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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## LORD KITCHENER GETS GREAT OVATION FROM THE LONDON POPULACE

### In Stirring and Patriotic Speech He Calls on English Manhood to Rally To Their Country's Call

### WANTS MORE MEN! AND YET MORE MEN!

### Men, Money and Munitions, Are the Three Great Essentials to the Successful Waging of This Relentless War—Long Drawn Out Conflict Predicted—The Enemy's Strength Must Grow Weaker Whilst Ours Must Grow Stronger, With Time

London, July 9.—Lord Kitchener's motor ride to the Guildhall, and the untethered British enthusiasm, was a scene that had no precedent in London since the outbreak of the war. Handkerchiefs waved, and hundreds of thousands cheered the Secretary of War as he passed through an uninterrupted avenue of yelling men, women and children. The text of Lord Kitchener's speech follows in part:—

"Hitherto the remarks I have found necessary to make as to recruiting have been mainly addressed to the House of Lords, but I have felt the time has now come when I may with advantage make another and larger demand on the resources of British manhood. Enjoying, as I do, the privilege of a freeman of this great city, I am sure my words uttered in the heart of London will spread broadcast throughout the nation."

The Secretary of War referred to the bravery of the Indian forces, and the Canadians fighting alongside their British and French comrades in Flanders, presenting a solid impenetrable front. In the Dardanelles, Kitchener continued, Australians and New Zealanders combined, had already accomplished feats of arms most exemplary in their brilliancy, and were pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion. In each of the great Dominions new large contingents were being prepared, while South Africa, not content with the successful conclusion of the arduous campaign in South-west Africa, was now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of war. Strengthened by the support of our fellow citizens across the sea, we seek to develop our own military resources to their utmost limits. This is the purpose which brings us together today.

Specifying the three things necessary for the conduct of modern war successfully, as men, material and money, Kitchener said that the Government with its new loan, was still supplying the money and with marked success, that the Ministry of Munitions was handling its work in a highly satisfactory manner. When I took up the office I hold, I did so as a soldier, not as a politician. I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would not be only arduous, but long. In one of my earliest statements, made after the beginning of the war, I said I should require more men, and still more until the enemy was crushed. I repeat that statement today with even greater insistence. All the reasons which led me to think in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one, hold good to the present time. It is true we are in a better situation than we were in ten months ago, but our position to-day is at least as serious as it was then. Through preparedness Germany, due to her strenuous efforts, sustained at high pressure for

some forty years, has issued a military organization as complex in its character, as it is perfect in its machinery. It is true that Germany's long preparation has enabled her to utilize her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she must decrease while we increase. The speaker dwelt on the question of raising new armies, some of which have already made their presence felt at the front. From the first there has been a constant and satisfactory flow of recruits.

"The falling off in numbers, recently apparent in the recruiting returns, has been, I believe, in a great degree due to conditions of a temporary character. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the response that has been made to my previous appeal, but I am here to-day to make another demand on the manhood of the country to come forward in its defence."

London, July 10.—The time has now come when something more is required to insure that the demands of our forces overseas are being fully met, and to enable the large reserve of men required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and trained. The dimension of the new army already have reached a figure which only a short time ago would have been considered utterly unthinkable, but there is a tendency perhaps to overlook the fact that these large armies require still larger reserves to make good the wastage at the front. And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous and "persistent" for one feels our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are beckoning with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic to those who remain at home to come out and play their part too.

Recruiting meetings and marches, and the unwearied labors of recruiting officers, committees and individuals have borne good fruit, but we must go a step further to attract the individuals who from shyness or other causes have not yet yielded to their own patriotic impulses.

When registration is completed we shall, anyhow, be able to note the men between the ages of 19 and 40 who are not required for munition or other necessary industrial work, and therefore available, if physically fit, for the fighting line. Steps must be taken to approach with a view to enlistment of all possible candidates for the army. Unmarried men to be preferred before married men, as far as may be. It has often been urged if more information were given as to work and whereabouts of the various units, recruiting would be strongly emulated, but this is precise information which would be of the greatest value to the enemy.

An agreeable note is that a German prince of high command ruefully recorded recently his complete ignorance of our new army, but one set of figures is available for everybody. This is supplied by the casualty list. These casualty lists, whose great length may now and again induce undue impression, are an instructive indication of the huge extent of operations undertaken now reached by British forces in the field.

There are two classes of men to whom my appeal must be addressed. These, for whom it is claimed they are indispensable, whether for work directly associated with our military tasks, or for other purposes, public or private. Second, those to whom has been applied the ugly name of Shirkers.

As regard the former, the question must searchingly be driven home, whether their duties, however responsible or however technical, cannot in this time of stress be adequately carried out by men unfit for active military service or by women.

And here I cannot refrain from paying a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women of every class and phase of life who have come forward and placed their services unreservedly at the country's disposal. The Field-Marshal said, there had been much talk about slackers, persons doing literally nothing to help their country, but that this should not be exaggerated, for he believed the residuum of absolute "do-nothings" was relatively small.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH.

London, July 9.—General Botha has accepted the surrender of the entire German forces in South-west Africa; hostilities have ceased, and the campaign there has been concluded.

