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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 186.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

## Additional Gains are Made by the British and French Troops

The Anglo-French Attack so London Says Resulted in Gains Being Made in the Centre of German Positions on the Somme Front—French Gain More Ground in Village of Maurepas—French Continue Their Offensive on Right Bank of the Meuse—Only Fighting on Eastern Front is Reported From the Carpathian Mountain Regions

London, Aug. 19.—Assaults by the British and French forces against German positions north of the Somme in France resulted in the gaining of additional ground by the attackers, according to British and French War offices. The French advance was in and around Maurepas, the scene of much hard fighting during the past few weeks and the British gain in the direction of Ginchy and Guillemont, near the southern end of their section on the Somme front.

The Anglo-French attacks, London says, took place along the whole line from Pozières to the Somme. The gains reported by Paris and London were in the centre of German positions on the Somme front and mark another step in the Anglo-French advance toward Comblès.

French troops gained more ground in the village of Maurepas following the stopping of German counter-attacks near the village. Calvary Hill, southeast of the village was carried by an assault and the French position on Maurepas-Clergy Road was also extended. British troops advanced successfully in the region of Ginchy and Guillemont and seized more German positions.

London mentions no other gain or any other part of this front. The Anglo-French forces captured more than 400 prisoners in their advance. The French offensive continues on the right bank of the Meuse in Verdun region.

Paris chronicles the capture of a fortified redoubt north-west of Thionville works. Progress is also reported for the French east of Vaux-Chapelle Wood.

Berlin reports attacks by French and British forces of the Somme, but says they were repulsed in the direction of Martinpuich, but that the French made gains around Fleury in the Verdun region, it admitted.

There is little activity on the eastern front according to official reports, most of the fighting being in the Carpathian Mountain region, where both the Russians and Austro-Germans claim to have made some slight ad-

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST-NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- 3011 Lance-Corporal Alfred Wiseman, Doot Harbor; 13th General Hospital, Boulogne, August 10th gun-shot wound in head; good.
311 Private James Francis Fowler, Salmonier; 14th General Hospital, Wimereux, August 11th, gas poisoning, shell shock.
968 Private Edward Pyle, Victoria, Carbonear; 8th Stationary Hospital, Wimereux, August 10th; gun shot wound left leg.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

## Heavy Losses On Both Sides Somme Front

Somme Fighting Has Resulted in Big Losses on Both Sides—Germans Are Compelled to Call up 22 New Divisions From Other Parts of Western Front

London, Aug. 19.—The terrible losses incurred in the Somme fighting have led both sides to bring up new formations. According to despatches reaching here to-day it is reported that Canadians recently transferred from Ypres front took large part in yesterday's attack together with Australians and New Zealanders.

The Berlin statement to-day reports the arrival of several new British divisions, while a semi-official communication issued in Paris says that the Germans have been obliged to call up twenty-two new divisions to the Somme. These troops, it is said, have been withdrawn from other parts of the Western front. Three of the German divisions on the Somme have been badly smashed up, it is asserted, and are withdrawn, while six others, after a rest, have been recruited to full strength and sent to hold the weak sections of the lines.

## Berlin Admits British Success

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The British with several fresh divisions launched an attack on the German lines north of the Somme and succeeded in driving back the German first line for a short distance on a narrow front south-west of Martinihuich the War office announced today. A night attack by the French between Guillemont and Maurepas was futile and costly. The battle is still raging along the German salient to the north-east of Hardecourt.

## Railroad Managers Still Kick

Railroad Managers Have Reached no Definite Decision Whilst Representatives of the Employees Have Accepted President Wilson's Plan For a Settlement of the Threatened Nation Wide Strike

WASHINGTON, August 19.—President Wilson's plan for a settlement of the threatened nationwide railroad strike was accepted yesterday by the representatives of employees and was taken under the consideration of the officials of the railroads with many indications they would reject it to-morrow. Word came from the managers last night that they had reached no definite decision.

## Franz Joseph's Birthday

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The birthday of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary was celebrated here to-day on a large scale in military diplomatic circles. The German press was warm in its expressions of congratulation on his eighty-sixth birthday. Many papers extolled the aged monarch's virtues, praying the Austrian emperor may be spared to see his own country and the world returned the blessings of peace.

## TO THE RESCUE!



—From "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."

## TURKS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES AROUND KATIA

9000 Men Including Prisoners Are Taken by the British in Recent Operations Around Katia East of the Suez Canal

London, Aug. 18.—In recent operations around Katia, east of the Suez Canal, the losses sustained by the Turkish forces are estimated at 9,000 men, including prisoners, or virtually one half the force, according to a further report by the Egyptian operations given out by the War office this evening. The report says:—The pursuit of the enemy was maintained until the 12th, and it is now possible to form a more accurate idea of the enemy's strength and losses. The enemy's force amounted to probably 18,000 men. We took prisoners 49 officers, 3,871 men. Known killed amounted to 1251. Wounded estimated at 4,000. Aggregating in round numbers about 9,000. The following material also was brought in, a one Krupp battery of 4 guns complete, with accessories and 65 rounds of ammunition, 2,300 rifles with 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 9 German machine guns with 30 boxes of ammunition together with large quantities of material and equipment of all kinds 500 camels and 100 horses. During the retreat the Turks burned a large quantity of stores at Birelabd and abandoned two field hospitals.

## Deutschland Gets Back to Bremen

GENEVA, Aug. 18.—A private telegram received to-day from Berlin by the Neue Zürcher Zeitung says the German submarine Deutschland arrived safely yesterday at Bremen from the United States. The Deutschland sailed from Baltimore, Md., for Germany on August 1st, passing out to sea the following day.

## NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 18.—A captain of a Norwegian steamer which arrived at Hampton roads for bunker coal stated to-day he passed the submarine Deutschland on Aug. 10th, then 8 days out from Virginia Cape. The Deutschland was under full sail. The Captain said he took her for a sailing ship in distress but received a reply which said she was the Deutschland. The Deutschland had visible masts fore and aft when she lay at her wharf at Baltimore.

## Some Changes in British Cabinet

Marquis of Crewe Becomes President of Board of Education—Arthur Henderson Has Been Appointed Paymaster General

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, has been appointed President of the Board of Education in the British cabinet additional to his other duties. Arthur Henderson who is succeeded by Lord Crewe, and whose chief duty is the unpaid position of labor adviser to the government, has been appointed Paymaster General in succession to Baron Newton who has resigned that office and been appointed Assistant under secretary of state for Foreign Affairs. Henderson's new position carries with it the presidency of the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, who have charge of all military pension matters. Lord Crewe, although appointed to the presidency of the Board of Education, is presumably will continue to take charge of the Foreign Office in event of the temporary absence of Viscount Grey.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—French forces made further progress in the village of Maurepas also on the road from Maurepas to Clercy, according to the

## BRITISH MAKE FURTHER GAINS SOMME REGION

British Forces Operating on Somme Region Have Made Additional Gains at Ginchy and Guillemont—Friday's Fighting Extended Over Whole Front From Pozières to the Somme

London, Aug. 19.—Further gains on positions in the region of Ginchy and Guillemont have been captured by the British forces operating in the Somme region, according to an official issued shortly before midnight. More than 200 prisoners were taken by the British during Friday.

Fighting took place this afternoon (Friday) over a whole front from Pozières to the Somme, as a result of captured several strong enemy positions and gained ground towards Ginchy and Guillemont, taking more than 200 prisoners during the day. On our right the French also made progress. Yesterday a German aeroplane was brought down afire in our trenches, after an air combat, also a second machine by our anti-aircraft guns. Enemy billets have been successfully bombed at various places by our air craft.

## Italian Steamer Stampalia Sunk

London, Aug. 19.—The Italian steamer Stampalia, which plies between New York and Italian ports has been sunk.

## HUN PIRATE IS HONORED BY KAISER

Kaiser Confers Order of Pour le Merite on Submarine Commander in Recognition of His Work in Sinking 260,000 Tons of Allied Shipping Valued at \$30,000,000

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—In recognition of his sinking of one hundred vessels of the Entente Allies, Walter Frostmann, commander of a German submarine, is being given the order of Pour le Merite by the German Emperor says a Berlin despatch received here. The ships sunk by him, including war vessels, aggregate 260,000 tons, and their total value is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds sterling, the despatch adds.

## HUN FORCES ON WESTERN FRONT REORGANIZED

Von Mackenzen Who Conducted the German Campaign in Russia Last Year is Now Appointed to Supreme Command of All German Armies From Flanders to Alsace

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Journal today has the following from Paris:—A complete reorganization of the German forces on the west front, from Flanders to Alsace, has been effected. It was learned today from authoritative French military sources. Field Marshal Von Mackenzen who commanded the German campaign in Russia a year ago is now in supreme command, except over the forces of the Crown Prince at Verdun. Reinforcements, including all available reserves from the training camps in the interior of Germany have been brought up to the Somme front. A great addition of heavy guns and other artillery also has been made to their defensive apparatus. Regarding the change of commander on the western front by the German General staff it is believed here to be an acknowledgement of the threatening success of the Anglo-French offensive and at the same time a sharp rebuke to the German Generals heretofore in command on the west.

## Storm Brewing in Ireland

London, Aug. 18.—By a new Order-in-Council the government is empowered, under the Defence of the Realm Act, to prohibit from entering Ireland any person not a British subject, or who being a British subject, has since the first of March, 1916, come or may hereafter come to the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas.

## WOMEN TO HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE NEXT ELECTION

Many of Those Who Opposed the Movement Are Now in Favor of it—Looks as if Women Will Have the Vote Before Another General Election

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The present week has brought within the range of practical politics a reform which many of its advocates feared the war would postpone perhaps for a generation, the right of women to vote. The strongest force against the realization of woman suffrage in the years immediately preceding the war was the determined opposition of Premier Asquith, hence his virtual conversion. When he said in the Commons on Monday that the undertaking of a new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem, implying that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must of necessity include women, was a great surprise. The Premier's announcement is taken on all sides as meaning that women will have a vote before another general election, except in the unlikely event, of an election being forced upon the country before the war is ended. According to the "Nation" there are other similar conversions among men of great influence, although Earl Curzon still remains a strong opponent of the women's cause, together with some other ministers. Men of all parties realize that the capacity and willingness to help in the national cause as displayed by women during the war has removed the last obstacle to their receiving political recognition. The Liberal papers are urging the government to grapple with the problem of adult suffrage without delay on the ground that the coalition government would be able to smooth the path of reform and calm the fears of the House of Lords as no Liberal government could.

