

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 163.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

NO GREAT CHANGE IS SEEN IN POSITIONS OF EITHER ARMY

A Semi-Official Statement From Berlin Says More Than 200,000 French and British Troops Attacked Germans North and South of the Somme on Thursday on a Front of 27 Miles

HUNS RUSH TROOPS STEM ALLIED ADVANCE

Flooding of Dnieper River Delays Operations on Russian Front to Advantage of Austro-Germans—Russians South of Kovel Has Forced Von Lingsingen to Retire and Face Strong Russian Attacks

LONDON, July 22.—Some idea of the huge forces now engaged in the battle of the Somme in northern France was given in an official statement from Berlin to-night which says that more than 200,000 French and British troops attacked the German lines north and south of the Somme on Thursday on a front of 27 miles. To-day news from the battle ground which has been contested bitterly since July 1st, shows no great change in positions of French, British and German forces. The British have pressed forward to the German third line in Fourceaux Wood, northwest of Sommeval. This wood is an important strategic point, the capture of which would bring the forces of General Haig to the highest point of the ridge commanding the German positions in the less hilly country beyond which is not so much broken up and not so wooded, and not too well defended. This probably explains the desperate attempts of the Germans to hold this wood where heavy fighting continues.

An associated Press Correspondent says the Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points in an endeavor to stem the Allied advance. Meanwhile indications are that the Allies are testing the strength of the German line at other points. A trench raid by the Austrian troops in the neighbourhood of Amontines attracts much interest in this connection. The flooding of the Dnieper River is delaying operations on a large portion of the Russian front to the advantage of the Austro-Germans, but the Russian war office was able to announce two successes to-day. Gen. Von Lingsingen, commanding the Austro-German forces south of Kovel, has been obliged to retire further and face strong attacks by forces under Gen. Sakharoff. The Russians have seized the crossings of the river Styr and compelled their opponents to retire from salient stry and Bipa river towards Berestech where battle is now going on. By this advance Gen. Sakharoff gives the greatest protection to the operations at the Russian General on the Volynia lines in the region of Brody. In the Caucasus the Russians have taken the town of Gumushkhan between Trizand and Erengan, which was the objective of the Russian army in this section of the front.

time indications are that the Allies are testing the strength of the German line at other points. A trench raid by the Austrian troops in the neighbourhood of Amontines attracts much interest in this connection.

The flooding of the Dnieper River is delaying operations on a large portion of the Russian front to the advantage of the Austro-Germans, but the Russian war office was able to announce two successes to-day.

Gen. Von Lingsingen, commanding the Austro-German forces south of Kovel, has been obliged to retire further and face strong attacks by forces under Gen. Sakharoff. The Russians have seized the crossings of the river Styr and compelled their opponents to retire from salient stry and Bipa river towards Berestech where battle is now going on. By this advance Gen. Sakharoff gives the greatest protection to the operations at the Russian General on the Volynia lines in the region of Brody. In the Caucasus the Russians have taken the town of Gumushkhan between Trizand and Erengan, which was the objective of the Russian army in this section of the front.

Food Riots Break Out in Belgian

ROTTERDAM, July 21.—Food riots, which broke out in Belgium and Northern France, have been suppressed by the German military. The rioting was severe at Liege, Verrieres, Roubaix, Renaix, St. Nicholas, Lokeran and Termonde. Quelling the riots in populated centres has been followed by compulsory evacuating from the cities by the German authorities of large sections of the industrial population. These have been scattered homeless through the agricultural regions.



HUNS ACROSS THE SEA. Kultur in Constantinople.

London Opinion.

Says British Lost 2000 in Attack

Berlin Official Claims British Lost 2,000 Killed and 500 Prisoners in Attack North La Bassée

BERLIN, July 21.—An attack by British forces against the Germans at Fromelles, north of La Bassée on Wednesday, resulted in the loss by the attackers of more than 2,000 men killed and nearly 500 made prisoners, according to a statement given out by the war office to-day. The statement admits that the German line along a front of about three kilometers (2 miles), south of Hardecourt, was driven from its first trenches into its second trenches, 500 metres in the rear. Enemy forces, the statement says, penetrated into the German salient in the wood of Vermandovillers.

Germans Suffer Colossal Losses

Russians Under Gen. Kuropatkin Have Smashed German Lines With Artillery Fire Lasting Three Days.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A Rome despatch to the Journal says that the forces of Gen. Kuropatkin on the Dvina, north section of the German line, in Russia, having smashed the man line with artillery fire, lasting three days. According to despatches received here from Petrograd to-day the Germans have suffered what are described as 'colossal losses'. Gen. Kuropatkin, attacking the German defensive works with furious artillery fire for several days, succeeded in destroying the enemy's position to such an extent that Russians are now ready for infantry attacks. Field Marshal Hindenburg is directing in person the German defence.

AN INQUIRY IS DIRECTED TO BRITISH GOVT

Representatives of American Firms Blacklisted Have Formed an Organization to Fight Action of British Government—No Details Are Known as Yet—U. S. Government Hands Inquiry Through Ambassador Page

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An inquiry as why certain business concerns in the United States have been placed on the black list under Great Britain's Trading with enemy act, has been directed to the British Government by the State Department to-day through both the British Embassy here and Ambassador Page at London.

WAS A BUSY DAY FOR THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS

Eleven German Machines Were Shot Down—One Encounter Lasted Forty-five Minutes—Allied Losses For Day Were One Machine—Many Enemy Places of Military Importance Were Successfully Bombed

LONDON, July 22.—Taking advantage of the fine weather the Royal Flying Corps yesterday continued bombing operations against points of military importance with successful results. Hostile air craft was active until evening when a good deal of fighting took place, behind the German lines. One of our offensive patrols encountered 11 German machines, which were shot down, one bursting into flames.

Another encounter between four of our machines and six of the enemy lasted 45 minutes. One POKKER was then shot down and another badly damaged. The remainder fled. During the other air combats eight German machines were forced to the ground. Our total loss during the day was one machine. It has now been established that the enemy's assaults on July 18 on Delville Wood area were over a front of 2000 yards and were made by 13 battalions drawn from four different divisions. The enemy's losses were correspondingly great.

New War Credit Of £450,000,000

LONDON, July 22.—Treasury department as issued "Supplementary estimate" for a vote of credit of £450,000,000 which Premier Asquith will ask the Commons to vote on Monday. The vote is the largest asked for by the Government since the beginning of the war and brings the total since the beginning of the war up to £7,832,000,000.

AN ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Recently received London papers refer to the engagement of Miss Owen Lloyd-George, daughter of Mr. Lloyd-George, Minister of War to Capt. T. Carey Evans, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., who is a brother of Mrs. Philip Knowling of this city.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

RECEIVED 7 P.M., JULY 21ST.

2nd Lieut. Herbert Joseph Power, 61 Brazil's Square. At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; pyrexia.

450 Private John C. Edwards, Pennywell Road. Died of wounds, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, July 21st.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, July 21.—The British line north of Bazentin and Longueuil has been pushed forward to Forreaux Wood, the War Office announced to-day. The British drove the Germans from the wood, but lost part of this position subsequently.

FRENCH

PARIS, July 21.—A strong German detachment, which advanced to the attack in the Chaules region, was repulsed with the bayonet between Soissons and Rheims. The French penetrated a German trench, clearing it of its defenders. On the Verdun front the artillery was active on both sides in the vicinity of Chattancourt and Fleury. French aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy positions at Longuyon and Brielles.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, July 21.—Russian troops advancing towards the northern Galician border, defeated the Austro-Hungarians in the region of the confluence of the Styr and Lipa rivers, with the capture of more than 1,600 prisoners, says an official statement issued to-day. The Austrians retired to the heights near the town of Berestechk.

On the British Front

LONDON, July 22.—The Germans in an attack on the British northern front of Leipzig salient succeeded on Friday in occupying the British front trenches, but later were driven out, according to a British official communication issued at midnight. Elsewhere along the British front comparative calm prevailed.

Convent of Mercy Shorthand Pupils

SEMI-ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION AWARDS.

Speed: 100 Words per Minute. Miss Louise Saunders, 1st place, Gold-Centre Medal and M.S.D.S.; Miss Annie Kane, M.S.D.S.; Miss L. Griffin, M.S.D.S.

Accuracy. Miss Ella Steele, awarded Silver Medal and M.S.D.S.; Miss Kitty Harris, awarded Silver Medal and M.S.D.S. (Certificates of Membership of S. D. Society were obtained by:—Misses Minnie J. Mare, Jennie James, Mary Cashin, Muriel Christian, Bernadette Sharpe, Gertrude Diamond, Nellie French, Carrie Lind, Mary McNamara, Ethel Power, Victoria Porter, Carrie Bursey, Mabel Grimes, Mollie Murphy, Marion Stone, Jean McFarlane, Dorothy White, Cynthia Morgan, Nellie Hunt, Mabel Young, Nellie Farrell.

Speed Diplomas. (Words per minute.) Misses Lizzie Griffin, 107; Amelia Noonan, 104; Louise Saunders, 100; Nellie Lawlor, 100; Isabella V. Delgado, 100; Alice J. Myler, 100; Agnes Kearsey, 100; Lizzie Dunphy, 100; Annie Kane, 100.

Accuracy Diplomas. Misses Ella Steele, Kitty Harris, Minnie J. Mare, Jennie James, Mary Cashin, Muriel Christian, Bernadette Sharpe, Gertrude Diamond, Nellie French, Carrie Lind, Mary McNamara, Ethel Power, Victoria Porter, Carrie Bursey, Mabel Grimes, Mollie Murphy, Marion Stone, Jean McFarlane, Dorothy White, Cynthia Morgan, Nellie Hunt, Mabel Young, Nellie Farrell.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

HUN TROOPS WERE RUSHED FROM VERDUN

Among Prisoners Captured Yesterday Was Entire Company That Helped in Capture of Vaux Fort—One of the Prisoners Say They Were Rushed to Somme Front to Relieve Bavarian Lanstrum

PARIS, July 22.—From examination of yesterday's prisoners, whole battalions of Wurtembergers, Saxons, Prussians, Bavarians and Badeniers were jumbled in a pell-mell that reveals much extraordinary confusion. One fact stands out and that is that there was an entire company of troops that had helped in the capture of Vaux fort. One of them declared his Regiment had been heavily withdrawn from Verdun on July 1st, and rushed head-long to the Somme first line to relieve the Bavarian lanstrum. These words, in a despatch from the Somme frontier, arrived here to-day, marked the failure of Germans' gigantic enterprise against "Her principal enemy."

Wealthy New Yorker Robbed in Montreal

Montreal, July 18.—Mrs. Thomas, wife of E. R. Thomas, a wealthy New York banker and owner of valuable horses, who is staying at the Carleton Hotel here, was robbed of a pair of pearl earrings valued at \$18,000 and about \$700 in cash yesterday afternoon while on her way from the hotel to a store on West St. Catherine street. She says she did not miss the earrings and cash, which were in a gold bag, until she was in the store and she could not give little or no information about the robbery to a firm of private detectives which have the case in hand. Mrs. Thomas is offering a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the valuables and money.

INSANE MAN CAUSES SENSATION

Yesterday, a man named James Hollahan, of Hoylestown, who has once or twice been in the Lunatic Asylum, had a disagreement on Harvey & Co.'s premises, where he worked, with a fellow labourer. Seizing a sharp cooper's adze, he followed the other man and raising it over his head threatened to chop him in halves. He terrorized all the other laborers about, who feared to go to work owing to the man's threatening aspect. Mr. Jeremiah Sharp telephoned the police, the unfortunate man was taken to the Station and being examined by Dr. Scully, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

RIFLED THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

Yesterday the police arrested three boys, each aged 13 years, for entering the "Chronicle" Office on Duckworth Street and rifling. They entered by breaking a window in the rear and made a thorough exploration of the whole premises. They stripped the cisterns there of their copper, tore off leaden pipes from the lavatories, smashed typewriters, etc., and did damage all round to the extent of \$32. They were before Court to-day and pleaded guilty. Two of them who had done time before for larceny were each given 30 days, and the third, whose first offence it was was fined \$5 or 14 days.

New Bank

The Bank of Nova Scotia has secured quarters in the building formerly occupied by Davis & Co. on Duckworth Street, opposite Haymarket Square and facing the Red Cross Wharf, and will establish a branch there as soon as the premises are ready for occupancy. This will be the Bank of Nova Scotia's sixteenth branch in the Colony.

The banker Gigantic which had been in collision off Cape Race with an unknown vessel last week has had the repairs given by Mr. John Taylor finished. She is now in fine trim and sails for the banks this evening.

FRENCH LAUNCH PANTHER DRIVE AGAINST HUNS

French Army Makes Another Panther Spring at Enemy—Work Was Accomplished in Much Shorter Time Than Was Thought It Would Take—German First Line Defences Fell En Masse

PARIS, July 22.—After ten days' preparation the French army, of the Somme, has made another panther spring. The action was in two parts north of the River. France's most famous division surpassed its records by accomplishing, in the brief period of between 5.25 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning to take what its own chief had calculated would take fully 18 hours of daylight. They progressed automatically, cleared Delville Wood and Longueval. Here the Germans were stubbornly disputing with the British the ground they won back in Tuesday's great counter-attack. Moreover, the French have now a firm footing on high ground north of Peronne where they can initiate an enveloping movement instead of costly frontal attack across almost impassible marshes. The second action south of Peronne, was on a greater scale but attained with equal success. The forty-eight hour artillery preparation was so effective that on the whole five mile front the German first line defences fell en masse.