The French Government report the German attack between Angres and Souchez completely repulsed. A line of German trenches captured north of Souchez station post, was subsequently retaken by the enemy. The German attack on the trenches recently captured by the British was dispersed with very heavy losses. In the Vosges the French obtained marked success, advancing 700 metres on a 600 metre front; 800 prisoners were captured.

The Russian Government report success on the Orzez river, on the left bank of the Vistula. The enemy using poisonous gases, occupied some sectors of the first line of the Russian trenches near Olsinow, but the position was subsequently recovered by a counter-attack. Near Lublin and Russians have defeated the Austrians, capturing 11,000 prisoners between July 5th and 6th.

The Italian cruiser *Amalfi* was sunk by a submarine in the Adriatic. The crew was saved.

## BONAR LAW. Submarine Gets A Wilson Liner

London, July 9.—The Wilson Line steamer *Guida*, from Hull for Archangel, was sunk off the coast of Scotland yesterday by a German submarine.

The crew were saved.

## Germany's Reply to United States Gives Assurance

### American Ships Will Not Suffer Any Interference When Engaged IN LEGITIMATE TRADE

### American Government Must Forbid Contraband Cargoes

Berlin, July 9.—Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the American Note regarding the sinking of the *Lusitania* and submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, last night, is:—

First, the reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered. Second, German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return, the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband. Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks, and their departure announced in reasonable time in advance.

The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag. Should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag, to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

Support him Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, answered that section of the British press, which recently has been attacking the War Minister. He said—it is enough to say of him that he possesses the absolute confidence of every colleague in the Cabinet and what is more absolute the confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful nation. I do not know a poorer service, anyone could give his country than to attempt to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener.

Sir Edward concluded Voluntary recruiting is now on its trial. Does anyone doubt, if it fails, that we shall hesitate to apply Compulsory service.

## THE TURN OF WAR'S TIDE

### French Gain Big Success in the Vosges Mountains

### MOST IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR MANY MONTHS

### British Forces Also Claim Important Advance at Ypres and Russians Gain Victory Over the Austro-Germans

### Turks Take Trenches From the British On Gallipoli

### And Make Appearance In Vicinity of Aden on Arabian Coast

### BRITISH WARSHIPS

### And British Soldiers Are There Waiting For Them

London, July 10.—The complete surrender of the German forces in German South-west Africa to General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa and the French success in the Vosges, where they made an advance along a seven hundred yards front of six hundred yards and captured upwards of eight hundred unworked Germans, and the splendid stand being made by the Russians in Southern Poland against the Austro-German forces, give British military writers a subject for comment on what they term the turn of the tide of war, which is now approaching its first anniversary.

General Botha's victory, with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare and despite the rebellion in his own country, under natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory, Botha's forces had to march in a blistering heat through an almost waterless country, in which the few wells had been poisoned and where sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles. With rapid sweeping strokes General Botha worked round the Germans who were forced to surrender or suffer annihilation, thus prevented them from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerrilla warfare. It is expected that this territory, some 300,000 square miles in extent, will be annexed to the Union of South Africa.

General Botha has already begun to send the citizen army home and a

commencement is to be made at once to organize a contingent to assist the Mother Country in Europe.

There was little news from the Russian front today, but the announcements in Austrian and German official reports that there was no change in the situation, is taken to mean the Germanic armies had not yet recovered from the defeat which the Russians inflicted upon them north of Krasnik, where the Austrians are operating in conjunction with General von Mackensen.

It is uncertain as yet whether Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, intends to make a final stand on his present lines, or fall back to the Bug River, which might involve the evacuation of Warsaw. Military men say this doubtless depends upon his supplies of munitions, which is now reaching him through Archangel, which the German submarines are trying to cut off.

Severe fighting continues at several points along the Western Front. British reports the repulse of all German counter attacks made in an effort to regain lost trenches North of Ypres and state the British gain has been extended and that the German losses were severe. On the other hand the Germans claim a repulse of French attacks at Souchez and assert the Tonic troops had further progress in the Woivre region, where they state they captured some trenches and 250 prisoners. However, the French victory in the Vosges appears to be the most important that has occurred on the Western front for some months.

The Turks continued their attacks on Gallipoli Peninsula, according to German correspondents and regained some trenches from the British. They also have made their appearance in the vicinity of Aden, British free port on South coast of Arabia, where however British troops and warships are said to be ready for them.

No estimate has yet been made of the amount subscribed to the immense British war loan, but it must be enough. Three banks to-day subscribed a total of \$310,000,000. Stated at a meeting of Bankers to-day it was decided the subscription of Lombard Street would be one-fifth of the entire loan.

## MUCH PERTURBATION IN WASHINGTON

### Over Germany's Failure to Meet American Demands

### SITUATION IS VERY GRAVE

### Uncle Sam Has Put His Hands to the Plow and Cannot Look Back

Washington, July 10.—Although the official text of Germany's note on submarine warfare had not reached here early to-day, press copy which was read by officials was accepted as verification of earlier impressions that Germany had refused to give United States assurances asked for in American note of June 9.

