructors. The second Balkan war followed the first, and the Treaty of Bucharest fully justified Venizelos's methods, and confirmed him in the esteem of his people. His conduct of the negotiations both in London and Bucharest finally established him in the eyes of Europe as one of her lead-

ing statesmen. A truly astounding career, his success in European politics is all the more remarkable that he had never been out of the Balkans until after the first Balkan war. His attendance at the Conference of London afforded his first opportunity of visiting France and England. French he learnt in the course of his law studies; of other languages besides Greek he had no acquaintance; but he employed his spare time, while out as an insurrectionary, in teaching himself English and German, in spite of the fact that he had no one with whom he could speak those languages. What is the secret which has enabled this quite obscure man to obtain this pre-eminent position? M. Take Jonescu, the leading Roumanian statesman, once asked him this question. "I have always told my citizens the truth, and the whole truth, and I have always been ready at any moment to relinquish my power without the slightest regret," was his reply. These characteristics mark him off at once from the ordinary run of statesmen, and there is nothing in his career which does not completely confirm his statement. He is inspired by one idea, to bring all the Greeks under Greek rule, thus giving Greece her true place in the world. He possesses an extreme broadness of outlook, which enables him to look far ahead, and see each crisis as it appears in its proper perspective. He is filled with the true burning spirit of the patriot, and his wonderful personal magnetism has enabled him to inspire his people with his own feelings, and to sway them to do what he wishes. He has given many notable examples of this power. At the very outset of his career in Greece in 1909 the popular demand was that the General Assembly should become permanent, but he, feeling that that would be too strong an attack on the dynasty, whose existence was really vital to Greece in the long run, insisted that the Assembly should be only revisionary. This resolute attitude came as a great surprise to the Athenian crowd, who were accustomed to politicians who followed the popular demand rather than opposed it. But Venizelos succeeded in carrying them with him, at the same time firmly establishing himself in their esteem, a position which he has never since lost. Again, the himself a Cretan, he refused to allow the Cretan deputies to enter the Greek Parliament, in the face of public opinion, since he knew such a course would inevitably lead to war with Turkey, for which the time had not yet come. Another great achievement was the change he wrought in Greek opinion, which enabled him to bring about the alliance with Bulgaria, and thus make the Balkan League a possibility. After the Balkan war he again successfully opposed public opinion when he refused to countenance the revolt in Epirus against inclusion in Albania, knowing that such a proceeding would bring down the displeasure of Europe upon Greece and might involve the loss of all she had gained in the two wars. There have been men who could thus withstand almost unanimous popular opinion, and persuade the people to act against their will, but in each case he has been fully justified in his action. It is not surprising that he is now idolized as the true founder of Modern Greece, and the people have at every election signified their belief in him by returning him with overwhelming majorities, though it is as difficult to retain the popular opinion in modern as it was in ancient Greece. Venizelos is a mixture of kindness and ruthlessness. Animated by his one great principle, the salvation of Greece, he overrides and crushes those who oppose him in the most reckless fashion—in fact, he absolutely ignores their existence—but, once they are beaten and can do no more harm to the State, he does not pursue them further with his enmity, but is full of a conciliatory spirit. One great and almost fatal characteristic he possesses which is almost inevitable to a spirit such as his: he deals with his opponents as though they were animated with the same altruistic spirit as himself, and this has often proved almost fatal to his success. He is almost too chivalrous to his opponents when they are down. At the time when Austria annexed Bosnia the Cretans would have declared their annexation to Greece if it had not been for the opposition of Venizelos,

who considered that it was taking a mean advantage of the Turks to exploit their misfortunes. He has naturally made himself many enemies, though not so many as might be expected, chief amongst which is the Royal family, who, in spite of the fact that they owe their position to him, have never fully forgiven him for driving Prince George out of Crete. There is no doubt that this personal ill-will has much to do with the attitude Greece has taken up in the present crisis. M. Venizelos has been from the first insistent that Greece should join the Allies. He has never before the vision of all the Greeks united under Greek rule, and he knew that only by joining the Allies would the incorporation of a large part of Greek Asia Minor into Greece become possible. He was willing to make large concessions to Bulgaria, and, as in the case of his former agreement with Bulgaria, to join in without any guarantees from the Allies as to the ultimate division of the spoil. But the King and the heads of the Army were convinced of the ultimate victory of Germany, and thought its policy of no guarantees, successful though it was on one occasion, was too risky to be adopted on this. Why Venizelos paid any attention to the King is not quite clear as yet. The King has no power to interfere in such a case, and Venizelos had only to get the sanction of Parliament to his wishes, which he could easily have done, since the people were of his way of thinking, and would probably have agreed to the surrender of Cavalla at his persuasion, bitterly though they dislike the idea. Once Parliament had agreed, the King would have been powerless. M. Venizelos did not adopt this plan, for reasons best known to himself, but we may be sure that in pursuing the course he did he was working for the best interests of the State. He is now back again in power. What his next move will be no one knows, but it is certain that ultimately Greece will be found fighting on the side of the Allies.

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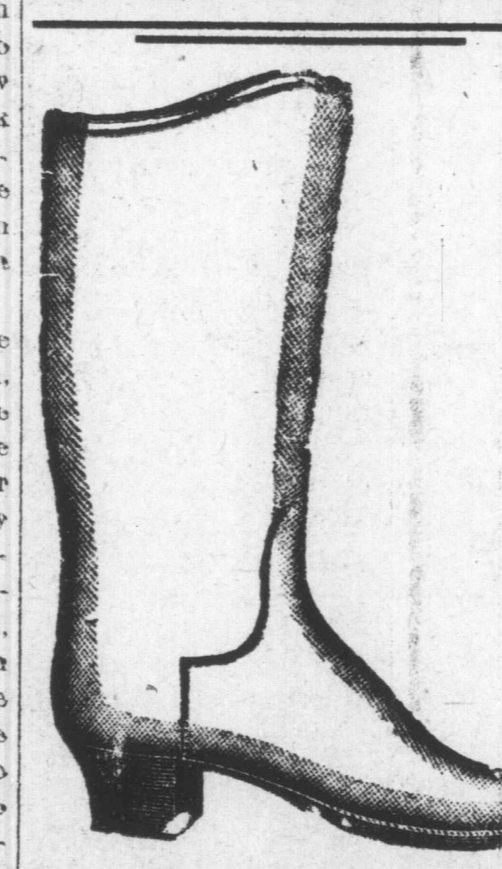
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Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

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

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

Yours truly,
WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

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The Mail and Advocate
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 10, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

What is Minister Piccott Doing

THE fishermen are asking where Minister Piccott has gone? Why is it he is not at his office daily? They want to know why he is not exerting his position as Minister of Fisheries to protect the fishermen's interests just now when a combine has asserted itself and brought down the value of fish to six dollars? His place is here at this season of the year. There are many men obtainable more capable of performing duties now being supervised by him.