The Horrors of War

LONDON, July 21.—A Reuter's despatch from Petrograd says that floods along the Dnieper have quickly reached a height of six or seven feet. A former town Councillor of Vladimir Volski, who escaped, says the town is depopulated except for women and children and aged persons. All able-bodied persons, the report says, were compelled to work at defences, or were deported to Austria. The population is starving on cheapest black bread, sold at one rouble per pound. There is no meat. There is an epidemic of typhoid and other disease.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers went through routine drill yesterday and had a swim in Quidi Vidi Lake. There are now 3,915 names on the roll with these enlistments. Harry Bartlett, Trinity. Frank Morris, Trinity. Geo. Bishop, Long Pond. Leo Dillon, St. John's.

"FLOWER DAY" A SUCCESS

The ladies whose activities in the city streets, in the selling of flowers yesterday, were noted with pleasure by our citizens, were rewarded for their work by securing a complete success. The patriotism and generosity of our citizens were again in evidence and few refused to buy the pretty bouquets which were so temptingly displayed in the buckets held by the fair sellers. The amount received up to last evening was \$1,150 and Mrs. C. McK. Harvey is thankful to those who kindly supplied the flowers, the ladies who sold them, the public for their patronage and the press for helping on the good work.

THE STEPHANO SAILS.

The Stephano left here at 3 p.m. to-day with a half cargo of fish oil, etc. Among the passengers were Hon. S. illey, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Carter, Mrs. H. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blackhall, Mr. Gattleson, wife and family, Mrs. J. R. Robertson, Miss Robertson, H. Crowe, Geo. Grimes, Mr. Meuzies, Lieut. Dart, R.N., in all 130 saloon passengers, including round trippers, and 20 in steerage.

DIED UNDER CHLOROFORM.

By the last trip of the "Prospero" a young lad aged 11 the son of the manager of the Bale Verté mine was taken to St. Anthony's Hospital to be operated on for aneurism. The boy was put under an anesthetic but died shortly after it was administered. The body was brought back by the ship as she came South.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

The Annual Garden Party at Mount Cashel WILL TAKE PLACE ON Wednesday, July 26th. Road Race, Football Fives, Pony Race, Baseball Final, Dancing, Gun Exercises, Skittles, etc. The C.C.C. and T. A. Bands will be in attendance. July 15, 17

CLEANING AND PRESSING.

Leave your order for Cleaning and Pressing with us, and we will do the rest of it right at reasonable prices. Every detail of the work is carefully looked after, to insure satisfaction to our customers.

W. H. JACKMAN, 39 WATER STREET WEST, 2 Doors East Railway Station. Phone 795. P. O. Box 186.

"Afraid To Go Home in the Dark"

BALTIMORE, July 22.—It was plain to-day that some mysterious set back and some difficulty known only to Captain Keeling and to officials and agents of the Deutschland had been encountered to prevent the sailing of the merchant submarine. There is nothing wrong with the boat or mechanism or cargo which is aboard, but shore leave to sailors revoked several days has been granted again.

Steamers Released

MONTREAL, July 22.—The British Admiralty has released the White Star and Dominion Line Steamer, which formerly were engaged in the Canadian trade between Northland, Southland and Canada, and which have been engaged by the Government between Britain and the Mediterranean.

Killed by Lighting

MEXICO CITY, July 22.—Few persons were killed during a lightning and rainstorm in the suburbs of Mexico City yesterday.

BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION

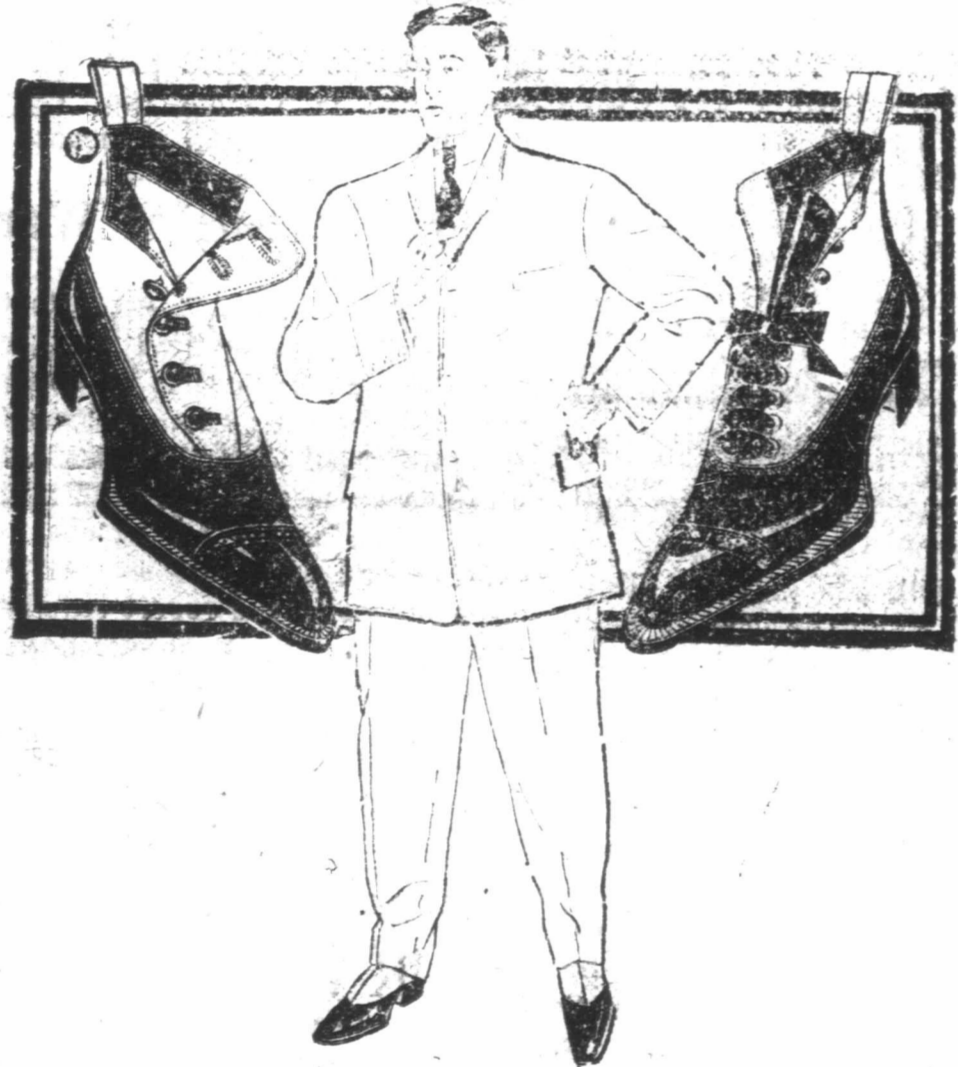
Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices

- PROTECTION** in Material.
- PROTECTION** in Style.
- PROTECTION** in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs **PROTECTION** Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Your Choice for FIVE DOLLARS



MEN'S TAN BUTTON BOOTS—
Worth \$6.00 and \$6.50 per pair. **\$5.00**
Sale Price

MEN'S TAN BLUCHER STYLE LACED BOOTS—
Worth \$5.50 and \$6.00 per pair. **\$5.00**
Sale Price

Also a big assortment of **MEN'S TAN SHOES** at great reduced prices. Come to

SMALLWOOD'S
Big Tan Shoe Sale.

Fishermen, Notice!

We want to purchase at our stores **3,000 BRLS. CODROES.**

The following instructions must be closely followed by all packing Codroes to sell at our stores:

"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd

France of 1870 as Compared With France of To-day

James Lippmann, formerly of the Journal d'Alsace, writes in the New York Tribune comparing conditions in France today with those prevailing in 1870. The letter, which is of particular interest at the present time, is as follows:

Sir: In the terrible winter of 1870-71, during the Franco-Prussian War, a little man seventy-five years old left Paris, carrying with him an old-fashioned "cane de voyage" and an umbrella. The object of his trip was to visit the crowned heads of Russia, England, Austria and Italy. That man was Adolph Thiers, first President of France in the Third Republic.

The mission of the aged patriot was a sad one. He had been delegated by the French government to humble himself by asking the Czar of Russia, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy to induce the victorious King of Prussia to consent to arrange peace preliminaries with France. The powers refused to comply with the old statesman's wishes. Notwithstanding the force of his arguments, foremost among which was the danger for Europe of a too powerful Prussia, Mr. Thiers' mission failed completely.

Today forty-six years have elapsed and the very nations that the old French statesman tried to warn against Prussia are engaged in a death struggle with Prussia and her allies.

And yet, notwithstanding her great disappointment at Mr. Thiers' failure, and notwithstanding that her two regular armies were lost, the one at Sedan through the imbecility of Napoleon III, the other at Metz through the infamy of Bazaine, France in her majesty kept up the struggle and saved her honor. With what men or boys she could muster, with what equipment she could find, with the humiliation of defeat stamped upon her brow "la douleur dans l'ame et la honte au front," as the poet said, France for three long months successfully resisted a numerically superior, well equipped, well fed Prussian army, intoxicated by repeated success, and she signed the preliminaries of peace only when Paris, starved and exhausted, capitulated. Realizing all that, how can any one wonder today at the remarkable achievement of the sons of France in this great war?

In 1870 France's defeat was due to the criminal negligence of her imperial master, backed by a clique of officeholders and adventurers. It was to consolidate his shaky throne that Napoleon III, alias Badinquet, declared war on Prussia. A successful war would have saved his dynasty.

Today it is not on the part of France a one man's war. It is an entire nation standing up in a sublime attitude fighting for its existence. It is not a war of conquest; it is a war for justice. The French people, represented in the German press at the beginning of the war as a nation of "wine, woman and song," of degenerates and absinthe fiends, are giving the entire world an example of what a free people can accomplish when they are unjustly attacked; they are slowly and surely driving the invaders out of their territory.

The German nation are no longer deceived by the misrepresentations of their press; they realize that the French people are doing pretty well for a nation of "degenerates," and the fighting qualities of those "absinthe fiends" are at least as good as and as sound as the Teutonic "beer-soufflers." The virtuous nation with "Gott mit Uns" stamped on its stomach is today face to face with the little "pollu" who is gaining steadily on her.

But aside from its military showing which does not and cannot surprise any student of French history, the greatest wonder in this war is the remarkable union of all the political factions of France. As soon as the war broke out the French people, forgetting all past differences, stood up as one man and presented a united front.

I do not believe that there is a nation in the world with a record of political dissensions such as France, had since the foundation of the Third Republic. Whoever has followed closely the events since the downfall of Napoleon III must feel astounded at the France of today. Bonapartists and monarchists of old have tried time and again every possible means to undermine and eventually to destroy the foundations of the republic. Today the same men are fighting as private soldiers in the trenches, anxious to show that above all they are Frenchmen. For years and years the fight between Church and State has been so acute and in fact so violent, that at times it verged on the brink of civil war. The expulsion of certain Catholic orders and the seizure of their prop-

erties are yesterday's history and still fresh in the minds of politicians. Yet today Catholic priests and atheists are fighting hand in hand—the one fighting against the barbarians. No more acrimony, no more hatred; they are neither republicans nor monarchists, nor Catholics, nor Socialists, nor atheists; they are French men in the noblest and most elevating sense of the word, fighting for their soil. But that does not apply to man only. Every woman and child is doing patriotic work, not with ostentation, but quietly and in a pious silence.

"When will 'petit pere' come home?" asked the five-year-old boy of his mother. And the woman had just been handed that dreadful envelope marked "Ministry of War" announcing that "Your husband has fallen for his country in the village of Sarly on the 2nd of June." "Pray for 'petit pere,'" whispers the wife, and both she and the boy kneel down. And so in thousands of households, when the death of a beloved son or father or brother is announced, there is not one word of reproach or despair; merely a silently whispered "Vive la France," choked by tears, is the only comment.

Another striking example of confidence in their cause is the paternal friendship, so to speak, between officers and their men. The victory of the Marne, the heroic defence of Verdun, the offensive on the Somme, are but mere trifles when compared with the great victory of Joffre upon his own men. One must know the excitability of the French character. One must understand the French temperament. One must have lived among Frenchmen to realize what degree of confidence the army put in their chief when Joffre ordered his valiant troops to retreat and retreat without firing a single shot until they reached practically the outskirts of Paris. The soldiers obeyed silently and without fighting gave way to the pursuing enemy. It is not discipline only, as one might suppose; nor is it fear of court-martial that prompted such silent obedience. It was simply confidence in their leader, based upon a pure Patriotism with a capital P.

Of course, the public who does not know about 1870 ignores what happened then. The word traitor was freely used in those days, and was as common as it is unheard of today. For a mere trifle, for an error of judgment, an officer was called traitor by the discouraged and undisciplined army of Napoleon. When Bazaine gave up Metz, with a solid and well equipped army of nearly two hundred thousand men, every one lost confidence; and when at the trial of the traitor the presiding judge, the Duc d'Aumale, asked Bazaine "Why did you capitulate?" the French marshal answered, "My Emperor was a prisoner." "But," retorted the president of the court-martial, "if there was no more Emperor there still remained France." And Bazaine was sentenced to death.