Everywhere in official quarters the unsatisfactory character reply discussed along with the probable action that the United States would be compelled to take as a result of Germany's unwillingness to concede to Americans the right to travel on the seas on peaceful merchantmen of any nationality.

President Wilson will start from Cornish, N. H., for Washington in a day or two to consider with his Cabinet the grave situation impending. Comment in official quarters to-day was sparing as to the course that would be pursued, the general feeling being that nothing should be said until the President returned. On the other had those in official quarters familiar with diplomatic precedents and progressive development of the American attitude believed that having stated its position and asked for assurances which now have been refused the only course left open for us seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established

## German Pressure On Russian Centre Explains Retirement

### Extreme Left Wing Which If Independent of Other Armies

### COULD HOLD OUT

### The Russians Have Strong Positions to Fall Back On

London, July 10.—The Times correspondent with the Russians on the Zlota Lipa River, Galicia, says he learns that the Russian flanking armies are not retreating through local necessities but owing to the situation in the centre where the concentration of Germans continues to be directed. From information gleaned from high sources, says the despatch, I believe the extreme left of this army would not have been obliged to retire had it been acting independently. The retreat of this army was one of the most remarkable rear-guard actions recorded in military history, for although faced by overwhelming forces of the enemy it retired with no loss of morale, and in six weeks has withdrawn from the Stry River to the Zlota Lipa, and has taken 53,000 prisoners, besides inflicting a loss on the enemy probably greater in casualties.

All officers here agree that it could have been held indefinitely, if this army's movement were independent. It is futile to speculate how much farther the army will retire, but before Turnpole is reached there are at least six natural positions, and it will cost the Austrians three to fourfold loss.

## Burning Steamer Arrives at Halifax

Halifax, July 9.—A terrific explosion, evidently from an infernal machine mysteriously placed in compartment No. 3, which shook the ship from stem to stern, occurred on the Atlantic transport liner *Minnehaha* last Wednesday afternoon. The explosion occurred shortly after four o'clock. The steamer was then on her way from New York to the other side, and carried a heavy cargo, largely made up of munitions of war. So terrific was the explosion that three men were dazed for some minutes afterwards.

Whether the explosion was the work of Frank Holt, the would-be assassin of J. P. Morgan, Capt. Claret could not say. He was non-committal regarding the cause of the explosion. Fire, which followed the explosion spread rapidly. The fire is now under control, the flames having been stifled by steam.

The *Minnehaha* pulled out from her pier at New York early on the afternoon of the 4th. She sailed under sealed orders. Uncertain whether the fire could be extinguished by steam, Captain Claret decided to make for Halifax. She reached quarantine at 1 p.m.

The cargo from the hold where the fire is located will be removed to-morrow, and the extent of the damage to the ship and cargo will be learned.

## Submarine Sinks Russian Bark

### London July 10.—The Russian bark "Marion Lightbody" sunk off Queens-town to-day by German submarine. Crew saved.

under rules of International law. This would mean if effect that the United States would await violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for her rights is asserted. There was revival of talk concerning that in the now famous Cabinet meeting of May 11, when the sinking of the *Lusitania* was first considered, there was an informal understanding that if negotiations of the United States to secure reparation from Germany for the destruction of American lives in that tragedy failed the American Government might be justified in discontinuing diplomatic intercourse with Germany.

Germany's complete evasion of liability for the loss of Americans on the *Lusitania* has revived the subject most acutely, according to well-informed persons.



# Anderson's Great Removal Notice.

THIS week we are busy removing our complete stock of dry goods from the Old Stand at Grace Building to our New Modern Store—one of the best lighted stores in the city—just opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

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## LONDON AS SEEN BY YOUNG BRITISH OFFICER ON LEAVE FROM THE FRONT

Crowds in Great City Seem Strangely Indifferent to Colossal Struggle Taking Place Only a Few Miles Away—Fashionable Restaurants and Theatres Gay With Pleasure-Seekers.

Writing in the London Evening News recently, John Foster Fraser describes the short leave of a young officer straight from the trenches. He writes as follows:

"He went over to France with the first batch. He was a second lieutenant, but he got promotion about the time the Germans were being pushed to the Marne.

"He had been promised a few days leave at Christmas, but it was withdrawn. Towards the end of February he was certain to get away; but he did not. April had come, and he had been through some of the roughest fighting and his company, sagged and reduced had been removed to the rear to rest. Then his commander suddenly exclaimed, 'Atkinson, if you want to go and see if the fountain is still in Piccadilly Circus you can clear out! Report yourself in seventy-two hours.'

"He had gone through his share of the mix-up. He had been in tight corners. Twice he had really thought it was all over with him. But he had not won a V.C., and he had never been mentioned in despatches. He was just one of several thousand young Englishmen who had taken life pleasantly as a bit of a lark, indeed; but when the war came he felt it was up to him to 'do a bit,' and without imagining he was anything of a hero he did want to kill a few Germans.

### Before the Call Came.

"A year ago he was in the army, because a fellow had to do something. Besides, you could have a jolly good time in the army. He thought more of the good time than of the serious business of soldiering. He rode well; he loved a few days on the moors after the grouse; in golf his handicap was four; after he had dined at the Carlton he liked to hang about the lounge of the Empire, for an hour. He was quite an ordinary young English gentleman.