It appears from the action of the Government that it little matters what price the toilers of the sea receive for their produce, or how cheaply fish is taken, as long as the buyers are enabled to scoop in an extra dollar profit in two months when the price will advance.

We protest against the continued absence of the Minister of Fisheries from his office here and ask the Premier to see that the seemingly neglectful manner in which the fishermen's interests are treated by the Head of the Fisheries Department is at once remedied.

Then again it seems a strange time to have the Minister of Justice absent from his duties.

The Minister of Justice has been absent for two months travelling over the American Continent and parleying with Canadian politicians. If his position as Grand Master of the Black compelled him to attend Grand Sessions, there is no reason why he could not have performed the trip in three weeks.

Why is the Minister of Justice absent two months? If his Department can get along without him for two months under circumstances now confronting the Colony, there is no reason why the Justice Department cannot get along without him for always.

Again, the Deputy Minister appears to have but little to do, although his chief has been absent two months, for not only can he do the Minister's work and his own, but he can find time to take a turn in the Magistrates' chair, which is kept warm nowadays by no less than three acting-judges—Messrs. Morris, Knight and Hutchings.

The Premier should get busy and see that the wayward and absent Ministers serving in his administration are attending to their official duties, where they are needed now, if need there ever

The Fishery Outlook

YESTERDAY the fish exporters carried out an understanding arrived at on Saturday to cut the price of fish to six dollars per quintal. None would offer more than six dollars per quintal.

This far reaching decision was reached at a time when they all knew the trap fishery this season had been doomed by the North-east gale which meant the loss of 100,000 qtls. of shore fish to the Colony this season.

During the last ten days the whole Shore fishery has been a blank. The Bank fishery is anything but satisfactory; while the Labrador fishery reports show the Labrador fishery so far to be nil.

How in view of those facts the trade could be inhuman enough to meet and arrange a cut in value equal to 50 cents per quintal, is a matter every fisherman must answer himself.

The Shore fishery is no better than it was in 1914, when prices averaged \$6.50 per qtl.

All foodstuff have increased in value during the past year. Flour is two dollars higher, sugar two cents per pound higher, tea 10 cents per pound higher, and all provisions and groceries are away in advance of what they were.

Freight have advanced 100 per cent. Even on Saturday Bowring's advanced the rates by the Red Cross Line 25 per cent.

Why should fish be cheap while the European fisheries are well nigh deserted and while every market is completely sold out of fish?

The fishermen's catch will be ready for shipment in a few days and prices are cut in order to permit buyers to store stocks that will later on advance two dollars per quintal. Each man can ship or refuse to ship his fish at present cut prices but we can assure our fishermen friends that the man who has fish to sell in November will sell it at a much higher price than \$6 at St. John's.

We advise the fishermen to sell their fish to outport merchants who will pay \$6 for it. They should be slow in bringing fish here to sell at \$6, when \$6 can be secured at their own harbors. If \$6 is not paid in outports, the proper value is not being paid.

The good July reports of the trap fishery will be greatly reduced by the complete failure of the trap fishery in August.

The world is clamouring for dry codfish; the markets are clean; freights are high and exchange cost more than it was before the war; but the buyers abroad must be prepared to pay the price, just as the provision dealers have to pay the mills in Canada the extra cost of freights, war insurance and exchange.

It is the buyers here who must pay the higher rates on flour, and not the farmers in Canada; therefore, let the fish buyers abroad pay some of the extra charges on fish and not compel the poor starving fishermen to pay those extra charges, which the exporters here determined to do when they cut prices from \$7 to \$6—for if fish was worth \$7 six weeks ago, why should new fish not be just as valuable to-day?

We give this advice to the fishermen as is our duty. They can observe it or disregard it; but we have always been right regarding our advice re fish prices, and those who sell here at \$6 will deeply regret their action before the 15th of November.

Cod oil has also declined since Saturday; the highest price available to-day is \$100. The price is likely to decline to \$90 a few days. The man who holds cod oil when the \$90 figure is reached will be the best off in November.

Cod liver oil is still being sold at 80 cents and 85 cents per gallon. Those who hold good cod liver oil over until November will secure far better prices. Let the buyers pay say \$1.00 or \$1.20 per gallon or hold your oil. If they

pay that figure it will be reasonable.

Cod oil should not be sold at less than 35 cents per gallon. If less is offered, hold it back is our advice to every fisherman.

Buy pork, beef, kero oil, sugar, tea and molasses, as soon as possible, for prices are now as low as they will be.

Flour will not be higher than present prices and will likely be somewhat cheaper after the 15th of October; but there will be very little reduction in flour until October.

Those who are wise will follow this open advice—others may do as they wish.

Labrador fishermen should refuse to sell a fish at less than \$4.50, those who sell at less will be biting their finger tops off when they come home in November.

No current price this year, boys. Let the figure be plainly marked, and not one cent less than **Four Dollars and Fifty Cents.**

Board of Trade Reports

WE find P. Fahey, Sub-Collector at Western Bay, who reports the catch of Bay-de-Verde District from Western Bay to Grate's, states in his last report that up to July 31st the catch between Western Bay and Grate's Cove was 35,000 qtls and 12,000 qtls. of that amount was taken the last week in July.

If such a report is a criterion of the reliability of the Board of Trade reports, then the public can place no reliance whatever in them.

The statement of P. Fahey, as published respecting Bay-de-Verde fishery, is absolutely untrue. The man knows only but very little about the fishery below his own harbor. How often did he visit the lower portion of the district during the last week in July? How dare he send out an official report that is absolutely false, issuing statements that may have caused the fishermen a loss of 50 cents per quintal on fish.