## REV. BERNARD VAUGHAN

VAUGHAN, Rev. Bernard, S.J.; b. 20 Aug. 1847; s. of late Col. Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, and bro. of late Cardinal B. Vaughan. Educ. Stonhurst. As a professed Father of the Society of Jesus for 18 years, took an active and conspicuous part in the religious and civic life of Manchester; after which he came to London (1901) to Farm Street, W.; is known as an energetic worker among the poor at Westminster and in the East End; has organized particularly successful concerts and bazaars for erection of clubs for working class; as a preacher and lecturer known on the Continent as well as in England; his sermons on The Sins of Society in 1906 drew large audiences; so too his Lenten course, The Sins of Society gauged by the Passion of Christ, 1907, and the course entitled, Why believe in Christ and Christianity? 1907; Cathedral preacher at Eucharistic Congress, Montreal, 1910; Publications: The Roman Claims; Faith and Reason; The Triple Alliance; The Demon of Drink in the Temple of God; Her Golden Reign; numberless articles and pamphlets dealing with religious and social life; one of two sermons published under the title Sinless Mary and Sinful Mary was delivered in Rome when he was chosen as English preacher at the Marian Congress of 1904, and the other was preached before the King when he was Prince of Wales, 1902; The Sins of Society, 1906; Society, Sin and the Saviour, 1907; Life Lessons from Joan of Arc, the Matchless Maid; Socialism, 1910; The Our Father, Our Country's Need to-day, 1911.

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.

## CURTAIN NET.

Everyone who wish their windows to look attractive—get wide width Net—and in nice designs.

If you need Curtains now or later note these prices and widths:

31 inch Net.....	14c. Yard.
34 inch Net.....	17c. "
35 inch Net.....	65c. "
40 inch Net.....	20c. "
44 inch Net.....	18c., 23c., 25c., "
44 inch Net.....	18c., 23c., 25c. "
47 inch Net.....	27c. "
51, 58 inch Net.....	30c. "
50 inch Net.....	60c. "
60 inch Net.....	50c. "

### SETS:

**\$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.50, \$1.80, \$2.00.**

## The 'Wonder' Underskirt

The Skirt that can be worn under any Dress—by any Woman—at any time. In Coloured or Black Moire—has a 7 inch Flounce with a neat design of same colour printed on it. The same material, same style, same everything as a \$1.50 Skirt

at **98c.**

Colours—Brown, Grey, Sky, Helio, Saxe, Navy, Black.

## Buy a TAM

"Just for you" Hat. Just an exclusive few in colours you'll like. Be attractive and Stylish. Get one.

Only **45c.**

See them on our center table.

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## Anderson's

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## GLOVES

The Horsehide Glove that's warranted to stand the test of heat, steam, water and washing.



The Glove for Railwaymen, Motormen, Automobilists, Miners, Farmers, Drivers and all those requiring Gloves of superior wearing qualities. Made from mineral tanned leather. Sewed in the strongest manner possible.

Will give excellent satisfaction. Come here and ask for Asbestol Gloves, you'll get them—and they'll stand the test.

## Blouse Fabrics.

Special Blouse Fabrics that will make a cheap good serviceable attractive Blouse. Cheap—material for Blouse will cost you from

**50c to 70c.**

Blouse Tutte.....	27c. yard.
Linen.....	25c. yard.
Brilliant.....	17c. yard.
Lawn.....	20c., 23c., 25c. yard.
Silk Chiffon.....	35c. yard.
Bermuda Repp.....	27c. yard.
Middy Cloth.....	28c. yard.

Drop in and ask to see some of this.

Get a

## Cheap Overall.

For the mornings and one that has quality. A special overall of Coloured, Plain, Stripe or Spot Cotton in Light or Dark Shades—with lighter or darker material as trimming. This is the special price

**50c.**

## Bargains in MIDDIES.

Fine Middy Cloth, with Collars and Cuffs of Stripe Linen. This is the middle of the season—they are at last of season prices. Drop in and see these to-day. Only a limited number.

Girls' 6 to 14 years.

**\$1.60 to \$2.00.**

Women's, sizes 34 to 40.  
Price **\$1.30.**

## Germans Keep Brains Behind Danger Points

### Marvellous Organization to Keep Up Morale of Men on Firing Line—Officers and Many Men Live in Elaborately Furnished Dugouts

(By Philip Gibbs.)

With the British Armies in the Field, Aug. 14—There is no doubt at all that, as a fighting man, the German knows his business thoroughly and performs it with great skill, courage and discipline. He had the advantage over the British in an enormous reserve, and highly trained officers, and, although this advantage is rapidly disappearing, he still has, I imagine, more than enough for his needs now, and to the end of the war, for he has been careful to keep his best brains out of danger.

He can call on a great store of professional and scientific knowledge to direct the machinery of this business of destruction and to organize the lines of his war machine. In minute detail of organization and in the driving machinery behind it the German high command is masterly, and there is not a soldier in the Kaiser's armies who is not well equipped and well fed, unless the British guns do not permit supplies to come up. Enormous attention is paid to the morale of the men by organizing concerts, religious services, and beer parties behind the lines, so that they shall be kept cheerful, and the news of the world is especially edited for them. With that point of view in mind, the German high command is careful of the lives of its men until the day comes when they have to be flung ruthlessly forward in wave after wave against the guns of the Allies.

#### Dugouts De Luxe.

Again and again I have described the spaciousness and depth and comfort of the German dugouts. That is a part of the system of life-saving, and the divisional commanders set their men to work and keep them at work in a way which the British would call slave driving. At Ovillers, where some of them had six or eight rooms,

communicating with each other, and two separate stories. The rooms were as large as fifteen by thirty feet, furnished with spring beds, carpets, washing arrangements with water laid on, electric lights, tapestries to keep out the draughts, and other luxuries.

One of the dugouts at Ovillers had nine entrances, with beds for 110 men, thirty feet below the surface and with a cookhouse containing three big boilers.

But it is not only in the trenches and in places like Ovillers that the Germans did so industriously. Far behind their lines, wherever the British long range guns can reach them, they have these elaborate subterranean shelters, deeper and stronger than most of the British and much greater accommodation. It means incessant work, but it is work that saves life, and the Germans do not begrudge it and have no special pride in taking risks. That is good generalship and good soldiering, but it does not save them. A continuous artillery fire such as the British are employing at present is frightfully destructive of human life and no amount of digging will safeguard it.

During the month that the British artillery has been increasing its weight of metal, the Germans have been suffering great losses and the strain upon nerves and morale of the men has been severe. This is certain not only from the statements of German prisoners, but from the new instructions issued as late as July 16 which refer to the treatment and the terrible conditions of the present fighting.

#### Hiding The Dead.

The German mind is busy with the problem of its dead. It goes to great risk and trouble to remove its dead from the fields, because the living men who follow are disheartened and ter-

rified by the sight of so many corpses on their way. Search parties are sent out under shell fire to collect them, even though many searchers may join the dead, and their bodies are put in mortuary chambers like the one found by the British a few days ago at Pozieres. It was filled with dead bodies, waiting to be taken away on a light railway which runs up to the place, but the German artillery fired upon this mortuary and set it on fire. I have said that they keep their best brains out of danger. This is true even when the brains are second best. It is very seldom that any officer over the rank of captain is found in the front line trenches and the officers of high rank remain well in the background.

Lately, during a British attack, orders had been given that the officers and non-commissioned officers commanding companies and platoons, should visit their trenches at night, so that the men may see and hear their commanders. It is all very naive and reveals the curious lack of humor which characterizes the German war lord.

"The men," says the instructions should be instructed as to the whereabouts of their commanding officer, and know where to go if they feel that they require inspiring with courage. To stimulate courage and to foster a feeling of confidence and a spirit of resistance, these should be the first duties of the officers in the front line. At all events, in the present circumstances, courage rather than tactical theory is the essence of a true leader.

To give their men courage in the hours when these German soldiers, who are brave men, might well give way to terror, the German chemists have manufactured tabloids with which they drug them. There is no doubt of this, because many of these drugs have been found by a friend of mine, a medical officer of the Kentishmen, who helped to take some trenches north of Pozieres a few days ago. They contained either and opium in sufficient quantity to intoxicate the strongest men. In the Germans, it is good stuff before a counter-attack.

The German organization is remarkably good. It does not neglect the spiritual or physical side of their soldiers. It provides them with song books and prayer books, as well as with food and drink. It has never revealed a shortage of shells, its

gunners are wonderfully quick to get on to the targets, when the infantry calls for help, by sending up signals of distress.

In all the machines of war, and in the fine art of keeping up the pride of their men, the German war lords and high officers show a real genius, but they cannot bring the dead men back to life, nor hide the agonies of all their wounded. They blink at the fact that the British troops have broken their second line and hammered ed far with the long range guns to destroy them behind their lines.

I know that on the eve of the British attack all instructions were prepared for a general retreat, with every detail ready in case the British troops should break through on a wide front. This is a confession of deep apprehension. It shows that they were expecting defeat and preparing for it. It is a state of mind, no expressed in an order of the day issued by the German Emperor a few days ago, and found on one of his naive and reveals the curious lack of humor which characterizes the German war lord.

"To the leaders of the troops of the first army," says the Kaiser, "express from the bottom of my heart

### Cooking & Heating by Gas Ensures Convenience.

The Oven heats up in a few minutes, with no tedious preliminaries or delays. The grinders or boiling burners are ready for use instantly.

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A Gas Cooker cooks the dinner without cooking the cook. With the use of a Cooker the kitchen can be kept at a comfortable temperature, even in warm weather.

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There are no coals to carry, no smoky flues to clean, no ashes to remove. Gas is coal with the dirt, ashes and smoke removed.

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my deep appreciation and my imperial gratitude for the splendid achievement in the warding off of the Anglo-French mass attacks on July 30. They have accomplished with German faithfulness what I and their countrymen expected from them. God help them further."

Since then ground to the north of Pozieres has been captured, and to-day there has been fierce fighting and further progress made by the British troops toward Guillemont.

The sword of Erin still is clean, it bears no coward stain.

Dishonour never yet was linked with Ireland's martial fame.

That sword has flashed in the ranks of war, where desperate deeds were done.

And many a stricken field is ours, by Irish valor won.

The heart of Erin still beats true, though passing "clouds of crime" have o'er the sun of freedom cast their shadows for a time;

The heart of Erin still beats true, nor shall it beat in vain,

The "one bright spot" in a world of gloom, the "rainbow through the rain."

For Britain's allies we shall fight, and Tara's harp obey.

No new friends shall decoy us from honor's path to stray.

No German gold shall buy us—we'll stand by Redmond still.

As once, beside O'Connell, we stood on Tara hill.

No Prussian hand shall dare to take the harp from Tara's walls.

No Prussian music e'er shall swell through Tara's ancient halls.

The Prussian Eagle ne'er shall wave from Tara's sacred hill.

The spirits of her warrior kings keep guard o'er Tara still.

Take down the harp of Tara from Tara's ancient walls.

And let its "soul of music" swell once more through Tara's halls.

No longer chained in silence shall Tara's harp remain.

While nation calls to nation their freedom to maintain.

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## Just Arrived:

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

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

Always in stock a full line of  
**Smokers' Requisites.**

**S. G. Faour**  
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is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

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**CHOICE MEATS.**

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**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.**

## Cambrai Figured In Mediaeval Wars

Gave its Name to One of Most Formidable Alliances of History—Has Textile Factories—Famous For its Manufacture of Fine Linen and Muslin

If, after Perrone, St. Quentin should be retaken by the French and English in their fierce offensive, Cambrai would be one of the important objectives in the line of advance. This town, 121 miles by rail north-east of Paris, is the subject of the following war geography bulletin issued by the National Geography Society from its headquarters in Washington.

