

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES CONSCRIPTION

Veterans From Dardanelles Among the Speakers, These Urge Compulsory Service.

"WE CAN BUY FROM AMERICA, LET THE ENGLISH MAN FIGHT," Says One Zealot--Wedgwood; He Also Claims The Nation is Seeking a Leader--Hints That France May Throw Up the Game, Unless England Does Better, Which Hint is Quickly Cried Down

London, July 29.—In the debate in the Commons yesterday, on the question of conscription, the immediate necessity of this measure was debated by the Liberals. Captain Guest, who is Aide de Camp to Field Marshal French, and Josiah Wedgwood, who returned from the Dardanelles wounded, were among the speakers.

British Forces Drive the Turks Twenty-Five Miles

Heavy Engagement Asiatic Turkey Resulting in

BRITISH VICTORY

Losses on Both Sides Considerable—Turks Evacuate Nasiriyeh

London, July 29.—General Sir John Nixon reports as the result of an action on 24th July, near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey) the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than twenty-five miles. Enemy's casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounted approximately to 2,500 men, the prisoners including 41 officers and 690 men, of whom 200 were wounded.

Germany Determined Not to Abandon Sub. Campaign

Although Commanders Will Be Advised to Take Precautions

AVOID COMPLICATIONS

Germany Wonders if American Note to England is as Stiff as One to Them

Berlin, July 29.—Bethmann Hollweg the German Imperial Chancellor, who returned to the capital yesterday after a visit to the artillery headquarters in the field, where he talked with Emperor William, sent for United States Ambassador Gerard to-day. A conference between the American Ambassador and the German Chancellor is expected to have an important bearing on the future development of relations between Germany and the States.

The Kaiser Prepares For State Entry Into Warsaw

German Empress and Crown Princess Left For Neidenburg—Fighting of the

GREATEST INTENSITY

On the Warsaw Triangle—Germans Make but Little Headway

London, July 30 (probably corrected)—The capture of Warsaw, naturally, would be made the occasion for great celebration in Germany. It is reported that Emperor William has arranged to make a State entry into the city, accompanied by the Empress. The Empress, who has been on a visit to Field Marshall von Hindenburg's headquarters at Allenstein, East Prussia, left there yesterday with the Crown Princess Cecelia for Neidenburg, which is across the Polish border.

VOLUNTARY FIELD HOSPITALS AND THEIR PLACE IN MILITARY HYGIENE

London, July 2.—In the hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, Wimpole street, last evening, Dr. H. S. Souttar, late surgeon-in-chief of the Belgian Field Hospital, delivered his third and final Chadwick lecture upon "Voluntary Field Hospitals and their place in Military Hygiene."

Larrey and Lister The lecturer said that it was not his intention to outline a complete scheme for the treatment of wounds in war, but to give a general impression of the conditions under which wounded men had to be treated. We were indebted to Florence Nightingale for our excellent hospital arrangements, but we owed our present system of the treatment of wounds to Larrey and Lister. The former was the greatest military surgeon-in-chief to Napoleon. He was responsible for the whole medical services of the French army, his personal treatment was mainly devoted to the Imperial Guard. He always made a point of following the troops in every vicissitude of the battle, and commenced to collect the wounded as soon as the first shot had been fired. Upon one occasion he performed 200 amputations with his own hands in twenty-four hours. His prowess as an operator was colossal, whilst his whole life was an unbroken record of indomitable energy, dauntless courage, and infinite skill. Napoleon declared him to be the greatest man he ever knew. He laid down two great laws for successful treatment of the wounded. Firstly, in the "twenty-four hours principle," in which he insisted that if amputation were necessary the operation should be performed within that period from receipt of the injury; and secondly, the "principle of humanity," which urged that the operation should be performed in minimum of time. The latter was most important, because in those days anaesthetics were unknown and the patient was conscious. Larrey allowed himself four minutes in which to amputate a limb, the actual removal occupying less than fifteen seconds. Both of his laws held good to-day.

Speaks Highly Of Newfoundlanders

T. T. Cartwright, wife and daughter, of Toronto, are at the Dufferin. Mr. Cartwright is general maritime province and Newfoundland representative of the well known firm of E. W. Gillett Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of Royal Yeast, Magic Powder, etc.

Mr. Cartwright has been visiting the principal points in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and after visiting the trade in St. John will leave for Newfoundland. Mr. Cartwright has been devoting quite a good deal of his time of late to the interests of the company in Newfoundland and Cape Breton and will now visit more frequently the maritime provinces. Asked how business was, his reply was: "Never better; we are selling more of our goods than ever before." Mr. Cartwright, who was formerly well known to the trade in this province, received a warm welcome from his many friends in the city. Asked as to conditions in Newfoundland, he said: "At first the war conditions disorganized business a little but owing to the good prices obtained for fish the conditions when I left down there were very satisfactory and since I have been away the conditions have wonderfully improved owing to a very good fishery." Replying to a question he said: "Yes, there is a slight shortage of salt, but salt steamers are daily expected which will relieve the situation. Newfoundland has done nobly for Britain, both in army and navy. You must remember Newfoundland is a seagoing country but the boys who have gone over to the army will do themselves and their country proud. Newfoundland has suffered terribly already in the navy and they are still volunteering and letters I have received from some of my young friends who have gone across to help the mother country to fight for honor and freedom are as enthusiastic today as they were the day they sailed and no finer set of men ever volunteered for military service than those that left Newfoundland and there are more to follow."—Daily Telegraph, St. John, N.S.

A WALKING SKELETON

Hugo Arad, Arthur of the "History of Edinburgh" was a perfect walking skeleton. One day he was eating a split and dried haddock or as it is called in Scotland a speidling when Harry Erskine came in. "You see," said Hugo, "I am not starving." "I must own" replied the other, "that you are very like your meat."

Personal Experiences and Advice

It should always be remembered that when a wounded man was brought in from the fighting line the first thing to be done was to deal not with his wounds but with the man himself. It was absolutely essential for him to be restored to a condition in which he was "treatable." Most likely he had recently had no opportunity of changing his clothing. He had probably also had little rest for many days, whilst he had been exposed to damp and unfavorable climatic conditions. The result was usually a condition of strain in which even a slight wound will bring about complete nervous breakdown. There were three things to be done in the case of all patients; (a) give the man morphia to arrest pain, (b) get him warm, and (c) fill him with a fluid of salt and water by means of hypodermic injections. Within half an hour a seemingly moribund man will be found propped up calmly smoking a cigarette. All the patients at the Belgian Field Hospital wanted to smoke cigarettes as soon as they recovered vitality, and their wishes in that respect were always granted.

ON INVENTION OF T. A. EDISON

Washington, July 15.—Announcement by Thomas A. Edison of his acceptance of Secretary of the Navy Daniel's offer to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for the proposed bureau of invention was made with gratification today by Secretary Daniels. Mr. Daniels was especially pleased because on Mr. Edison's acceptance depended almost entirely the development of the plan of utilizing inventive genius of the country to aid in perfecting the navy as a fighting machine.

Recruiting in Halifax

Halifax, July 29.—At a recruiting meeting here to-night, 125 volunteers were enrolled for the 40th Nova Scotia Battalion. There were also 19 volunteered during the day at the recruiting stations.

Mining and Sapping With Artillery Duels On Western Front

London, July 29.—An official communication, telling of recent operations in France and Belgium, was issued here to-night. It says that mining operations have continued on both sides during the last few days, with intermittent artillery engagements, but there have been no infantry attacks. The enemy exploded three mines in the neighbourhood of St. Eloi, and one near Givenchy. Only one of them did any damage, and in that case the damage was only slight.

Naval Activity on Belgian Coast Been Resumed

Washington, July 29.—American marines landed at Port au Prince, Hayti, last night. They encountered resistance, which was overcome without casualties among the sailors. The following message from Admiral Caperton was given out by the Navy Department to-day:—"Landing forces are established in the city. There was slight resistance during the early part of the night, to advance being made. This resistance was easily overcome. No casualties. Our force is proceeding to disarm the Haitian soldiers and civilians to-day."

Warship Bombrds Submarine Base at Zeebrugge—Torpedo Boat AT BASE DAMAGED

London, July 29.—Extraordinary activity by the Allies has been renewed along the Belgian coast, according to a despatch from Amsterdam. "A warship has bombarded Zeebrugge, the German submarine base. A German torpedo boat is said to have been badly damaged. Aircraft have dropped bombs on Zeebrugge for four successive nights. Another despatch from Amsterdam says that a French airship flew over Ghent on Monday. It was followed by two German aeroplanes, but was successful in escaping them. The Germans are retaliating for the French activity by another long range shell- ing of Dunkirk. Another despatch says that the town was bombarded to-day by German heavy howitzers, but the damage inflicted was slight."

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, July 29.—Nothing special from France. The Russian Government reports the situation on the Narew unchanged. Fierce fighting continues. Between Wreper and the Bug the Russians have assumed the offensive, capturing Maidan with 1,500 prisoners. South of Sokal the Russians attacked the enemy's positions and captured numerous prisoners, but the enemy has been reinforced, and intense fighting continues. The Italian Government reports further progress on Carso, in centre. BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris July 29.—The following statement was issued to-day:—"The French squadron in the Dardanelles is without direct news of the French submarine Mariotte, which entered the Straits on July 16th to operate in the Sea of Marmora. According to telegrams from Turkish sources the submarine was sunk and the officers and crew numbering 31 have been made prisoners."

Airship Destroyed Aviator Killed

Champes, France, July 29.—A French military bi-plane, carrying Quarter Master Duvor, of the 4th light cavalry, caught fire while flying over this place at a height of 300 feet to-day. The cavalry officer was thrown out of the aeroplane when at an altitude of 150 feet. He died in a few minutes. The machine was demolished.

Swedish Vessel Sunk by Germans

London, July 29.—The Swedish brig, Fortuna was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea to-day by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The Fortuna was 303 tons gross weight, and was built in 1873.