The catch in Bay-de-Verde District cannot exceed 20,000 qtls. to date, which is taking in 10 days more than Fahey's report. Surely in error of 20,000 qtls. in a district like Bay-de-Verde is an unardonable offence that merits instant dismissal.

We wish the fishermen of Bay-de-Verde to take a note of this protest and to show no quarter to men who would issue statements that means great financial injury to them.

Who living in the district but Fahey will dare assert that the catch from Western Bay to Grate's Cove was 35,000 qtls. July 31st? Who but a liar will assert that it exceeds 20,000 qtls.?

Grate's Cove has not had a worse fishery for 20 years. At Bay-de-Verde proper the fishery is very fair but not an average. Passing up the district none of the places has secured an average catch.

Fahey's statement that 300 traps are fishing from Western Bay to Grate's Cove is another statement that requires investigation, for 250 is as many as could be found along that shore.

The whole Board of Trade fishery report scheme is a farce, utterly unreliable and calculated to immensely harm the fishermen of the Colony. It should be cut out entirely. There is no need of such utterly unreliable reports.

People interested have many means of learning what the catch is. Communication is so elaborate nowadays that anyone with horse sense may ascertain the catch of fish within 25,000 qtls. of the total.

It is strange that such deception can be tolerated in a country controlled by fishermen. Whatever happens it's the fishermen who must suffer; and when the truth cannot accomplish it, falsehoods are eagerly availed of.

Civic Affairs

IN our remarks on Saturday respecting matters civic we made bold to say that the first duty of a city's administration should be toward conservation of a city's health.

Our newly appointed Commissioners were expected to take up the consideration of this problem in a manner never before attempted, but so far they have not touched upon this phase of civic administration.

It was thought that Mr. Gosling and his associates would get themselves together for the consideration of a new policy for the city, that would have marked effect upon the health and appearance of the town.

If we understand it rightly the people consented to a trial of a Commission on the supposition that such Commission would consider the housing problem. The people have been deceived and nothing has been done.

The Board has been pretty busy it must be admitted, but their activity has been exercised about matters that could very well await consideration at a later period. This extravagant laying of a new water system for instance could very well be dispensed with.

If the energy and capital expended on this laying of pipes had been directed to an improvement of the sanitary surroundings of the homes of the poor, the tearing down of unsightly and deadly shacks and the erection of modern dwellings a great deal might have been accomplished for the betterment of the city and the conservation of health.

Mr. Gosling knows that it is better to apply oneself to the prevention of disease than to spend ones whole energies in the curing. That to eradicate disease it is according to the modern conception best to get at the causes of it.

If we want to stamp out consumption, to which question Mr. Gosling, we believe has given some thought; we must destroy the filthy shacks that are nursing ground for the malady. It is well to have hospitals where existing cases might be treated, but to allow our campaign against the plague to stop there, is almost criminal.

We should direct our efforts towards the day when there will be no further need for hospitals, but we are not doing that so long as we permit people to live in unwholesome dwellings. There are whole sections of this town that should be put to the torch at once and their places taken by open air spaces surrounded by new and modern dwellings.

How best to accomplish this object should be the first and most serious consideration of the Civic Commission.

This is where all improvement should begin, and while this matter is not dealt with all other efforts are ill directed and a beginning at the wrong end.

It is not more water mains we require, but a more economical distribution of the inhabitants. Segregation in modern flats may solve the question, but certain it is that so long as we have straggling little wooden tenements scattered over so wide an area, we are not going to meet a solution of the water and sewerage system. We have too many streets and narrow lanes for economy in upkeep, that is economy not as now practiced, but consistent with decency and comfort.

Here we are a city of about thirty-five thousand without a side-walk, apart from those on Water Street.

Our revenue is big enough we believe, the only trouble is that we are too scattered and the funds have to be distributed too thinly to accomplish any improvement.

Come now, gentlemen of the Commission, get yourselves to consider this housing problem, for in it you will find a solution of the many difficulties that beset

Are We Stranded?

THERE is no further disguising the fact that the Ship of State which has been running under bare poles for some time trying to negotiate a harbor of refuge is now hard and fast on the shoals. The crew are still hanging on to the ship; but there is no longer hope that they can rescue the old craft from her perilous position without seeking immediate assistance.

The hull is intact; but the canvas has blown to pieces. Skillful manipulation only can wrest the craft from total destruction. Some of the crew are evidently showing the white feather; but bravery is now the chief requisite.

Wringing one's hands in despair cannot effect the bringing of the ship to port.

It is now incumbent on the skipper to seek prompt assistance; and to look out for a substantial cable to enable him reach safety.

The sooner the actual condition of the Colony is disclosed to the public the more ready will all be to render such assistance as is requisite.

We are a seafaring people, and we fully understand the traditional heroism of Newfoundlanders. Help in time of need is an ingrained tradition with us; and in such times of stress and peril, we should rally to the aid of the distressed.

This is no time for showing the white feather; let us face the situation, and at once.

F. P. U. Notes

MR. GEO. GRIMES returned from a trip to the United States and Canada yesterday, he being away buying goods for the Trading Company.

The Trading Company will open the store formerly occupied by Mr. J. M. Devine in the F.P.U. building, in about two weeks, when the public will be able to save ten cents on a dollar by purchasing boots, readmade suits, hats, caps, shirts, ties, underwear, suspenders, gloves, hosiery and other articles which go to provide a gent's outfit. The store has been renovated and as it is one of the best display flats in the city, Mr. Grimes ought to be able to make it attractive and popular with the workmen of St. John's, whose store it is intended to be.

The F.P.U. Water Street building is being painted by McGrath Bros. The street frontage will be painted with Union colours—Red, White and Blue. The letters F.P.U. and U.T.C. will appear in large letters on the upper part of the building, and outport friends will not find it difficult in future to locate the F.P.U. offices and stores fronting Water Street.

The Union Wharf has been a busy centre the past six weeks, all space available being occupied by coopers preparing herring for shipment.

The schr. "Dove" is discharging a load of cod oil at A. Murray's wharf, consigned to the F.P.U.