Twenty miles south-east of Arras and about the same distance north of St. Quentin, Cambrai, which had a population approaching 30,000 before the war, is one of the most interesting towns in Northern France. Situated on the right bank of the River Scheldt at its juncture with the St. Quentin Canal, the city enjoyed considerable commercial prosperity on account of its soap works, sugar mills and textile factories. Its importance to France now, however, is sentimental rather than strategic.

The event connected with Cambrai which commended it to "woman-kind" throughout the western world was the invention here, in the fifteenth century, of the fine linen fabric which takes its name from the town—Cambrai. The name of Baptiste Coustaut, the weaver who is supposed to have made the first Cambrai is perpetuated in the muslin called Batiste.

### Military Allowance.

One of the most formidable alliances of the middle ages was that which was effected here under the name of the League of Cambrai at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The members of the league were Pope Julius II, the Emperor Maximilian I, and the King of France and Spain. These four major powers brought together through the diplomacy of the Pope, had as their object the humbling of the great Republic of Venice. The avowed end having been achieved, the victors began to quarrel over the spoils and the league soon ceased to exist.

Cambrai is famous as the city where two royal women of masculine force joined in a great diplomatic exchange of views resulting in the Paix des Dames (Ladies' Peace) which brought to an end, temporarily, the destructive war between Francis I, of France, and the Emperor Charles V. This treaty, signed in 1529, caused an abandonment of plans for a duel in which Francis had challenged Charles as a means of settling their quarrel single-handed.

The two women who negotiated the treaty were Louise of Savoy, devoted mother of the French King, and Margaret of Austria, who had been the guardian of her nephew, the future emperor, during his youth, and whose long regency of the Netherlands was distinguished by firmness and justice. It was Louise upon whom he had conferred the title of "Mediterranean" after ascending the throne, that Francis wrote his famous letter following his defeat and capture at Pavia in Italy. "Of all things," he said, "nothing remains but honor and life, which is safe." "From this we have derived the familiar 'All is lost; save honor.'"

### Captured by Spain.

In the closing years of the sixteenth century Cambrai was captured by the Spaniards, and it remained a part of the Flemish possessions of the southern kingdom for nearly 100 years, until Louis XIV. secured its cession to France by the Treaty of Niméguen. In 1793 the town successfully resisted the besieging forces of Austria, but it was not so happy in its resistance to the Duke of Wellington in 1815.

Among the great names in French history which are associated with Cambrai are those of two churchmen—the scholarly and exemplary Archbishop Fenelon, whose Treatise on the Education of Girls was a pioneer discussion of the problem of "higher education for women," and the Cardinal Dubois, described by a vitriolic contemporary historian as "a little, pitiful wizened man in a flaxen wig, with a weasel's face brightened by some intelligence a man in whom all the vices—perfidy, avarice, debauchery, ambition, flattery—fought for the mastery." Despite this disagreeable picture, it is to be remembered that as the virtual ruler of France while serving as private secretary to the regent, Dubois gave his country a longed-for era of peace which would have been fraught with even greater benefits had it not been for John Law's "Mississippi Bubble," which burst, precipitating the nation over the brink of financial ruin.

Enguerrand de Monstrelet, whose chronicles of medieval France begin where Froissart's end, also belongs in Cambrai's hall of fame.

## Splendid Programme of High-Class Pictures at the Nickel To-day.

### The World's Film Corporation presents the great Metro Star. **MARY MILES WINTER** In "THE FAIRY AND THE WAIF,"

The Magnificent Five Act production by The FROHMAN AMUSEMENT COMPANY. "THE PRODIGAL'S PROGRESS."

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MONDAY—ETHEL CLAYTON in "THE COLLEGE WIDOW"—Five Acts—Story by GEORGE ADE—LUBIN PRODUCTION  
WEDNESDAY—EDITH STOREY and ANTONIO MORENO in "THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION"—Six Acts by VITAGRAPH—Story by Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady.

## The Ancient Glories Of Tripoli are Lost

### The Wedge Into the Great Sahara a Land of No Promise.

The reported recent successes of the Turks over the Italians focuses the war news searchlight on Tripoli of Barbary, a section of Northern Africa, which is described as "a land of little promise" in a war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographical Society.

Tripolitania occupies the land along the Mediterranean Sea from the Tunisian frontier to the Gulf of Sidra. From the coast southward, with an average width of 40 miles, runs a plain called Jefara. At its southern border lies with a steep ascent a chain of mountains commonly called Jebel, of which the most famous part is Jebel Gharian. These mountains form a sort of tableland which slopes slightly southward till it reaches Hamada-el-Homra, a flat, rocky plateau of about 10,000 square miles, covered with little red stones, absolutely dry and arid. In the south of the Hamada is the land of Fezzan, a collection of oases in a country of dunes and desert. Fezzan forms a wedge of sparsely inhabited and into the great Sahara.

The coast of Tripoli, which extends over a length of 1,100 miles, offers few natural harbors. The harbor of Tripoli itself is dangerous, because of the many rocks which lie at the entrance. It is only on the eastern coast of Cyrenaica, which is sometimes called the Marmarica, that we find two harbors of the very best quality, Bomba and Tobruk, but as neither has a hinterland, their value is more strategic than commercial. Tobruk is less than a hundred miles distant from the Egyptian frontier.

What is the population now inhabiting Tripolitania, that immense area of 400,000 square miles (more than half the size of the Republic of Mexico). No exact census exists, but all competent observers agree that it hardly exceeds 800,000. That means about two inhabitants to the square mile. The settled population inhabits an area of 19,000 square miles—about one-twenty-first part of the whole island.

In Tripoli every native calls himself with pride an Arab. As a matter of fact, a certain number of Arabs came into the country with the Mohammedan conquest of North Africa in the sixth century A.D. But the peninsula of Arabia was never so densely populated that it could send away many emigrants. The Arabs conquered North Africa and converted its population to their religion. A few of the conquerors remained in the country, and these are still fairly pure representatives of their race: they live as nomads, or Bedouins, in tents, and move with the season from one camping ground to another. Their numbers are difficult to estimate, but it is about 50,000. The rest of the population, the settled part, are Berbers; their blood is mixed with that of Arabs, and also of negroes. The negro element, which we find everywhere in Tripoli, has its origin in the slave traffic of former days, which brought thousands of Southerners to the coast of the Mediterranean.

Agriculture and cattle-raising are the chief resources of Tripoli, but they flourish only in small patches; fertile land we find on a narrow strip along the coast, in the region of Jebel Gharian and in Cyrenaica. The product is barley, which in the last few years has superseded wheat; olives, figs and vines. Barley is shipped mainly to England, but the crops are subject to great variations, owing to the uncertainty of rainfall.

Much has been said in the press by Italian political writers about the grandiose prospects of the country. These prospects are mainly based upon the supposition that Tripolitania was, under the Roman Empire, a province of flourishing agriculture and enormous wealth. There can be no doubt that Tripoli once saw better days, although the accounts of some of the ancient writers seem to be exaggerated. The causes of the decline are

manifold and far from clear. The decline commenced when Rome's power began to weaken. The wild tribes of the desert, which had been kept down by force, took advantage of Rome's weakness and attacked the boundaries of the colony. The elaborate system of irrigation could only work when there was absolute security. When peace was no longer assured, the agriculturist was hindered in his work.

A second cause of the decline of the country—which is, however, still a point of controversy—is a change in the climatic condition of the region. There is probably some truth in this assertion. Every man who has seen, in the midst of the desert, the ruins of Roman castles and villas comes to the belief that some mightier power is responsible for such a change. A great tragedy has been enacted here. A local tradition says that the bad behavior of the women prevents the clouds from giving rain. Apart from the droughts, which are sometimes of five, seven and even ten years' duration, we find in the invading sand dunes another great enemy of agriculture. Quite near to the palm gardens around the city of Tripoli one can see sand dunes rising to a height of about 70 feet.

Some 50 years ago Tripoli deserved, with a certain right, the grandiose names of "the Key to Central Africa" and the "Queen of the Sahara." Today these glories are of the past. Once Tripoli was the great emporium of the trans-Saharan situation in the Syrt nearer to the heart of Africa, it was the gateway of the trade with Central Africa. Large caravans arrived laden with the goods of the Sudan and the Niger countries. These goods were ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, minerals and slaves. The slave traffic was the most remunerative article of that trade.

The decline of the trans-Saharan trade began when the representatives of the European powers protested against the slave trade. But more important than all these causes just mentioned was the advent of European control of the Niger countries and Hausaland. Shipping was started on the great rivers Niger and Benue, and the communications with the west coast of Africa were greatly improved. The new route, by ship and rail, is safer, cheaper and quicker than that of nearly 2,000 miles across the Sahara, where water is scarce and robbers abundant.

### Encased in Cow's Stomach for Cure

Young Woman Took Her Baby to Killing Pens For External Blood Nourishment

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—Declaring that she was following recommendations of a Denver physician, an unidentified young woman yesterday took her sickly month-old baby boy to the Denver stock yard and had it encased for five minutes inside the stomach of a cow which had just been killed.

She declared that the external nourishment would cure her baby. The "treatment" was arranged for at the slaughter house of Swift & Company, where the young woman calmly stood in a pool of blood, and rubbed her hands approvingly while the treatment was given according to her directions. She was conducted to a killing pen, and as soon as a cow could be killed an incision was made in the animal's body by two federal inspectors. She then handed them the naked child, which was done regardless of its crying protests. At the end of five minutes she washed and dressed the child and departed without disclosing her address to the inspectors.

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("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 19, 1916

**Sir E.P.'s Umbrella**

The Hon. John Anderson gives us a whole budget of interesting news about our boys at Ayr. We feel indebted to the "Great Provider," and the relatives of our soldier laddies will be pleased to hear from "the banks and braes o' bonnie doon." We were sorry to learn, however, that Sir E. P. Morris had lost his umbrella. We know that he needs one badly in Scotland, but he will need it more from now onward in this land of political fogs, for it is going to rain—and very heavily for some time to come. Edward is responsible for this anticipated political condition; and the rain which threatens to pour down in torrential showers will drench through the skin of the most inveterate political pachyderm.

We wonder if it has ever occurred to people why our knight usually carries an umbrella? Well, he is a historian; writes about every thing (or it is so said), from the Lebanon cedar to the quantitative and qualitative analysis of peat bogs! Doubtless in delving into the historic, he must have learned that in the East the umbrella has ever been a symbol of power and authority. Our knight is an adept in wielding the "big stick," politically. In some countries the umbrella has become part of religious symbolism. It is likewise an accessory of great antiquity; and the Chinese date the first umbrella back to four or five thousand years anterior to the Mosaic date of creation.

The word umbrella is derived from the Latin *umbra* ("a shade") and among the Greeks and Romans the umbrella was used by women, while its use by men was considered effeminate. Formerly, umbrellas were kept only in hotels and in the halls of the houses of the English aristocracy to keep visitors dry as they passed to and from carriages. Nobody ever thought of carrying an umbrella in the street.

Our knight has evidently a higher appreciation of the umbrella than did the fighting Lord Cornwallis. The latter had been dining with a friend, and when about to enter his carriage to return home, he stopped to speak a parting word to his host. It was raining in torrents, and a servant standing by took up the house umbrella to hold it over his lordship's head. The old soldier was indignant, and exclaimed: "Take that thing away! Do you suppose I am a sugar doll to melt in a shower or do you take me for a woman, who is afraid of her headgear?" I have not been all this time fighting my country's battles, to be frightened now at a little cold water. If powder and lead did not annihilate me, a shower of rain may be risked."