Charles Becker Pays the Penalty Of the Law

Gives Out Message Before Being Led to Electric Chair

PROCLAIMS INNOCENCE

Praises Virtues of Helen Becker, of Whom he is Proud

New York, July 30.—Gentlemen, I stand before you in my senses, knowing that no one on earth can save me from the grave that is to receive me. In the face of that and in the teeth of those who condemned me, and in the presence of my God and your God I proclaim my absolute innocence of the crime for which I must die. I declare to the world that I am proud to have been the husband of the fair, virtuous woman that ever lived, Helen Becker. This acknowledgement is the only legacy I can leave here. I bid you all good-bye. Father, I am ready to go.—Amen.

Shells Not Men Determining Factor Long Distance War

London, July 30.—A Petrograd despatch says, now that the Germans are across the Narew River, the Russians are taking no chances. Together, with her allies, she realizes that the war is a long distance race, and that shells, not men, are the determining factor, and that time is necessary to recover her second wind. The correspondent of the Times at Warsaw, telegraphing under the date of last Sunday night, says: "It is not believed there will be any fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw, probably only a rear guard action between here and the new line."

Russians Prepare Another Withdrawal To Save Army

London, July 30.—A Petrograd despatch to the Times, dated Thursday, says, newspapers are preparing the public mind for a new withdrawal necessitated by the enemy's overwhelming superiority in guns and munitions. It is pointed out that further efforts to cling to the Vistula-Narew lines are attended with grave danger. The paramount consideration is to preserve the army no matter what sacrifice of territory.

Trieste Deserted

Rome, July 30.—Uncensored despatch from Trieste says over 300 houses and villages there have been looted and wrecked. The Verdis monument and other works of art have been destroyed. The city is practically empty. Italian inhabitants have been arrested and interned.

of last Sunday night, says: "It is not believed there will be any fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw, probably only a rear guard action between here and the new line."

Vertical text on the left margin: Lives, Prize, CERT, END, Books, EACH, e, as, Lady

G. English

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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COAKER OIL ENGINE.

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Hemp Lines and Twines, White Cotton, and Steam Tarred Lines.
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Tinned Apricots, Pears, Peaches and Pine Apples.
Raisins, Currants, loose and cleaned.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IS DISCUSSED

Canadian Union of Municipalities Makes Suggestions to Govt.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 20.—The question of unemployment was the main topic under discussion at the meeting of the executive of the Canadian Union of Municipalities, which opened here to-day.

The debate on this question wound up with the adoption of a resolution to be sent to the Dominion government asking that where public works have been contemplated or projected they should be gone on with; that the Dominion government confer with the provincial governments with a view to constructing permanent highways, including a national inter-provincial highway; that plans for improvement of industrial pursuits be considered and prepared; that Canada's foreign trade be extended; that industrial exchange be inaugurated; that immigration be restricted, in the main, to farming classes, who should be located on suitable land.

Interest Guarantee
Alderman Boyd, Montreal, in the discussion, thought the question of the government marketing the bonds or guaranteeing the interest of bonds of the municipalities required serious consideration. The government might not be able to do it. The physical condition of the unemployed must also be considered. Many of them were not fit to do hard work.

Mayor Church, Toronto, thought the first thing to be considered was not what the government might do, but what the municipalities were going to do themselves. There should be co-operation and registration, so that the unemployed could be kept track of. There were in Toronto 15,000 or 20,000 who could each take care of another family. They should be given a proper opportunity to do their duty. Mayor Walters, Hamilton, asked that inquiry be made of Canadian minister of agriculture, as to what, if anything, had been done towards placing the unemployed on vacant land as requested by the mayors last fall.

A Large Question
Secretary Lighthall said that the question was too big for any government. It should be handled by a joint committee of delegates from boards of trades, municipalities, the provincial and Dominion governments. He thought the union should urge the formation of such a committee in each of the large centers.

Alderman Blumenthal, Montreal, had found in the west certain companies who placed men on their farms as shareholders. This appealed to him as a suggestion to our government. He thought also the government should get after speculators who hold vacant lands to be sold as town lots. He had seen miles of this land at Calgary and they also had lots of it around Montreal. The government and the municipalities should join hands and make the owners use the land for something. He traced the high cost of food to speculating in land instead of cultivating it. Mayor Church asked how the government was going to carry out those elaborate suggestions while it was busy with the war.

Keep Down Speculators.
Mayor Walters, Hamilton, wanted a town-framing commission to keep down speculative land holding. Mayor Church said the Dominion department of agriculture was deep in the work of the land problems and might be receptive of suggestions. Reeve MacDonald, representing the Union of Municipalities of Manitoba, presented a resolution from his union asking the immigration department to supervise and help settlers coming to Canada with the intention of going on the land.

Ottawa Conditions
Controller Fisher, of Ottawa, said there were one thousand families in Ottawa who could be moved bodily to the land if the money were available. Alderman Evelyn, of Verdun, said that the present needs was for temporary not permanent relief. The municipalities should borrow such money as they could get work going. Mayor Stevenson of London said, "We are asking the government to change the whole policy of the country at one stroke." It would take a lot of money to get the land alone. When the war is over is the time to sort out and help immigrants. The municipalities must largely take the work on themselves.

Work on the Land.
A resolution by Mayor Walters of Hamilton was passed that suitable agricultural districts be selected, settlers to be limited to forty acres, and to receive sufficient government

loan to enable them to work the land until it becomes self-sustaining. A motion by Alderman Wicket of Toronto was carried that provincial governments set aside funds for the purchase of suitable market garden lands.

W. D. Lighthall successfully moved that each municipality be asked to appoint an unemployment committee to work with representatives of the federal and provincial governments.

On motion by Mayor Walters the Dominion government will be asked to purchase all supplies for Canadian soldiers in Canada, also that the provincial governments be asked to appoint good roads commissions to serve without salary.

Novel Drink Points

The Rev. George Denyer, vicar of St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, issued some novel drink pints in his parochial letter for November. He stated: The man who can afford to get drunk is too rich.

The best thing to keep in the beer bottle is the cork.

If you get the best of whiskey, it will get the best of you.

The man who tried to drown his sorrow in drink found that it could swim.

It costs a man more to have a seat in a public house than to have a seat in the church.

It takes a long time to age whiskey but it won't take long for whiskey to age you.—Scottish Reformer.

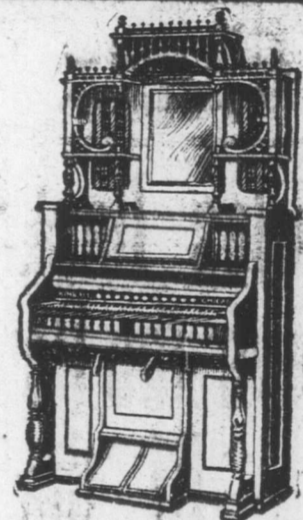
To shave, use a razor blade; to chop, use a keen-edged ax; to carve, use a knife that will cut.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

I had been suffering from Excema for four years, I had been to five doctors and they all said they could not do anything for me. I was told about Stebaurman's Ointment and I bought six boxes, and after using some I was cured, and no return of it since. I guarantee anyone using this ointment for excema will be cured also.

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Yours truly,
PETER JOY,
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Possible Dangers in War-Order Prosperity

Washington, July 16.—That our present war-order prosperity may do us more harm than good if the balance of trade continues to be so largely in our favor is the statement of a financial official of the Government. He is the same one who has been urging that the Administration do everything—within its power to bring the war to a close by means of an international conference of the neutral nations, on the ground that international bankruptcy is inevitable if this war goes on. He divides the financial history of the war into three periods. The first was the chaotic condition of August, September, and October, 1914, when we were heavily in debt to Great Britain, then the world's banking centre, and were called upon to pay foreign obligations which it was impossible to settle instantaneously. The second phase was the gradual working out of this situation at the change to that status now existing, under which the European Governments are enormously in debt to us on current account for wheat and other exports.

Remarkable on the fact that if the war continues a year longer, the merchandise trade balance in our favor might conceivably be swelled by another billion of dollars, this official pointed out that in the first place, so far as these debts are covered by loans, we must necessarily receive poorer and poorer collateral as time goes on.

The Third Phase
In the second place, even if all the warring nations are solvent at the close of the war, the situation which will then exist—and this will be the third phase of its financial history—will be that the piling up of such a credit balance in our favor will mean that it will take years for Europe to wipe it out and that the debentures will be driven to every sort of expedient to pay us back. He fears that there will result an economic competition which will be the sharpest in history; that Europe will dump goods here at any price in its effort to square its account with us. As to what might take place if one or more of these nations should prove bankrupt when peace is declared, he does not care to speculate, but he points out how long it took us to get back on a specie payment basis after Apomattox and suggests that a condition might easily arise under which American goods actually sold at very high prices would in reality be paid for at a very low price if the purchasers were bankrupt when the final day of settlement arrived. The difficulty of the situation will be further enhanced, this official avers, if the bankers try to put the brakes on, for then they will be besieged by the manufacturers who will tell them that they have got to find a way to finance payments lest our factories should be compelled to shut down for lack of cash.

That the normal business of barter and trade does not contemplate any such one-sided affair as is now existing in international trade is obvious. Normal conditions mean the exchange of goods on such comparatively even terms as to leave relatively little cash to be transmitted by one side or the other. The present situation means at best a tremendous strain upon the ordinary channels of financial affairs, whether war may not have to be stopped on the ground that it has become so costly on its present scale as to be beyond anybody's power to finance much longer. They point out that the British Chancellor has just stated that, if the war were to last thirty-six months, it would be impossible rationally to estimate its cost, and it would also be impossible rationally to estimate how long it will take unborn generations to clear off the debt.

Turn To Us For Capital
It is also urged here that the fact that all the world will look to us for capital for new developments for replacements at the conclusion of peace is the strongest kind of economic argument against our being entangled in the struggle through our troubles with Germany. At the close of the war we shall be the only large nation that is actually creating and accumulating capital, and, therefore, will have a surplus to loan to other. As it is, South America is turning to us since she cannot get the money she needs in England, in order to obtain the funds to undertake new enterprises, particularly those of a public-service character.