The schr. "Annie H." is loading supplies for Bay-de-Verde Union Store at the Union Wharf.

The schr. "Florence" is loading supplies for Keels Union Store at the Union Wharf.

Longshoremen at New York employed by the Clyde Steamship Company and the Mallory Steamship Company struck on July 21 for higher wages. On the 26th the State Arbitration Board ended the strike, the men being allowed an increase in pay and better hours.

Segregation should be your motto, for the sake of economy and sanitation.

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

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

District Chairmen

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

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.
Inspector of Outport Stores—J.G. STONE, M.H.A.

Head Offices, Warerooms, and Water Front.
Premises, 167, Water St. ST. JOHN'S.

BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| PORT-DE-GRAVE | CLARK'S BEACH |
| BAY ROBERTS | BAY-DE-VERDE |
| WINTERTON | PORT REXTON |
| CATALINA | BONAVISTA |
| KEELS | GREENSPOND |
| NEWTOWN | CAT.HR. |
| DOTING COVE | SELDOM |
| TILTING | JOE BATT'S ARM |
| MAIN TICKLE | NORTH END |
| (Change Islds.) | (Change Islds.) |
| HERRING NECK | BOTWOOD |
| LEWISPORTE | TWILLINGATE |
| EXPLOITS | NIPPER'S HR. |

HALLEY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Commission Merchants, 106-108 New Gower St.

We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are SPECIALISTS in DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business. All we ask is to 'phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

HALLEY & CO.

113, m. eod.

THE N. P. A. AEROPLANE FUND

Amount Remitted for Two Aeroplanes \$21,765.31
Balance in hand for Machine Guns 15,773.52

Amount acknowledged	\$37,202.63
Trinity, per F. Somerton, S. M., additional	\$2.10
Freshwater, B.D.V., per Rev. E. Broughton, additional:—Mrs. Fannie Marshall, \$1.00; George Marshall, \$1.20; Mrs. Thomas Summers, 50 cents	2.70
*Britannia, per K. Leewood I. R. Whiteway, Musgrave Harbour	50.00
Newfoundland British Society, per W. H. Hynes, President	4.00
J. C. Hillerbrand	25.00
Newfoundland Clothing Co., Ltd.	5.00
Sundry amounts under \$1.00 collected at Snook's Brook T.B., per Wm. Tulk, J. P., additional	50.00
*Trepassey and Cape Race, per Dr. Giovannetti, S.M.	1.90
	45.40
	\$37,478.73

St. John's, Aug. 9th., 1915.
*Lists will appear in subsequent issues of The Mail and Advocate.

Petty Harbour.

Mr. Josiah Chafe	\$2.00
Mrs. Josiah Chafe	2.00
Seymour Chafe	2.00
Miss Grace Chafe	1.00
Miss Lucy Tucker Chafe	1.00
Gordon Chafe	1.00
Hamilton Weeks Chafe	1.00
	\$10.00

Burnt Point

Per Philip T. Clement, Hon. Treas. Channel N.P.A.	
Emanuel Pike and Philip T. Clement, \$25.00 each	\$50.00
William Grant, M.D. and R. T. Squarey, J.P., \$10.00 each	20.00
G. G. Cotter, J.P., J. A. Dunbar C. T. James, J. W. Keating, H. H. Mackay, R. Mosdell, Mark Pike, Robert Pike, M. P. Smart, A. Squarey, John Crane, John Squibb, \$5.00 each	60.00
Capt. J. Davis and Timothy Pike \$3.00 each	6.00
Louis Caines, Fred Carew, Alex. Claisson, Louis Davis, Wilson Kettle, Fred Kettle, Joseph Lomond, Edward Pike, Mrs. Geo. Pike, W. J. Phillips, F. L. H. Simms, W. Wilcox, Will Richards, \$2.00 each	30.00
M. J. Ansty, Mrs. W. Carter, R. A. Fennell, Thos. Ford, Wm. Harnett, Job Langdon, \$1.50 each	9.00
John Billard, Gilbert Lomond, Solomon Lomond, Henry Reefs, \$1.25 each	5.00
Ell. Anderson, Albert Beer, Morgan Bragg, W. D. Bragg, Emanuel Currie, John Dingwell, Winnie Figary, Richard Ford, George Genge, John Hardy, Geo. Herridge, Andrew Humber, Eli Manuel, John Marbin, Jabez Mitchell, George Poole, Jacob Poole, James Rowe, Prosper Anderson, Aubrey Davis, Arthur Davis, James Currie, Isaac Currie, Charles Dennis, John Farrell, James Evans, Andrew Hann Geo. Mathews, William Mills, Geo. Musgrave, Charles Musson, John LeRiche, R. S. Parsons, Jos. Richards, William Sheaves, Almond Skeard, Philip Skeard, John Sheaves, Wilson Vardy, Mrs. Ben Billard, W. H. Brake C. Cahill, A. C. Carew, W. T. Carew, James Carter, Wm. Collins, John F. Cox, I. P. C., Will Collins, Jno Decker, C. M. Dingwell, William Ford, J. W. Fox, Prosper Frank, Mrs. P. Frank, P. A. Edwards, Geo. Gaulton, John Keeping, William Keeping, I. Keefe E. J. Kettle, Geo. Kettle, John Kettle, Jacob Lomond, Will Lomond, Joseph Lomond, Geo. Lawrence, Mrs. LeVallant, J. MacDougal, Austin Martin, Salah Masood, Thomas Murphy, R. M., Will O'Reilly, Geo. H. Pike, John Pike, W. Pike, Ralph Palmer, P. Rossitor, Thomas Soper, M. J. Spears, A. W. Shano Sol Seymour, John Warren, W. J. Bragg \$1.00 each	\$9.00
Sums under one dollar	40.50

Isle aux Morts

Dominic LeFresne, Isaac Keeping, \$3.00 each	\$6.00
James Frampton, Thos. Frampton, P. J. LeFresne, Edward Prosser, George Lillington, J. W. Swift, James Walters, Josh Walters, Henry LeFresne, Je LeFresne, Geo. H. Harvey, John Harvey, Thomas Knott, James Willis, Sr., John Coleman, Geo. Harvey, Geo. Rose, James, Willis Jr., Geo. Frampton, Charles Bragg, Joseph Bragg, George Organ, John	