The largest umbrella in the world was made in Glasgow, for a king of East Africa. It is twenty-one feet in diameter, with a staff nearly half as long as one of those

**THE HARVEST OF THE SEA**

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

By Our Own Correspondent

**THE LOBSTER FISHERY**

WHILSLT no accurate date is available regarding the entire catch of lobsters this year, a pack of from 9,000 to 10,000 cases will doubtless represent the Colony's output. The fishery on the South and West Coasts has been much better than last year's; but, according to Mr. Coaker's statements, it has been practically a failure to the northward. The decline of this industry within the past few years we cannot but view with alarm; and it would seem that within a few years we shall not be able to reckon it as an important feature of our fish trade. There are all sorts of theories about the shortage; but we need not theorize; the lobsters are becoming extinct from overfishing; and we have done nothing to restock the depleted areas. We say nothing because we do not believe in the haphazard methods adopted by the Government, mis-called propagation. We have no quarrel with the gentleman who is entrusted with this impounding business; but we insist that he possesses neither the scientific knowledge nor the experience required in a director of such an important work. If lobster propagation is ever to amount to anything in this country, we say: "Take the Lobster out of Politics." We borrow this expression from the manager of the largest lobster exporting firm in the world—Mr. Williams, of the firm of Roberts, and Co., of Halifax.

The editor of one of our local journals, discussing the Lobster industry some months ago—at the opening of the fishery—very solemnly informed us that "the methods recently introduced by the Government are already bearing fruits, as the catch is better this year than formerly." Does the editor imagine that we are all "lobsters" intellectually? Or did he make the statement because he knows so little about the natural history of this toothsome crustacean?

The lobster is a fish of very slow growth; and it takes six years to grow nine inches long, and lengthens in the next few years about one inch per annum. This has been demonstrated by scientists such as Dr. Herrick and others. It does not breed till it is eight inches long; and it is not definitely known if lobsters spawn every year or every second year.

The Commission appointed by the Government last year to devise means for, amongst other things, the protection of and the propagation of lobsters, "resolved" after a consultation with the Board of Trade:

(1) It is the opinion of the Commission that it is desirable to close down the catching of lobsters for the coming year;

(2) That further legislation is required for the preservation of the lobster fishery to succeed closing.

There were certain recommendations appended to these Resolutions which are about as useful as the Mackinonian methods of watering salt cod.

The Report of the Commission tells us that "the subject was exhaustively discussed, in the light (doubtless a *lucus a non lucendo*) of the information that had been previously obtained, notably that supplied by the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries." We know just what some of the officials could supply in the way of information; and the whole business was a huge joke.

This last word suggests a rather interesting address recently delivered by Mr. Williams mentioned above; and we quote two of three paragraphs, as under the veil of humor there is a good deal of natural history and information.

"I wonder how many persons could state off-hand how many legs a lobster has? The truth is that after thirty years in the business I could not tell with alacrity the exact number because, as the Irishman says: 'Some of his legs are not legs.' We know, however, that it is a decapod crustacean, i.e., ten-footed. There are other features of its anatomy, but I do not feel competent to speak with full authority on this subject and (we commend this to certain people who discuss the lobster business with an air of omniscience) there are already too many persons who discuss the lobster in this way upon insufficient evidence.

"By the way, it was the shape of the lobster's claw, it is said, that first suggested the construction of the shoemaker's pincers, and as the two claws differ in their formation, acting between them as crushers, saws, holders, and carriers, there is food for reflection. The sensitive antennae (feelers), one set locating the presence of food or foe and the other its taste, are really worth study in the same manner as a careful reflection upon lobster's tail suggested to Watt the idea of a flexible metal pipe. The Swimmerets and the tail fan have hidden lessons for propelling bodies under water, and this day of the submarine makes those possessions of the lobster well worth serious study."

Mr. Williams says, in discussing the lobster industry: "One of the crying needs of the business today is the utilization of waste. Only forty pounds of lobster meat are taken out of about 200 pounds of lobsters; the remaining 160 pounds are usually thrown away as worthless. I do not profess to claim a relative value for the surplus (160 pounds in every 200), but there is a high food value to a considerable percentage of that wastage and there are important calcium, or phosphate and nitrogen properties in the balance that should be utilized."

Already in these columns we have discussed the value of lobster offal, shells, etc., as a fertilizer. Many of our people utilize them in this way; but the manner in which they use the offal means a loss of fully seventy-five per cent of its fertilizing value. The lobster offal should be either composted or it should be covered as soon as it is put on the ground. When it is left exposed to the air, scattered broadcast, as is the usual custom with our people, it evaporates and calcines without leaving much permanent result. This offal is one of the most valuable fertilizers available; and we suggest to our august Board of Agriculture, or what is so called, that when they are giving the next "hand-out" to the newspaper offices that get the rake-off for printing the pamphlet mis-called a Report, that this bit of information be incorporated in it. It is perfectly gratuitous.

A great deal of ink has been spilled in this country regarding the embargo (recently lifted) against the admission of our lobsters into the French market. We doubt if the French market means a great deal to us; and this seems to be borne out by the fact that since the embargo has been lifted the price of lobsters has not advanced to any appreciable extent. France consumes, or did previous to the war, about 40,000 cases annually about 25 per cent of the lobster pack of the Maritime Provinces. We have never had any large trade in lobsters with the French Republic; nor are we likely to have. In fact it is only recently that we discovered the French market. We really have never been looking for markets; we sit on our business haunches and await the buyer to fall over us before we realize that we have anything to sell. The same applies to our salmon, herring, and other fish markets. We are always awaiting "enquiries"; and we make no effort to push our goods. People come to our shores and gather up everything that is available; and they are reaping a golden harvest off our stupidity.

Here we discuss this lobster question; we are under the impression that we have too many small packers; there are too many people engaged in it. We suggest that, failing to enforce a close season, of say five years, we should limit the number of packers. How? To us it seems easy enough. Let this fishery be reserved for old fishermen or fishermen (there are a number of women fishing lobsters around the coast) and set an age limit. It is a fishery which does not involve much hardship, as it is conducted in sheltered nooks and creeks. It should be made illegal for able-bodied men to engage in it; and were these wise they would abandon it. It is moreover an expensive fishery, and for the past two years many of those engaged in it have not made the two ends meet. Twine, rope, tinplates and all canning materials have advanced fully fifty per cent, with

**REVEILLE**

BY CALCAR

NEXT Fall and Winter we expect to hear the annual complaint of high price of coal, also it is probable shall we hear of coal shortage.

In view of these probabilities, it may with propriety be asked what is our so-called government doing in the matter? Of course we know what the answer is to be. We know the government is doing nothing. It would be altogether an unprecedented turn of affairs were they to display any interest till the very pinch of dire necessity impels them.

Now what about the coal areas? Why is the geological survey suspended? This is a time when it should be the duty of the government to instigate enquiries by the geological department with a view to making some preparation for the future.

What has become of Mr. Dunstan's report on the coal areas? We have seen a sort of preliminary report of that gentleman's work and findings. Is it possible that he has discouraged all further investigation. Is this really the cause of the suspension of all enquiry in this direction? If so why are we not warned of it? Why is the matter hushed up so closely?

If the coal areas have received a wet blanket, then what of our peat beds? The government told us of their value in 1910, in the most glowing terms, but it seems they have not the courage of their convictions, else why is there nothing being done to develop those areas. The question arises had Morris and his satraps any convictions or was their talk mere blarney. We are inclined to believe the jargon was meant merely to create the impression that they meant business and if possible to start some adventurer after a bubble. One thing is certain they had no idea what they were talking about. How could they see that no enquiry had ever been held to determine the possible value of our peat areas.

If our peat beds are as valuable as the Morris Government says they are then why in the name of common sense are they not being made to yield up their value to us. If the government were honest in their professions of belief in the utility of our peat bogs, it was in the prospect of going still higher. So, even a good pack would hardly let the fisherman out of the game with anything like a substantial balance to his credit.

cumbent upon them to at least start an investigation and survey. Only a survey can tell us whether our peat areas are worth development and we know not how we are standing in our own light by our failure to make this enquiry.

It may be possible to boost our agriculture through a development of some of our peat beds. In Germany such moors are made to yield power and light to surrounding farms as well as a supply of the valuable fertilizing element nitrogen. The government would be doing much to promote the comfort and happiness of the farmer if they could supply him with cheap power and light, and this improvement in the condition of the farmers' lot would be reflected in his greater activity.

What are our Agricultural Commissioners doing in this matter? Do they fail to see the important connection between the development of our peat areas and agricultural welfare? It would be infinitely better to aim at agricultural improvement along the lines suggested here, namely, the betterment of the rural settler's condition, the supplying him with cheap power and light and cheap fertilizing elements, than by the foolish methods adopted by the Morris Government. Besides it is quite possible to effect these results at no cost whatever to the country. A development of our peat areas by the government would provide employment for many persons, and this is just what the country requires; the opening up of new avenues of employment.

Let it be borne in mind that it is not here suggested that these developments be jumped at after the Morris style. It is most im-

**Halifax Threatened With a Fish Famine**

THE Halifax Herald of 15th inst. has this flaming headline to an article which we reproduce in part:

"A situation which is relatively serious is faced by the people of Halifax. With all its market facilities, the city is threatened with a fish famine. Astounding high prices and the absence of fish from the stores led The Her-

ald to make enquiry into existing conditions, which elicited the fact that owing to the prevailing bad weather in the early part of the season and the intense heat of July and August fishermen were unable to make their fish; so there is literally no dry fish in the market. Hence the city stores are deplorably bare of stock and prices are correspondingly high. There is no fish to fill orders and the merchants in the city have more orders than they can fill.

With regard to pickled fish—mackerel and herring—mackerel is selling at \$13 per barrel and is still rising. The catch has been small. Herring have also been scarce. The shipments from Newfoundland are fewer than formerly, owing to the fact that Newfoundland fishermen are putting up so much of the Scotch cure which brings a higher price.

"New Newfoundland salmon (pickled) are just beginning to arrive in limited quantities, and good prices are being obtained for them."

This summarizes The Herald article; and it would seem that there is an opening for some of our fish products in the Halifax market. Some small cargoes of herring have gone into Halifax recently from the West Coast; but we have not heard what the price was.

This leads us to believe that the price of fish must advance very materially in the local market shortly. If Halifax fishermen are unable to fill their orders, there must be a good demand for codfish. Let our exporters get after this market.

important that a thorough investigation be first undertaken, so that if anything should be done it will be done with some assurance of success. It is also important that all promoting activity be made impossible by absolutely withholding all concessions or any form of leases of bog lands to any but bona fide operators.

We have not much confidence in peat as a fuel for we hold that at present at any rate it can only be used economically where other classes of fuel are non-existent or very difficult of access. But the day may come when peat may substitute coal, and it behooves us to make an investigation of our peat beds so as to be prepared for any developments which may arise. We should make a study of our bogs with an eye to their possible utility to the farmers. They could furnish abundant litter of a very valuable sort, and if this could be placed at the disposal of the farmers there is no question but that very beneficial results would follow.