If this country misses the opportunity to step into the breach by becoming involved in hostilities itself, it will have lost one of the great opportunities afforded to our capitalists by the European catastrophe.

HOW GERMANY RECEIVED TIDINGS OF THE LUSITANIA CRIME

Submarine Commander Hissed as He Came On Shore--Looked Like Men About to Be Hanged As They Walked on Board Their Vessels.

The following statement has been received from a source from which reliable German information had previously been received.

There are some signs in it of an intention to placate foreign feeling regarding the Lusitania assassinations, which give cause for considering it to be inspired officially by Germany. We pass it on to readers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, with a reminder of the bitter hatred of all things British uniformly expressed by German naval officers during the war.

On the third of May nine submarine commanders were closeted with the commandant of our Heligoland base. They were in conference more than three hours. No other naval officer was permitted to take part in the secret deliberations.

After the conference, the submarine commanders came out and marched straight to their vessels. I was stationed at the Point. I purposely stationed myself near the submarine landing.

The stern, tragic, pale-faced officers marched without speaking a word to one another.

The sight of them was pathetic. One could envy those who were doomed to be their victims rather than these poor souls who had hearts but no individual courage. Yes, their hearts were just as tender as yours and mine, perhaps more tender than mine.

I do not think that eight men doomed to be hung would have looked more affected than these eight unfortunate commanders who were being sent out to murder thousands of innocent souls. I can hardly dwell upon the subject.

The commandant accompanied them to the landing, and, with a forced smile, offered his hand to one of the submarine commanders, who walked straight to his ship without even not-

AT THE NICKEL

On Monday—Our Mutual Girl.

came forth from the high ranking officers.

Still Human Beings!
We are still human beings, some of us Germans; we have hearts and souls which soon may cry out.

Later, when Lieutenant Hering visited the officers' quarters, one bold naval officer handed him a newspaper containing the account of the sinking of the Lusitania. Capt. Lieutenant Hering crumpled the sheets with fury, cast it on the floor and faced the insulter threateningly. The offender stood unmoved. The two officers faced each other for a second or so. Then the offending officer shook his head, and, in a low tone said, "No not with you."

I could readily understand and appreciate how Cain must have felt.

I questioned myself "Would I have obeyed such an order?" Then I answered myself "No, a thousand times no!"

From that time on every man I met from the common seaman to the highest ranking officer, appeared in a gloomy mood.

Our Admiralty is not so sure of every submarine commander executing orders similar to this.

Still later, when Captain-Lieutenant Hering entered a room where I was seated with many other officers, all but five left the room.

The poor, haunted commander, on seeing that at least five officers were not so cruel as to further insult an already suffering soul, walked to the small group and seated himself abjectly. I know he was under the strain of tremendous mental agony.

Discipline His Excess
He did not raise his head, and without encouragement, he murmured "I hated to do it but I felt that I must."

"Even discipline has its limitations," retorted one of his listeners.

Lieutenant Hering seemed crushed. I truly pitied him from the bottom of my heart. And if you had been present there, you yourself, would have pitied him. He rose from his seat, walked slowly to the door, stood on the threshold for a moment or so, and then wheeled around and returned to the silent group.

I felt that at last he would deliver himself of his soul's burden. There were large tears standing in his eyes.

Although I did not write down as he spoke, yet I could not have missed one word of what he said, because every syllable of it sank into our very souls, and by this time there were more than thirty of us in the room. He said:

I am not a monster. Every glance of yours is like poisoned arrows thrust in my heart.

"From the moment I received the Admiralty orders to proceed to the English coast and sink the Lusitania, my soul became sad and gloomy."

"I wanted to shout loudly, 'No, but I could not. My speech failed me.'"

"I beg you to believe me. I sincerely hoped, and then I deceived myself to believe, that some accident would happen to my ship, and that I would be prevented from committing this dastardly act."

"During the cruise none of my fellow officers or men knew the nature of our mission. It was like a long nightmare. I hardly know what transpired. We cruised most of the time on the surface. My men must have taken notice of my strange behavior. I trembled as we proceeded. I envied my subordinates, who looked to me like innocent children. I despised myself. I hated myself so bitterly that I wished and tried to forget myself."

Knew Enormity of Crime
"Several times I wished to tell my subordinates and crew all about our special black mission. I dimly wished one of my subordinates had more courage than I. I had an inexplicable wish that my crew would mutiny and kill me."

There was a tremor in the captain-lieutenant's voice. I had never before seen a grown-up man cry. Lieutenant Hering sobbed, and yet he mastered his emotion. Some one pushed a chair under him. He dropped into the chair, pale and sad. His bearers were politely silent, but none showed outside signs of change of heart. He had won their pity but not their sympathy. Then he resumed:

"The very recollection of it tortures me. At last we arrived at the Lusitania's route. We lay in wait for hours. I thought I could not stand this awful waiting much longer. I thought of turning from the steamer's route and missing her purposely. Then I discovered that another submarine was in the neighborhood."

"The doomed steamer was nearing its fate. I submerged once more. By this time our other submarine had taken a position on the opposite side. The doom of the steamer was absolute. She had not the slightest chance to escape."

Cowardly Villain
"Once more I came to the surface. I saw people gathered on the deck. In another moment every inch of the doomed steamer seemed to be filled with humanity."

"No, I could not do it!"

I again submerged. Then I discharged. I do not know whether or not my colleagues also discharged.

"The ship was struck, our orders were carried out."

"I wanted to escape from the terrible scene. I speeded some distance from the torpedoed steamer. Then I came out to the surface."

"The water was covered with struggling people. I could hear their distant shrieks. It might have been one second, it might have been hours. I cannot tell, but I watched the struggling of the dying people dazed and motionless, and with a strange, insane fascination."

"My God, My God! I can still hear them."

Yet I do not wish you think that this very commander would refuse to commit another act like this if he is ordered to do it. Even his tauntings would find it very difficult not to carry out the orders of the Empire. We are in a terrible whirlpool. We are mad, we have lost our senses. But at the end our hearts will win over our distorted senses. Our victory lies in our defeat.

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

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Crown Lands Department

THE Government made the foolish boast three years ago that they had increased the revenue derived through the Crown Lands office, forgetting that increase in revenue was obtained at the sacrifice of the country's natural assets, to the greedy clique who prey upon the Crown Land's office. It represented, in plain language the country's share of the robbers' swag. Morris and his party are responsible for letting loose upon the country a horde of land grabbers, who quickly laid their greedy hands upon whatever there was of value to obtain, and if their raid upon the forest and other lands, had increased the revenue, it has been at terrible loss to the country, in the final reckoning, and the gain is entirely in the pockets of the hawks who flutter around the Crown Lands office, many of whom are officials of the Government, and all are in some way protégés of the gang of political corruptionists who like pirates have flung themselves upon the defenceless ship of state, and now navigate her perilously near the shoals and breakers of insolvency. Men holding executive positions are not above making dickers with the speculators either. They are not above using the professional timber hawks as pawns in the game, many of whom are merely blinds and fences, and who merely lend their names to the transaction, for which they receive a certain share of the spoil. Officials of the Crown Lands office are said to be parties to the big game of timber robbing. It is said that they get something on the side for inside aids given the sharks, and that some of them are spending a great deal more than their annual stipend warrants. If ever a department was in need of a complete overhaul it is that of the Crown Lands. Besides being stupid and sleepy, it is said to be corrupt to the marrow. Not that all in connection with the department are corrupt, there are still honest men there, but they have nothing to fear from any enquiry that is likely to be held. It is no exaggeration to say that millions of dollars have been lost to this country through our own faults, and because departments of Agriculture and Mines are not fully awake to the duties that devolve upon those offices. We are in the same primitive state in re-

gard to the administration of these departments that we were two hundred years ago. No systematic effort has ever been put forward to the taking of a national inventory, as it were. We know next to nothing of the value of our public domains, and consequently we are forever at the mercy of unscrupulous speculators and adventurers of every sort. Our country is a proper El Dorado for the monte bank, and fake captain of industry, and in the face of the many painful jolts that we have from time to time received, and in face of the fact that we have been victimized time and again, and seen our resources one by one snatched from under our stupid and ignorant noses, we are ever ready to be gold bricked. Every bunco steerer, every quack and highwayman as he comes along can tweak a feather from our now almost naked body, and yet we are passive, gaping open mouthed at the bold fellow. Had we had knowledge of the real value of our resources, and had we had the proper and necessary data to lay our hands and above all had we had more intelligence on the Government side of the House, that now infamous Reid-Willson deal never would have been enacted, but shame to say we had no such data, and greater shame for the exhibition of utter ignorance of the country's resources that displayed its ugly visage in the People's House. There was not even an adequate survey of the region effected by the deal, and nobody on the Government side had the manliness of intelligence to demand the postponement of the iniquitous measure, till such data had been obtained. Did ever a country witness such an exhibition of stupidity on the part of men put forward to direct its interests. It is positively sickening to have to sit down under such disgraceful state of affairs. Not the least painful part of it is that no effort is being made to say to fortify us against a like contingency in the future. At any time we are liable to have men come in here and ask us certain concessions, and we will be just as ignorant then of what is involved, unless we bestir ourselves, as we were at the time of the new Reid Deal. It is high time that a stir be put in our Department of Agriculture and Mines. We should have a Geological Survey in the field constantly, yet nothing is being done in this direction. For many years we have been rittering away time and money in the utterly hopeless endeavor to find workable deposits of coal and we are as wise to-day as we were ten years ago. During all this time while our geological survey has been engaged in the coast search all other branches of enquiry coming under the duties of that department have been completely ignored, at what cost to the country it is impossible to say, but it may be assumed to amount to many hundreds of thousands. It is a penny wise and pound foolish policy to neglect having geological research going on. Have those who boast so loudly and long of our great natural wealth any faith in their own words, then why do they not have the courage of their convictions and send out parties into the field to map out and discover the wealth so spoken of. Of what sense is it to have the wealth lying undiscovered till some person by accident alights upon it. THE BEGGAR "It was perhaps natural for the donor of twopenny to inquire whether the recipient had contemplated existing. 'I'd go like a shot sir, sir,' came the answer, 'but I've such a hot temper, and when I read the what them Germans have done I can't hold myself in. No, sir, if I was at the front I couldn't help committing outrages on 'em. I'm best at 'ome'."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS Debate on Postal and Telegraph Matters, also Labrador Summer Service.