Ingram, J. W. Huellin, William Harvey, Wm. Scott, Thomas Knott, Joshua Lovell, Alexander LeFresne, Emily B. Frampton, James Huellin, Jos. Lawrence, James Harvey, Jno Knott Corn Walters, Edward Lawrence, R. Stickland, Jno. Sartin, \$1.00 each 43.00

Fox Roost

John Walters, Geo. Mead, Geo. A. Walters Isaac Walters, Morgan Walters, Ambrose Walters, Arthur Walters, Ernest Meade, Benjamin Walters, Thomas Kendall, \$1.00 each	10.00
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Margaree

James Hodder George Ingram, \$2.00 each	4.00
Joseph Hodder, Mrs. Joseph and James Hodder, John Ingram, Gabriel Billard, Edw. Billard, Henry Billard, Robert Osman Thomas Billard, Edward Warren, Thos. Osman, Martin Billard, \$1.00 each	11.00
Sums under \$1.00	1.50

Cape Ray

E. H. Rennie	3.00
W. H. Rennie	2.50
James Jeans	2.00
Jeremiah Wall, John Tapp, Jr., John Pike, Thomas Short Robert Patey, William Park, \$1.00 each	6.00
Sums under one dollar	1.50
	\$40.00

Exploits

Henry Lacey	\$20.00
Josiah Dart	1.00
C. A. Manuel	10.00
Rev. W. J. Morris	2.00
Elihu Jones	2.00
John Jones	2.00
Leslie Jones	2.00
Raymond Manuel	2.00
Rev. J. H. Bull	2.00
John Bennett	1.00
Victor Purchase	1.00
Wm. R. Downton	2.00
Andrew Manuel	1.00
Henry Jones	1.00
Ford Dart	1.00
Alphaeus Milley	1.00
Peter Rideout	1.00
Miss G. L. Manuel	2.50
Miss Nina Osmond	2.00
Miss Lyde Lambert	2.00
Simon Milley	1.00
Joseph Penny	2.00
Charles Moakler	2.00
Charley Lambert	2.00
James Seavour	1.00
Mary Lacey	1.00
J. M. Lacey	5.00
Sums under \$1.00	1.50
	\$60.00

Freshwater, Bay de Verde District

Collected by John Moors:	
William and John Moors	\$20.00
Harrison Davis & Sons	5.00
John Jud, Moore & Son	5.00
Robert Moors	3.50
Albert Pike	2.50
Reuben Pike	2.00
Samuel Moors	2.00
Edward Pike	2.00
Mark Moors	2.00
Joseph Jeffers	2.00
Henry C. Moors	1.00
Miss Flossie Butt	1.00
Francis Davis, Jr.	1.00
George W. Jeffers	1.00
Harold P. Jeffers	1.00
Silas W. Moors	1.00
Ambrose Moors	1.00
Miss Hannah Hunt	1.00
Francis Davis, Sr.	1.00
Herbert Davis	1.00
Arthur Davis	1.00
Jonathan Davis	1.00
Frank Moors	1.00
Orester Parsons	1.50
Miss Annie Vatcher	1.00
Arthur Moors, of Samuel	1.00
Walter Pike	1.00
Moses and John Butt	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	3.50
Collected by Freeman Parsons:	
Andrew and Freeman Parsons	6.00
Jonathan Noel	5.00
Ezra Broughton	2.00
Mrs. Thursa Parsons	1.00
Wilson Joyce	1.00
Rayward Marshall	1.00
Richard Joyce	1.00
John R. Moors	7.00
	\$109.55

Flat Rock

Collected by John C. Evely:	
William T. Pottle	1.00
Gilbert Pottle	5.00
Jonathan Marshall	5.00
Richard Marshall	1.00
Samson Marshall	1.00
Mrs. Samson Marshall	1.00
James E. Pottle	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	7.45
	\$109.55

Otterbury and Blow-Me-Down

Collected by William Kirby:	
Joseph Waream	1.00
William of Wm. Parsons	1.00
John Wm. Parsons	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	4.40
	\$109.55

NOT HARD

"How long did it take you to learn to run a motor car?"
"Oh three or four."
"Weeks?"
"No, motor cars."

Union Waxes Strong at Rexton

(Editor 'Mail' and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—We are glad to see by The Mail and Advocate which we get every day that the Union is growing stronger and firmer as time goes on. I am sure it is the earnest wish of every Union man in this place that our worthy President is given all the help he so richly deserves in his good work of uplifting the toilers of our Island Home and in this wish the women of Newfoundland are lined up solid with the Union men.

The first thing we do on Monday morning before we start in the day's work is to read the Advocate and it would do you good to see the way the news is received by the people here. We have no use for any other paper. The Advocate is our paper and we will read no other. One edition of the Advocate is worth more to us than all the other papers put together.

Where is Aunt Jane? We hope she is not ill. It is some time now since we heard from her. We hope she will get busy soon again and let us hear from her.

We are all anxiously awaiting the arrival of President Coaker here. He can be assured of a hearty welcome from the Loyal Unionists here, and I can assure you the women of Port Rexton will do their part to make this visit a pleasant and happy one.

Our Union store here is doing a fine trade and the genial manager, Mr. Day, is well liked by all who do business with him.

We are all hoping this great war will be soon over and that our boys will return safe and sound to us again. Port Rexton has done its part for King and Country, and if some of our boys do not return we will know they have given their lives in a sacred and just cause.

We feel sure that our Empire will emerge from the present war with new laurels added to those of the past, and those of our boys, who have gone to the front, will return from the war D.V. better men and better citizens.

The most of my family are now on the Labrador and I trust they will have a good summer and return with full fares. I am trusting in God that they will return safe and sound. With best wishes to The Mail and Advocate and the best of good luck to President Coaker.

Yours truly,
BLUE SUGAR BASIN.
Port Rexton, T.B.
July 31st., 1915.

Go ahead now President Coaker. You have luck on every hand. Still fight against the graballs. And drive them from our land.

We know the time is coming. When they shall grab no more. For Coaker sure will banish them far from our native shore.

May God bless President Coaker. Is the wish of all fishermen here. And in his mercy spare him. For many a long, long year.