It might be possible to install machinery to cut and prepare this litter at a cost far below its economic value.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

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**Bay Bulls' Garden Party**

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20th.

THE regular Tors Cove Excursion train will leave St. John's station at 12.30 p.m. instead of 2.00 p.m. on Sunday next, and stop at all stations between St. John's and Tors Cove. Will return immediately from Tors Cove to Bay Bulls to accommodate passengers attending Garden Party, and will leave Bay Bulls at about 6.45 p.m. for Tors Cove, returning from Tors Cove to St. John's at the usual hour, arriving at St. John's 8.00 p.m. Train will then return to Bay Bulls and leave Bay Bulls at about 2.00 a.m. for St. John's.

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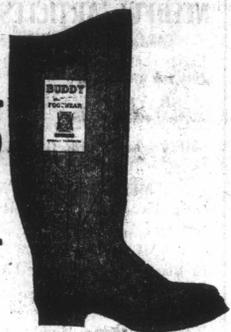
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5c. and 10c. per pkge. A patent device clips the hair which prevent them from falling out.

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20c., 22c. pair.

**MEN'S TWEED CAPS.**  
Special lot only 70c. each.

**LADIES' HOSE.**  
Silk Lisle in White, Grey, Black and Navy, "Gordon" brand, the kind that's hard to wear out, only 40c. pair.

**RIBBONS**  
In all the leading colours and widths. Price from 3c. to 18c. per yard. See them to prove the value.

**BOYS' SHIRTS.**  
Fitted with double soft collar and collar links for the low price of 45c., cream shade.

**BOXES OF MOURNING STATIONERY**  
Containing 24 Envelopes and 24 Sheets Paper, only 24c. Box.

**PURSES**  
For the low price of 5c., other prices 8c. to 40c.

**BOYS' KHAKI DRILL PANTS.**  
Extra good value and superior quality—37c. and 65c. per pair.  
**BOYS' SHIRT BLOUSES,**  
35c. Big value for little money.  
**BOYS' STOCKINGS,**  
22c., 24c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 32c., 33c., 37c. pr.  
**BOYS' SHIRTS,**  
White Dressed Fronts, 25c., 40c., 45c., each. Worth regular price 80c. to \$1.20.  
**MEN'S SHIRTS,**  
Job lot—45c., and 70c. each.  
**MEN'S SOFT COLLARS,**  
10c. each. Regular price would be 20c.

**LADIES' BOOTS!**

**LADIES' DONGOLA LACED BOOTS,** high heel, patent tip... \$1.95.  
**LADIES' DONGOLA LACED BOOTS,** low heel... \$2.60.  
**LADIES' LACED GUN METAL,** Blucher style, high heel... \$2.50.  
**LADIES' TWEED PAT. GAITER POLISH,** cloth top, white piped, very stylish... \$3.00.  
**LADIES' TWEED GUN METAL BLUCHER,** high heel, mat top... \$2.60.  
**LADIES' TWEED GUN METAL MAT TOP BLUCHER,** high heel... \$2.90.  
**LADIES' TWEED GUN METAL BLUCHER,** high toe, high heel... \$3.00.  
**LADIES' TWEED VICI KID BLUCHER,** patent tip, high heel... \$2.35.  
**LADIES' TWEED BOX GRAIN BALS.,** med. heel, very strong... \$2.20.  
**LADIES' BUTTON DONGOLA,** self tip, med. heel... \$1.95.  
**LADIES' BUTTON DONGOLA,** self tip, high heel... \$2.25.  
**LADIES' BUTTON DONGOLA,** pat. tip, high heel... \$2.35.  
**LADIES' BUTTON DONGOLA,** self tip, low heel... \$2.60.  
**LADIES' BUTTON PAT.,** CLOTH TOP, back strap... \$2.60.  
**LADIES' BUTTON GUN METAL,** mat top, high heel... \$2.90.  
**LADIES' BUTTON BOX CALF,** Cuban heel... \$2.40.  
**LADIES' BUTTON GUN METAL,** Louie heel, white piped... \$3.  
**LADIES' BUTTON GUN METAL,** Common Sense heel, white piped... \$3.00.

**NEEDFUL ARTICLES.**

**TALCUM POWDER.**  
Large cans, 1 lb. size, only 10c. per can.  
**SHAVING BRUSHES,**  
12c., 20c., 35c., 40c. each.  
**MEN'S LEATHER BELTS,**  
Only 35c. each.  
**MEN'S PIPES**  
Only 15c. each. Very nice quality.  
**MEN'S SOCKS**  
In Black Cashmere, only 17c. pair.  
**GOBLIN SOAP**  
Works wonders. Highly endorsed for surgical and hospital uses on account of its antiseptic and thorough cleaning and cleansing properties. Recommended for Artists, Accountants, Painters, Printers, Automobileists, Mechanics, Engineers and people generally whose hands are likely to show stains from their daily occupation. Only 5c. per cake.  
**RUBBER HEELS**  
For Ladies' Boots only, 10c. pair.  
**RUBBER HEELS**  
For Men's Boots only, 12c. pair.

**MEN'S LACED BOOTS!**

**SPECIAL JOB LINE.**

**MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BLUCHER STYLE,** kid top. Bargain price... \$1.90.  
**MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BAL.,** Vici heel top. Bargain price... \$1.90.  
**MEN'S BOX CALF,** Elastic Side. Bargain price... \$2.20.  
**MEN'S BOX CALF LACED BAL.,** Bargain price... \$2.40.  
**MEN'S DONGOLA LACED BAL.,** Bargain price... \$2.40.  
**MEN'S GUN METAL,** Blucher style, high toe, dull top. Bargain price... \$2.70.  
**MEN'S GUN METAL,** dull top, medium toe, dull top. Bargain price... \$2.50.

**REGULAR PRICES:**

**MEN'S VICI KID,** Blucher style, high toe... \$2.85.  
**MEN'S VICI KID,** Blucher style, high toe... \$3.60.  
**MEN'S VICI KID,** Blucher style, med. toe... \$3.40.  
**MEN'S GUN METAL,** Blucher style, med. toe... \$3.40.  
**MEN'S VICI KID,** Blucher style, Turk toe... \$4.70.  
**MEN'S VICI KID BAL.,** nature cushion inner sole; very special for tender feet... \$5.00.  
**MEN'S GUN METAL BLUCHER,** high toe... \$4.40.  
**MEN'S BUTTON BOX CALF,** med. toe... \$3.70.  
**MEN'S TAN LOCAL CALF,** Blucher style, high quality... \$4.10.

**CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' BOOTS**

In all the leading styles. Gun Metal, Vici Kid, Box Calf, Dongola, Box Grain, Glove Grain, Cloth Top, Tan, Black. Prices are of the lowest.

**BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS.**

Gun Metal, Box Calf, Glove Grain, Box Grain, Vici Kid, Dongola, Tan, Black. Prices ranging from \$1.40 to \$2.65 per pair.

**MORE BARGAINS**

**LADIES' BLACK BLOUSES.**  
A bargain lot just opened for the benefit of those who want to spend their money economically. Price only 48c. and 67c. each.

**LADIES' WHITE BLOUSES.**  
Another bargain lot at 60c. each.

**LADIES' COLOURED BLOUSES,**  
60c., 65c., 75c. each. Worth twice as much.

**A REAL BARGAIN**  
In Ladies' Muslin, Cotton and White Pique, 1 piece dresses. \$2.20, \$3.00. Don't miss seeing this line.

**CHILDREN COTTON WASH DRESSES.**  
A line worth crowing about because the prices are so low and the quality so high—45c. to \$1.20 each.

**LADIES' HATS.**  
Most any style to choose from—50c. to \$1.10. Reduced prices to clear.

**LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.**  
Better grade—\$1.50 to \$4.00.

## KALOMITE, Laundry Marvel.

Astounding, Marvelous discovery, which abolishes forever the rubbing of clothes—Saves time, lengthens the life of clothes and makes them clean and wholesome. Wash day becomes a day of pleasure by using KALOMITE, only 20 cents per package.

**FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LTD.**

**JAPANESE STRAW MATTING,**  
Cool, sanitary. Price 30c. and 35c. yard.  
**STAIR OILCLOTH,**  
15 inches wide, 8c. yard. 18 inches wide, Duck Back, 18c. yard.  
**STAIR CANVAS,**  
24c. yard.  
**LINOLEUM.**  
Beautiful Tile and Mosaic patterns, \$1.20 yard, 2 yards wide. Good value for price.  
**CONGOLEUM RUGS,**  
2 sizes—3 x 4 and 3 1/2 yards. Up to date patterns, good wearing qualities.

### TAKING A LINE OF TRENCHES; WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

When the ordinary man in the street reads that a trench has been taken, he calls up the mental picture of a large ditch, which before the war, constituted the average idea of what a trench is. The trenches built by the Germans in France and Belgium are no more like ordinary ditches than the Germans are like ordinary men or the war like an ordinary war. They are labyrinthic, and only by studying a map of them or walking through a defensive system can one get an idea of their construction. The British War Office recently had a drawing made of the trenches that the British had to capture in the Somme offensive, and one who looks at it must be filled with amazement that it was possible for the British troops to turn the Germans out of them. The trenches are veritable mazes and are the work of German engineers spread over nearly two years. Most of them are not mere excavations, but works composed of steel and concrete, which must have required a terrific quantity of high explosives to render indefensible. A description of them is a difficult business.

**The Three Lines.**  
About eighty yards in front of the first trench is a series of wire entanglements. Behind them are the salients infested by the snipers. Their posts of vantage are connected with the front-line trenches. These are not laid in straight lines, but something like the teeth of a saw or a zig-zag puzzle. Between these trenches and the second-line trenches are other subterranean passages, and angling away from the communicating trenches are other short corridors inhabited by section commanders. Another eighty yards behind are the second-line trenches built like the first-line trenches, with communicating trenches to the third lines and alcoves for the section commanders. More than one hundred yards behind the third-line trenches the communicating trenches converge upon the rest but for the unit, and flowing past the rest but on either side are the man wire entanglements and entered

a zone inconceivably torn and shattered by high explosives. Scarcely a stake of the entanglements remained standing, scarcely a yard of barbed wire was unbroken. The infantry had been able to sweep over them as though they were non-existent. In the village of Dompiere there was scarcely a yard of ground without its shell hole.

**The Great Offensive.**  
An officer of the Tyneside Scottish Regiment describes in a letter what the assault on a modern trench means to the man who makes it. "We were stationed at Albert, our trenches opposite La Boisselle. The bombardment was terrific, but it was grand. On Saturday, July 1, 7.24 a.m., we advanced. I was the right of the first line of our brigade. We went over first, scrambling over the parapet amid a hurricane of shot and shell, and marched as if on parade ground. We were 500 yards off the German lines, the left trench of La Boisselle; shells bursting in hundreds; machine gun bullets, rifle bullets, shrapnel bullets in thousands; men dropping in dozens; 200 yards still, a steady march with our bayonettes playing in front. Suddenly one of our mines goes up just on my right—it had thirty tons of explosives in it—and up into the sky lifts the entire trench. The hillslope on which we are advancing shakes like a ship on a stormy sea. Men are dropping faster now, but this sight is too much. Starting from me and then right along the line runs 'Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!' Everything is forgotten in this great, great cheer. Then on again, 400, 450 yards. Nothing can live in this fire, and this dear old battalion takes it gladly, if the others can get through, which they did. Our officers are all down now. Oh! a piece of shell right into my left thigh (you can put three fingers down through it), and I am knocked down. The machine-gun fire is murderous; but this won't do; they must get through, so up again. 'This way, men,' the left hand is pointing direction; then, 'O my left arm! The machine gun has sent a bullet through the muscle; it is completely broken. No more use now!' And the trench was won.