The friends of France here during the retreat preceding the battle of the Marne were fearful lest the word traitor would again be pronounced as in 1870 and the same mistakes be again repeated. It is the eternal glory of the French army, from the obscure "pollu" to the great general, to have observed that stubborn and serene confidence in the destiny of France.

When the history of this war is written the most glorious pages will not be devoted to the fighting of the Frenchmen, but to the attitude of the entire nation, conscious of their duty. The valor of the old Romans and Greeks has been resurrected by the French. The German press, coming back to its senses, has forgotten the France of 1870, with its nonchalance and its frivolity, to remember only the France of 1916. The Frankfurter Zeitung, in a cable published this morning, condescends, with the Tageblatt of Berlin, to admit that France is a remarkable nation.

Yes, a "remarkable nation"; you have said it. A nation which has astonished a world who didn't know it, and before which every blessed one of us must bow in admiration.

IT DESERVES PRAISE
Cleveland's Health Cocoa is a natural food; pure, palatable, wonderfully nutritious and invigorating. Unlike some other cocoas, Cleveland's is manufactured from selected cocoa beans under clean and perfectly hygienic conditions. It contains no waste, is easily digested, and is wholesome with that true flavor of the cocoa bean which no other prepared cocoa possesses.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1908, Serial No. 44624.
JOHN B. ORR CO., Ltd.
New Martin Building, St. John's, Nfld.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

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

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

ENEMY STILL IS CONFIDENT

Only Thorough Military Defeat Will Convince the Germans

INTENSELY BITTER TOWARDS ENGLAND

Teutons Play on Vanity of the Several German "Tribes"

LONDON, June 23.—Confidence in victory is still the dominant feeling in Germany according to a special article in The Times from the pen of a neutral observer who reached Switzerland a few days ago after having lived in Germany and enjoyed special facilities of observation since the beginning of the war. He writes:

It is hard to describe the feeling of bewilderment that overcomes any person who reaches a neutral country after having lived for nearly two years in the atmosphere of Germany. I gather that the press in the German-speaking part of Switzerland has been regarded in some Allied countries as reflecting German views and sympathies. Whether this is so or not I cannot say, but I can say that when I read the German Swiss newspapers, and it began to dawn upon me that the atmosphere in which I had lived so long did not reflect the true situation of the Allies, I felt inclined to exclaim: "Do I sleep, do I dream, or am I vision about?" Robinson Crusoe, returning from his island, can hardly have rubbed his eyes with greater astonishment. The press of German-Switzerland, from which my first impressions of the outer world were derived, certainly tells the impartial truth in sufficient degree to save its readers from sharing German illusions. What more can be asked of a neutral press?

The Public View

Scarcely less astonishing than the discovery that the position of the Allies is not what Germans fondly believe it to be is the mistaken conception prevalent in some Allied countries of the real condition of Germany and of the state of mind of the German people. I propose to describe as simply as possible what that condition and that state of mind really are. Unless I am entirely mistaken—and my experience of life in Germany has been continuous—no essential change in public feeling has taken place among the German masses since the beginning of the war; or, if there has been a change, it has not been in the direction of discouragement. The utmost which ordinary Germans can be got to say is that "it is high time that peace were made"—but they mean of course, a German peace, one which shall consolidate and correspond to German victories. They not only feel that they are victorious, but they are firmly persuaded that they cannot be beaten.

No Uneasy Conscience

It must not be supposed that the German people has an uneasy conscience. The Imperial Chancellor's declaration of the Reichstag at the beginning of the war that Germany was "doing wrong" in invading Belgium was never taken as a confession of guilt. His phrase that "necessity knows no law" meant and still means that Germany found herself in a condition of what is called Notwehr—that is to say, of legitimate self-defence. "Surrounded by a ring of jealous enemies who had conspired to assault and crush her," they claimed that they only chance was in breaking through the ring by all possible means and of "indicating by the sword her right to free existence." Statements by people like Harden that Germany wanted war, and made it deliberately are regarded as heresy. Harden has been badly received by audiences in provincial towns when he has attempted to propound this view.

German "Explanation"

At first it was thought that the war would be short and triumphant. Confidence in the army and in its chiefs was boundless. Illustrated papers represented the spirit of Bismarck as

brooding over Paris and pointing the way to a repetition of the mighty deeds of 1870 and 1871.

The Battle of the Marne was taken as a proof that the task might be longer and harder than had at first been supposed, but all talk of a German reverse was checked by the explanation that, on the Marne, the German armies had merely stayed their advance for a time, in order to take up positions carefully selected 15 years earlier by the foresight of the general staff.

As time went on the conviction grew and deepened that Germany was fighting for her very existence. Though obliged by the necessities of the situation to attack, the view constantly inculcated upon the people was that Germany was and is on the defensive. There are no means of getting this notion out of the public mind.

Feeling Towards England

Gradually the bitterness of feeling towards England increased. It is now intense. The Germans had been hopeful that, in the event of a European war, England would at least be neutral. Some even dreamed that England might be on their side. They never imagined that she would declare war upon them. The declaration of war was consequently a great blow, though the phrase of the King of Bavaria—"so much the better, the more enemies the greater honor"—quickly passed from mouth to mouth. At the time I felt, and I still believe, that had the attitude of England been kinder, Germany would have shrunk from making war until she was quite sure that England would stand aloof.

How the Enemy Works

The Allies may not have noticed how carefully the Berlin Government plays upon the feelings of the various German "tribes." To-day it is the Pomeranians to whom the Braederburgers, next day the Saxons, and then the Bavarians who are singled out for special praise in the official bulletins. Everything is so organized every detail by the Government in order that the Allies have no opportunity of acquiring views of its own. Popular confidence in official management and in the official accounts of things is still absolute.

AFTER THE WAR.

(Westminster Gazette.)
Nothing at the end of this war will bring permanent peace but a moral revolution. All the stratagems, annexations, indemnities, boycotts, that are contemplated on either side will miss their mark unless, sooner or later, they lead to a revolution of human feeling against the horrors and barbarities of the ordeal by battle. We have seen enough of it under the conditions prepared by modern science to know that, if it continues, it will be death to civilization. For the world at large there can be no object so important at the end of this war as to organize some kind of machinery for settling disputes and backing it by force against those who refuse to submit their case to arbitration by conference. To this we must come in the long run, if we are to have any security against the renewal of this strife, and unless the mind of the world can be at least turned that way our peace will be precarious, costly, and uneasy.

HINTS FOR COD LIVER OIL MANUFACTURERS

In order to enable Newfoundland exporters to compete on favorable terms with Norwegian oil, it is very desirable that an effort be made by the best manufacturers to make a lighter coloured oil than what has been made in the past, even by the best manufacturers. Dark color is caused mainly by over-steaming the liver from making war until she was quite sure that England would stand aloof. before dipping off the oil, and this must be carefully guarded against if our oil is to hold its place in competition with Norwegian oil. If you take a pride in the quality of the oil you manufacture and want to make this industry permanent one for Newfoundland you must not try to boil every drop of oil out of the liver and try to pass it all off as refined oil. You must dip off only the nice light coloured oil, and keep the darker oil separate, and let this darker oil sell on its merits, either as a cattle feeding oil for which it will pass if perfectly sweet, even though somewhat dark, or as common cod oil.

THE FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1911 - Capital \$250,000 - Reserve 50,000
Head Office, Distributing Stores & Wharves
167 Water Street

Managing Director - - W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.
Cashier - - - - - W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.
Accountant - - - - - W. Hardman.

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

BRANCH STORES MANAGERS

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

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Wellington has arrived at Tilt Cove with a cargo of coal from New York.

The Viking is due here on Monday from Sydney with a cargo of coal for T. A. Bown.

Carbonoid gives increased mileage and more power.

The schr. Novelty loaded with fish by Bowring Bros. sailed for Brazil this evening.

The schr. Tarlock with 500 qtls. Harold B. 400 and Garnet with 400 qtls. fish arrived at Pool's Island from the Straits yesterday.

Mr. Jas. Power of Parker and Monroe's left by the Stephano this afternoon for Boston and New York on business for his firm.

Impounder Dessert is working pretty hard at present to keep the suburbs free of straying cattle. Yesterday he turned no less than 9 cows to the pound.

The use of Carbonoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no back firing. IT PAYS.

The two boys Moores who so severely beat their mother last evening were before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., to-day and were recommended for the present.

Five fine able young chaps arrived here by the Susu to-day from Fogo. Seldom and other places North. They immediately went to the barracks to enroll in the volunteers.

The S.S. Corruina from France via Gibraltar arrived here this morning after a good run out, for bunker coal, which she is getting from A. J. Harvey & Co. She later sails north to load pit props for Europe.

A blaze occurred this morning at the Empire Wood Working Co.'s plant in Hoytestown. The services of the East End Fire Department were called out and the blaze was soon under control. Several hundred dollars worth of stock was destroyed.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle arrived Placentia 5 a.m. to-day from West.
Clyde left Moreton's Hr. 7.30 p.m. yesterday outward.
Dundee left Bonavista 6.55 p.m. yesterday outward.
Ethie due Flower's Cove from North.
Glencoe left Belleoram 4.30 p.m. yesterday going West.
Home left Fortune Hr. 12.25 p.m. yesterday outward.
Lady Sybil due Port aux Basques this a.m.
Kyle left Port aux Basques 11.15 p.m. yesterday.
Petrel no report since leaving Clarendville 4.25 p.m. yesterday.
Melgie arrived St. John's 3 p.m. yesterday.
Sagona left Twillingate 2 p.m. yesterday going North.

TRAIN REPORT.

Thursday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 10.40 p.m. yesterday.
Yesterday's No. 2. Left Tickle Hr. 8.29 a.m. Due St. John's 12.15 p.m. with local.
To-day's No. 2. Leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Lady Sybil.

TROUBLE WITH FIREMEN

Friction has occurred between the engineers and stokers on the S.S. Kite, now ready to sail for Baffin Land. The dispute has reference to wages and the union firemen left the ship, others being shipped in their stead. The union holds that the law calls for an examination for firemen to prove their competency before they can go into a stokehold. It is likely that the matter will come before the court for adjustment, when the firemen on the ship will be asked for the certificates, which permit them to engage in the work.

SOLDIERS COMING BACK

Yesterday news was received from Sgt. Alan Edwards that he and some 40 others of our Regiment would be returning here soon. Sgt. Edwards has been ill since some time preceding the evacuation of Gallipoli. He is a brother of Q.M. W. Edwards attached to the depot at Ayr.

HIGH LINER IN STRAITS.

The schr. "Dan Owens," Capt. Roberts, is now on her way home to Wesleyville from the Straits with 900 qtls. codfish. She is high liner to date, and was down there before the steamer reached that section, the earliest of all the craft.

German Police As Censors of Women's Dress

What is characterized as a recrudescence of the spirit of the Blue Laws is observed in some German cities. In Munich the police have been authorized to act as censors of women's dress and have been ordered to arrest all women who are dressed to conspicuously. The first victim of these instructions was a young lady who was on her way to meet an officer. She was taken to a police station and compelled, according to the newspaper reports, to wipe the powder and rouge from her face before being permitted to leave the station. In Leipzig proscriptions regarding boys and girls under eighteen years of age are being enforced. They are forbidden to enter restaurants and saloons except when accompanied by adults and they may attend moving picture exhibitions only when special programmes for juveniles are given, and they must keep off the streets after ten o'clock at night.

THE S. S. SUSU HERE.

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Roberts, arrived here at 11.30 to-day from the North, having made all ports of call to and from Change Islands. The ship had fine weather, brought some freight, and as passengers—Messrs. J. LeDrew, J. Parsons, C. J. Winsor, J. B. Orr, Rev. W. Vey; Mesdames Dr. Whiteway, S. B. Whiteway, Capt. Winsor, J. Blundon; Misses Sealey and Winsor and 11 second class.

VERY WARM WEATHER.

It is very warm across country to-day. Barques reports 58 in the shade; Humbermouth, 72; Quarry, 71; Bishop Falls, 70; Clarendville, 70; Whitbourne, 50. It was 105 in the sun at noon to-day here.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE SUSU'S FISHERY REPORT.

The Susu this trip again brings the very poorest fishery news. About Fogo and neighborhood there is little fishing for traps or hook except at Joe Batt's Arm. Little also being done by the traps at Cat Hr. but at the Wathams there is an absolute blank. At Wesleyville and other places further north it is fair.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY.

"BLIND JUSTICE."

A beautiful three-act social drama produced by Essaney with Ann Murdock, Ernest Maupain and Henry Waltrall.
"AISLES OF THE WILDS."
A Biograph re-issue produced by D. W. GRIFFITH, with Dorothy Gish and Clara McDowell.
"CITY OF VANCOUVER, B.C."
(A Scenic over the Canadian Rockies.)
SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE NICKEL'S BUMPER MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Monday—MARY PAGE. Coming—"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"—The \$800,000.00 Photo Play.

Russo-Jap Treaty Not Aimed at United States

PETROGRAD, July 17.—The charge that Japan's fear of the United States was the motive behind the new Russo-Japanese treaty was officially denied to-day by G. Kozatov, Counsellor of the Department of Foreign Affairs. He told the United Press that the new treaty contained nothing to cause alarm in the United States, and did not involve the "open door" policy in China. M. Kozatov spoke in the absence of the Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, who is at the Emperor's Headquarters. He himself first broached the question of a Russo-Japanese treaty when in Japan last January, and is thus qualified to speak of its underlying motives. His attention was called to an article in a Petrograd daily newspaper, containing the intimation that the Japanese-American situation was a motive inspiring the treaty. "That is utterly absurd," he said. "The Russo-Japanese treaty was aimed at Germany. America was not thought of."