Cat Harbor Notes

Although there has been nothing done with trawls, yet the trawlers have done fairly well, by securing fish from the trap-men.
Many of our men would have done far better, had there not been a scarcity of salt. They were nearly a whole week without any salt to use, and there was none to be obtained anywhere along the shore. The first arrival was by the S.S. Can't Lose last Tuesday, she brought 200 hogheads, which supplied everyone with a little. The following day a cargo of salt arrived at Newtown. So that all were able to get a supply.
Our Deaman Bay friends did fairly well during the past week with traps. There has been a storm raging the last two days and all the traps are still out. We are expecting a great deal of wreckage by the time the storm is over.

Miss Carrie Winsor of Westleyville is here on a short visit. She came by S.S. Susu on Sunday. Miss Amelia Gibbons of Cat Hr. Point was also a passenger by S.S. Susu. She is staying with her mother for a few days. Miss Elsie Vincent is visiting her sisters, viz: Miss Joseph Parsons and Mr. John Smith after a long absence. Miss Vincent is from Boston, U.S.A.
We are expecting the S.S. Can't Lose here as soon as the storm is over with salt and supplies for the F. P. U. store.

CORRESPONDENT.

Cat Harbour, Aug. 3rd.

THE WRONG BACKING

Wags—Did you ever back a horse?
Smith—Yes, once.
Wagg—Win anything?
Smith—No, I didn't. You see I backed the horse through a shop window and had to pay \$25.

Khaki Overalls For Small and Big Boys

TO Wear at the Seashore, in the Country or in the City there is no garment that a mother can buy that will give better service for Boys than a cool, weightless, strong overall—the same color that our Volunteers are wearing—made exactly the same style as the boss mechanics use—finished with Pockets, Bibs, and Braces.

Why not give the Boys Khaki Overalls this Season? They like them, and they protect the best garments from dust and mud, and prevent many a good garment from being torn, thus saving an enormous amount of worry for any mother that likes to keep her boys neat, clean and dressy.

Being weightless, a child could easily wash them and they dry readily.

We stock these Overalls to fit Boys, ages 4 years to 16 years.

See them to-day, they wear well, and the Prices are Reasonable.

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

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

- 20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
- 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
- 20 Crates BANANAS.
- 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
- 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
- 2 Crates TOMATOES.
- 10 Large NEW CANADIAN CHEESE.
- 20 TWIN CHEESE.
- 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
- STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.

All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

BECAUSE—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

NEW POTATOES, APPLES, ETC.

- Due Thursday, ex S.S. Florizel.
- 200 Barrels New Potatoes
- 100 " Fresh Green Cabbage
- 20 " New Apples
- 40 Cases Sweet Oranges
- 30 Bunches Bananas

George Neal

Lanterns and Globes ALL PRICES.

- CLIMAX--Tubular
 - STANDARD--Cold Blast
 - TRULITE--Cold Blast
- Globes to suit all styles.

THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.

GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand. Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

3m. eod.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

S.S. Sagona From Labrador

Fishery Report — Prospects Are Not Bright

The S.S. "Sagona" arrived here from Labrador at 6 p.m. yesterday. On the way North the ship carried a full freight and deck load, made all ports of call to and fro, and considering the delay incident to this made a record round trip of 15 days, 20 hours.

She went down as far as Nain, which she reached at 6 a.m. on the 2nd inst. and had splendid weather till last Wednesday. Coming South at Cape Harrison, she struck a N.E. wind with high sea, which was experienced further South on the coast the previous Monday.

An exceptionally heavy sea ran along the Southern portion of the coast and it is believed much twine was damaged and a number of traps lost in that section.

The Ship's Fishery Report With his customary courtesy Capt. Parsons gave our representative the following report of the Labrador fishery, after his ship had tied up at her pier.

He says that from Nain to Turnavick there is only a sign of fish.

Ford's Hr.—On the 2nd August Ford secured 1 qtl., this being the first sign. All schooners have gone North of that place looking for the fish.

One schooner at Winsor's Hr. had 200 qtls.

Two bankers were trawling at Cape Harrigan and had a good bit of fish.

Fishermen found cod plentiful in deep water but could not trap any.

Windy Tickle and Fanny's Hr.—Doing nothing, just a sign there.

West Turnavick—Capt. Wm. Bartlett reports for 200 qtls.

East Turnavick—Not much doing. Only a sign, traps 10 to 20 qtls.

Talk—Several schooners there; one had 100 qtls, another 150; the rest from 50 to 60 each. One man had 30 qtls in his trap when the ship was coming South on the 4th inst and hook and line men were getting a good bit of fish also then.

Makovick Island—Dunn's had 150 qtls ashore. There seemed to be a good deal of fish about and considerable was being caught with the hook, but bad weather was a deterrent factor, and the people expected to do well later.

Iron Bound Islds.—Hyerlihs' two schooners, which had choice berths had trapped 150 and 120 qtls respectively.

Long Tickle—Nothing doing.

Ragged Islds.—Crews 50 to 150, and doing well.

Cape Harrison—Very little doing. Two schooners there with 300 and 250 respectively. Shoremen doing nothing worth while.

Sloop Cove—Kennedy had 90 qtls ashore, but nothing doing as ship came South.

Holton, Emily and Horse Harbors—Harvey at Emily had 300 ashore, others from 50 to 100; catching from 5 to 10 qtls daily in boats.

White Bears—One schooner there 100 qtls; crews ashore from 30 to 50, but nothing doing when ship was coming South.

Smoky, Cut Throat, Splitting Knife Mark's Hrs.—Doing fair; some crews 150 and 20 qtls.

Indian Harbor—Catching 5 to 10 qtls daily with hook and line; fish scarce and nothing ashore worth speaking about.

George's Island—Two schooners with 150 and 200 qtls respectively; fish struck in when passing.

Packs Hr.—Nothing doing and have only from 10 to 20 qtls uncer salt.

Long Island—Crews from 20 to 30 qtls, nothing doing as ship came South.

Grady—Crews 60 to 120; doing nothing. McRae had 400 qtls ashore.

Black Island—Crews 20 to 40, one man had 100 ashore; nothing doing as ship came South.

Wolf Islds.—Crews 25 to 40 qtls.