When war news is good we don't care a Rotterdam if it does come first from Holland.

### Japs Discover Secret For Dye Making

QUEBEC, Aug. 12.—While there is a great deal of talk about the extraordinarily high price of German dyes, it may be interesting to our readers to know that not only has Japan discovered the secret process of making German dyes, but she is now equipping several dye factories and will be in the market to compete with Germany, if she has not already done so.

The United States is also engaged in erecting factories for the manufacture of these dyes, and it will not be long before a factory will be established in Montreal and Toronto, possibly branches of the American concerns. All the windy talk of the pro-German-Americans relative to the importance of the cargoes received on the submarine Deutschland is as so much chaff thrown to the winds. It is, however, interesting to know that right in our own Province, and will be in the market to compete with Germany, if she has not already done so.

large paper and pulp industries. Only a few days ago a Telegraph representative was being shown through the extensive plant of the Brompton Paper and Pulp Co. at East Angus. When he arrived at the chemical part of the industry, "Here," said Manager Bothwell, "is where we color up the paper, and strange to say, before the war, all our dyes were imported from Germany, but now we are obtaining them from the clay fields between Quebec and Montreal at less than half what we were paying for them when they came from the Huns."

### Stories of Individual Heroes

The special correspondent of the London Times at British Headquarters in France writes: I have heard the story of a stretcher-bearer of the Lincoln who crept out some 400 yards at night right up to the German wire at a point where another regiment had been attacking, and there picked up a wounded captain of that other regiment and brought him safely back, though the ground was swept with rifle and machine-gun fire.

Certain men of one of our regiments had pushed out and held a desperate and most hopeless advanced position. Some men of the Royal Engineers crawled out to them literally on their stomachs, and there, working in the dark, put up wire around our little outpost. The Sappers brought back word that the men certainly could not live. But they did, and it was the wire that saved them.

It was a captain of the Lincoln again (Captain —) who was wounded in the heel and went on. Then he was wounded in the thigh, and he still went on. He was wounded in the arm, and not even that stopped him. It was a fourth bullet in the head that killed him, and he died instantaneously, lying with his arm raised still waving his men on.

That, indeed, is one of the heart-rending and splendid things that one sees everywhere. Our dead lie always, it seems, with their heads forward towards the enemy. I have not heard of any man who has seen a place where they lie as if they had turned.

Some day, perhaps, a poem will be inspired by the tale of the young Lieutenant of the same battalion who had leaped into the enemy's trench, and it is conjectured, had leaped straight upon an exploding bomb. He was dreadfully mangled, but they got him back, only to die as he was being attended to. And he died smiling, saying that everything was all right as long as we had got the trench.

**Moral:**  
Leave music boxes and women alone. They are ticklish items to handle. You may die alone in a garret home! But 'twould be better than all this scandal.

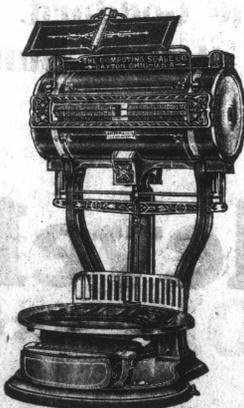
## STILL THEY COME.

GEORGE R. HIERLIHY of 76 Monroe Street, has recently ordered a "DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALE." Mr. Hierlihy realizes that there is no such thing as a substitute for a perfect Scale.

Many merchants worry along with a scale which they know to be far from perfect, and think they are saving money, but at the end of the year they find there is a big loss somewhere which they do not understand. As a matter of fact the average store will lose enough by over weight and loss of time to pay for one of the best Scales made in about two years.

Many merchants in Newfoundland have gone on losing money in this way for many years. They have lost the price of several good scales, but still they will tell you they "cannot afford a good scale." They are blind—they see not.

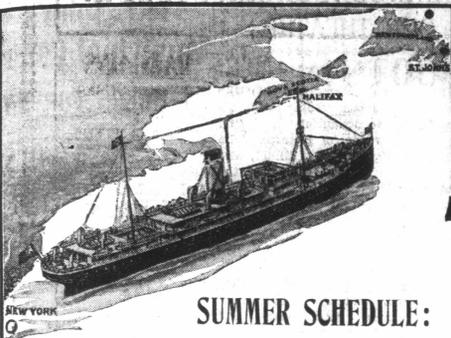
When Mr. Hierlihy discovered that the genuine "DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES" could now be imported direct from Headquarters, he lost no time in placing his order.



**Nfld. Specialty Company,**  
RENOUF BUILDING,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

## 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.

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS  
Established 1874—and still growing stronger

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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.

## SCHOONER OWNERS, ATTENTION!

### HOISTING OUTFITS

For hoisting anchors, sails and cargo are now being sold by THE ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., LTD., at such a low price that they will save you more than their cost in less than a season.

Will fit the Windlass of Nova Scotia built vessels without alteration.

If interested, call, write or wire to

ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., LTD.,  
250 Water Street, St. John's, Nfld.

Head Office and Factory: Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.  
Manufacturers of the Famous  
ACADIA MOTOR ENGINES.

## 30 TONS

# Common Black HOOP IRON

In Stock.

Sizes 11-2 and 13-4

THE DIRECT AGENCIES, LIMITED.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

## How Anzacs Chased the Turks

ROMANI, Egypt, Aug. 12.—(By W. T. Massey.)—I can now give fuller details of the Anzac mounted division's sterling work. For a week, a brigade of Australian light horse was in touch with the Turks twenty-four hours out of forty-eight, two brigades taking turns. The first brigade got in touch with the Turks a few minutes after midnight Thursday, and with the second brigade fought almost uninterruptedly till darkness Saturday.

The horses were many hours without water, and many of the men had little food. Saturday there was scarcely a drop of water to relieve the agony of thirst. The first brigade of light horse held off three thousand Turks in darkness on a line of nearly four miles. Retiring very slowly, they prevented the Turks from obtaining ground between the hills south-east of Romani before daylight, their intention being to seize and cut the railway west of Romani and isolate the garrison of that important place and prevent reinforcements reaching them.

### Hold Wellington Ridge.

Holding on doggedly, the first brigade stopped that attempt, and when reinforced at daylight by the second brigade held Wellington Ridge for hours in face of heavy artillery and infantry fire and desperate Turkish attacks. The Turks occupied Mount Meredith and Mount Royston, but never secured Wellington Ridge.

The battle was made absolutely secure when the New Zealanders threw the Turks off Mount Royston, and the infantry thrust them back, towards Katia. There we some desperate fighting early in the morning, and the Turks' strong advance line threw itself furiously against the light horse, shouting their new battle cry "Allah, finish Australia!" and rushing against our outposts with the bayonet. The light horse listened to the cry with immense amusement, and liked it to "Gott strafe England!" They shouted "back derisive answers, and showed that they were more than a match for the Turk with steel.

I saw the light horse on Wellington Ridge when the shrapnel was bursting over them with wonderful accuracy, but the Australians never showed a sign of movement until the Turks attempted to rush them. Then they poured a terrible stopping fire into the attackers and the appearance of the battlefield supports the story of the accuracy of the Australian marksmen.

In the afternoon there was a combined attack at Katia. Three Anzac brigades galloped three-quarters of a mile into action across extremely difficult country. The gallant horses carried the cheering men at such a pace that the Turkish artillery was at sea, though it attempted to launch a barrage fire.

This charge on a three-mile front filled the men with enthusiasm. The horses were brought within a short distance of the firing. On the left the Warwickshire and Gloucester Yeomanry came into the action line. They got half-way across the swamp, and were several hours under the heavy howitzer and mountain gun fire, but as Hamimah could not be carried before night, the first and second light horse withdrew at dusk so the men and horses could get a rest.

The wisdom of the charge over the desert was shown by a crowd of Turks rushing helter-skelter from their positions, doubtless fearing that the mounted men would meet them with steel. During Friday morning a few light horse, with fixed bayonets, and using their rifles as lances, charged into a party of astonished Turks.

## Another Big Crop For Saskatchewan

Many Districts Will Harvest Almost as Much as in 1915

Regina, Aug. 7.—With normal weather prevailing until cutting time the farmers of Saskatchewan will be confronted with the problem of harvesting a crop which in round figures will consist of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat and 100,000,000 bushels of oats, with barley and flax thrown in for good measure. The Department of Agriculture for the province estimate that the acreage of wheat will this year be 6,058,441, that of oats 3,025,210, slightly in excess than three hundred thousand of barley. A decrease of 826,433 acres in wheat is thereby shown, but the increased sowings in barley and oats and flax brings the net loss in area down to 622,026 acres.



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### Globe-Wernicke

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

PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.

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

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

Small tubs.

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

## Deutschland Seen Off Newfoundland

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The German submarine Deutschland, which sailed from Baltimore for Bremen, was sighted on Sunday night last off the Grand Banks by the Norwegian S. S. Meteor, which arrived here to-day.

Capt. Johnson of the Meteor, on his last trip out from Baltimore bound for England, encountered the Deutschland going into Baltimore. What he saw of the vessel at that time makes him positive of his identification of the submarine which he sighted off the Grand Banks.

The Meteor was in the regular steamship lanes making for Philadelphia when she sighted the undersea boat. It was getting dark at the time the submersible was encountered. The submarine circled around the Norwegian steamship and then heaved her eastward course.

## Trouble in Greece Only Beginning

ATHENS, Aug. 15.—The trouble in Greece is just beginning, is the opinion of a neutral diplomatist here.

"King Constantine cannot logically accept the result of the coming elections calmly; for they seem almost certain to mean the return of Venizelos to power, and Venizelos is determined at any cost to make it impossible for a Greek sovereign ever again to seize the reins of power as Constantine has done. But I believe Constantine will actually abdicate before he will consent to surrender or any part of his prerogative.

"Still worse, from the King's point of view, is that Venizelos, returning to power, is expected to bring Greece into the European war on the side of the Allies. They say that Venizelos and his followers are already placing orders for the necessary munitions and armaments for the Greek army in that event. Can you see Constantine leading his men against the forces of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser, while Venizelos, whom he regards as his arch-enemy, governs the country in the Royal name?"

From outward indications, the King, as leader of one of the two political parties, still has good hopes of defeating Venizelos in the elections, but even should this hope fail, he may pick his crown on a last attempt to override the election itself.

Yes, you can get prohibition by buying ice-cream that ain't fit to eat.

## THE JARCON OF DIPLOMATS

Novelist's Account of Dialogue Before the War

(Both Tarlington, in the Metropolitan.)