"Before the war Germany constantly talked of China. She had a well formed policy to increase her sphere of influence there. She repeatedly attempted to induce Russia to join against Japan to block Japanese interests. "Therefore, the treaty really had a two-fold purpose. First, Russia for the next decade must concentrate her attention on Europe, having no time to look eastward, so she felt the need of an ally in the Far East to protect her interests there. "Secondly, Russia has no intention of allowing Germany to do to China what she did to Turkey. That is all there is to it. America can dismiss as baseless the talk of the treaty being levelled at her. "This treaty is really the last of three—all similar. The first in 1903 stipulated an agreement between Russia and Japan on Manchurian policies. The second, in 1910, at the third, in 1916, merely go a step further. "The open door policy is in no way involved. There need be no uneasiness in the United States."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

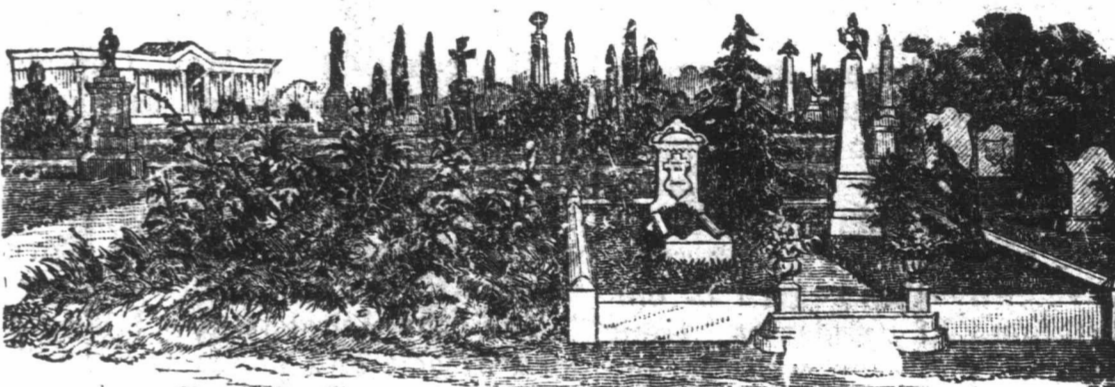
EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting L. C. SHUMWAY in
"The Web of Hate."

A strong drama of the under world produced in 2 Reels by the Lubin Company.
"THE MOMENT BEFORE DEATH."—A thrilling drama, featuring ADA GREASON.
"IN LEOPARD HAND."—A Jungle Zoo wild animal feature.
"THE PRICE OF PIES."—A comedy scream featuring BILLIE REEVES.
PROFESSOR MCCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.
A New and Classy Musical Program, Drums and Effects—
A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.
THE USUAL BIG CHILDREN'S MATINEE ON SATURDAY

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS

Established 1874—and still growing stronger
St. John's, N.F. 329 & 333 Duckworth St.



On hand a large selection of
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for Outport customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.
N.B.—None but genuine Frost Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address on receipt of postal.

Major Moraht On the Situation

Major Moraht, in the Tageblatt, calls the Anglo-French successes very scanty. He writes: "The critical moment for the success of a great attempt to breach a line, is the time between the beginning of the enemy infantry attack and of the counter-attacks which the defenders are able to make after concentrating their forces. The enemy's success in the four days' offensive, from this viewpoint, is very small. The enemy succeeded in over-running the demolished German first trenches in several places with heavy forces. The resistance could not be great, but little except dead remained in the plowed up trenches. Where the Germans stood on the defensive stubborn fighting occurred, and, as the enemy reports, the Germans fought obstinately to the last man. Attackers Must be Discouraged "At the other points, the German leaders, with cool deliberation and with troops well in hand, bent back elastically. This counter-tactic involved the enemy in embarrassment. As he was unable to impart the finishing stroke to the defenders with the first drum fire, he had to begin anew with artillery preparation or attack the unweakened defenders as an alternative. The reports of the offensive must prove directly discouraging to the attacking forces. "Paris heard the cannon thunder as in 1914. For let it again be said that the operative efficiency of the attacking British army is inadequate to break all our rows of lines, which have been most thoroughly constructed, and expel us from France and Belgium."

Looks for Peace In September

QUEBEC, July 17.—"My firm conviction is that the war will be over in two months hence," so spoke Sergeant Major Lucien L. LeMaire, a Belgian reservist who arrived in Quebec on the Allan liner Sicilian from Liverpool. Sergeant-Major LeMaire expressed the belief that the present great offensive of the Allies on all fronts will hasten the end of the long and tedious war struggle. This Belgian reservist, who has seen eighteen months of actual warfare with King Albert's heroic army, says that the contending armies will be retained on the frontiers for about four months after peace is declared. According to Sergeant-Major LeMaire's calculations, there will be a complete demobilization of all the armies before Christmas. This Belgian, who is returning to his wife and four children in Ben-gough, Sask., was through the terrific fighting along the Yser River. He was wounded some time ago in the temple and side, but has recovered and is honorably discharged from the army, being over age. Commenting on the Belgian army he states that it was now in splendid shape, and is receiving an abundant supply of ammunition, etc., from the British and French, who are fighting on either side of his countrymen. Mr. LeMaire has with him a medal bearing the photo of King Albert, and the inscription: "Before annihilating our army one must pass over" my body."

Berlin Hears Some News

The Morgonpost critic says the latest reports show that the British and French are gaining no ground but that the central powers have made gains in Volhynia and south of the Dniester.

England Stirred By Lads' Heroism

LONDON, July 13.—The passage in Rear-Admiral Beatty's despatch on the North Sea fight, which appeals to commentators and stirs all England, is that in which the Admiral pays a tribute to the heroism of a boy, John Travers Cornwall, of H.M.S. Chester, who was mortally wounded early in action. The Admiral says: "He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post awaiting orders quietly, till the end of the action, with the gun crew dead and wounded all around him. His age was under 16½ years. "I regret he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory, and as an acknowledgement of the high example set by him." Other comments follow the same lines, absolute confidence being expressed that the Entente allies are unable to menace the German lines anywhere.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.
Water Street, St. John's.

30 TONS Common Black HOOP IRON In Stock. Sizes 11-2 and 13-4 THE DIRECT AGENCIES, LIMITED.

NEW WAR LOAN Will be Issued in September, Says Sir Thomas
Ottawa, Ont., July 17.—The announcement was made officially to-day by Sir Thomas White that the second domestic Canadian war loan would be issued in September.
The exact amount, terms and price, will be settled a few days before the date of the issue, and will not be announced until the prospectus is published.
The minister thinks it advisable to give general notice of the issue now, in order that the public may arrange their finances with a view to participation.
ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

JUST IN:
25 Barrels
Large
PEANUTS
J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 22, 1916

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE increased cost of this very necessary article has caused people to wonder why there should be such a rapid advance in the cost of sugar these days. Well, there has been a shortage in places like Cuba; but, in the main the cost of sugar to-day is largely regulated by trusts and combines abroad. We had an instance of how we are fleeced by such combines recently with regard to our importation of molasses from Barbados. The crop was large; but a combine was organized to fleece us, as we are, if we mistake not, the largest consumers per capita of this article on earth. It is the chief article for our fishermen, as sugar is not easily carried in fishing boats, nor is it so satisfactory for sweetening purposes.

There is an impression—we get it from our school-books—that sugar is purely a product of tropical countries. Such, however, is not the case. A large percentage of sugar does not come from tropics at all. England, Germany, France, the United States, and Canada grow large quantities of sugar beets from which the finest sugar products are made. Canada has given this matter a good deal of attention recently, and in the western section of Ontario, in the counties of Essex, Lambton, Waterloo, and elsewhere, and several plants are in operation for the converting of beets into sugar.

The Agricultural War Book recently published by the Canadian Department of Agriculture pays special tribute to this new industry and points out that it is only a matter of time when Canada will produce more sugar than is necessary for home consumption. All the leading economists and agriculturists approve of growing beets for the making of sugar.

It is asked if sugar from beets is equally as good as that produced from the cane? The best answer to this is found in the fact that England uses this product almost exclusively in the manufacture of jams and preserves.

Now, there is a possibility for an industry in beet sugar right here in Newfoundland. The growing of sugar beets is practically the same as the growing of ordinary beets and mangels; and we have seen some of the finest of the latter raised in this country. The culture demands but little care; and both our soil and climatic conditions are admirably adapted for the production of a crop which would make us independent of importations of sugar to a very large extent. Why does not our Department of Agriculture give this matter some attention. We are frittering away thousands of dollars annually on useless experiments in agricultural line. Why not get down to something useful such as is being done in Canada

THE FLEET OF THE SEA

THE Hun boats sneaked through the Kiel Canal, And sniffed the North Sea breeze, By a cowardly scout they sought to rout The Mistress of the Seas; But the British boats were wide awake, With the grand old flag unfurled.

And the Fleet of the Sea still holds the key To the freedom of the world. For months and months the Kaiser's ships Were waiting for "The Day," And the German host were heard to boast Of the great and coming fray; But the Island men met the German horde, And the smoke from the great guns curled, And the Fleet of the Sea still holds the key To the freedom of the world.

The strength of the German fleet was there In numbers two to one, But the British tars were fixed as stars— They knew not how to run, They nosed their boats in the German nest, The shot and shell were hurled, And the Fleet of the Sea still holds the key To the freedom of the world.

The sailor Hun, when he saw defeat, Like a coward, turned and fled, And he mourned "The Day" as he slunk away, For the Kaiser's hopes were dead; But Britain's fleet live on and on, Its power will not be furred, And the Fleet of the Sea still holds the key To the freedom of the world. —James A. Ross, Wellandport.

F.P.U. NOTES

The schr. Olivia May, Captain Hounsell has load of salt and goods for the Newtown and Joe Batt's Arm stores. The schr. Dove is at the wharf taking supplies for Doting Cove store. The schr. Janet is now taking a load of salt and goods for the F.P.U. store at Port de Grave. The F.P.U. schooner Heckman is now at Greenspond discharging a cargo of coal from Sydney. President Coaker in the new F.P.U. boat has visited all the stores from here to LaScie and is now on his return journey.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

It has been said that up to 1856 no English sovereign ever decorated an Englishman for being brave. Even at that time France had her Legion of Honor, and Queen Victoria noted the anomaly of the two nations fighting side by side in the Crimea the one possessing a highly-covered decoration and the other nothing.

On January 29, 1856, she instituted by royal warrant, the Order of the Victoria Cross for soldiers and sailors of any rank for a supreme act of bravery in the presence of the enemy.

Thus it will be seen that the golden jubilee of the V.C. has arrived, finding this great distinction as young in spirit as ever, has greatly coveted, as highly honored.

It is sometimes said that the V.C. is bestowed too liberally, even though only one is given for every 500 Iron Crosses, but it might be recalled that one of the most interesting public appearances Queen Victoria ever made was when, in Hyde Park, 18 months after its institution, and before a vast crowd, the Queen fastened with her own hands, the decoration on the breasts of 61 Crimean heroes, of all ranks and ages.

Someone has truly said: "The Victoria Cross stands as a symbol of the highest that a man as a man can attain; it places the hearts and the general impulses of all men on a common level, and the words 'For Valor' are as dear to the noble duke as to the humblest unlettered private."

Sir Arthur Markham, M.P.— Let me remind him of the words of the Bo'sun in the "Tempest" during the shipwreck scene: "Sir, you do assist the storm and mar our office.—Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, M.P.

in the direction of raising sugar beets. We have all the conditions requisite; and there is an excellent prospect here for investors.

THE WORLD'S CRISIS AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Tune—"Tipperary"

WHEN everything was silent in the light of gospel day, There sprung the world's great crisis far across the Atlantic sea; Then rushed the good Canadians, speedy for their Sovereign's gain, And soon the fields of Europe lay entrenched with bloody slain.

CHORUS:

Heed the calling, and respond too, let us all join hands and sing, For to keeping those colors waving you must serve your Country and your King, Young men must leave their mothers, and husbands their wives, Where the German shells are blazing round them, God spare their precious lives.

The hardy sons of Ireland go to try their luck again, They Rocked up to Lord Kitchener with the blood of Irish men, The London streets are crowded, on all faces their's a smile, We never lost one battle from that mighty Emerald Isle.

The sons of Orange and of Green are fighting side by side, To save united England, her Dominions far and wide, To gain her independence from the Teuto-German slaver, We'll wave the flag of victory while Britannia rules the wave.

There's a cry from Australasia, you, our helping hand will get, We've come to save the Empire where the sun did never set, We've cannons, rifles, bayonets, ships, and hardy soldiers, too, We'll cross the bold Pacific with our tragedy in view.

My hardy Newfoundlanders who did nobly brave the fight, All for their King and Country, and did battle for the right, They lived and died for freedom, as they firmly took their stand, They lie to-day the heroes of brave little Newfoundland.

May the one Great Arm protect us all, and dash away all fear, When this great conflict closes see the end is very near; And in that great millennium may we number with the blest, Where the remnant of all nations will be gathered there to rest.

J. STANSFORD, Grate's Cove.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

WE should like to ask the gentleman who supplies the readers of The Star with a column of milk and water stuff daily under the caption "Just Round the Corner" a question, said gentleman signing himself R. U. Right, we should like to address a query in these words, are you right?