"It was good to be in the trenches, bucking up his men. The hell mischief of the shells unnerved him at first, but he got used to it. He got used to many things. He saw pals double up in the death agony. He saw horrible sights which the next morning he fancied he must have dreamt. There had been weeks of four discomfort and inaction, there had been hours of panting thrill. The rack and the strain had changed him a lot—but he didn't know how much.

"And here he was in the train, a free man for seventy-two hours, bound for Boulogne. And there was Folkestone and a devilish long wait on the quay side before the train started. And there was dear old Kent drowsy even in spring time. It was evening, and here was Victoria Station, noisy and mildly distracted. And Atkinson was back in London.

### The Hurry-Home Crowd.

"It was the time when half of business London was hastening back to its suburban home. There was a shifting crowd before the bookstall and a rush toward the platform gates. Being a young fellow he noticed the girls, most of them neat and pale who had come from their typewriters and offices—and it was good to see a lot of girls. Many of them were laughing. He felt like laughing; he didn't know why; maybe it was a bit of hysteria. Oh, London, London! At last night, only last night, he stood behind the rapid fliers whilst a bunch of German men were being chivvied out of a wood.

"Nobody took any notice of him. Nobody knew he had come straight back from the fighting. Lots of other khaki men were about, but he could tell from the look in their eyes that they had never seen the real thing. He could tell them a yarn that would tingle their blood; he could—well, it would have been decent to have been met by somebody, somebody that was really pleased to see him.

"The noise of the streets distracted him; he had not heard that kind of noise for a long time. He tried to feel happy when in the great hotel near Trafalgar Square.

"There were folk dressed for dinner; there was mirth; there was a group disputing whether they should go to the Palace or an American Jewish play which a man said was decidedly funny. Yes, yes, he thought, he also wanted a good time; that was what he had come back for. But this jollity, this frivolous gallivanting—heavens, it didn't seem to fit in with what was happening 'over there.'

"He knew a restaurant near Piccadilly Circus where there was a crowd and music. That would brace him up a bit. The place was thronged and the air was heavy with hot food and the babble of tongue. He had to stand till a frock-coated Italian overseer hoisted his eyebrows as a signal he had found him a place. 'Sorry, he could not get him a table to himself; so busy; but, but—and the soldier found himself at a table for four asking the other three if they minded? They made a grimace.

"Two men and a woman, and whilst the woman was eating fruit, the men were discussing the drama. Play acting! A spasm of anger came to him. He would like to have interrupted and told them about the real drama. But he kept quiet. He went on with his dinner.

"London had not altered—at least, this crowd had not altered. Puffy men and powdered women were gulping food in the old indulgent way. Waiters scurried to fill the gourmands' claims.

"The band whacked out the old rag-time airs and flushed folk nodded their heads in rhythm. There was 'The Allies Selection.' Nobody took any notice of the Belgian or Russian anthem. A few individuals stood up when the 'Marseillaise' was played and looked self-conscious for doing so. But there was a springing to the feet at 'God Save the King,' with applause and a swift descent upon the dishes.

"The man opposite turned the pages of an evening paper. 'Anything fresh?' the other asked. No, just the same old yarn—but there's a lot of casualties. 'Oh, I'm fed up with the war,' said the woman pulling the skin from a banana.

"In the heart of the soldier was a desire to stand up and tell the crowd some of the things he knew. But that would be making an ass of himself, and he refrained. He ordered mutton.

### The Club Smoking-Room.

"The next morning he felt brighter. What was there to do? He might go to his club, but the old fellows there were not in his line. He knew there were several houses where he would be received joyously at lunch or dinner. But his leave was so short; besides he had run oved to London to have a ripping, gaudy time all on his own. The scheme seemed to have missed fire.

"In the smoking-room after breakfast two men were discussing the war. Ah, it was likely to be much longer than was anticipated. Pity somebody had made rather a mess of things at Neuve Chapelle. Well, it couldn't be said our men had shifted the Germans much during the last three months. And when was Kitchener's army going out? Must be a hitch somewhere, or why this delay?

"He really could not help it. He blurted that the men over there were putting up a good fight. Ah, yes, of course, good; but the pair rather resented the interruption.

### Wanted the Details.

"I've just come back,' said he. Very interesting! Was he wounded? No, he had come back on short leave! They were surprised. But was life in the trenches as bad as the newspapers said, and was the bursting of shells unnerving, and—and how many Germans had he killed? He didn't know; he hoped he had assisted in killing a good many, but he had never been at close quarters. They were disappointed.

"One his heart beat strong. It was when a battalion of recruits, fully equipped, went marching along, smiling and singing. They were of the right stuff. But he didn't like the way Londoners stood on the kerbside and sheepishly stared at them. Why didn't they cheer? Why didn't they say, 'Thank you.'

"He reported himself to his commanding officer before his seventy-two hours were up. 'Well, Atkinson, how's London?'

"Much as usual, sir."  
"Had a good time?"  
"Well—er, I had an interesting time, sir."