Studying the case, the public discovered that there is a horrible kind of jarcon in use among diplomatists. It should be done away with as soon as possible, for it is seventeenth century, not twentieth; but it belongs to the repulsive courtesies of the duello, and will probably be found necessary so long as nations remain duellists. Our public was shocked to find that governments use euphonies to cover blasphemies; they talk freely of throat cutting, ear-splitting, and disembowelling, but always in words that suggest the degeneracy of some morbidly truculent college professor, suave as cold cream and sinister as Sitting Bull. Now, disentangling the meanings and releasing them from "diplomatic usage," we found that the following bit of dialogue had preceded the war:

Austria (to Serbia)—"You scoundrel, get down on your knees and eat ten mouthfuls of dirt! Do it in one minute, or I'll shoot!"

Russia (to Austria)—"I'll shoot you if you do. (To Serbia)—Eat all the dirt you possibly can; do your best to keep him from shooting. I don't want to have to shoot."

England, France and Italy (to Austria)—"Please wait a minute. (To Germany)—Austria is your brother; he does exactly what you tell him to do. Ask him to wait just a minute longer before he shoots. We can arrange this to satisfy Austria if you'll get him not to shoot."

Germany—"No." Serbia (on his knees and swallowing)—"There! I've eaten nine mouthfuls, and I will eat the tenth if you'll give me just a few seconds for digestion."

Austria—"No, your minute is up and I shoot."

England and France (imploring Germany)—"Please stop him! You are the only one who can. Won't you say a word to stop him?"

Germany—"No." Russia (beginning to load his old-fashioned shotgun)—"I hope you'll stop him. See here, Austria, can't we talk things over and see if there isn't a better way out?"

Austria—"Perhaps we could if—"

Germany (interrupting)—"Russia, quiet loading that gun!"

Russia—"I can't while things are in this shape, but I will quit loading at once if Austria will promise not to shoot Serbia."

Germany (interrupting)—"I love peace and I have done more than mortal may to preserve it. The sword is forced into my hands, evidently by God, and I defend myself." (Draws two well-oiled and loaded pump-guns of a magnificent new model and begins to shoot, while France and England run home to get their guns.)

Search as we might, we could find no true substitute for this dialogue. We have read and listened eagerly—yes, anxiously and hopefully—to everything the Germans had to say; we wanted to see the case of their government in a happier light; but nothing altered the substance of the governmental conversation just given.

## 16 Suits Are Filed Against Cunard Line

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Sixteen suits against the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, for damages aggregating \$1,099,000, growing out of the loss of the Lusitania, were filed in the Federal District Court to-day by Hunt, Hill and Betts, representing the plaintiffs. Seventeen more suits are to be filed in a few days. The complaint in each case filed was precisely the same.

## 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.

## THE BLOODHOUND

No real reason exists for the common belief that the bloodhound is a fierce animal, ready to tear the person whom it may be tracking to pieces. It is, on the contrary, rather noted for its gentleness, even seeming timid, unless specially trained to attack. The origin of the breed, according to Count Le Couteux de Canfeur, the greatest living authority on the subject, is from St. Hubert of St. Hubert's Abbey in the Ardennes. It dates from the earliest ages, and the breed certainly existed in the time of the Gauls. As regards the name bloodhound, the Count Le Couteux believes that when fox hunting in something like its present form was instituted it was found that the sleuth hound was not fast enough for the purpose, and the present foxhound was evolved from various material, and about this time it became usual, in speaking of the old hound of the country, to call him a bloodhound, meaning the hound of pure blood (as might be said of a blooded horse) to distinguish him from the new hound or foxhound.

## Will See the War To a Finish

Chatham, July 22, 1916

Dear Sister,—I now take pleasure in answering your most kind and welcome letter of the 26th of May which came to hand but a few days ago, so you see it was a long time coming. I was beginning to think that you had all forgotten me as this is the first word I heard from home since April when I was in Hospital.

Well, Annie, I have nothing worth relating to you. Things are running very smooth with me now, the wheel revolves so easily that I can scarcely find it going around. I am quite well now, and I hope you all are the same. I do not feel anything the worse for all the suffering that I went through while I was in the Hospital. I was there three months from day to day, so you bet I know just what Hospital life is like. I do not want to go in any more if it is God's will, I have enough of it, but then I am not going to give up for that, I am going to carry on my work in the navy, as I have signed on for the duration of the war, no doubt you will all be surprised when you read this.

I suppose you were expecting me home for good. Ah! No. I could not do that, my nerve would not allow me to give up now when I have come so far. If God spares me I will see the end of it and come home victorious, and that will be the best of all. I would not be able to give up like some chaps did and go home and the war not near finished. There are some fellows leaving here and going home every week. I am sure I don't know what they are thinking about.

There is one thing that I would like, and that is conscription in Newfoundland, so as to force some of the young men to come. Then they would have to come and no thanks to them. That would show them up a bit, seeing they did not have the pluck to come on their own accord. You said father had written me, I have not got the letter yet, I would like to get it so as I may find out who are his crew this summer. In the first part of this letter I said that I would not be home, as I had signed on for the duration of the war. I now find I will be home, if I am spared, as I have a month's leave. It will be very good to a month home with one's own. Some old Reserve men asked for a month's leave and it was granted, so I did the same. Orders came through from the Admiralty for all Newfoundlanders in Depot that have been here over a year to have a month's leave home.

I think I have said enough for now. Remember me to mother and sisters. I cannot say what time I will be coming, but will let you know later. Your loving brother,

PERCY.

(The above writer is Percy P. Coles, formerly of Brooklyn, B.B.)

## Big Copper Purchase In United States

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Manufacturers supplying the allies with munitions are negotiating for the largest copper purchase ever made in the United States.

The amount required will be 250 million pounds—about 15 per cent. of the country's entire prospective output for 1917. At present, prices \$70,000,000 will be involved.

The agreement on prices is the only detail that is being up the order. One of the principals in the deal is away from the city, and when he returns the order will be completed at once. This it is expected, will be in about three weeks.

"Brides Need Sharp Eyes." Yes, you got to begin keepin' your eye on him.

## 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



## DEFIANCE TO FIRE

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

YOU HAVE NO INSURANCE?

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

PREMIUMS ARE CHEAPER THAN LOSS.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.

## 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.

## 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

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

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

AUGUST 19
WALTER B. GRIEVE born in St. John's, 1850. Thomas D. Scanlan, of Anglo-American Telegraph Co., died, 1894. James D. Ryan and Rev. Father Clancey left for Ireland, as delegates to National Convention, 1896. Athletic sports at Pleasantville, 1897. Cawley C. Mayne, compositor, and first regular reporter on city press, died at Toronto, 1875. Rev. W. Smith, brother of Rev. W. R. Smith, of Portugal Cove, died at Manchester, 1893. Challenge scull-race on Quidi Vidi Lake, between Frank Barnes and William Squires; the latter won, 1890. The boat-keepers of the various plantations in Newfoundland petitioned the Surrogate, with a view to having equitable prices on fish, oil and provisions, between them and the merchants, 1890. H.M.S. Canada arrived with Prince George, Duke of York, 6th Nov., 1883.
AUGUST 20
Governor Willcott notified the captain of H.M.S. Bonetta that St. Pierre had been captured and annexed to Newfoundland, 1794. First temperance society in the British Isles organized this day in New Ross, Wexford, Ireland, 1829. Governor Waldegrave, surrogate Governor in Newfoundland, died, 1825. J. Henry Tobin married Miss Cornack, 1863. Comet newspaper (Confederate organ) first issued; John T. Burton, printer, 1869. Sir Hugh Allan arrived in steamer Sweden, 1872. James J. Grieve (father of W. B. Grieve) died, aged 82, 1891. Steamer Plover went ashore on Skerries, 1877. The body of the late Captain James Jackman, who was drowned at Catalina the previous spring, was this day buried here, 1897. Richard Mullowney, miner, died, Sir G. Wolseley appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1895. Two of the seamen of barque Lady Elibank, convicted of robbing the Catholic Church, St. Mary's, sentenced to two years imprisonment, and forfeiture of wages due them by ship, 1881. Judge Emerson presented with white gloves at Placentia, 1895. Edwin J. Duder married, 1881. Citizen temperance organizations paraded in honor of Father Matthew's centennial; oration by Father Clarke. A banquet was held in St. Patrick's Hall; Bishop Power, presiding, 1890.

CHURCH SERVICES

Church of England Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (Choral). Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.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—Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10 a.m.; Intercession Service and Sermon, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell; Evening Prayer and Sermon, 6.30; Preacher, The Rector. Subject: "The voices from yesterday."
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 a.m., Rev. H. Royle; 6.30 p.m., Rev. D. B. Hemmion.
George St.—11 a.m., Rev. D. B. Hemmion; 6.30 p.m., Rev. N. M. Guy.
Cochrane St.—11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Bond; 6.30 p.m., Rev. Dr. Bond.
Wesley—11 a.m., Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30 p.m., Rev. H. Royle.
Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. J. Fowler.
Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.
SALVATION ARMY.
S. A. Citadel, New Gower Street.—7 a.m., Prayer Meeting; 11 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 2.30 p.m., Adjt. Cavender; 7 p.m., Adjt. Hurd. Canada, assisted by Adjt. Sheard, S. A. Metropole.
COCHRANE ST.—At Cochrane St. Centennial Church to-morrow the new pastor elect, the Rev. G. J. Bond, D.D., will preach at both services. The services will be held in the school building. All members of the congregation as well as visiting friends will be welcome.
WESLEY.—The subject for Sunday evening will be "The Condition for God's Best Gifts." The church is open for any who wish to attend. Visitors to the city will be made quite welcome.
ADVENTIST.—Subject: "The Christian Warfare." All welcome. Evangelist D. J. C. Barrett.
A Garden Party in aid of the fund for the erection of the new church in St. Joseph's Parish, will be held at Limeville, the residence of Mr. P. F. Moore, M.H.A., on Wednesday next. The object is a worthy one, and no doubt the ladies promoting the affair will receive generous support.
READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Fine in Appearance And Physique

(Editor Mail and Advocate), 18th August, 1916.
Sir,—
The enclosed message has been received by His Excellency the Governor from the Secretary of State. General Sir Spencer Ewart, of the Scottish Command, has a fine record as a soldier, and His Excellency the Governor states that praise from him is praise indeed. The Army Council's message should encourage us to redouble energy to keep up the name which the Colony has won.
Will you kindly give the message a place in your columns.
I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.
[No. 427.]
Cipher Telegram from the Secretary of State.
(Recd. 17 Aug., 1916.)
With reference to my telegram of August 5th, (No. 405), General Officer Commanding Scottish Command after inspecting draft for Newfoundland Regiment, reported very favourably impressed by the appearance and physique of the men.
Army Council express appreciation of efforts made by Newfoundland to maintain Regiment, which has already rendered such valuable service to the Empire.
BONAR LAW.

What Are Our City Unions Doing?