Are you right, sir, in devoting so much precious time to getting together so much flap doodle when your time might be devoted to writing something with a point to it.

Your column Mr. R. U. Right has no literary merit as far as our humble judgment is capable of discerning, if it had we could overlook almost entirely its lamentable want of aim.

It would seem that you are committed to the task of furnishing so much filler per diem and are at a loss how best to supply that filling matter at the least possible cost in mental effort.

The result is an insipid and useless effusion of words that serve neither a literary or economic purpose. They are not even remotely amusing. Why then do you waste valuable time over them which could be profitably employed.

If you have a taste for writing, which evidently you have, why not make your gift serve some useful purpose. Why not help inspire your countrymen with lofty aims, fill them with a desire to see their native land smiling under a beneficent rule. Why not try for instance to make a seat in our legislative halls a something worthy the aim and ambition of our noblest minds. Is it not a deplorable fact that many noble minded men shrink from public life because politics has been made a bye word, and the resort of scoundrels and shallow pated individuals who if given their true meridian would find themselves sailing many degrees out of their course.

Look at the class of men we have in public life in this Colony to-day and may be, if you are open to weigh the evidence, you may see a very striking connection between the chaotic state of our country's affairs and the recklessness and incompetence, leagued with down-right corruption among those who usurp positions that are the prerogative of honest and capable men.

Do you see no inspiration for your pen in all this or is it that

you are in league with those who would put a heavier veil upon our eyes that they may with bold impunity flaunt themselves in public life.

that our rulers have made a most terrible mess of it.

In the face of this, sir, it is very difficult to understand how you can have the patience to sit down to write such flaccid stuff as you do. If you have time to write at all you have time to write something with an aim to it, beside mere space filling, which is unworthy of a man with an atom of brains. The chit chat of a society doll is useful as it dispels ennui, even though it may not be high intellectually, but yours, sir, is not even delivered to the plane of your readers understanding of requirements.

You are not called upon to relieve ennui as the society lady is often. You are called upon by even the demands of your own intelligence, if not of your hatred of wrong, love of country or desire for worthy occupation, to deliver something better. You are dragging down your genius, you are degrading your own mentality, when you cogent yourself with getting off stuff which you know must live only as long as it takes the paper to finally reach the rubbish heap.

For ourself we cannot lay any claim to literary ability or any special mark of distinction, but what we are capable of doing we do. We see wrongs to be righted and we see a country lying prostrate under the heels of soulless men who are treading the life out of her, and this so moves us that we cannot keep pace with the cry that is in us.

As long as we are privileged to write this will be our theme, mountains and our valleys rearing this call so persistently that Nova but should be quickened in it must in time be taken up by an

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 22

WILLIAM DUFF born in Scotland, 1842. Robert W. Lilly married by Rev. D. D. Evans, 1847. Sir Hugh Hoyle sworn in Administrator of Government, 1871. Foundation stone of St. Patrick's Hall laid, 1877. Landseer, R.A. died, 1879. Highland Games for first time here, 1897.

Mrs. O'Brien (widow of late Hon. L. O'Brien) died at Odessa, Russia, 1880. Edward Burke, sheriff's bailiff, died, 1886. Miss Redell's concert in College Hall, 1898.

Steamer Kestrel, Capt. Meagher, lost at St. Shott's; crew and passengers saved, 1849. Captain David Buchan tried by court martial on board H.M.S. Albion, in St. John's harbor, for alleged disobedience. The charge was brought by Captain Nicholas; Buchan was honorably discharged, 1822.

Timothy Hogan, and others, petitioned Assembly, praying that they be allowed to erect wooden buildings on that part of Water

Oh, for the voice of a thundering Jove, we would make our mountains and our valleys rearing this call so persistently that Nova but should be quickened in it must in time be taken up by an

Oh, for the voice of a thundering Jove, we would make our mountains and our valleys rearing this call so persistently that Nova but should be quickened in it must in time be taken up by an

Oh, for the voice of a thundering Jove, we would make our mountains and our valleys rearing this call so persistently that Nova but should be quickened in it must in time be taken up by an

Street recently destroyed by fire, 1833.

JULY 23
Mount Carmel Cemetery grounds purchased, 1849. "The Prince of Wales" arrived, 1860.

The old Catholic Palace burnt, near where Star of the Sea Hall now stands, 1874. General Grant, U.S.A., died, 1885.

Richard J. Devereaux married to Miss Dominy, 1898. Minnie Curran (daughter of John Curran, clothier), died through fright by hearing the blowing of railway train, 1882.

Regatta at Quidi Vidi; quickest time made by Torbay men in the Myrtle, 9.30, 1890.

Two shocks of earthquake felt at the Block-house by signal man, M. Cantwell, at 7 o'clock this morning, 1890.

Steamer Proteus lost near Carey's Island, Arctic regions; her crew were picked up by U.S. warship Yantic eight days later, and brought safely to St. John's, 1833.

Mr. Winston Churchill—This discredited politician, whose former boastful utterances have made him the laughing stock of Europe... The expert on "rats" and "hornets" and victories in Gallipoli... —The Evening Post.

The London Chamber of Commerce.—Give the London Chamber of Commerce control over national business, and in twenty years our national business would be ruined. Outside their counting houses their minds are those of children. —The New Age.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. Labrador Service

S.S. MEIGLE will sail for Labrador on SATURDAY, July 22nd, at 10 p.m., calling at Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Trinity, Catalina, King's Cove, Wesleyville, Battle Harbor, and the usual Labrador ports of call. Freight received up to noon 6 p.m. Saturday.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for Best Value for the Money. We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing Spring and Summer Clothing Raincoats Macintoshes Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable. Flour Pork Molasses Teas Seeds Medicines. Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.

Women's and Children's Clothing

We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of Costumes Blouses Skirts Underclothing Corsets Raincoats Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises. Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

GEORGE KNOWLING

ANDERSON'S --- The Store of Style & Quality

White, Spot, Stripe and Cross Bar

Muslins

In the Clearing.

We have agreeably surprised hundreds of women with OUR LARGE OFFERING OF DRESS MUSLINS in dainty designs AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Within the last few days WE HAVE TAKEN ALL OUR STOCK OF SPOT, STRIPE, and CROSS BAR MUSLIN and are SELLING THESE AT EVEN SMALLER PRICES.

This is your opportunity. DROP IN AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

Boys' Straws

—AT—
HALF PRICE.

They are all without a flaw—you'll find some 35c. to 40c. Straws among them—but they are all cut to this ONE PRICE—

17c.

See that your boy is COOL and COMFORTABLE. Get him one. WHEN SENDING STATE SIZE.

\$1.00 to \$1.40 Shoes

Going out at **69c pair.**

THIS IS A CHANCE you can only get but once in years.

LACED AND STRAPPED WITH BUCKLE AND BOW.

If you need Shoes now or later this is your opportunity.

Table Cloths.

Do You Need a Strong, Cheap Table Cloth?

STRONG—In good quality diaper with no dressing.

CHEAP—ONLY 59c for a 13/4 by 13/8 yard cloth—with a four inch fringe around the border.

IF YOU NEED A CLOTH NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Ladies'!

Fashion doesn't whisper

Neckwear

This season, she shouts it.

Yes NECKWEAR is one of the biggest interests of the year.

The whole swing and sweep of NECKWEAR may be seen in our showroom—YOUR CHOICE.

17c.

Ladies!

Plain, Cashmere

Hose

Are of vital importance for summer wear.

They are cool because they are thin.

They are neat because they are fine.

They are what you want—cheap and in season.

17c.---A Special ---17c.

What is it your husband asks of

Hose

FIRST—that they are light weight. Then they must be stylish.

We are now showing two specials in thin summer weight.

STYLISH—Colours: Navy, Grey, Champagne, White, Tan, Black, Fawn.

PRICES:—

15c & 20c pr.

Interesting News Items From Grand Bank

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—The Assidants of this progressive town are wondering what they have done to be afflicted as they have of late. First comes a large body of Ministers, then, to fill their gap, there comes along about all the commercial travellers of Newfoundland, and some from away. The people are beginning to ask why they were selected to have both of these parties so near together.

The merchants are taking a spell, and owing to the poor weather a spell they do not like, for it is impossible to ship fish or market it. It is estimated there are 17,000 quintals of fish on the beach being made when the weather permits.

Messrs. S. Harris, Ltd. and Forward & Tibbo are loading two vessels for abroad.

Capt. J. B. Patten is expected home next Glencoe from a visit to New York, Boston and other American cities.

Samuel Harris, Ltd., are building a new suit of officers, which report says will be the latest thing in offices when finished, and will be furnished with the latest in office furniture.

Among the latest arrivals to call on the trade is F. Chace, of the Chace Export Co., Boston, who is accompanied by his friend, Mr. Littlefield, of Uncle Sam's domains. Fred, as his intimate friends call him, is always assured of a hearty welcome from the merchants of Grand Bank. The many friends of Jack Power, the genial representative of Chase Export Co., will be sorry to learn that for some time he has not been enjoying the best of health, and so Mr. Chace himself is making a business trip on this side. All Jack's friends will hope for a speedy return to good health.

Both the Prospero and Glencoe had a large number of passengers on their last trip and large shipments of goods from U.S.A., Canada and St. John's.

We were glad to welcome one good friend, Stan Elliott, of the travelling staff of Harvey & Co., Ltd. Stan is always welcome and his smiling countenance when leaving means that his camping out on Mr. Geo. Harris' farm order book was well filled. There is, and they report, fine times, notwithstanding the poor weather.

Mr. D. Elliott, the popular manager of the Marystown Trading Co., is severing his connection with the Co., and will start business in his native place—Change Islands. Mr. Elliott has worked up a fine business in Marystown and all regret his change, but one and all wish him good fortune in his new venture.

Mr. H. Rose will succeed Mr. Elliott. Mr. Rose has been in the employ of S. Harris, Ltd. for some time.

The Western Marine Insurance Co. have written a large increase of business this year.

There arrived by S.S. Portia a member of the travelling fraternity who always is assured of a hearty greeting in Grand Bank from all ranks, the merchants and others—T. T. Cartwright, the genial representative of Mag's Baking Powder, etc., manufactured by the well-known Co., E. W. Gillet, Co., Ltd., Toronto. Mr. Cartwright is always assured of good business here for his goods are what the people want, and they will have them.

"T. T." always has the glad shake and smile, for all and is deservedly very popular. May his shadow very grow less. His many friends here were glad to see him fully recovered from his accident last Fall.

It is a great convenience having the steamers come to the wharf. The captains of both steamers are very popular with the travelling public. It would be hard to find two more popular captains than Capt. Blandford and Capt. J. Kean.

Harry Rogers has at last got moved into his new store and is doing a nice little business. His many friends wish him success.

The recent reports from the Bank fleet is not very encouraging, but it is hoped that better will soon be at hand.

Heard on the street a few evenings ago: "Are we ever going to get a report on how the money of the Patriotic Fund was spent?" Mr. Editor, can you give us any light on the subject?

Salmon and lobster fishery is poor on this coast.

Strangers often ask why the Government do not give such an important place as Grand Bank better shipping facilities. Can any one tell?

GRAND BANK

ST. DOMINGO IS A LAND OF REVOLUTIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 17.—As the old saying is, it is the unexpected that usually happens. While the eyes of the nation were turned toward the Rio Grande in daily expectation of the outbreak of a war with Mexico, a score or more of our marines were shot down in a clash with the revolutionists in St. Domingo. And in the opinion of those best informed here of Latin-American affairs, Rear Admiral Caperton is likely to find the task of restoring order in the Dominican republic quite as difficult a problem in its way as that confronting the army heads on our southern border.

St. Domingo may be called a country of perpetual revolt against the Government head. Like the Haytian republic, occupying the western half of the same island, it has an extremely sanguinary record. Since the separation from Hayti in 1844, it has had numerous Presidents, and in each instance it took a revolution of a general character of a minor revolt to establish and disestablish each one of them.

St. Domingo has not had so many rulers in the same period as has the neighboring republic, for the reason that several of the Dominican presidents have been exceptionally strong men who succeeded by sheer domination in keeping themselves at the head of affairs for a considerable time. There were three or four instances of this kind, when St. Domingo was not actually in open revolt, though, at the boiling point all the time as immediate and successful revolution came through the first opening.

The last strong man of the little republic was General Ulises Heureaux, who succeeded in remaining at the head of the government for thirteen years. A born revolutionist, he came into power in the early '80's after years of fighting. As President he displayed marked ability and a determination to have the affairs of the is-

land conducted on the basis of order and justice. Under his administration, with the exception of two minor attempts at war which were promptly suppressed, the country remained at peace, and advanced in a marvelous manner morally, and politically.

General Heureaux during his eventful career received nine serious wounds and carried two bullets in his body. Finally, as in the case of nearly all of his predecessors, his career was terminated by the bullet of an assassin in 1899.

Since the overthrow of Heureaux, the republic has experienced so many revolutions and has had so many Presidents, provisional and otherwise, that history fails to record all of them. Seldom has any one man remained at the helm of affairs for longer than one year.

Probably the form of government has had much to do with the never-ending wars in St. Domingo. Each of the rulers, by whatever title he was known, had revolution surging in his dominions while he held on, and each in turn went the way of his predecessor, his only choice being the choice of routes. As it is now, the Government is presumably established under a Constitution which provides for a President, with more or less autocratic powers and two legislative chambers, whose members are elected. The Government is a republic in form and French in origin, but in reality it has always been a military despotism.