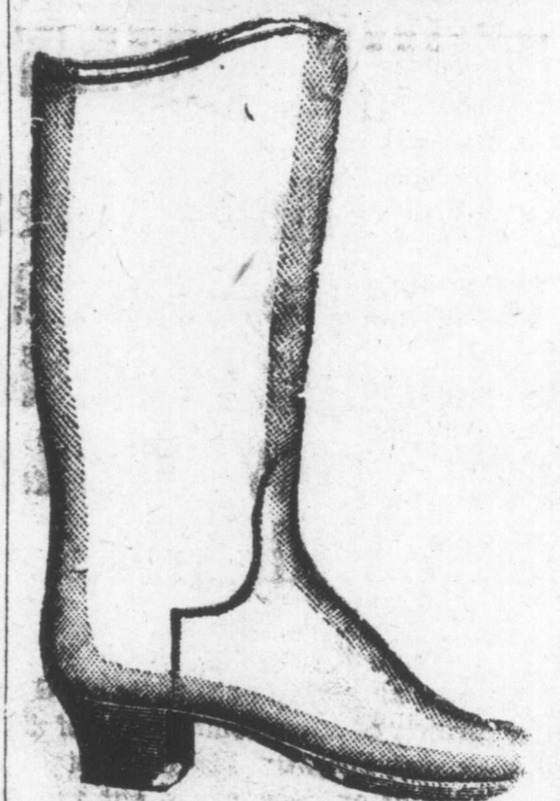
"Bet you had; all the girls after you, eh? Suppose it does you good to go on the spree for a couple of days. Don't blush. I've been a youngster myself and I'm not asking particulars. But don't be asking for any more leave for a long time."  
"No, sir, I won't," said the man fresh from London.

## Japan Suffers From Corruption

Tokio, June 30.—A searching judicial investigation has been ordered following the arrest of two members of the house of representatives on charges of political corruption. The arrests have caused a sensation throughout Japan. The press declares the men accused are suspected of accepting bribes to desert the Seiyukai, or Conservative, party and vote for the government's bill providing for increasing the size of the army by the addition of two divisions.

Toronto, June 28.—Dr. R. D. Rudolf, of Toronto, a member of the University of Toronto medical staff who arrived back in Toronto today from the town of Normandy, France, where No. 2 Canadian base hospital, of which he is an officer, is stationed, says that out of hundreds of cases of poisoning from gas handled by the hospital, none proved fatal. If the gas is chlorine with admixture, and is inhaled in moderate quantities, a victim should be able to recover completely without after-effects. Dr. Rudolf's hospital did not handle the most serious cases but he stated that neighbouring hospitals had very few deaths.

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MAIL AND ADVOCATE



## CURRENT PRICE OF GODFISH

Lorenzo Noseworthy vs William A. Munn  
Supreme Court

JAMES RORKE, Sr., examined by Howley K.C.

I am senior partner in the firm of James Rorke & Sons. Been doing business at Labrador for at least three generations. Personally I have had 52 years experience. Was engaged in the business last year—1914.

When first I went into the business, there never was any question of the price of fish until the planters came home and began to settle up, then the price was settled by the large exporters of fish such as Ridley, Munn, Donnelly, Baine Johnston, Duder, Job. About 35 years ago there was some variation. At that time the merchants received a stipulated price for first cargoes that sailed, and it became the custom to pay the planters six pence a qtl. to induce them to ship their fish early in order to help load the first vessels. This continued only a few years. Since then there has been another change, and planters were promised the highest price when they were shipping their fish that was paid, that is that was paid by the general trade. At the time that delivery is made of the fish at Labrador by the merchant the price is known by the merchant, he can only speculate or judge by the condition of the markets. As a rule the price is unknown till the middle to the last of October. Last year the price was settled earlier than usual, and before the usual data was known, and furthermore in addition to the absence of the usual data the extraordinary conditions arising from the war had to be taken into account. I don't know of my own knowledge how the price of fish was fixed last year.

I was in England in September, everything was in a depressed condition and banks were very indifferent about taking drafts on fish cargoes.

Mr. Howley asks if there was any discussion with Mr. Bennett about the price of fish.

Mr. Mews objects. The answer is no.

Mr. Howley asks—Irrespective of the difficulty of handling bank drafts what was the condition of the fish markets? Mr. Mews objects. Answer, Very dull indeed and as an instance Mr. Bennett informed witness that Jobs had sold their Straits fish in Halifax and some of the fish of the previous year had not been disposed of.

The bulk of the Labrador fish is marketed in the Mediterranean or European market and it is upon conditions prevailing over there that prices are fixed. Nothing could be

said at all at that time, 1st. week in Sept., as to price and it looked very black for selling at all. It was also pointed out to me that Ins. rates had doubled. These conditions roughly speaking, continued till the middle of October. About the 1st week in November things began to brighten a bit. Improvements only took place after all the fish had all been delivered to the merchants on Labrador, and about a month after the price had been fixed at \$3.60. I don't know if these conditions were generally known to Nfld. fish-buyers and planters.

I think my sons wrote letters to Labrador about them. 9100 qtls were taken by our firm at the Labrador, 537 were paid for at \$4.00 and the balance at \$3.60, that 537 was at the highest price on the coast receipts to that effect were given. Fish receipts put in marked J. R. Seny. 1.