TUESDAY, May 4th (Cont.) MR. HALFYARD.—Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring one matter for the consideration of the Government in relation to Fogo District. In the fall of 1913 Government wires were sent down there, and everybody expected that within a few months telegraph offices would be erected, but nothing has been done. The service could be extended to Gander Bay and Muskrat Harbour, and I do not think I would prove very expensive as the necessary poles are available at that place. It was rumored that the Government sought to elicit votes by a act promise of communication with the outside world. The people are most desirous of ascertaining the precise intention of the Government in ending these wires there. These wires are an inconvenience to the people, and the man who has had the custody of the wires since that time, I believe, claiming rent. These are the sort of things that persuade people that only Government members can help them, and a Government behaving like this acts contrary to the dictates of justice, and tends to foster the growth of a partisan spirit which will react most unpleasantly on the country. In the latter of salaries Fogo District got only \$657.00, when according to population it should get \$1,150, according to salaries paid to Postmasters in the upports. I hope the Government will take those matters into its immediate consideration. MR. COAKER.—Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the matter just referred to by the member for Fogo. The extension of telegraph wires referred to by the hon. member would only be necessary for a distance of ten or twelve miles. The wires were taken here in 1913, and the entire establishment of this convenience would cost more than five or six hundred dollars, and would not cost more than forty or fifty dollars when once constructed. I hope the Colonial Secretary will take notice of these things as the necessity for this slight extension has been a long felt want in Fogo. MR. GRIMES.—Mr. Chairman, you are down here for the Fort de Grave mail courier the sum of \$200. Now I want to say, Sir, that this is a very small salary for a man who finds it necessary to keep a horse and cartage, and whose whole time is taken up with this matter. It needs considerable attention to keep this out on all the winter, and only one cognisat with all the circumstances knows the great difficulty in making this the worst of our country's journeys. Work at that time is constant and takes every hour of the day, and to expect a man to live with a large family on that wage is impossible. Other couriers get \$180 to 200 for places which do not require all the time necessary here, and I think that something ought to be done to allow this man sufficient to live upon. I take it that the Minister will make inquiries into this matter if any other information is needed, and make allowance for this expenditure when supplementary amounts are voted. I just want to draw the Government's attention to this and ask for their consideration. MR. JENNINGS.—I hold in my hands, Mr. Chairman, a letter from a man of S. W. Arm, Green Bay. He says he has had a summer mail but that since that time it has been taken from him and given to a man Thistle, which man gets \$7.00 per week, or \$1.00 more than he ever got. This man now offers to do it again for \$6.00 and so give the Government a chance to save \$1.00 and get work done just the same. MR. COAKER.—That was just before the last election. MR. JENNINGS.—Mr. Chairman, while these votes are still being passed I would like to call the attention of the Government to the Labrador steam service. I have in my hand a letter from a fisherman of Twillingate district. This was written on his own initiative but on behalf of the men with him. They complain against this service and say it is unsatisfactory. They were a long time cut off from all communications with their homes. I cannot, I think, do better than read it to the House. (Read Letter.) Now that will give you some idea of the circumstances to be faced, not only by men of Twillingate, but by men of everywhere. I would like the Government to see that everything possible is done to insure good service to these men. The last captain sent down there was the very worst they have had there. Captains G. Barbour and Hann gave good satisfaction and I think the Government and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries will look after the interests of these our fishermen. MINISTER MARINE AND FISHERIES.—I would endorse, Mr. Chairman the remarks made by Mr. Jennings. Last year through some misunderstanding, my recommendations were not carried out. Whether it was my fault or the Government's I do not know, but I assure you I was endeavoring to do the best possible to make this a good service. The first year I was honored with the position I hold now, I went down to Labrador on the Fiona, and went up and down the shore. Years before, I had been down that shore and seen the necessity of main ports of call and I brought the attention of Sir Edward to it. He acceded and the Fiona was dispatched to Cape Mudge. At this place the men bring up this seems to be their central station. Since this time the Government has been endeavoring to get a boat to go down there. This year I propose to recommend that a boat leave here not later than June 1st to inform the people on the Treaty coast of alterations made in view of petitions. About the last of July or the first of August men from Green Bay go down there and I believe that 9 out of 10 of them get good loads of fish. I may say that my intention is to give the fishermen down there the best possible service, and if they do not get it, it will not be my fault but the fault of the Government. There are two boats going down this year an early spring and one mail boat. Personally I think what is needed is a small boat which would be able to keep in touch with all places down there. Last year, it will be remembered the Baleine was sent down in charge of a Green Bay man. He was ordered to do whatever he could to help the men down there. That was all that we could do, we could not follow him down. I think that this year and in future whenever possible the master of this boat should take all this into consideration and get as much news as possible from the Marconi stations down there, and spread it among the people. If the Premier will promise that and will get the telegraph people to toe the line, the people would get good service. I will give Mr. Chairman my word of honor that nothing will be left undone if the Postal people will back me up in this matter. I appreciate the necessity of it. I think that the boat should call, be there mail or no mail there. I have heard no complaint against Capt. Wm. Winsor. He gave information as fast as he could. The reason was that he being a fisherman knew the necessity this is, and I believe the Government will do all in their power to facilitate this work. MR. COAKER.—Mr. Chairman, what is the answer to Mr. Jennings? What is the Government going to do? What programme are they putting down? I understand they are going to get a tug. They don't intend to hire the Baleine do they? There is no accommodation aboard her. Let the boat first have accommodation, and don't let it be a joke. You want a smart, good, seaworthy boat which will be well looked after. I agree with Mr. Jennings. A boat is no good if she misses certain ports. This is what the people complain of. Get the most suitable steamer in the country, and if you do your best to have her properly looked after no one will complain. MINISTER MARINE AND FISHERIES.—It is impossible to direct a captain from St. John's. What is wanted is a man who will use his common sense, and follow around using discretion as to where to go. These were the instructions given to Capt. Parsons last year. Captain Winsor is the only man that ever carried on that service to good satisfaction, but he incurred the jealousy of the Bonavista Bay people because he towed a Conception Bay schooner in one. MR. JENNINGS.—I would like to call attention to the Reid boats. If the Clyde would go once a week it would suit the people very well. I hope the Government will arrange for

a good service this year, and include places like Point Leamington in the schedule. MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—Mr. Chairman, I have heard of no application from these places. I do not think I am far astray when I say that I do not know or any Government getting a boat to call there. This place has become a lot more important since Mr. Crowe took charge there, and I think application was made to my friend Mr. Coaker. I think it is only just and right however that these should have the services of the boat. The Chairman left the Chair at 6.30 until 8 o'clock. The Chairman resumed the Chair at 8 p.m. MR. JENNINGS.—Mr. Chairman: Before the vote passes, I would like to say a word in support of the statement that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries made here before the House adjourned. Point Leamington not only has a large population of itself, but there are many other settlements near by which would benefit almost as well. It is, I think, about ten or twelve miles from the nearest port of call of the Clyde, and about twelve miles by road from Botwood. There was a man down there last Fall that wanted to get some fresh meat over to Botwood. He simply had no drag across, because there was no other way by which he could get it there. There are a number of others, too, in that part of New Bay, to whom it would be a great advantage if a steamer were to call and give them a chance to send their goods in that way. MR. COAKER.—I was hoping that the Colonial Secretary would have some reply to the observations of Mr. Jennings, because this matter is very important. MR. HON PRIME MINISTER.—I am going to say that just before I received the Colonial Secretary and I conferred in relation to the matter. I hope to have a conference with Mr. Jennings and others to see if the desired end cannot be brought about. MR. GRIMES.—Mr. Chairman: With respect to this vote for Brigus of \$325 for the operators in the telegraph office there, I notice that there is an increase there of \$120. Now, I must strongly protest against this vote, because I consider that the Government as established a principle whereby they are spending money unnecessarily, for no useful purpose whatever, and merely, as far as I am informed, to meet the requirements of certain upholders of the Government. Now Mr. Kent raised a principle here this afternoon, namely, the filling of vacancies in the civil service by promotion. If a vacancy occurs, the person filled the position immediately below that should be promoted, if he is found to be qualified for such promotion. In the telegraph office at Brigus there was a vacancy some time ago and the assistant, instead of being promoted to the office, had to give way to a person who had no experience whatever in telegraphy. The consequence was that there was great dissatisfaction amongst the people there. I do not understand, Sir, how the Government can think that appointments of this sort in any way help them or tend to increase their popularity. I venture to assert that in this particular instance, that appointment has done the Government a great deal of harm—much more than all offset any good that they can possibly derive from it. I have to object to this increase of 10, when there has been no increase in the receipts of the office (the receipts of that office have averaged for the last four years in the neighborhood of \$238) and when there is no increase in the work to be done. I consider, Sir, that this is one of the cases in which the Government is using the public moneys in an extravagant manner. There is an office at Clarke's Beach, the operator of which gets \$120 and the assistant \$36. That office has to do an equal amount of work, if not more than the office at Brigus, and yet we find this difference of over \$100 between the two offices. The only answer that can be made, so far as I have been able to learn, is that the Government has had to satisfy the demands of certain supporters who have been looking after these positions. This is the system that has been followed on for years. The point that was raised by Mr. Kent here this afternoon should be followed out by the Government. These positions should not be filled by persons who are not qualified for it; simply because they supported the Government in the last election. We have heard here of the demoralization that has occurred in various departments. Assistants in these offices find that despite their long years of service, they are set aside for those who have no qualifications whatever. There should be something done to remedy this condition of things. I should like to ask the Minister here to-night, to put in other offices the \$120 voted for Brigus, which does not need it. The Ministers believe that there should be a re-