Several years ago comparative quiet was restored in the island and it was believed that the country was on the eve of an era of peace and development. But in 1913 there again arose a dispute over the presidency and since that time the republic has suffered from revolutionary disturbances with little or no intermission.

Entries for Mt. Cashel Garden Party Road Race will be received by Councillor Vinnicombe and Charles J. Ellis up to Monday, July 15, 1916.

Visitor (at private hospital)—Can I see Lieutenant Barker, please?

Matron—We do not allow ordinary visitors. May I ask if you are a relative?

Visitor (boldly)—Ah, yes. I'm his sister.

Matron—Dear me! I'm very glad to meet you. I'm his mother.—Punch.

CAPE BRETONIANS CURED AT SHRINE

Wonderful Cures Effected at Famous Shrine of St. Anne de Beaufort, Quebec—Pilgrimage Attended by Thousands

Capt. Bretonians who attended the pilgrimage last week to St. Anne de Beaufort, returned Saturday, reporting many remarkable cures effected at this famous shrine. Among the number were several who were since childhood afflicted in one way or another, but who alighted from the train along the various stations in Cape Breton perfectly cured.

Two Sydney ladies, Miss Martha Murphy and Miss Bessie Peters, were among the number on the train passing through here Saturday who were cured. The former left here a week ago suffering from a lameness that affected her since childhood, and the latter for the last four years was unable to bend her knee or kneel. To-day both are as well as if they never had such an affliction.

Miss McPhee, of Dominion No. 4, a sufferer from eye trouble, and who for many years was unable to discern any object held even close to her eyes is to-day blessed with unimpaired vision. A similar case of the marvelous effect of the visit to the Shrine, was that of Miss Morrison, of West Bay, whose sight is completely cured.

Another Cape Breton lady, Mrs. Alen Gillis, whose suffering from a bad case of hip disease prevented her being able to move about unless with the aid of crutches, was among the cures returning Saturday. Although she had to be assisted from the train at Quebec on arriving there, she walked with as firm a step from the Shrine, leaving her crutches behind, and to-day feels not the slightest effect of lameness or soreness.

Two Halifax sisters named Goudreau, both unable to walk without the aid of crutches, left the latter at the Shrine and returned to their home completely cured. Mrs. Mary Kennedy of Truro, was also completely cured of lameness.

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

CRIME REDUCED UNDER PROHIBITION

Winnipeg Free Press—Manitoba has now experienced one month of prohibition, and the eyes of the Dominion are turned toward this Province watching the operation of the Manitoba Temperance Act. Out of the many beneficial results consequent upon this new law, and which are apparent on every hand, there stand out the following facts with perhaps greater emphasis than any of the others:

The commercialized end of immorality has been reduced to such an extent that if such conditions continue in the province they will be reduced to a minimum within three months.

Only 24 drunks were arrested in June as compared with 261 in the preceding month of May.

There have been only one-half as many convictions in the Winnipeg police court as there were during May.

Just half as many vagrants were convicted during June and May.

The wholesale houses report that collections during June have been far better, and this very desired condition is directly attributable to prohibition.

The hotelmen have surrendered themselves to the new conditions, have fallen into line, and are helping to their best endeavors in the administering of the Act.

No weaknesses in the Manitoba Temperance Act have as yet been discovered, and in all the cases taken to court by the license department convictions have been obtained.

The leading retail merchants in the City declare that money which formerly went in drink is now directed over the counters of the stores, and more domestic commodities are being purchased.

DEATH OF FISHERMAN

The death occurred at Independent Harbor, Labrador, on the 11th inst. of Mr. Theo. Philpot, a well known resident of King's Cove, B.B. He succumbed to an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased, whose body was brought home for interment by the Heigle, leaves a widow and son and daughter.

TO ARRIVE
in about two weeks:

1000 Sacks
P. E. I. BLUE
POTATOES.

Would advise customers looking up early for this lot as Blues are going to be very scarce and high.

H. Brownrigg.

J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE,
which we sell at
45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE
BAKING POWDER
20c. per lb. Small
Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL,
PATNA RICE,
JACOBS' BISCUITS,
HARTLEYS' JAMS,
1s. and 2s.

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

Wanted to Purchase
Choice Tinned
LOBSTERS.

Will Pay
HIGHEST CASH PRICE.

Robert Templeton,
333 Water Street
St. John's.

WANTED!

2 SCHOONERS,
From 50 to 100 tons.

To freight
SALT
from St. John's to
West Coast.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

POLAND UNDER GERMAN RULE.

After the German atrocities in Belgium it is rather an anachronism to mention the methods which the Germans have adopted in Poland. We have no record of them murdering children and violating women in Poland, for Poland did not fight them like Belgium did, but it is interesting to consider some of the results of their occupation of territory that was formerly Russian in view of the fact that Germany has pretended to be a sort of deliverer of Poland. She herself has millions of Polish subjects; Austria has more millions. Russia has many. From several quarters has come the suggestion that after the war Poland may be re-established as a kingdom under German or Russian protection depends wholly upon the result of the war. Anyway, all the combatants that have a large Polish population have tried to show that one of the certain results of the war would be an improvement in the condition of the Polish people.

Murder Appeals for Victim
Germany's actions in Poland have belied the benevolent professions she has made. She has called attention to the sad plight of the Poles who have come under her jurisdiction, and at the same time has continued unwearily in her endeavours to make their plight more sad. As the London Times remarked in an article on the subject: "Never before have murderers at large had either the audacity or the humor to appeal on behalf of the widowed wives and bereaved orphans of their victims." An idea of the plight of the City of Warsaw, with a population of one million people now in the hands of the enemy, was presented in a recent article in the Cracow Czas. Mutilated as it was by the Austrian censor, this recital of the plight of a great Polish city forms a biting commentary on the efforts of the Teutons to relieve the Poles from Russian oppression.

Burdens on Warsaw
Careful perusal of it shows why relief is needed in Poland and why the German authorities are so keen on getting it. Besides the ordinary expenditure of £2,754,315—about £400,000 above the average of the last three years—the city of Warsaw has to bear an equally heavy burden of extraordinary expenses. Every month £100,000 is spent on poor relief, £28,000 on separation allowance, etc. "Finally, one has to add the expense of complying with the different demands of the German authorities. Their exact amount cannot be estimated in advance, but between August 5, 1915, and March 14, 1916, it was £368,400." Against this enormous expenditure there is only a small and uncertain income. "The house-owners pay no taxes, as most of them receive no income. Hence, though the income of the city, including the sums to be repaid to it by the German authorities, was estimated for the coming year at £789,596, it is very questionable whether more than a part of it will be collected, in view of the steadily increasing pauperization of the city."

Growing Death-rate
The misery is indescribable. In August, 1915—that is, in the first month of the German occupation—the death-rate was 15.88 per 1,000 (calculated to the year). It has risen steadily since October, 1915, and has now reached the figure of 34 per 1,000. (Here follows a significant deletion by the Austrian censor in the text of the memorandum as published in the Czas.) At the time when Warsaw passed into the hands of the Germans about £4,814 a month was being spent by the city on the free-feeding of the population; by March, 1916, this item of expenditure had risen to £51,680! In view of the rapid pauperization of the city, its financial needs could not (and cannot) be met by fresh taxation. Recourse was inevitably had to loans. Two loans have been raised since Warsaw has passed under German rule, one amounting to £500,000, the other to £1,000,000. At the present rate of expenditure a third loan would be necessary, and should it not be successful "the city will be faced in the near future by financial ruin, of which the economic and social effects will be incalculable."

The Warsawians' Request
The City Council, therefore, suggests to the German authorities a list of measures which would help towards relieving its financial distress. The list in itself is a most eloquent summary of some of the German financial feelings and exactions.
1. That the German authorities should return to the city the £138,825 which they owe it.
2. That the city be freed from all requisitions and orders to provide supplies, especially beyond its own boundaries.
3. That the German authorities should pay back the money due to

city for supplies received.
4. That the city should be freed from the duty of feeding the garrison.
5. Also from building expenses and repairs of barracks, Government buildings, etc., and should be compensated for similar expenses in the past.

6. That the expense of repairing the Prince Ponitowski Bridge should be borne by the German authorities as under the present conditions it is not required by the city.

7. That the city should be assisted in the payments of separation allowances and pensions, as by their character these are charges incumbent on the State and not on the city.

But even more important than all these purely financial questions is the fundamental problem of the economic recovery of the city itself. "A city with a million inhabitants," the memorandum says, "cannot be fed except by a revival of its own activities." These came to a standstill when the battlefront crossed Warsaw, and have never been resumed, as was hoped. At present only about 10 per cent of the normal number of workmen are employed in the Warsaw factories. And money that is to be made in the city goes to Germany, and yet Germany now appeals to the world to help the poor Poles.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

- The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East
Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd
Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
James Whelan—Colonial Street.
F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunnery Hill).
Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
Mrs. Downton—Fleming Street.
Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill
M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
Popular Store—Casey Street.
Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street.
Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.
Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street Water Street West.
Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street
Miss Murphy—Water St. West.

Just Arrived:

PATRIOTIC MATCH
BOX HOLDERS. . .
The very latest
10c each.

Also a large shipment of
PETERSON'S
PATENT
PIPES
All prices.

Always in stock a full line of
Smokers' Requisites.

S. G. Faour
378 WATER STREET.

LEGAL CARD
MR. LLOYD, LL.B., D.C.L.,
Barrister and Solicitor.
Board of Trade Building,
Rooms 28-31.
Telephone 312.
P. O. Box 1252.
jy4.w&s.3m

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FIGHTING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA IS ALMOST UNRIVALLED IN ROMANCES OF JULES VERNE

While the eyes of the world have been fixed on the absorbing events at Verdun, there has been enacted, unnoticed and in a far theatre of the war scarcely laid down in maps, a drama of arms almost unrivalled in the romances of Jules Verne. A British expedition, consisting of only 27 officers and men, after a journey of a year, penetrated to the heart of Africa, and brought to it successful conclusion operations, that transferred from German to British control a region immeasurably greater than the entire territory for which vast armies are now battling on the Western European front.

The goal of the expedition was Lake Tanganyika, on the flank of the German East African colony. To reach it the expedition, which in numbers and in the almost fantastic nature of its design resembles the band of adventurers which Clive led into India, undertook a railway journey from Cape Town to Fungurume, which lies north of Rhodesia, from which point it had to literally hew its way through the bush for 166 miles to the Lusaba River, which flows into Lake Tanganyika 360 miles further on. Over this entire distance the expedition transported two armed motor boats, the Mimi and the Tou-Tou, dragging them through the bush by ox team and traction engines, hewing roads, bridging gullies and streams and overcoming difficulties that would seem almost insuperable in a country of civilization where every aid

of engineering was instantly at hand. The water supply failed, not enough being found even for the boilers of the tractors, and hundreds of natives had to be impressed to carry water in jars for miles through the jungle. When the river was reached one set of troubles was merely exchanged for another. The boats were launched, but mud bars, treacherous currents and numerous obstructions made the journey by water almost as slow as that through the bush. Even when the lake was reached it was found necessary to construct harbor works to protect the craft from the sudden and violent storms of the region.

At length the Mimi and the Tou-Tou were got in fighting trim and the hunt for the German flotilla began. The day after Christmas the German gunboat Kingani was sighted and after a spirited fight was captured. A six weeks' cruise of the lake followed before this victory was clinched by the sinking of the Von Weiksmann, the German flagship in the East African waters. It was the Trafalgar of Africa, leaving the British in complete possession of the region.

The account of this extraordinary expedition, when it shall be written, will prove more interesting to lovers of the adventurous than many greater operations in better known fields. It is exploits like this that give the touch of romance to war which the gigantic struggles in the European theatres have failed to impart.

DESCRIBES THE LAST MOMENTS ON BOARD THE "QUEEN MARY."

Among the very few survivors of the great battle cruiser Queen Mary, sunk in the naval action off Jutland, was a midshipman who relates his experience in the action as follows:

"At 3.40 p.m. we all went off to our stations, where we stood kicking our heels until a quarter to five when the order came to load guns. We loaded both guns and I asked the officer of the turret what was happening. He told me the enemy had been sighted. About seven minutes after we opened fire with our forward guns and three minutes afterwards my turret in the aft part of the ship began firing.

"After we had been fighting for about twenty minutes a salvo of German shells hit the quarter-deck, setting the whole of that part on fire. A few minutes afterwards a terrific explosion occurred in the second magazine. Both our slides were then right back on their slides and out of action. The general opinion was that the whole turret had been unseated by the German salvo.

"The officer of the turret told me that the ship was sinking rapidly and that I was to get the turret crew out as quickly as possible, which I did. The officer then told me to carry out the usual routine. 'Very man for himself!' I left the turret through the hatch in the top and found the ship was lying on her side.

"She was broken amidships with the stern and bows, both sticking out of the water at an acute angle. I sat on the turret for a few moments, and while there I thought I saw several men fall into the water. The

stern was on fire and red hot. Then an explosion blew the whole bow right out of the water, causing the aft part of the ship to give a tremendous lurch and throwing me off the turret into the water.

Blown From a Spar.
"Just before I struck the water I heard another terrific explosion above my head so apparently the aft magazine exploded. When I came to the surface of the water nothing of the Queen Mary was to be seen except a lot of wreckage, spars and that sort of thing.