Indian Tickle—Crews 50 to 120 qtls; nothing doing since the breeze, but possibly better since. Men could not get on ground from Monday last to Friday. Three crews there had 250, 300 and 400 respectively and those are the best there.

Red Point—Crews 150 qtls each; nothing doing as ship came south.

Domino—Crews 60 to 100 qtls; very little doing as ship came south.

Spotted Islds.—50 to 70 qtls.

Black Tickle—Crews 40 to 120 qtls; doing nothing as ship came South.

Batteau—Crews, 50 to 100; nothing doing as ship came south.

Sandy Islds.—Crews, 50 to 100 qtls.

Flat Island—R. Munn, 550 ashore; others 50 to 100; nothing doing.

Webber's Cove—Crews, 150 to 200; doing fair.

Seal Isld.—Crews, 15 to 40; hook and line boats, 20 to 30 qtls. Comfort Bight—Crews, 130 to 170 qtls.; weather stormy. Bolster's Rock—Crews, 120 to 200; nothing doing. Hawke's Harbor—"Cachalot" had 28 whales. Styles—Crews, 120 to 200 and doing very well.

Venison Island—Crews, 80 to 150; no fish as ship came along.

Snug Harbor—Crews, 20 to 60; nothing doing as ship came by.

Deed Islds. to Battle Hr.—Very little doing; no fish.

There are not 100 sail of schooners from Battle Hr. down to Paul's Island; all have gone north of the latter place on the quest for cod. Capt. Parsons saw Capt. Tom Hollet and another Hollet's banker at Indian Hr., but they had not begun fishing. There were also two bankers at Cape Harrigan, which were fishing and doing well, while two others were seen further along the coast and no doubt were taking some fish.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,co

Mechanics' Society Quarterly Meeting

A quarterly meeting of the St. John's Mechanics Society was held last night in the Reading Room of the Mechanics Building, a large attendance of members being present.

After the payment of dues Treasurer Myrick read his financial report for the quarter just ended. This time—honored—organization has gone to considerable expense lately in putting a new roof on their building. A new side entrance, and other much needed repairs and improvements. To meet a portion of this extra expense, a big fancy sale of work, or bazaar will be held about the middle of November. A committee was appointed last night to act with the officers and will meet on Thursday night next. A meeting of the lady friends of the Society will be arranged for one evening next week. We hope to see this good old institution receive the support it deserves.

The people who are always "chewing the rag" about the war would be better occupied in chewing Coca-Cola Gum.

Man Reported Missing

Rd. Walsh of Pleasant Street who had been in the Lunatic Asylum for some time past, was discharged from the institution Saturday at 6 p.m. Up to 11 p.m. he had not arrived at his home and his wife becoming anxious reported to the Police Station. The police have been searching for him since, but up to last night he had not returned.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14,co

Doting Cove Notes

Pogo District is certainly getting a very poor mail service. The 'Susu' arrived to-day and we got the first mail for ten days, and the snail like progress she is making we may expect one more trip from her during August.

Why do not the Government interest themselves in this matter. The present state of affairs is rotten to say the least. Are we paying for our support to the Union Party? It looks like it. If Mosdell would try and secure a square deal for the people of this District instead of abusing Mr. Coaker and the Union men of Newfoundland it would be more to his credit.

Ensign Woolfrey, S.A. left to-day by 'Susu' for Moretons Harbour. From the latter place he leaves for St. John's to attend the S.A. Congress. We wish him every success and a pleasant journey.

Trap fishery is almost over. A few have done well but the majority have met with little success. Hook and line fishery has been a failure.

Doting Cove, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

DEATH

PIE—Passed peacefully away at Brooklyn, B.B., after a long illness, Emily, beloved wife of John Pie, aged thirty years. Deceased was daughter of the late Jacob and Caroline Taylor. A husband six children, mother, two sisters, five brothers and a large circle of friends are left to mourn the loss of a loving wife, mother and sister.

Her toll on earth is done, She is gone to be with Jesus. —Boston and Alberta papers please copy.

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

Uncle Sam Has New Explosive

Washington, Aug. 6.—According to a high ranking officer of the General Staff, the United States Army has a high explosive which will surprise the world if ever it is called into use. At present this new explosive is being made only in United States arsenals, where the formula is carefully guarded. It would be particularly adapted to destroying trenches, according to the army officer. The General Staff has full information on the development of military science as resulting from the war in Europe. The American observers have watched the effect of the various explosives, particularly the melinite shells used by Germany. The development of trench warfare has turned the attention of the American army officers to obtaining an explosive that would demolish trenches. That this has been found, and that it is far more effective than the officers had even hoped for, is the information given out here.

Commissioner Richards will give a very interesting lecture on "South Africa" in the S. A. Citadel, New Gower Street, on Wednesday, August 11th at 8 p.m. Silver collection taken at the door. aug10,2f

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

Train Notes

Sunday's express arrived at Port aux Basques on time.

Yesterday's westbound left Gamba at 7:20 a.m.

The express left Port aux Basques at 8:55 a.m.

Local arrived at St. John's at 12 noon.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—St. George's Field, Star vs. Saints, 6.45 p.m. Admission 5 cents. Ladies Free. Grand Stand 5 cents extra.

Across country to-day the weather is calm and fine. Temperature from 55 to 83 degrees.

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

Expedition Finds Temple of Rameses II.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The discovery of a great temple at Memphis in Egypt, belonging approximately to the period of Rameses II., is announced by the University of Philadelphia Museum. The discovery is a result of the exploration of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Fisher, curator of the Egyptian section of the University Museum. The find, it is hoped, is only the beginning of further developments in Memphis, which was one of the great cities of the world, glowingly pictured by Herodotus, and possibly the greatest, in the time of Rameses II., more than 3,000 years ago. It is known to have been of great importance 8,000 years ago and probably has a history centuries before that era.

To students of history the discovery is valuable as bearing out the chronicles of Herodotus of the glories of ancient Egypt and is one more refutation of later historians who accused that great writer of inserting myths in his writings.

Obituary

Jessie Famsy Clarke.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Jessie Famsy Clarke, beloved daughter of Henry Thomas and Jane Clarke, of Delby's Cove, T.B. The deceased young lady was just 20 years old and was well liked by all who knew her.