adjustment of the expenses in connection with some of the offices. I have found out that in these two offices alone the Government can meet the need and satisfy the people much better, and also the assistants, showing them that fair play will be given them in the future. I should like to say that this vote of \$120 increase should be divided up between Clarke's Beach and Port de Grave more especially Clarke's Beach. The Colonial Secretary is well acquainted with the receipts that come in from that office, which are just as great as those coming in from the Brigus Office. HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Chairman: I may say in reference to the remarks made by Mr. Grimes, that the member referred to the appointment of an assistant for the Brigus office. The assistant in that office is considered by the Postmaster General to be too young. She is only fifteen years of age, and too young to have that responsibility. She was replaced by an older person, with the hope that before long she would be capable of resuming her duties in that office. But there has been no desire to treat her unfairly. MR. COAKER.—Mr. Chairman: I think that it is a very serious matter when a member complains that too much money is spent on his own district. The Government ought to give due consideration. That is a very poor answer to the member's question that the girl is too young. It is very rare that you will find that members set up and protest against so much expenditure in their own district. MR. WINSOR.—Mr. Chairman: I may say that this sort of thing has been going on year after year. I do not see why the Government wants to stop this grant this year. The Government is continuing this extravagance, and I do not agree with it. I think that the people ought to be given a fair show. The office was only put here for the use of Dr. Smith. Brookfield is one of the fishing stations as well as any other place. It does not require great expense on the part of the Government to put somebody here. The Government should carry on this grant. I hope that this will receive due consideration. HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Chairman: I wish to say that this office was originally opened when Dr. Smith was at Brookfield. Afterwards Dr. Keen succeeded Dr. Smith, but he was not an operator. I have no doubt however, that the Government will provide for it. I can assure the hon. member that if it is found practical to open that office, it shall be opened. The only reason why it was closed, was because of the want of accommodation. MR. GRIMES.—Mr. Chairman: The people of Cupids again ask for a telegraph office. They want the telegraph line to extend from Brigus station to that place, which is a distance of about a mile. A man would be only too ready to take charge of it. It is not convenient for them to go two or three miles in order to send a message which may be very important. For the small outlay I think that the Government would do well to consider his request. HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The hon. member has already written me in respect to it. I wrote to Mr. Saunders on the matter. He said that since the office was put there it did not warrant that expense, because the business there is too small. That phase of the question has never been represented to me. I will take a note of it and see to it. MR. GRIMES.—Mr. Chairman: In reference to what Mr. Saunders said, the man who controls the office there is a business man, and the people here do not want their affairs known to this man. I think that if the Colonial Secretary would consider the matter, he would satisfy the public generally. MR. STONE.—Mr. Chairman: We have already presented a petition from the inhabitants of Trinity East for a telegraph office. I think it would be only fair for them to have one. I notice that \$120 is dropped this year in connection with Clarenville. I think that if that \$120 was given for an operator in Trinity East, it would be a good thing. MR. TARGETT.—Mr. Chairman: The people of that place are not at all satisfied with the condition of things there. I got several letters about the matter. I would like the Colonial Secretary to have a change made so as to give satisfaction. HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Chairman: I have not had any notification about dissatisfaction with the state of affairs down there. At least not within my memory. If the hon. member has had letter I will see what can be done. MR. TARGETT.—Mr. Chairman: The fault down there is not with the operator but with the fact that the office is in a business place. There are several people speaking about it. MR. STONE.—Mr. Chairman: I have also had letters from the same place about the same thing. Two petitions have been sent to the Postmaster-

General, but I don't know what has been done in the matter. MR. LLOYD.—Mr. Chairman: The objection is that the office is in the chief business place of that settlement. The people object to having the business and telegraph office in the same place. MR. COAKER.—Mr. Chairman: I know something about this matter. The trouble in that place is that you have got to pass through Eaton's store in order to get to the telegraph office. This is transacted in the office is known outside in the shop. The office ought to be put somewhere else. If you do what our men ask, you may be taking some of our votes from us, for that is the sort of thing that we want us here. MR. COAKER.—What is the explanation of the increase of vote at Springdale from \$120 to \$300? HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—I am not in a position to answer that question just now. I will take a note of it and let you know to-morrow. MR. HALFYARD.—Mr. Chairman: I notice a number of places where an allowance is made for messengers in Fogo District there is not a messenger in any of the telegraph offices. Application has been made for a messenger at Fogo, and I would suggest that when Supplementary Supply is brought down that the Minister will take a note for a messenger at Fogo proper. It has been brought to the notice of the Government and I see no reason why there should not be a messenger in Fogo Office as well as in some others. MR. COAKER.—Mr. Chairman: This afternoon I referred to the matter of the repairing of telegraph lines after interruption. I have here now a statement that I can give to the House in back up what I stated. The branch line connecting Twillingate and Fogo on Feb. 11, 1914, was interrupted and it was not repaired until the next day at three o'clock. Feb. 26th, line interrupted at Change Islands for two days. April 15th, between Clarenville and Brooklyn, line interrupted, took two days to repair; April 16th, interruption at Western Cove, took until the 18th to repair; May 16th, interruption at Change Islands, took three days to repair. From Beaverton to Change Islands should not take longer than six hours to get over. Why that interruption took so long to repair we ought to find out. What we want to know is are these officials at their posts? June 16th (in the summer) as interruption at Musgrave Harbour which took two days to repair; June 20th, interruption at Moreton's Harbour which took a day to repair; July 6th, another interruption at Musgrave Harbour which took one day to repair; still another interruption at Harbour Breton took another day; another interruption at Northern Bight took a day; Oct 3rd interruption at Herring Neck; it is not a very long distance there, and yet it took two or three days. October 4th, interruption at Musgrave Harbour again took two days to repair; October 17th, interruption at Tilt Cove took one day. October 18th, interruption at Coachman's Cove took two days to repair; 19th, interruption at Parsons Pond, two days. Another interruption at Old Perlican took two days to repair. This is a serious matter. There are two repairers and it took them three days. On Nov. 25th Port Saunders interrupted, took two days to repair. At Bonne Bay it took one day to repair. These are serious matters, and it is evident that the repairers are not doing their work. That is not a very creditable showing for the Department, and the head of the Department is not doing his duty, when he permits this to go on. I know enough about repairing lines and the cause of interruption to show you that these men are not doing their duty. We have a large number of repairers; they cost us \$12,000 a year, and we ought to get better satisfaction from them. We ought to have an enquiry into this matter and find out where the trouble is. Peat Powder as Fuel For Locomotives A Swedish engineer has perfected a process for utilizing peat powder as fuel for locomotives. The peat powder is fed by an automatic process into the furnace of the locomotive, which is specially arranged to consume it. Substantially the same results can be had from one and one-half tons of peat powder than one ton of coal will produce. Peat powder may be burnt with an admixture of about 5 per cent of coal. As to firing with peat powder the work is nothing as to comparison with firing with coal, because the powder is forced into the furnace by automatic process. No change had to be made to the boiler and none in the fire-box except installing the special apparatus. There is no difficulty in bringing the powder from the tender conveyance place. Another advantage in using peat powder is that no cold air can get into the fire-box, and neither smoke nor sparks escape from the smokestack.

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Famous German Spy Deported As Dangerous

The most dangerous woman in London has been deported as an alien enemy. And there never was a more harmless looking person.

In early Victorian dress, with snow-white hair arranged in nodding curls, Mme. Trost has for years been one of the most picturesque figures in the West End and Hyde Park.

Regularly every afternoon she drove in the park dressed in figured silks worn over an ample crinoline, a poke-bonnet half hiding her delicately rouged face and grandmotherly hair.

It was vaguely known that she claimed to be a reincarnation of Marie Antoinette and that at her splendid home in Marlborough Gate W. she had enshrined a coffin, "that she might be beautiful in death."

Lived Surrounded with Luxuries Obviously Mme. Trost was rich. She maintained a splendid home just opposite Kensington Gardens, where she lived surrounded by Louis XVI. furniture and superb plate.

But while pages in rich silk gowns of Louis XVI. period served the guests at madame's frequent "at homes," the queer old lady kept no servants, but lived quite alone, doing all her own cooking and much of the housework.

This seemed more remarkable because Mme. Trost was a beauty specialist in Bond street, a business woman whose trade it was to powder the lovelies of the rich.

Practically all her clientele occupied important social or official positions.

Gave Herself Away.

After a treatment those who wished to rest their nerves could drink tea and play bridge. If they lost madam was a liberal banker. As time passed and accounts grew the ensnared clients became helpless before their creditor's curiosity. A more inquisitive old lady never lived. For wheedling information she was almost without a rival.

Official investigation proved that the quaint Victorian was a German subject, born in Frankfurt, that she had lived thirty years in London and identified herself with everything British, but had never been naturalized.

Her History Known to Police.

Scotland Yard delved deeper and discovered that long ago, when Bertha Trost was quite a young woman, she stood in the shadow of Austrian royalty until her connection with an intrigue caused some one highly placed at the Vienna court to suggest that she would be better off in London, where suitable provision could be made for her.

The Bond street "business," with its bizarre boudoirs, was merely a blind to hoodwink the police. The receipts did not pay the rent. Behind the trellis screens and rose-strung shutters madam could carry out her schemes. The important women whose physical defects she knew, whose notes of hand she held, could often be induced to yield up official gossip, even secrets of state.

Mme. Trost's subterranean profession became daily more obvious. Recently she began to go out with wounded officers just home from the front. Then, suddenly reckless, she attempted to visit the camps of German prisoners in Britain.

Mother Love Proves Her Undoing.

Scotland Yard called a halt and demanded an explanation. The truth came out. Mme. Trost, married 30 years ago in Germany, was searching for her son, a German prisoner, now interned in Britain. Mother love had made her careless of consequences.

In an effort to nullify the decree of exile to her own country she attempted to marry a British subject by special license. But the Birmingham bridegroom, who answered the summons by the first train, arrived in London just as the Crinoline Lady was arrested.