"The Tiger was steaming behind us during the action and probably passed right over the spot where the Queen Mary had gone down. The Queen Mary took only about a minute to sink. I remained in the water a long time clinging to a spar and saw a destroyer come up and saw her turn round and make off again. A few minutes afterwards the Fifth Battle Squadron, comprising the four Queen Elizabeth type ships, steamed past at about twenty-five knots and firing continually.

"The enemy shots were mostly falling short. One enemy shell exploded in the water close to where I was and the concussion knocked me off my spar, causing me to lose consciousness. The next thing, I remember was finding myself about four hours later, in the forecabin of a destroyer. I was told that I had been picked up by their whaler about thirty-five minutes after the Queen Mary had been blown up. I was found on a large hatch that was floating in the water."

Commercial War to Follow Peace

Both the French and German newspapers agree that a commercial war in Europe will follow the declaration of peace. German merchants already have prepared for it, and after the last gun is fired in the present conflict all arrangements are complete to flood the world markets with German goods. The German newspapers mention the fact that the German mercantile marine is still intact, and hundreds of big ships will be available to carry merchandise. There is rejoicing in Germany at the fact that the world is dependent upon her for so many necessary things, especially in the line of machinery and chemicals and drugs, and these particular industries are expected to do a thriving business.

In France there is the same feeling regarding a bitter commercial warfare. The Revue Parlementaire, in a recent issue, has a strong leading article on the subject.

"After the war," says the Revue Parlementaire, "a commercial war of intense bitterness will begin. Machin-

ery will take the place of cannon, and in this respect French industry is wanting. For years France has been beaten commercially by both Britain and America. We need modern machinery to take the place of men. Shall France continue to pay tribute to Germany and America? We need new ideas, new inventions, and we want the banks to finance industrial and commercial enterprises and not the savings of the people. Otherwise the government will be obliged to protect the industries. The matter is worthy of careful thought."

Son (enthusiastically)—Yes, father, I have fully made up my mind to adopt music as a career. I feel it is the only one in which my soul can find its full expansion.

Father (indignantly)—Very well, sir; if you will persist a year or two, instead of following your father in an honest hardware business, let me tell you that when you have reached the height of your ambition, you needn't come playing before my door expecting to get any coppers.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Red Cross Line



SUMMER SCHEDULE:
S.S. STEPHANO and S.S. FLORIZEL.
From New York every Saturday.
From Halifax every Tuesday.
From St. John's every Saturday.

Harvey & Co., Limited
Agents.

Summer Costumes

WE are now showing the finest selection of Ladies' Costumes we have ever received. Elegant Models in Serge, Gabardine, Jersey Cloth and Shepherd's Plaid in styles suitable for all occasions. The predominating shades are Blues, Submarine Grey and the very popular Khaki.

These Costumes are in all shades. There are no two alike. All are of the most fashionable designs and are very reasonably priced.

U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.

CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS
(Opp. Baine Johnston's, Water Street)
P. O. Box 86.

If you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Outport orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

'SKIPPER' Kerosene Oil

Specially Refined to meet the Newfoundland climate. Best for Motor Boats and Lamps.

Standard Oil Co. of New York.
Franklin's Agencies, Limited.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

SUMMER WEAR!
If You Want to Economize on Articles of Summer Wear, We can HELP You.

Children's & Misses Dresses

- CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, trimmed with Embroidery, Lace Insertion and nicely Tucked, to suit ages from 6 to 14 years old. **Each 80c.**
- CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Tucked Sleeve and Flouncing, Body, Neck and Sleeves prettily Trimmed with Embroidery and Lace Insertion, to suit age 2 to 6 years old. **\$1.45**
- MISSSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Neck and Sleeve trimmed with Lace, Body trimmed with Lace and Embroidery. Age 6 to 14 years. **75c.**
- MISSSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Tucked Sleeves, pretty Embroidered Front, and deep Lace Flouncing. Age 6 to 14 years. **\$1.80**
- MISSSES' COTTON DRESSES, color Fawn with White Pique Collar and Wrist Band; according to size. **75c. up**
- CHILDS' WHITE PIQUE DRESS, with Colored Polka Dot Collar and Cuff trimmed in Blue, one front pocket. Wash and wear well. Length 22 to 26 inches. **90c.**
Also in sizes 28 to 32 inch. **\$1.20.**
- CHILDS' LINENE DRESSES, colors Saxe and Sky Blue. Sizes 21 to 27 inches. **90c.**
Larger sizes, 30 to 36 inches. **\$1.20.**
- STRIPE GALATEA DRESSES, in the newest style made from durable materials. Sizes 21 to 27. **90c.**
Sizes 30 to 36. **\$1.20.**

THE MONEY-SAVING STORE.



- LOW PRICED CHILDREN'S DRESSES**
- BLUE COTTON DRESSES, 20 to 24 inches long. **40c.**
 - BLUE COTTON DRESSES, 30 to 36 inches long. **60c.**
- Misses' White Princess Slips**
Made from soft finish Cotton, Embroidery Flounce. Each. **80c.**

SPECIAL LINES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY GOODS
Unsurpassed in Wear, Style and Design.

Ladies' Underskirts

- MERCERIZED COTTON UNDERSKIRTS in an assortment of nice stripe effects. Special Price **60c.**
- SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS in colors of Brown, Brick, Helio, Royal, Saxe, Cerise and Rose. **75c.**
- BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS. **80c.**
- WHITE UNDERSKIRTS with Embroidered Flounce. **55c.**

No. 1 BLOUSE SPECIAL
FAWN MUSLIN BLOUSES with heavy Lace Trimmed Collar. **90c. each.**

No. 2 BLOUSE SPECIAL
Not the very latest in style but yet very serviceable and suitable for every day wear. Regularly sold at \$1.50. Sale Price **60c.**

Dress Muslins, Delaines, Piques, Etc.

- White Check Dress Muslin, 8c. yd.
- Cream with Colored Stripe Delaine, 11c. yd.
- White Fancy Stripe Muslins, 12c. yd.
- Colored Fancy Figured Crepes, 14c. yd.
- White Stripe Delaine, in various color stripes, 17c. yd.
- Fancy Figured Seersuckers, 24c. yd.

DUCHESS CLOTH

In Tan, Fawn, Tan and Pink Colors. **18c. yard.**

PLAID GINGHAMS

12c. yard.

STRIPE ZEPHERS

12c. yard.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND AS TOLD BY A MIDSHIPMAN WHO WAS IN THE FIGHT FROM START TO FINISH

A midshipman on leave after the naval fight of last week, in which he took part in one of the units of Admiral Beatty's squadron, gave a representative to the London Daily Telegraph of the following brief but detailed account of the great victory. It is, after the character of the young officer, simple, exact, and wholly devoid of emotional coloring. Only once did the boy's adhesion to professional observation within the limited range of those taking part in modern naval warfare, exceed the provincial coolness of the young men of his tradition.

That was when he spoke of the advance, and even indignation, when on coming ashore, they found that their splendid and successful feat of seamanship in battering the German fleet, driving it off the sea, and coming within an ace of destroying it altogether, had been commented upon in some of the papers as if Admiral Beatty had suffered defeat.

"I was in one of the fore-turrets of one of the fast battleships of Admiral Beatty's squadron," he began. "Our speed is twenty-five knots as against the twenty-one or twenty-three of other battleships, so that we are nearly as fast, but not quite as fast as the battle-cruisers.

"The fight, as you know, took place on Wednesday, May 31, and developed for a time into an engagement between the German High Seas Fleet and our Grand Fleet. The first part of the fight had already been opened by the cruisers, when the fast battleships came up and got within range. The battle-cruisers opened fire at 4:20 p.m., and we (the battleships) called into action at 4:57.

Beatty's Strategy Successful.

We started firing at the enemy light cruisers, the range being 17,400. I should say here that the weather was misty and the sun was behind us, so that we "showed up" to the

Grand Fleet gunners registered shot after shot with unerring precision upon their targets.

"I should reckon that there were now thirty of our ships against the Germans twenty or twenty-three, although I believe a number of our ships had not got into action and had not actually fired as yet when something happened. The Germans were observed to be refusing battle and flying!

"There could be no doubt about it. One by one the thin grey ship-fines disappeared into the mist and never reappeared. Little by little the

sponse of the enemy's guns slackened. They began to fly between a quarter and seven o'clock. We pursued as fast as we could, and our destroyers made a successful attack upon the fleeing foe. We took a number of our pedoed one big ship. I think it was the German flagship.

"My reason for thinking so is that I was protected by four destroyers. I also noticed one of their light cruisers afloat. But the mist was against us. If it had not been for that I am confident we should have counted for many more units of the enemy flotillas. As it is, we remain-

Germany Turned Into Vast Hospital

LONDON, July 17.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing, says:

It is becoming increasingly evident that the German nation is slowly recognizing that their much-trusted iron ring of troops is being battered, and that the Allies must soon show inevitable results.

The strain of the struggle to hold all the fronts is turning Germany into one vast hospital and is chilling the hearts of the people. The mass of wounded arriving from all fronts is a visible result of what some papers are describing as the critical struggle for victory or defeat.

Maj. Morant, the military critic, informs the people that the Russian offensive is more sustained than the whole world expected. The usual crowd of newspaper men who have always been taken along to describe any big event, and even the permanently accorded writers are falling to describe. Only the armchair critics are talking, and they are gloomy.

The exact gravity of the word "Boche," supplied as a term of contempt to a Frenchman recently was defined by a Justice of the Peace of Melun, who, in giving judgment, said—

"Considering that, in presence of the grievous circumstances through which our country is passing with so much bravery, it is impossible to find a more degrading, injurious term than the qualification of 'Boche,' which signifies the very negative of all ideas of civilization and humanity, it may easily be conceived that a Frenchman of pure blooded origin would leap with anger at such an insult."

But it turned out that the man who had been called a "Boche" was not, after all, "a Frenchman of pure blooded origin," so his complaint was dismissed.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—President Wilson to-day agreed to accept the resignation of Major General Goethals as Governor of the Panama Canal, an early date.

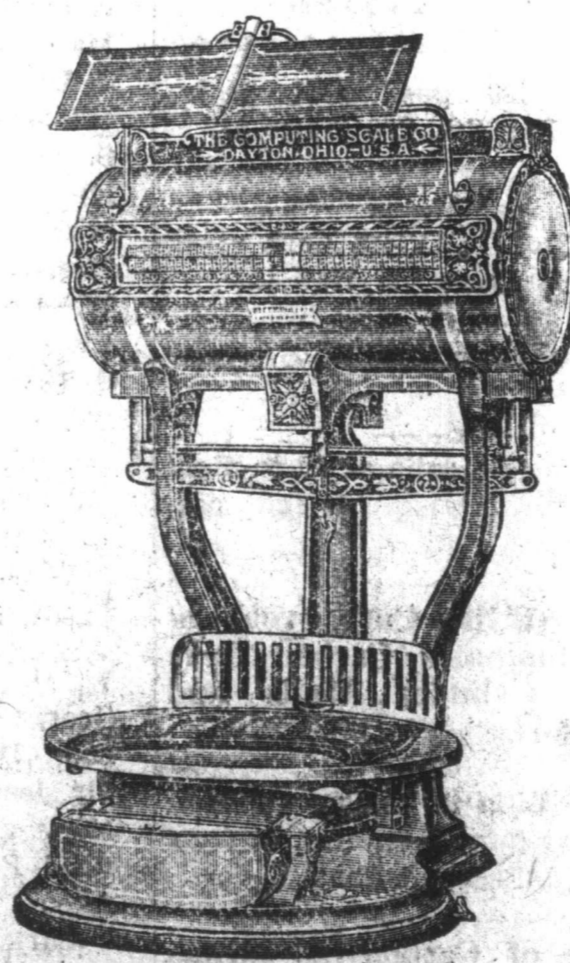
General Goethals called at the White House and again urged his desire to resign the Governorship and retire from the active list of the army.

now that his work of building the canal had been finished. Later the President authorized the statement that he reluctantly had left the matter in General Goethals' hands.

Colonel Chester Harding, now Engineer of Maintenance in the canal zone, probably will be appointed Governor.

STILL THEY COME.

M. J. Malone, Grocer of New Gower St., has just given his order for two DAYTON MONEY-WEIGHT SCALES, one fan type Scale for his grocery counter, and a small Candy and Spice Scale for the opposite counter. Mr. Malone has tried "Getting along" with inferior scales long enough and is determined to have absolutely accurate Scales at once.



Thousands of Merchants the world over, have come to the same conclusion and never regretted having done so. The only regret has been that they did not do so sooner.

Nfld. Specialty Company,

RENOUF BUILDING,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

We also handle "DAYTON MEAT SLICERS" and "DAYTON CHEESE CUTTERS."

In Store: 5,000 Brls. "Victory" Flour, 2,000 Brls. "Royal Gold" Flour. FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD. J. B. URQUHART, Manager

Avondale Boy Prisoner of War

Was Thought Dead But Mother Now Hears From Him From Prison Camp in Germany—Levi Rodgers is O.K. Now—Was Posted as Missing

Mrs. Henry Rodgers of Field Street, was apprised by wire on the 9th inst. from Ottawa that her son Private Levi Rodgers was missing, having been reported so on June 28th. Yesterday she had a field post-card from him under date July 3rd, showing he is O.K. The first report was evidently a mistake.