The reason that this 537 qtls was contracted for at the highest price was that some of our competitors were giving that for fish and we wanted to get our first vessel off as soon as theirs. Some of the parties from whom we got fish at the highest price also gave us fish at the current price and they were paid different prices \$4.00 and \$3.60. In my opinion under the conditions existing about the first half of October, \$3.60 was the maximum price we could give. At that time we were all in fog. I never felt such an uneasy time since I have been in business. Small lots of fish were bought in October and November in St. John's and Conception Bay. We couldn't handle fish at less than 40c qtl. from Labrador so that \$4.00 paid in Nfld. was only equivalent to \$3.60 on Labrador.

The insurance from Labrador was the highest I ever recollect paying. I bought at Carbonear from Cullen about 140 qtls. 19th November for \$4.00. He was a dealer of Winter's. After trying the town he came back to me saying he couldn't do better. We bought 350 qtls on Labrador at \$3.50 and the rise receipts given with that condition, this was done at Sellers request. It was bought before \$3.60 was decided as the price.

They were paid at \$3.60 in my experience we have always paid at the so-called current price by the trade, when the information as to markets is obtained as detailed in my evidence previously. Mr. Howley K.C. asks:—

Have you ever lost money in your transactions on fish at the so-called current price. Mr. Mews objects. Answer, If I had all I have lost in the Labrador fishery the last 10 years, I would pack my trunks and say goodbye to the land of fish and fogs. I have lost considerable money on fish transactions at the current price during the last 10 years. I mean that on the whole I've lost on the current price in 10 years. My firm is sued by John and Mark Parsons for or with regard to current price of fish. Had some conversation with them after they came from Labrador about the price of fish. They asked what was the price going to be paid. I said \$3.60 but if the other

## AT THE NICKEL

merchants such as Winter, Munn, Ryan and others paid more I would give the same, they mentioned Baine, Johnston, I said that I heard they paid \$4.00 until they got their steamer over then they put it down to \$3.60.

I made a partial settlement then, they took a considerable sum. They came for their balance on Saturday as I received the Writ on Monday. I paid them at \$3.60. After I received the Writ from Howell who is suing us he came to me and said he was not a party to it, had not given authority for it and was not going to prosecute the action. Geo. W. Howell was the party, the senior member of the firm I had settled with him in full at \$3.60 sometime before that, with which he was perfectly satisfied.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mews, the witness said:

(To be continued)

### A Narrow Escape

A bank fisherman, James Yetman, of the bank "Flirtation" of St. Mary's, arrived here by the Shore train today. Speaking to a Mail reporter, he said that while tending their trawls about 10 days ago on the Banks, he and his dory mate had a narrow escape from drowning. The boat capsized with the sea running it being very rough, and both were thrown in the water. After much exertion they climbed on to the bottom of the dory and their vessel effected a rescue.

Yetman, in his struggles to get on the dory, strained himself badly, the boat in the surging hit him repeatedly and he was severely hurt about the chest and other parts of the body. Mr. Eli Whiteway drove the man to Hospital on arrival for treatment. When taken on board their vessel he and his friend were in a bad state.

### Train Notes

Thursday's express arrived at Basques at 1.05 this a.m.

The Bru express and local trains combined, arrived here at 12.30 to-day.

George Cleary, Bell Island, against whom a warrant was issued a few days ago, in insolvency proceedings, has skipped out. He got away in the ore carrier Storstad and is now believed to be in Sydney.

### With the Rod

Salmon in Harry's River have been coming up well.

Fifty salmon were taken from Harry's River last week.

R. G. VanHorne caught a 27-pounder on Harry's River last week. He secured seven other fish.

Sixteen salmon were landed from Fork's Pool by W. R. Warren and party from June 25 to July 3.

On four miles of South Branch of Codroy, Grand River, about 130 salmon have been secured to date.

W. J. Jones, of Halifax, fishing on Harry's River, secured five fish the past week, weighing from 7 to 23 lbs.

C. P. Gross, of Waterbury, landed eleven fish from Harry's River last week. The biggest weighed 30 lbs.

Twenty-one salmon were taken from Blair's Pool, Grand River, last week, by two rods. The fish scaled from 8 to 20 lbs.

There are quite a number of good salmon pools on Harry's River this year, they having been formed by the ice coming down stream last spring.

There is an abundance of salmon in Serpentine River, and Mr. Grant, who was fishing there, is reported to have landed quite a number of large fish.

During the past fortnight large schools of salmon have been seen entering the Lower Humber. This river is likely to give a good account of itself during the season.

B. Balfow, who is fishing on Harry's River, caught seventy-five pounds of salmon the past week. There were five fish in all; the biggest weighing 26 1-2 lbs. He took two fish in three-quarters of an hour.

Salmon of large size are unusually plentifully in Harry's River, and quite a number have been captured of late. Roadmaster Cobb spent a few hours at North Brook Pool on Saturday and Sunday, capturing several fine fish, three of which weighed thirty lbs.—"Western Star."

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—apl2,tf

### SHIPPING

S.S. Argyle left Placentia at 3 a.m. today for Merasheen.