Now her scheming is ended. Her splendid home and her "business" premises are held by the public trustee and the curious, triple-sheathed coffin is in the hands of the bureau of criminal investigation.

For the "dear old English lady" was a dangerous secret agent, a spy in skirts, in the pay of Germany.

A REVERSAL OF FORM

"Before they were married she was his stenographer—used to take all his dictation."

"Hum! And now they are married he takes hers."

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CLAIM BRITAIN FRUSTRATED A PLAN OF PEACE

London, July 25.—The Berlin Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes that purports to be the details of the negotiations in 1912 looking to an Anglo-German rapprochement in which Viscount Haldane, then British secretary of state for war, took a prominent part. The substance of the article is contained in a despatch from Berlin, received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, and the article is published "in order to disprove Viscount Haldane's statement that his efforts for peace were frustrated by Germany."

According to an official statement, the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out, Germany offered different form of neutrality. The first draft of the treaty ran: "Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in war with one or more powers, then the other contracting party shall adopt at least an attitude of benevolent neutrality and exert every effort to localize the conflict."

The Counter-Proposal.

Britain declined to accept this, and made the following counter-proposal:

"Britain shall make no unprovoked attack on Germany and shall refrain from aggressive policy with regard to Germany. An attack on Germany forms the basis of no treaty, nor is such object aimed at in any combination to which Britain belongs, and Britain will not be a party to any arrangement which aims at such an attack."

This proposal was not acceptable to Germany. The words "unprovoked attack" says the statement as quoted by the paper, were held to be too elastic to form the basis of a special treaty of friendship, in that the assurances contained in the British proposal were deemed by Germany as constituting ordinary international relations.

Benevolent Neutrality.

Germany then proposed: "Should one of the contracting parties become involved in a war with one or more powers, and it cannot be said that the contracting party is the aggressor, then the other contracting party will observe toward him at least benevolent neutrality and strive towards the localization of the conflict. The contracting parties reciprocally bind themselves to come to an agreement regarding their attitude in the event of one of them being forced to declare war through the open provocation of a third."

Sir Edward Grey (British secretary for foreign affairs) rejected this, but made the following proposal:

Policy Toward Germany.

"Since both powers mutually desire to ensure peace and friendship among themselves, Britain declares that she will make no unprovoked attack on Germany and will not participate in such. Britain will also refrain from an aggressive policy toward Germany."

This sentence was to replace the first sentence in the previous proposal. Germany assented to discuss the proposal, but made further negotiations dependent on assent to the following condition: "Britain will naturally preserve a benevolent neutrality in the event of war being forced on Germany."

Sir Edward Grey, however, because of the decision of the British cabinet, declined to go further than the proposed formula, basing his refusal "on the fear of otherwise endangering existing friendly relations between Britain and other powers," whereupon, Germany declined to continue the negotiations.

It takes a good woman to admire a man who isn't.

It's human nature to want other people to be liberal.

BRITAIN'S ARISE

Britons, along the mighty world's highway,
Waken and throng, from mart and field and glen;—
Now looms that day of wrath, the world's dread day,
Prophesied of old by ancient men,—
Arise! Arise!

From every corner of the teeming earth,
Answer and gather;—to her banners come;
Throw down the duty or the dice of mirth,
Responsive to the ominous battle drum:—
Prepare! Prepare!

This is no hour for hesitating doubt,
Self-interest's greed, or base ambition's dream:—
The grim red wolves of earth's worst war are out,
The iron menace and the balefire's gleam.
Enlist! Enlist!

The arrogant Hun against our ancient coasts
Would hurl his serried panoply or steel;
O'er Europe's lands his awful cohorts feel.
Arise! Arise!

Waken, if e'er you woke to any cause;
Now strikes your hour, to conquer or go down:
To win for freedom, justice and God's laws,
Arise! Arise!

Go forth and battle as your fathers went,
Who never let a great cause slumber down;
Those wardens, wide, one each far continent,
Of Britain's ancient honor and renown.
Go forth! Go forth!

To forth and fight; nor will you strive alone;
Earth's valiant ones will battle by your side:—
And strength of all that strength your cause shall own,
The Lord of Hosts will in your vanguard ride;
Toward earth's high doom,
WILFRED CAMPBELL

LUCKY

Visitor—What a number of parties your sister must go to. She's always out when I call.
Kid—Yes, she's the only lucky one in the house.

District Attorney Webster Reports Re Canadian Munition Factory

Washington, July 20.—Preliminary reports on investigation by United States District Attorney Webster at Detroit, Mich., of the charge that German sympathizers were responsible for the blowing-up of a government munition factory across the Canadian borders were received to-night at the department of justice.

While the inquiry had not been completed officials said that so far it had not disclosed grounds on which the United States could proceed criminally against any of the persons alleged to have been implicated, since there was no statute to cover a conspiracy formed in the United States to commit such an act in Canada.

Mr. Webster has been directed to continue his investigation and to give particular attention to the question of whether the dynamite or other explosives used was transported on American soil. The law under which prosecution might lie applies to transportation of explosives between the states and from a foreign country to the United States, but it does not touch transportation from the United States to a foreign country.

Mr. Webster reported the names of several persons alleged to be connected with the plot, but the department declined to make them public.

This inquiry was ordered by the department of justice after the British Embassy had informed the state department that it had evidence that money to carry out the dynamiting plot had been furnished by a wealthy German of Detroit. The embassy inquired whether such a case did not constitute a violation of neutrality.

British Viewpoint
The British embassy points out that its representations to the state department did not concern allegations of operations by foreign agents, by issuing this statement:

"The British embassy has never at any time made any general complaint as to the supposed operations of foreign agents in this country. An inquiry recently has been addressed to the state department as to whether, where cases of crime committed in Canada were traced to the investigation of persons residing in the United States, such persons could be prosecuted under existing law or treaty."

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

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

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- 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
- 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
- 2 Cates 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.
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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.

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ARE THINGS CONQUERED BY FAITH

As it is quality that commands the market for the razor, the ax and the knife, the saw, the hammer, the plow and all the implements of daily use, so it is sterling quality that merits and receives recognition among men—the qualities of character, industry, integrity, honorable dealing, sincerity, fortitude and righteousness.

Note the great captains of industry, finance and of the railways who have blazed the path of prosperity in this and every other country. Mark their humble beginnings, the lack of aid, the ye of little faith.—Catholic Contentious aids, the struggles through teen.

early poverty, their splendid courage amid adversity, their buoyant hope when all others were falling by the wayside and the triumphant faith through which the final victory was won.

It is by faith that armies conquer. By faith love overcomes hatred. By faith success triumphs over adversity. Every religion is founded on faith. It unfolds in white wings constancy, patience, charity—the sum and substance of all human virtues. Faith vanquishes fear, stimulates hope, develops strength, triumphs over despair. Let us have faith. The bitterest rebuke of the Great Master to those about him who faltered was "Oh ye of little faith."—Catholic Contentious aids, the struggles through teen.

OPENING OF NEW HALL

To-night will mark the opening of the new hall of the C. C. C. band and officers in the Mechanic's building, King's Beach. A most interesting programme has been arranged and a concert, which will be participated in by some of the best talent in the city, will be succeeded by a dance, for which special music has been prepared by the corps band.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson and His Grace the Archbishop will lend their patronage to the opening. Refreshments will be served and all who attend will surely enjoy themselves.

To the energy and initiative of Capt. Bulley, the clever leader of the C.C.C. band, in no small measure is this innovation due, and we congratulate him and the Cadet Corps on its successful accomplishment.

The entire inside of the building has been remodelled and refitted, whilst the spacious dance hall can compare favourably in appointments and lighting with any in this city. A thorough renovation affords the visitor a large insight into what can be done when good taste is combined with a generous financial outlay.

A noteworthy feature is the marvellous electric illumination, while the ventilation of the hall is in itself well worthy of comment. The lower flat has been divided into 'Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Rooms. A large Supper room is also provided for patrons and the management receive every good wish in this effort to give St. John's an up-to-date concert and Dance Hall, now that there are none practically in the city.

The Cadets deserve all encouragement in providing such a beautiful place of recreation and as a mark of public appreciation of their efforts we bespeak for to-night's entertainment and dance a large attendance.

LAST NIGHT'S FOOTBALL MATCH

The football match, St. Don's vs. Saints, brought a goodly crowd of spectators to St. George's field, and a good game was put up by both teams. Fast and well contested football was in evidence, but no scoring resulted and the game concluded a draw. The line up was:

ST. DON'S—Goal, Knight; backs, Crawford, Higgins; halves, Rawlins, Power, McGrath; forwards, Callahan, Furneaux, Kelly, Smith, W. Callahan.

SAINTS—Goal, Ewing; backs, Strang, Barnes; halves, Johnston, Foster, Kerr; forwards, Bow, Munn, Auckinleck, Ewing, Crawford.

"PROSPERO'S" PASSENGERS

The S.S. Prospero sailed North at midnight with a large cargo freight and the following passengers:—Rev. Scott and Cracknell, Messrs. P. McDell, L. Jackman, Ritey, Tulk, Parsons, Anthony, Evans, Laughlin, Rowe, Penney, Calvert, Grant, Ellis, Rendell, Lockyer, Dr. Brown; Mesdames Edgar Mars, Greene, Burton, Calvert, Templeman, Lockyer; Misses, Penney, McGinn, Reid, Tessier, Clark, Edgaa, Stafford (2), Sexton, French, Olson, Reynolds (2), Burt, March, Fifield (2), Templeman (2), Taylor, Edgar, Phillips, Watts, O'Neil, Jackman, Dowton, Harding, Ayre, Master Goodridge and in saloon and 48 steerage.

DEATH UNDER SAD CIRCUMSTANCES

Stanley Garland of William Street died yesterday under sad circumstances after a very brief illness. The lad, who was 14 years old, went swimming in a suburban pond, Tuesday, rested for a while on the brink, and it is thought was afflicted with sunstroke. On being driven home, medical aid was promptly secured, but the poor little chap never rallied. His parents are grief stricken over his sad and sudden demise, and have the sympathy of the whole community.