Another young man reported missing from a Canadian Regiment was the son of Mrs. Edmund Doyle of Avondale. He was reported missing on June 2nd. She had a later word from him saying that he is in a prison camp in Germany and wounded but receiving good attendance. His mother who mourned him as dead was greatly affected on receipt of the good news of his being still in the land of the living.

WANTED 100 good Oat Sacks. P. H. COWAN & CO., 276 Water St. fri.sat.mon

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP Best to be Had.

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

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

Just Received:-

- 35 Cases HARTLEY'S MARMALADE, 1, 2, and 3 lb. Crocks. 30 Cases ANCHOR DATES, 1 lb. Pkgs. 50 Cases JUNE PEAS, 2 lb. Tins. 100 Cases TOMATOES, 2 and 3 lb. Tins. 150 Dozen PEERLESS GLOSS. 30 Tubs CANADA BUTTER, 30 lbs. each. 25 Boxes CHEESE. Patna & Rangoon RICE, 1 and 2 cwt. Sacks. 50 Barrels TABLE CORN MEAL.

Phone 647 for Prices.

Steer Bros.

CHURCH SERVICES

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (choral). Other Services at 11 a.m. (first Sunday at 10 a.m.), and at 6.30 a.m. St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street)—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell; Evening Prayer and Sermon, 6.30; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Moulton. Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m.; Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

METHODIST. Gower St.—11, Rev. Geo. Wilkinson; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon. George St.—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite. Cochran St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. Geo. Wilkinson. Wesley—11, Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle. Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. J. Fowler. Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

S. A. Citadel (New Gower Street)—Sunday Services—7 a.m., Prayer Meeting; 11.20 p.m., Holiness Meeting; 2.30 p.m., Special Service, led by Capt. Hill, U.S.A.; 7.30 p.m. Revival Service. Weekly Meetings usual.

WESLEY—On Sunday evening the Pastor will preach; subject: "Echoes of the Methodist Conference, 1916." A cordial invitation is extended to every one, not particularly attached to any particular Church, to attend. ADVENTIST—Subject: "Walking in the Light." All welcome. Evangelist, D. J. C. Barrett.

JACK TURNER IS WOUNDED

Yesterday the parents of Jack (son of Mr. George Turner, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Mines) were apprised that he had been wounded, but as far as can be learned he is not dangerously hurt. Jack is with the Canadians and is one of five sons fighting for King and Country. He has been in the thick of it since enlisting and has written his father some realistic descriptions of the fighting in which took part and in which he and his brave comrades had more than one escape from an instant and terrible death.

Volunteer School Closes for Season

Good Work Was Done by Young Ladies Who Devoted Two Months to Education of Soldiers—The School Has Now Temporarily Closed For Summer Vacation

The Superintendents of Education desire to thank most sincerely the ladies who have assisted in the Volunteers School. At the close of April when the call was made for lady-helpers, a most hearty response was made and sixty-two ladies came forward and offered their services. This was a larger number than was wanted and subsequently by arrangement the following twenty-two ladies were selected for the work:

Miss Ellen Anderson, Miss Jean Angel, Mrs. Angel, Mrs. James Atkinson, Miss Jean Churchill, Miss Viola M. Coaker, Miss Elsie Crowley, Miss M. Clouston, Miss Mary Doyle, Miss Mary Emerson, Miss Gwendoline Edwards, Miss Olive Hayward, Miss Elsie Herder, Miss M. Mitchell, Miss Catherine McGrath, Miss Norah Rendell, Miss Anita Russell, Miss Rogers, Miss Agnes Soper, Miss Mollie Shea, Miss Kate Stott, Mrs. Withers.

For nearly two months the majority of these ladies devoted some three hours daily to the work of the Volunteers School. The regularity and punctuality of attendance, the excellence of the work done, and the glad heart with which it was done are beyond praise.

The idea of projecting this school came in the first instance from His Excellency the Governor or who requested the Superintendents of Education to endeavour to organize it. This they were glad to do. Mr. Barnes was appointed director and is to be congratulated upon the work that has been accomplished. Temporarily the school has had to be closed owing to the difficulty of arranging suitable hours for the soldiers but it is hoped to resume the work after the summer vacation.

Charles Bailey Again on Duty

Record Office, Royal Naval Division, 47, Victoria St., S.W. 16th June, 1916

Mr. M. Bailey, New Chelsea, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

Sir—Referring to my letter of the 12th May, 1916, I have to inform you that I have received a report stating that your son, Able Seaman Charles Bailey, Bristol, Z5, R.N.V.R., Nelson Battalion, R. N. Division, was discharged from the Royal Naval Hospital, Bight, Malta, on the 31st May, 1916 to H. M. S. "Egmont," Malta for duty.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, A. MacDERMOTT, Lieut-Comdr. R.N.V.R., O. in C. Records, Rtd

LOCAL ITEMS

WANTED 400 good Oat Sacks. P. H. COWAN & CO., 276 Water St. fri.sat.mon

The "Florizo" left New York at 11 a.m. today for here via Halifax.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

The S.S. Meigle sails at 10 to-night for Labrador, taking a few passengers.

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

The schr. Lilla is loading codfish, salmon &c. at Burego for Halifax from T. Moulton & Penny & Sons.

The use of Carbonvoid means more power, less fuel, perfect ignition, easier starting, and uniform combustion. IT PAYS.

Mr. Pomroy, the Light Keeper at the Wadhams who has been there for now for 6 years, returned by the "Susu" to Catalina with his wife and family and effects. Another man replaces him.

WESLEY A. B. C. EXCURSION

TO CARBONEAR, Wednesday, Aug. 2nd, 1916. Special train leaves St. John's at 7 a.m., returning leaves Carboncar at 11 p.m. Tickets \$2.00. To be had from Messrs. I. Sparks, M. Pike, H. Chaplin, W. Garf, Geo. Pike, Geo. Evans, A. Rooney, J. Roberts, J. Davis, E. White and H. Bartlett. jyl.22.29.aug.1.4i

St. John Ambulance Asso. Fund

St. John's, N.F., July 20, 1916.

Dear Sir—I enclose list of contributors to the St. John Ambulance Association Fund for additional cots for the wounded in England, which I would thank you to publish at your convenience.

Yours faithfully, D. M. BAIRD, Hon. Treasurer.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mrs. Philip Hanley, Peggy, Nicholas L. Cousins, E. G. Cousins, B. Brocklehurst, Carboncar, Hon. H. J. B. Woods, T. A. Hall, Government Engineer, Gower Street, 68, Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Mrs. John Browning, H. W. LeMessurier, W. S. McGrath, Mrs. George Snow, Pleasant Street, Miss Beatrice Snow, First Instalments, William Cook, Tasker Cook, Mrs. T. Cook, Mrs. Pennoek Cook, John Leamon, Imperial Mfg. Co., Mrs. A. E. Parkins, Mrs. Jas. Lawrence, Mrs. R. Bradbury, Cyril & Eleanor Parkins, Rose Bradbury, Mabel and Muriel Lawrence, W. F. Donnelly's Barber Shop, T. J. Duley, Mrs. T. J. Duley, F. W. Knight, Mrs. Garrett, Eric Garrett Dewling, Fred Barrett (prize won at Methodist College), Eleanor and Louise (twin), McNamara, Capt. Strong, E. A. P. Smith, 114 Pleasant Street, Miss Winifred Dawe, Mrs. S. Peach, Torbay Road, Mrs. W. Watson, Rev. N. M. Cuy, Receipts at door from a C. E. T. S. Lecture per Mr. A. Rees, sec., Mrs. Geo. Hardy, 69 Monroe Street, Robt. Hamlyn, 242 Hamilton Street, John Hamlyn (earned on his holidays), Capt. Eli Dawe, John Fenelon, Mrs. R. Peach, Torbay Rd., Geo. M. Barr, J. B. Orr, Mrs. Percie Johnson (on account of upkeep of one cot guaranteed by her), Greenspond (account of upkeep of one cot), Children's Patriotic Concert, Gumbo, per Conrad J. Choet, Mrs. Tobin Shortall, Mrs. Munn, Hon. J. C. Crosbie, Rev. Dr. Whelan, Hon. M. P. Cashin, Alex. Read, Mrs. H. Rendell, Mrs. A. O. Hayward, Miss Annie Hayward, Miss M. Carter, Miss M. S. Johnson, "Au Revoir", Lady Bowring.

Inhuman Sons Attack Mother

Two Incurribles Attack and Beat Their Mother in Most Brutal Fashion—Friends Hearing Her Cries Rescue Her From the Young Ruffians Who Were Jailed

Cries of "help!" "murder!" coming from a house on Water Street West at 6.30 p.m. yesterday drew a crowd around the residence of a woman named Moores, a poor creature whose husband is in the Insane Asylum, and but that some men forced an entrance the woman might have been killed. Her two sons, boys aged about 13 and 15 years, who are incurribles and well known to the police, had attacked her in a most brutal and vicious manner. After throwing all the crockery at her they proceeded to beat her unmercifully and one of them threatened and tried to choke their parent. She was in a state of collapse when rescued and was pretty severely cut about the face and head, while her clothing was torn to shreds. The crowd about on seeing the condition of the woman were justly indignant and more than one threatened vengeance on these young fiends in human guise. A telephone message brought officer Day and Dinn, who took the precious pair to the Police Station.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The programme at the Nickel theatre yesterday, was one of the greatest merit, and was attended by large numbers of interested patrons. The pictures were easily the best for some time. The Essanay feature film "Blind Justice," is a remarkable story and one that all should make an effort to see. The other subjects, "Aisles of the Wilds," "City of Vancouver, B.C.," "The Secret Telephone," and the comedy, "Something in her eye," were splendid and afforded pleasure to all. The big bumper matinee for children takes place this afternoon, when extra pictures will be put on. The Nickel is cool and comfortable during these hot days.

THE CRESCENT

One of the best week end shows you ever saw is on at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. L. S. Shumway features in "The Web of Hate," a strong drama of the underworld, produced in two reels by the Lubin Company. Ada Gleason in "The Moment before Death," a thrilling social drama. "In Leopard Land," a Jungle Zoo wild animal feature, and Billy Reeves, the celebrated English Music Hall comedian in "The Price of Pies," a roaring comedy. The musical programme played by Professor McCarthy is a feature of this great show.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The Treasurer (Mrs. J. A. Cliff) begs to acknowledge receipt of the following: Amount acknowledged \$7,465.37. His Excellency the Governor 25.00, H. D. Red 60.00, R. B. Job 20.00, Mrs. A. W. Harvey 20.00, Mrs. John Browning 30.00, H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G. 5.00, W. S. McGrath (Bell Island) 1.00, \$7,616.37. A. CLIFF, Treasurer.

St. John's, July 21.

IS THIS TRUE?

We hear to-day that a peculiar story has been going around of late, and we give it for what it is worth. In effect it is that a young man of German extraction, who has been here a few years from the States, and who occupies a permanent position in a large concern, is ostensibly pro-German in his conduct. The story has it that when Kitchener was lost he threw up his hat and said: "You — d — British must now go it alone," with other offensive phrases. Those who heard him were disgusted. If this is true things are come to a pretty pass here, with our boys bleeding and dying for the flag and vipers of this kind being tolerated here to insult and backguard us. The authorities should deal with this gentleman, and that summarily.

Meigle Back From Labrador

She Had Fine Weather While Way—Brings Same Fishery News as Sagona—Past Fortnight Has Been a Poor One With Fishers on the Coast

The S.S. "Meigle," Capt. Tavernor, arrived here yesterday afternoon from the Labrador. The ship went down to Hopedale and made a good trip, having had fine weather the whole voyage. Capt. Tavernor says that the past fortnight has witnessed a poor fishery on the coast and traps did very little except at Iron Bound Islands and Ragged Islands, where there are a large number of floaters who report good fares. At Cape Harrison there is a fleet of schooners which have done fairly well. The "Viola" of Flat Island, B.B., when the ship was coming South, reported for 300 qtls. Reader of Musgrave reported also by the Sagona had 400 qtls. and Rodgers, of Fair Island, B.B., 300. The ship brings the same news as the Sagona as regards the people getting down on the Coast too late for the first spurt of fish. Some 10 or 12 days ago the fish left the coast going up in the bays and arms and thither the schooners have gone and with good luck they are only doing indifferently there is good hook and line fishing, boats loading daily in deep water. The passengers by the ship were W. Crosbie, Miss Tobin and Jas. Palmer.

St. John's Municipal Council

Tenders for Wall.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 4 p.m. for repairs to the Retaining Wall, Church Hill and Cathedral Street. Specification can be seen and examined MONDAY next at the City Engineer's Office.

The Council is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, JOHN L. SLATTERY, Secy.-Treas.

jy22.26.21

WANTED! First Class Cutter, Constant employment; good salary. Also Machinist, Appl. BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jny24,tf

WANTED—At once, experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jny27,tf

-PICNIC GOODS-

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

FOR LADIES. Ladies' White Lawn Dresses from \$1.70 up. Ladies' White Linen Skirts 90c. Ladies' White Underskirts from 70c. Ladies' White Picque One Piece Dresses \$3.00. Ladies' White Nainsook Knickers 15c.

GLOVES. Childs' and Misses' White Gloves. HOSIERY. Childs' and Misses' Pink, White and Blue Hose. MIDDY BLOUSES. Childs', Misses' and Ladies from 70c. up.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315. Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.