S.S. Clyde arrived at Pogo at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Ethie left Bay de Verde at 6.50 p.m. yesterday and is due at Carbon-car today.

S.S. Glencoe left Burin at 1.45 p.m. yesterday, bound west.

S.S. Home left Pilly's Island at 4.10 p.m. yesterday, bound north.

S.S. Kyle left Basques at 2 a.m. today.

S.S. Meigle left Humbermouth at 8.40 p.m. yesterday.

The barqtn. Minne, Capt. Wakeham, arrived at Bahia, Wednesday after a run of 48 days, all well.

The S.S. Portia sails West Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.

S.S. Prospero left Coachman's Cove at 11.20 this morning coming South.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—apl14,eod

The Reid Nfld. Co. had the following report from the Sagona to-day via Domino and Pogo:—"Sagona arrived at Indian Tickle at 6 p.m. yesterday. Wind S.S.W., fresh breeze; thick fog; coast all clear of ice. Just a sign of fish from Battle Hr. to here."

Who's chewing Coca-Cola Gum? Everybody's chewing it. Who are selling it? We are.—Yours truly,—W. Brophy, J. L. Courtenay, Barber, W. Gosse, T. Malone, Duckworth St.; P. Maher, T. McMurdo & Co.; T. H. O'Neill; Royal Stores, Ltd.

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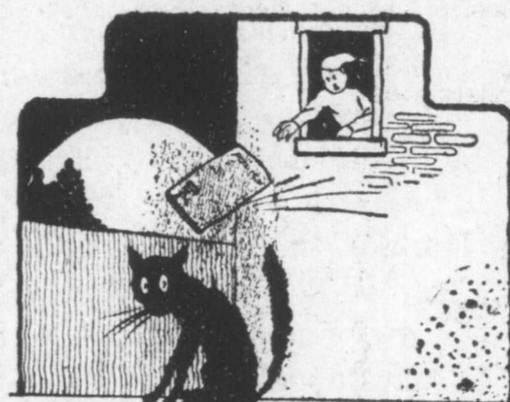
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150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

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EAST END. WEST END.

### EAST END

Closed for the season. Will open in September with first-class Company, in Tit Bits from Opera, Drama, Comedy and Burlesque.

Fresh Arrival of Films. The Best Seen Here.

Complete Change Again To-Day.

Hear the finest song from the London Halls, "Somebody's Boy Has Gone to the Front."

Note: This beautiful song has been and is the rage in England, and will be heard at Rossley's West End Theatre first time this side of the Atlantic.

## 5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

### "BREAD UPON THE WATERS"

A Vitagraph 2 part special feature with Lillian Walker and Kate Price.

### "IN BRIDAL ATTIRE"

A comedy with Constance Talmadge and Billy Quirk.

### "BRONCHO BILLY REWARDED"

A Western Drama with G. M. Anderson.

### "THE SMUGGLERS DAUGHTER"

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(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY, 10th., 1915

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**Civic Matters**

ST. JOHN'S is making a desperate attempt at becoming a city of the past. Everywhere you look around our city to-day you will see signs of decay and utter neglect. Our streets were never in a worse condition. Our sidewalks (save the mark) are nothing more or less than beaten paths. The rough pathways of the Cumberland Mountains in the Blue Grass State of our neighbouring republic have nothing on us in this respect.

The present Municipal Board came into office with a flourish of trumpets. They asked for a chance to make good. All the evils of other civic administrations would be done away with and St. John's would, they told us, take its place in the ranks of modern cities. That the same, if anything worse, methods of handling our municipal affairs exist to-day are apparent to all who care to look or take notice of the disgraceful condition of our city. Were it not for a kind Providence St. John's would have been swept out of existence long ago by a plague.

That this city can be considerably improved with the present financial income is apparent to all, or at least should be. Too much red tape and cheese paring is in evidence with the present self-elected chairman and his coterie of "spendthrifts." The personal of the present board is one which assures us that they will make money. "Flow like water."

We do not want it to be inferred that we wish them to throw the money wrung from the citizens to the winds of Heaven; but we do say and feel sure we have the approval of all our fellow citizens when we say better returns should be secured for the city for our present financial outlay than we get to-day.

The Longley pipe deal is a fairly good illustration of how foolish we mortals be. There is not the shadow of a doubt but that in a few years from now another expert will be railroaded in a Pullman Car to inspect what Mr. Longley, the expert, inspected.

Some few years ago a City Hall was purchased at a cost of over \$50,000. A City Hall is all right when we can afford one. The site of the present Civic Parliament is one that will never cause us to trip over ourselves in escorting strangers to look upon its architectural beauty. For housing three or four office hands the city makes a great "bargain." Had the money spent in this purchase and

in the fitting up of this building been devoted to lightening some of our back streets where our laboring classes are compelled to live in houses not much better than shacks the city would have been the gainer to a very large extent.

Where is the Committee that sat for weeks talking "hot air" over the plan for "housing the poor"? No doubt we will have another spasm from them when the next municipal election comes round; and we suppose we will have a civic election when Mr. Gosling gets tired of working for "nothing."