TRAIN NOTES

Wednesday's incoming express left Stephenville 8.30 a.m. yesterday and left Grand Falls on time.

Yesterday's left Glenwood 7.25 a.m. Express left Port aux Basques 8.40 a.m.

Local arrived at St. John's on time. Across country to-day the weather was calm and fine; temperature from 56 to 60.

The schr. Ahava, Capt. Batstone, arrived here from Little Bay Islands last evening with 5.50 bbls. herring and 1,000 qts. codfish. The herring are of Scotch cure and the vessel was 5 days on the run here.

Coming up she had head winds. She reports the fishery fair for traps in that section, but a bad blank for hook and line and the same applies to the Trinity Coast from Cape Bauld to Conchey.

A WELL KNOWN CAPTAIN DEAD

Yesterday afternoon the firm of Baine, Johnston & Co. were the recipients of the sad intelligence from Barbados that Capt. Thos. White of the barqin 'Lake Simcoe' had died on the 27th inst at Barbados. It is learnt that the deceased master mariner died suddenly presumably of heart failure, while near the rail, taking to the skipper of another vessel alongside the 'Simcoe.'

Rev. Dr. Greene was communicated with by the owners of the vessel and broke the sad news to Mrs. White, who was much affected on hearing the sad news of her husband's sudden death.

Capt. White was popular wherever he went, being a man of kindly disposition and a seaman and navigator of more than ordinary ability. Capt. White had been mate of the 'Simcoe' for many years and this was his first voyage as master of the vessel, he having been appointed Captain on the resignation of Capt. Wilson.

The 'Simcoe' now loading molasses at Barbados, will likely come back in command of Capt. Randell. The sympathy of the whole community will go out to Mrs. White and family and in it. (The Mail and Advocate sincerely joins.)

LOCAL BANKERS NEW DEPARTURE

Tuesday last in recording the arrival of the Burin banker Donald C. Hollett, The Mail and Advocate exclusively referred to the fact that the vessel would take a new departure on going to the Labrador and would work at handlining. This is a departure which is being watched keenly by other bank men, and if, as Capt. Tom Hollett believes, it will be a success, then the mode will likely be universally adopted. The vessel now carries 22 dories instead of 11 which were used on the Grand banks, and all wish Capt. Hollett's enterprise a full measure of success.

THE "KYLE'S" PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.20 a.m. to-day with the following passengers:—A. McPherson, J. G. Duguet, T. P. Clifford, Jas. Sparling, Geo. Hawes, Miss M. Pennell, Miss O. Timmons, Miss N. Keefe, W. J. Carson, Mrs. J. M. Rice, Rev. P. and Mrs. Boyce, G. G. Christian, Mrs. Aron Dingwe, Miss M. Dingwe.

OUR THEATRES

FOR AEROPLANE FUND

The entertainment at Rossley's East End theatre last night was fairly well attended despite the counter attractions and the intense heat, and those present enjoyed a performance that has rarely been equalled in local theatricals. The feature of the evening was the 'Venetian Sketch' by Mrs. Colville, Miss Flora Chit, Miss Mary Doyle and Miss Frances Gosling.

It was delightfully rendered and the applause was richly deserved. Miss Louise Anderson in rich voice sang Angus McDonald; Mr. T. H. O'Neill was as usual a big success, and Miss Bradshaw was the admiration of all lovers of terpsichorean art with her scarf dance; while Mrs. Chaytor's monologue brought down the house.

Jack and Marie Rossley furnished delightful comedy, and Miss Bonnie Rossley was charmingly graceful in her part. The Babes Doods and Kelly in their dance and the Sunshine Girls were also delightful, and too much praise cannot be given the members of the String Band of the H. M. S. Calypso, who materially helped to make the entertainment so enjoyable.

Mr. Crocker and Mr. Tazo were also pleasing in their musical selection. Mr. and Mrs. Rossley desire to heartily thank all those who assisted during the evening, and who in any way helped to make the entertainment a success.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

WEEKLY SERVICE OF INTERCESSION

Yesterday the weekly service of Intercession was held at St. Thomas' Church, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, officiating, assisted by the Rev. A. Clayton, and a large congregation. The Rector delivered a beautiful sermon, taking as his theme the "Glory of God." Special prayers and intercession were offered for our men of the Nfld. Regiment and Naval Reserve and the names of the Volunteers in either were read from the altar. The Intercession Service next week will be at 10.30 a.m. Wednesday, the anniversary of the war.

All the offerings are being given the Women's Patriotic Association.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Drill indoors was the order of the day yesterday for the Volunteers and most of the men were given their kit. The roll has now reached 2122 with the addition of the following:—Robt. W. Sheppard, St. John's. Peter Power, St. John's. Bert F. Brown, St. John's. Alfred Stacey, Sound Islid, P.E. Benj. Lambert, Old Perlican, T.B.

HOLYROOD PICNIC AND GARDEN PARTY

The annual picnic and garden party at Holyrood takes place on Wednesday next, and the ladies of the parish are making great preparations for this popular event. No better way to spend the holiday can be entertained than to visit Holyrood and take in the delightful scenery which this popular place affords.

It is expected a large number from town will take in the garden party and all those who visit Holyrood on Wednesday will (weather permitting) be afforded an opportunity of spending a pleasant holiday.

OBITUARY

Sophy Grace Clouter
On July 8th death visited Elliston, and with but little warning, our dear sister Sophy Grace Clouter was taken from us.

It is with feelings of deepest sorrow that we record her death. She loved all and was ever glad to be able to do anything that would tend to help others. She was a general favourite and loved by all who knew her.

From her place at the organ of the Anglican Church she will be missed, which position she unfailingly filled for many years past. We would have loved to have her with us a while longer but God knoweth best. She has, we believe, passed from the troubles of this world to a world beyond which is far better.

Besides her parents, two sisters, Katie and Nellie G., at home; five brothers, Thomas and Robert at home; Lewis at St. John's, Maynard at Leominster, Mass., and Arthur Wm. at Nolan, Alaska; are left to mourn the loss of one most dearly loved.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore. —Com.
Elliston, July 22, 1915.

How about your subscription to the Aeroplane Fund. Please don't put off what you promised yourself to do. Do it now. August 4th not far off.

THE "GLENCOE'S" PASSENGERS

Glencoe left Placentia for the westward at 5.15 p.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—A. Morgau, J. Sevlour, Capt. Smith, E. Gagnier, Miss Foote, Miss Dykes, Miss Caldwell, R. H. Richards, Mrs. R. H. Richards, Master Richards, C. B. Hall, F. E. Fitzgerald, N. Way, J. Levitz, Mrs. Aylward and 2 children, Mrs. S. Skanes, Mrs. G. Harris, Mr. Tessier, Miss Vey and one second class passenger.

SPECIAL TO DEEP SEA FISHERMAN—Just received a large stock of James British Made Cod Hooks, in all sizes; Superior English Made Squid Jiggers, 10 & 12c. each; Best Barked Cotton Squid Lines, 5 & 10c. yard; Best Gray & Barked Sed Lines, 5 to 30c. yard. All at lowest prices; Wholesale and Retail. S. E. GARLAND'S Bookstore, St. John's, N.F.—jy30, aug 3, 5, 3i

THE "SUSU" IN PORT

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Howard, which has been doing the Fortune Bay service the past 13 months, arrived here at 10.30 last night. She had a good run down the coast and we hear will go North for the present taking up the Fogota's service. She brought no passengers and little freight and reports the Fortune Bay Bank fishery very good to date.

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

MISSING BANKERS REPORT CONFIRMED

We get confirmation by the "Susu" of the report as to the missing banking schooners "Marion" and "Portia," to which The Mail and Advocate made exclusive reference yesterday.

The "Marion," owned by D. J. and T. Burke of St. Jacques, was commanded by Capt. Jones, and for six weeks past has neither been seen or heard from. She was a vessel of 90 tons burden and the people of St. Jacques have given her up as lost.

The "Portia" is out over five weeks and people greatly fear she is also gone. Both vessels are crewed by 33 men, whose loss is a most appalling affair for the whole country, as most of them are married and leave families.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE ASYLUM

Yesterday the weather being exceptionally propitious for such an event a garden party was held at the spacious grounds of the Lunatic Asylum. There was a large number of visitors, including many clergymen and doctors, wardens and nurses, joined with the patients who could do so, in thoroughly enjoying the festivities and a most enjoyable time was spent by all.

Dr. and Mrs. Duncan and their aides left nothing undone that might contribute to the pleasure of all the participants and are to be congratulated on the success of the affair.

Every Fisherman who runs a Motor Boat can save both money and worry by sending 65 cents in stamps for a copy of "The Motor Boat Manual," price 65c., post free. GARLAND'S Bookstores, St. John's, N.F.—jy30, aug 3, 5, 3i

SHIPPING

Ethie left Clarendville 4 a.m. to-day.

Sagona North of Battle Harbour.

Argyle leaving Placentia to-day for Red Island route.

Clyde leaving Lewisporte to-day for North.

Dundee left Port Blandford 2.35 a.m. Tuesday.

Erik left North Sydney 4 p.m. yesterday for Port aux Basques.

Meigle left Port au Choix 5.30 p.m. yesterday going North.

The Durango, which left Liverpool last Saturday, is due here to-morrow.

The Portia left Lamaline at 11.15 a.m. to-day going west.

The Prospero left Old Perlican at 7.15 this a.m. going North.

Eight steamers are due at various northern outports during the next fortnight to load pit props for Europe.

The Florizel leaves here for Halifax and New York at 2 p.m. to-morrow with a good freight and several passengers.

The schr. Lucy House began landing fish at McCallum yesterday for Europe and the Rose at St. Jacques, both for Smith, Co., Ltd.

S.S. Neptune is being made ready for a trip Job Bros. & Co.'s fishing stations in the Straits and may go to Europe later with a fish cargo.