She leaves a father, mother, four brothers (one of whom is now in England with the Volunteers) and one sister to mourn the loss of one they dearly loved.

She was laid to rest in God's acre on August 1st in the Church of England Cemetery.

The bereaved parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole settlement in this their hour of sorrow. Aug. 2, 1915.—Com.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,co

SURE

He—What would you do if we were adrift in an open boat without food?

She—Couldn't we get it to turn turtle and have soup?

Don't apologize for doing your duty.

SHIPPING

S.S. Argyle left Placentia early this a.m. for west.

S.S. Clyde left Exploits at 7.30 p.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Dundee left King's Cove at 7 p.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Ethie is due at Carbonear to-day.

S.S. Glencoe left Port aux Basques at 3.15 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques 7.35 a.m. to-day.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques 10.40 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Meigle left Daniel's Harbor at 8 p.m. yesterday, inward.

Sagona arrived at St. John's at 5.55 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. City of Ghent is now due to Geo Neal with cargo live stock and produce.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

IN MEMORIAM

Violet Jean LeDrew, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram LeDrew of Cupids was laid to rest in God's acre on August 2nd. Oh baby thy bright blue eyes are closed.

Thy gentle voice is still; And on thy pale and peaceful face, Is resting death's cold chill.

We gaze upon thy childish face; And in our aching hearts we know, We have no baby now.

Cupids Aug 6th, 1915.

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

A FALSE PROMISE

When little Mary Green came home from her first forenoon at school her mother asked her if she liked it. "Oh, I don't think I like it at all mother. The teacher put me on a seat, and said—'Sit there, my dear, for the present.' And I sat, and sat, till I was tired, but she hasn't given me the present yet."

Effects of High Explosive Shells

(From The Ottawa Citizen)

Before the war the shrapnel shell had generally been regarded as the most effective for killing men, and the high explosive shell the kind needed for destroying fortified works and demolishing trenches. Present war experience is causing many ideas to be revised regarding the use of shells, as it is similarly upsetting ideas about almost every war weapon from the rifle and machine gun to the battleship and submersible boat.

The shrapnel shell is designed to explode in the air, and to scatter a shower of metal balls, the size of a marble, and fragments of shell, over a wide area, with damaging effect wherever a flying missile may happen to find a human target. The high explosive shells are charged with what are termed trinitrated hydrocarbons (benzol, phenol, toluol, naphthol) and when the high explosive shell is detonated, the effect is concentrated in a much smaller radius than the shrapnel.

But just such a concentrated blow is what is needed against a fortified point or a building or other solid obstacle. Therefore the high explosive had come to be looked upon as mainly a shell for siege work, and the shrapnel for shelling troops in the open. According to a paper recently read by Mr. R. Arnoux before the French Society of Civil Engineers, the high explosive shell is proving itself to be most deadly efficient against troops in the open as well as against fortified positions. While it has a restricted radius and it does not scatter balls and fragments like the shrapnel, it is most destructive of life inside the radius.

On the various fields of battle, since early in the war, men have been found killed without any sign of a wound, and standing or occupying positions exactly as they were when the shell which killed them exploded. Such casualties generally occurred among men where they were protected from the direct action of the bursting shell, and it seemed at first glance as if gas fumes had killed them. But it is stated there is no noxious gas known which is capable of producing such an instantaneous effect, and certainly the charge in the French high explosive shell is not known to generate any such quick-acting gas.

The theory put forward by Mr. R. Arnoux is that the men are killed by the sudden change in the atmospheric pressure near them. When the high explosive shell is detonated the effect is to hurl every living being within a radius of ten feet or so into the air or unto the ground, where they are exposed to the dynamic pressure. In the case of men sheltered behind any kind of protection there is an equally sudden depression of the surrounding atmosphere, comparable with the difference

between barometric pressure at sea-level and the top of Mount Blanc (15,780 feet high).

While mortal man can ascend to heights far above Mount Blanc and survive the changed atmospheric pressure, apparently the sudden, instantaneous change caused by the shattering nitrated explosives in a high explosive shell is too much for the human body. Death is far more certain within the radius of the explosion than from the scattering fragments of a shrapnel shell. This discovery of the effect of high explosives upon living beings would seem to be one of the causes of the change in the kind of artillery shells used in battle.

NO, SIRE!

Tassin—Ah, gentleman, the stage is but in its infancy. Voice—But the chorus isn't.

You can bank on finding a well-filled pocket book interesting.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Notice to American Citizens

ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at present residing in Newfoundland, who have not registered at the American Consulate, St. John's are respectfully requested to either call at the Consulate on or before the 18th day of August, 1915, or mail the following information: Name in full, age, place of birth, and former place of residence in the United States, including members of the family, if any.

JAS. S. BENEDICT, American Consul.

St. John's Municipal Board.

Notice to Wheelwrights TENDERS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received until Friday, 13th inst., at 4 p.m., for the delivery of five carts, similar to the three carts now used by the Water Department, for hauling Pipe.

Particulars as to construction and all other information can be supplied at the Office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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

NOTICE To Shippers

The S.S. "Cant Lose" will be leaving here about the 22nd inst.

A limited quantity of fish for Oporto and freight for Glasgow is available.

Intending shippers should book space at once.

For Further Particulars Apply to

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

The International Grenfell Association—King George the Fifth Seamen's Institute.

The Institute Literary Committee have pleasure in announcing **SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P., (Canada)** Honorary Secretary of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund, has kindly consented to deliver his **Illustrated Lecture on "THE BRITISH NAVY IN ACTION."**

In the **METHODIST COLLEGE HALL on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1915, 8.15 p.m.**

The Slides are of special interest, having been acquired and taken when Sir Herbert was viewing the British Naval Shipbuilding Yards for the Canadian Government.

Chairman—His Excellency Sir Walter E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., The Governor of Newfoundland.

The Nett Proceeds will be given to **The Women's Patriotic Association of Nfld**

Numbered Reserved Seats, 50 cents. General Admission 20 cents. Plan and tickets at the Atlantic Bookstore. Men in uniform of the Royal Naval Reserve and the Newfoundland Regiment are invited.

A. A. PARSONS, Secretary of the Literary Committee. aug10,12,14