The Time Has Now Come For all Unions to Unite in Order to Safeguard Their Rights and Secure For Themselves a Better Condition of Things
(To the Editor)
Sir,—I often wonder when will the tradesmen and labouring class of this country, as a whole, slide out of the old-time worn groove, and face about, to meet and grapple with existing conditions which to them is of such vital importance. When will they realize the imperative necessity of closer co-operation of trades and callings. The methods under which the industrial life of the Colony has been conducted in the past have forced the different classes of tradesmen to seek protection in trade unionism. The philosophy of trade unionism has become recognized in this, as well as in larger communities, but it is also recognized that the power, scope and influence of those separate organizations are so limited and localized as to exert very little influence apart from demanding and sometimes securing certain well-defined rights. Unionism is a higher rate of wages in the different local branches of industry, which, after all, cannot be regarded as an unmixed blessing, for the industrial machine is still manipulated by the same ruthless hand, and as the increased wage is doled out with one hand it is unscrupulously raked in with the other, and so the increase in the payroll is invariably balanced by a proportionate increased cost of the necessities of life. And friends, what can be done to remedy the evil? Its up to the labouring masses who support and keep the big machines going, and what are you going to do about it?
The merchants and employers of labour have always held the trump cards, and have played them to win their own game, not yours. Your theory of "industrial organization" while good enough in its way, makes no pretence at the solving of the problem of the "identity of interest of capital and labour." As at present constituted and conducted, each separate Union trying to fight its own little fight in its own limited style, though with the best of motives, I fear will never accomplish. If we are in a sinking boat it is but little good to stop the leak nearest to where we stand, if we refuse to co-operate in mending the greater one which threatens our destruction. If the different trade unions in this city are to widen their scope of power and usefulness in shaping the future industrial trend of events on the principle of equality, then the sooner a general co-operation of labouring interest is secured the sooner will that spirit of true democracy prevail.
The important political role played by the majority of those who control the labor-giving resources of this country makes it highly expedient for the tradesmen, as well as the producers in general to be represented by men of their own calling in our legislature. Great progress has been made in this direction of late by the energy and foresight of the President of the Fishermen's Protective Association. He has accomplished what was always regarded as the impossible and that the introduction by him of this new element into the political life of the Colony has been productive of much good is too well-known to need further comment upon the point; but what about those other Unions I have referred to above. Should not the very nature of their callings as toilers and producers form a common bond which should cement and blend the component parts of the toiling fraternity into one great organization whose objects

Salvation Army Files

Salvationists, and their many friends, are arranging to give a very hearty welcome to their Territorial Leader, Commissioner Richards, who is scheduled to arrive in St. John's on August 24th. The purpose of the Commissioner's visit is to conduct the Annual Congress, and make a general inspection of the Army's work on the Island. About one hundred and fifty Officers, from all parts of the Island, will take part in these meetings, and already a number of them from the more distant settlements have arrived, and others will be arriving during the early part of the week. The first meeting of the Congress will be held in the S. A. Citadel, New Gower St., on Thursday evening, August 24th, when the local forces will welcome their Leader. The College Hall has been secured on the "Social and Missionary Work of the Army." His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside at this meeting. He will be supported by a number of citizens. Extensive preparations are being made for the public gatherings, and great enthusiasm prevails among the local Salvationists, who are anticipating a very successful series of meetings.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL
Immense audiences attended the Nickel theatre last evening, being attracted by the delightful music and to see the wonderful pictures. The child actress, Mary Miles Minter, who was featured in the "Fairy and the Wolf," was in herself an attraction. The continuation of "The Diamond from the Sky" was also an attractive film. This afternoon the bumper matinee for children takes place, when extra films will be shown. The programme is one that will satisfy all children, and no doubt there will be large attendances. All should attend to-day's performances.
THE CRESCENT.
Burns and Stull, the cleverest tumbler and jugglers in America, are presented at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in "The High Sign," a great comedy. Joseph Byron Totten features in a powerful drama of political intrigue: "On the Private Wire," produced in two reels. The Essanay comedy company appear in "It Happened in Snakeville," a Snakeville comedy drama; and Blanche Sweet, with Lionel Barrymore, in "A Chance Deception," a great Biograph drama. The newest music is played by Professor McCarthy at this big show. On Monday a great reel feature: "The Hungarian Nabob," a picturization of Maurus Jokai's famous novel.
TRAIN REPORT.
Thursday's No. 1 arrived Port aux Basques 4.05 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 2 Due St. John's about 1.45 p.m.
To-day's No. 2 Left Port aux Basques 9.35 a.m.
KYLE'S PASSENGERS
S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.15 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—Corps. D. Hackett, S. Cornick, L. Bartlett, T. Christopher, Privates Ed. Nofall, W. Roberts, C. Robertson, J. Knight, V. Pearce, R. C. Grieve, J. A. White, T. Smith, H. Penny, G. Jones, R. H. Spurr, H. Leslie, Miss M. Williby, R. H. Spurr, S. J. Power, A. C. Chisholm, D. Sparks, Mrs. L. Darcy and son, Rev. G. L. Power and two daughters, Miss M. Gillis, J. and Mrs. Salter, Miss R. Salter.
The use of Carbonvoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no Reid's Steamer Report.
Argyle to leave Placentia early this a.m.
Clyde left Lewisporte 11.20 a.m. yesterday.
Dundee due Wesleyville to-day.
Ethie left Flower's Cove 12.25 p.m. yesterday going North.
Glencoe left Fortune 7.35 p.m. yesterday outward.
Home left Exploits 1.45 p.m. yesterday outward.
Lady Sybil arrived Port aux Basques 7.55 a.m. to-day.
Kyle left Port aux Basques 4.40 a.m. to-day.
Wren left Heart's Content 4.39 p.m. yesterday outward.
Meigle left Catalina 7 p.m. yesterday going North.
Sagona arrived Carbonbar 8.15 a.m. to-day.

St. John's Municipal Council

TENDERS FOR HAY
TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Hay" will be received until Thursday, 24th inst., at 4 p.m., for delivery at the Sanitary Stables 10 TONS (2240 lbs.) NO. 1 TIMOTHY HAY in lots from one ton up.
The Council is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
JOHN L. SLATTERY, Sec.-Treas.
aug19,21
The use of Carbonvoid means more Power, less Fuel, perfect Ignition, easier Starting, and uniform Combustion. IT PAYS.
Storekeepers!
"Clover Leaf" Tobacco
HAS not or will not advance. So why pay higher prices when you can get this well made Tobacco, right from Virginia, made by Union men only. Special prices on case lot.
M. A. DUFFY, Sole Agent.
Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

HATS! Ladies' Summer Hats, all selling at HALF PRICE to clear. Also 6 Dozen LADIES' BLOUSES, Job 30c. and 50c. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

LOCAL ITEMS

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.
The Cachalot operating at Hawke's Harbor has 33 whales to date.
Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.
Mr. Patk. J. Wade, of H. M. Customs, Conception Hr. leaves by the Stephano to-day for New York on a holiday.
The Thetis is now at New York undergoing repairs to her engines, and on arrival here in a few weeks' time, we understand, will receive a thorough overhauling, the alterations to her hull, decks, etc., giving employment to a large number of shipwrights.
A fire escape will shortly be installed at the Seamen's Institute, which will be built on the most modern style. The Institute directors are adopting the right policy, as with so many people housed at night, the chances of escape following a sudden outbreak of fire, would be none too good.
It is proved that Carbonvoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads.
The property known as the "Coffin House" has been under consideration of the Council for some time past. Yesterday, Mayor Gosling, Councillor Mullaly and others visited the loquax in quo and determined to take the property over. It will be a great improvement and will widen the street for traffic. Anyhow this old house was an eye sore and a nuisance for years past.
Mr. Fisherman, to save nine-tenths of your Engine trouble, use CARBONVOID.
RETURNING HEROES.
By the express due at 1 o'clock, ten Gallipoli veterans will reach the city. They are: Corporals D. Hackett, S. Cornick, L. Bartlett, T. Christopher, Privates Ed. Nofall, William Roberts, C. Robertson, R. C. Grieve, V. Pearce, J. Knight. They will be received by the Ladies' Patriotic Committee and the Acting Premier on arrival.
THE MATATUS CARGO
Up to last evening there was 1 1/2 million feet of lumber jettisoned from the steamer Matatus. The Stella Maris and two other tugs are standing by her and after she is sufficiently lightened she will be pulled off. If she is refloated she will come to St. John's for repairs.

TOBACCO ADVANCES

The price of tobacco has advanced in the local market two cents per pound and cigarettes also have advanced twenty-five cents per thousand. These advances went into effect on the 9th.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers were engaged yesterday at extended order drill, and the following enlisted, bringing the number on the roll up to 3,967: Harold Kelly, St. John's; Sydney P. Woodland, Taylor's Bay; Lamaline; Llewellyn Hillier, Port aux Gauls.

SOLDIER LONES KIT

Private Lannon, of Placentia, is a specimen soldier. He not long ago arrived here on a brief furlough. He is a private in the 18th Cape Breton Highlanders and the poor chap is coming in Wednesday last in the train lost his kit bag. It contained razors, socks and other creature comforts, and anyone who has picked them up would confer a favour by restoring them.

MISS NELLIE JACKMAN

Miss Nellie Jackman, daughter of Mr. D. J. Jackman of Bel Island, leaves by Florizel this evening for New York to enter St. Vincent's Hospital in that city to train as a nurse. Her many friends on the Island as well as in the city will wish her the best of fortune in her chosen profession.

W. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT! At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

FOR SALE!

SCHR. "LOUISA A. W." 86 tons. Built by Manuel in 1906, constructed for bounty, iron strapped. New sails last year, second sails fairly good. Ground tackling good. On dock July, topsides caulked and painted. Carrying capacity one hundred and twenty tons coal. Reason for selling being too small for Operto trade. Could deliver vessel in October. Price \$2,400. Sails and rigging worth half the amount. Apply to JOHN PENNY & SONS. Ramea. aug18,6i

St. Bonaventure's College WILL RE-OPEN Monday, Sept. 4th. The College provides Classical, Commercial and Science courses. For particulars apply to the Principal aug19,21

FOR SALE! SCHR. "LOUISA A. W." 86 tons. Built by Manuel in 1906, constructed for bounty, iron strapped. New sails last year, second sails fairly good. Ground tackling good. On dock July, topsides caulked and painted. Carrying capacity one hundred and twenty tons coal. Reason for selling being too small for Operto trade. Could deliver vessel in October. Price \$2,400. Sails and rigging worth half the amount. Apply to JOHN PENNY & SONS. Ramea. aug18,6i

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Operat", "Town", "PAR", "Operat", "Been", "Co-o", "on a", "is D", "SERBI", "Town", "a", "Orde", "Slow", "look", "Alon", "PAR", "ceived", "the", "gen", "an o", "intensi", "running", "astir", "represent", "suring", "Gene", "united", "with", "mandir", "These", "long c", "ordinat", "on all", "the arr", "after a", "officials", "Advi", "cate s", "movem", "on the", "moved", "Monast", "observa", "to atte", "they w", "The", "the Bu", "thrown", "but lat", "their", "ina, wh", "tion of", "the Bu", "tired s", "heavy", "large", "debouc", "Banica", "this re", "in the", "British", "follow", "with in", "British", "point o", "the Fr", "small v", "ner as", "villag", "The", "is rega", "for the", "Big C", "NEW", "Catholic", "the Unit", "to Braz", "several", "of laym", "of the", "High Ma", "of the", "of the", "America", "cities", "Convent", "tion of", "the hist", "able a", "side of", "more th", "Cathol", "congress", "process", "\$20,0", "DRUM", "This m", "by an", "veyor", "material", "The fire", "the fact",