S.S. Gallier left Botwood yesterday forenoon for England, taking 5,100 tons pulp and paper and 100,000 feet lumber from the A.N.D. & Co. Three passengers also went along on the ship.

The brignt Clementine, Capt. Parsons, arrived at Ferryland last night. She is from Cadiz, salt laden to Goochridges, and was down off this port yesterday but was ordered to Ferryland. She made the run out in 35 days.

In Wednesday's paper we made reference to a fishing party, in which Mr. Rd. Boggan participated, and the statement was made that Mr. Boggan had accidentally fallen into the water. As a matter of fact no such incident occurred and if it was the intention of our informants to perpetrate a joke on Mr. B. they made a mistake. We make this statement in justice to Mr. Boggan, whose reputation might be impaired by the assertion if it were not contradicted.

TWO SAD DROWNING ACCIDENTS

Hon. M. P. Gibbs' Eldest Boy Narrowly Escapes Death in Long Pond

DROWNED AT LAWN

Passengers who came along by the Glencoe informed our reporter yesterday of a sad drowning accident which occurred Sunday afternoon last in a pool at Lance au Barre, near Lawn. James Rolls, a fine young fisherman, of 24 years, went out with some friends for a boat. He could not swim, and getting beyond his depth, soon began to drown. His friends were not versed in the art either, but one made a heroic attempt to save the man. He had him by a leg for a while and might have succeeded in getting him in, but he lost his grasp on him, and the poor fellow sank, while his attempted rescuer narrowly escaped drowning also.

Rev. Fr. Maher was present when the body was recovered thirty minutes later and broke the news to his relatives.

REPORTED DROWNING AT RED CLIFFE.

People who came along by the express yesterday tell us that on Tuesday evening the mail man from Red Cliffe Island reported at Southern Bay that Henry Oldford, a well-known resident and fisherman had lost his life at Red Cliffe in a rather peculiar manner. He was in a boat at his trap, engaged in picking out fish from the mesh, when he lost his balance and fell over the gunwale into the partly filled trap, and was later found drowned in it. He was a man over 70 years of age and a well-known fisherman of sterling honesty and integrity.

ACCIDENT AT LONG POND.

Yesterday afternoon, Master James Gibbs, son of Hon. E. P. Gibbs, went for a bath at Long Pond, and being an excellent swimmer, crossed the lake from north to south and started immediately on the return. When little past half way across he showed signs of exhaustion was seized with cramp and went down. He made a brave struggle for life. He repeatedly went down, but came to the surface and endeavored to get ashore.

Some of the Christian Brothers of St. Bonaventure's College were bathing in the pond, saw the lad's plight and went after him, but it was dangerous to grapple with him, as it was quite possible his would be rescuer as well as the lad himself would drown if the boy clung to him. Brother White swam quickly ashore and while two other brothers held him above water, he secured some wood from the bathing house, wrenching them off and formed a raft on which the now thoroughly exhausted lad was placed and brought to the beach.

Here he was attended to by Rev. Dr. Gieve, the Brothers and others who were present and when sufficiently recovered, driven home. A doctor was called, and after a few hours, being a lad of fine physique, was as well as ever.

AFTER DESERTER

We hear to-day that the police are making a search for a man of foreign nationality, but who has resided in St. John's for sometime and who joined the volunteers some time ago. He has been missing now for several days and may be treated as a deserter. His friends reside in Canada and it is thought possible he went there.

Mr. W. V. Drayton Receives Post Card From Major Anderson

Bischofswerda, Sachsen, June 28, 1915.
My dear Mr. Drayton:
I received your welcome letter yesterday and was very glad to hear from you. I have had a great experience. We were told to hold an advanced position at any cost; we did, and when word came to retire we were surrounded. What few were left had to surrender on the 24th April, my birthday too; it was quite a celebration, lots of noise.

We are treated well here, lots to eat, clean and well cooked, can buy any extra food very cheap; good beer, five bottles for one mark; wine cigars, etc., very cheap, and everybody are nice to us.

We can write two letters a month and one post card a week. I you don't mind corresponding with fall-birds write again soon. Remember me to your wife and people.

Yours truly,
MAJOR P. ANDERSON.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Telegram (No. 482).
July 29, 1915

To Governor, St. John's:
I recommend Sergeant Major H. H. Ross, Sergeant C. Rendell, Sergeant R. Stick be appointed Second Lieutenants immediately for vacancies here; and in answer to your letter 15th July am sending Sergeants Keegan, C. W. Ayre and Private J. Rowsell to St. John's.

BURTON.

Laborees Complain Of Civic Negligence

Several weeks ago the Dredge Priestman, while operating in Monroee's Cove, demolished the public erection there, since which, the resort, generally used by laboring men of Bishop's premises and nearby wharves has not been replaced. As a result each evening the watchman at Bishop & Sons' premises must keep the gate locked to exclude the number of men who visit their wharves. The same applies to Steer's and other Coves where there is great necessity for such places. These workmen are justly indignant as to the neglect of the Civic Commissioners in this respect and we have been solicited to bring the matter under the notice of the Board with the hope that will receive the prompt attention it deserves.

LOCAL ITEMS

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf
Forty people on the round trip arrived by the Florizel yesterday.

Strong, who was arrested for stealing money from the Post Office at Clarendville, will be sent to the Supreme Court for trial.

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

Mr. James Quinton of Southern Bay, who was formerly purser on the S.S. Glencoe, arrived here yesterday by the express on a business visit.

Salsback and Mr. and Mrs. Warshaw were yesterday taken to the internment camp, Topsail Road, to remain during the duration of the war.

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

Three Norwegian seamen of the salt ship "Roylden Dixon" deserted her to-day and the police are after them.

There was a clean docket in the Police Court to-day, not a prisoner appearing before the Bar.

A case of diphtheria was reported to-day from Topsail Road, a four-year-old child being sent to hospital with the disease.

Note: The Governor's letter of July 15th applied, at the instance of the Reserve Force Committee, for three picked N.C.O.'s and men to take charge of the training of G. Company, and ultimately to receive Commissions as Second Lieutenants in this Company if proved to be suitable.

The superintendent of the work of salving the S.S. Desola now at the dock premises, arrived here a few days ago. A diver was down about the ship all yesterday and we hear that the hull is intact. Yesterday forenoon and afternoon the pumps were kept going on the ship and the after part of the hull was raised appreciably.

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

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. Hy. LeMessurier had the following messages last evening and this morning:—The S. S. Crawford Chin arrived at Lewisporte yesterday to load pit props for Cadiff.

The schr. Noah left Belleoram for Figueria yesterday with 2800 qts cod, shipped by S. Tibbo & Sons.

The J. Henry McKenzie left Burin for Oporto yesterday with 3757 qts cod, shipped by Hollet Bros.

The schr. Geo. Ewart left Grand Bank yesterday, fish laden for Oporto. The schr. Kitchener loaded fish at Hr. Breton for Halifax and sailed yesterday.

The Stephano leaves New York for here at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT GRAND FALLS

Grand Falls, July 30.—At a public meeting held here last night great enthusiasm prevailed and there were some excellent speeches from several gentlemen. Nearly \$1000 was subscribed at the meeting, the amount now in hand being over \$12,000. It is expected that \$2000 will be raised within the next few days.

Another meeting will be held on Monday night to consider the disposition of the local collection.

Bishop Falls is sending to-day one hundred dollars. Millertown and Badger will organize and will likely raise substantial amounts.

The two beautiful "Illuminated" addresses presented His Grace Archbishop Roche by the Holy Name and Christian Doctrine societies of St. Patrick's and by the citizens of St. John's, will be exhibited in the store window of J. J. Barron & Co. to-morrow. The former is the work of Sister Mary Joseph of the Mercy Convent, Military Road; and the latter of Frank Keating, son of Mr. J. S. Keating, Deputy Minister of Finance & Customs. Both should be seen to be properly appreciated.

AUSTRALIA TO FILL UP GAPS

Melbourne, Australia, June 30.—(Correspondence) Official admission of the fact that recruiting has been failing to maintain the units now at the front for Australia is made by the minister of defence.

"Men must be forthcoming without delay to replace those fallen at Gallipoli," he announced in parliament. "One draft of reinforcements is nearly 2,000 short of the requirements. To maintain the units now at the front, Australia is pledged to provide at least 5,300 soldiers, and these men must have at least three months' experience before embarkation.

He announced that the minimum height standard of 5 ft. 3 in. was to be reduced one inch, and he urged the newspapers to print a standing notice at the head of their columns, dealing with the standards of enlistment and the rates of pay.

Up to this time the public had been led to believe that the government was getting all of the recruits it could handle, owing to the fact that there is but one factory in the Commonwealth turning out rifles with which to arm them, but it appears now that the great want is men.

Joseph Cook, the leader of the opposition in Parliament, and former minister for defence, declared that Australia was not by any means doing its best. "The empire," he said, "would take a quarter of a million men if Australia could train and equip them. I am not so sure whether the time has not arrived for the registration of all men under 60 years of age."

"Do you want conscription?" a member of the cabinet asked.

"For the present," Mr. Cook replied, "it will be sufficient if we call the muster roll and so provide for the exigencies of defence."

GETTING BACK

"My cook left this morning merrily because I asked her to get dinner for a few friends of mine."

"I hired her, my dear, and don't mind giving you a chance to get back at her. Bring your friends over to my house to dinner."—Kansas City Journal.

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.

Have you seen our White and Red Boots? They are the latest thing in Rubbers, and are rapidly becoming popular. They are much softer than black rubber boots, and some people prefer them. Drop us a postal, and we will send full particulars.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO.
New Martin Building.
jy27,2w,tf St. John's, N.F.

LOST—On July 23rd, a GOLD SIGNED RING, S.E.D. on seal, between Seaman's Institute and the Nickel. If found kindly send Matron Girl's Department, Seaman's Institute.—jy27,3i

PICKED UP, between Bay Roberts and Kelley's Island, ONE SALMON NET. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL DAVE Ship Cove, Port de Grave.—li