The present deplorable condition of this city and the unsatisfactory manner in which our civic matters are managed will go on as they have in the past unless the people arouse themselves from their slumbers and take an interest in civic matters, and do their part towards making our city "a place wherein to dwell!"

**The Same Old Game**

THE coterie who direct the policy of The Daily Star are gradually divesting themselves of the flimsy gauze of respectability which in the days of its journalistic babyhood precluded the ordinary reader from viewing its recent limbs; but just now literary hacks (subsidized, of course) are exhibiting the unspeakable deformities, perhaps un- wittingly, of the Anti-Confederate organ.

Beaten to a frazzle on every issue raised since it came forth, its efforts are now being directed towards sowing the seeds of discordant strife. It has made groundless charges against the President of the F.P.U., inspired by satanic hate of the individual and the cause which he represents; and it has now switched, at the dictation of its stock-holders presumably, to the discussion of questions which were better left untouched by pitch-handlers. Let us say to the Mephistophelian sheet, that it is doomed to reap the whirlwind.

The time has gone by in this country to try and resuscitate bogies, or to galvanize into life issues which have long been buried. Our toilers have learned but too well that sectarian flag-flying has always been engineered by men (conscienceless human bipeds) who had little interest in the welfare of the people other than the filching of subsidies from the Treasury, or the scooping in of the loaves and fishes.

Commercial upstarts of the gum-chewing variety can no longer befool the MASSES in this fair land. Battering off subsidies and political doles must have an end, and soon. Contractors with limitless gall and caddish swagger will be taught effectively that Defaulters on Contracts are in the same category as ordinary law breakers.

The hardy toilers of this country are not willing to become party to further gigantic swindling, to place in positions of trust, men whose brains are of the magic order; nor are they going to permit get-rich quick contractors to bulldoze them further.

The luminary longs for the dawn of an era when we shall be enjoying such blessings? as secular education in the United States offers to such benighted? people as ourselves.

Heaven help us!

Shall we become so debased as to model our youth after such an ideal—where civilization is threatened with even greater perils than Potsdam Kultur—where secularly EDUCATED CRIMINALS like Harry Thaw, Morse, Molyneux, Becker, and Julian Hawthorne have caused even the sacred thing called justice to sink in the nostrils; where Divorce is knowing away the very vitals of social life; where worshippers at the shrine of Mammon are more in evidence than the followers of the Founder of Christianity?

Just recently an American author wrote:

**MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS**

[A BOOMERANG—A missile of hard wood, peculiar to the aborigines of Australia, of two feet in length, and so constructed that, though thrown forward, it takes a whirling course upwards till it stops, when it returns with a swoop and falls in the rear of the thrower.]

Newfoundland Toilers awaited a champion, an organizer and a leader. Men there were a-plenty to pose as champions of the cause of the Fishermen, but it generally transpired that they were politicians at heart and not true friends of the Fishermen. Numerous leaders appeared at one time and another but they accomplished nothing either because of their half-hearted attempts or because they lacked the saving grace of organization. They were men who did not possess or engender in the Toilers that absolute confidence that is essential to the success of any general and champion of the cause of labor.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

Men looked for the saviour and the deliverer to come from legislative halls or from so-called upper classes. They had decided that he must be one learned in law or politics; prominent in business or some other department of public life. How else, said they, can he successfully organize and lead the Toilers and do battle on their behalf. But they were mistaken in their anticipations and once again was proven the old adage that it is usually the weak of the earth that is used to confound the mighty. The organizer and leader appeared in W. F. COAKER, who possessed none of the qualifications generally deemed essential to success.—Mosdell, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, '13.

"We have our moral Hell-Gate, which threatens our ship of state, and which it requires more than the genius of a Newton to remove. If we have strong hopes for the future of our country, we are also not without our fears. We are confronted with five great evils—Mormonism, Divorce, AN IMPERFECT AND VICIOUS SYSTEM OF EDUCATION WHICH UNDERMINES THE RELIGION OF OUR YOUTH, The Desecration of the Christian Sabbath, Gross and Systematic Election Frauds; and lastly, The Unreasonable Delay in carrying into Effect the Sentences of our Criminal Courts, and the numerous subterfuges by which CRIMINALS (who can read and write, too) evade the Execution of Law."

He says further: "It is not sufficient to know how to READ and WRITE. . . . It does not suffice to know that two and two make four. . . . The knowledge of book-keeping is not sufficient, unless we are taught, also, how to balance our accounts daily, between our CONSCIENCE and our GOD. . . . Heaven forbid that we must write the name of the Deity with a small 'g'! It will profit us little to understand all about the diurnal and annual motions of the earth unless we add to this science some heavenly astronomy."

We think it is Guizot who says: "In order to make popular education truly good and SOCIALLY useful, it must be fundamentally religious. . . . It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts. . . . Religion is not a study or an exercise, to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour; it is a faith and a law, which ought to be felt everywhere, and which, after this manner alone, can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our mind and life."

Forester—the man whose article on The Kaiser and Social Democracy caused him to be imprisoned by the Potsdam Butcher—tells us:

"I know very well how far purely human inspiration will lead the world of youth. . . . I understand that a severe blow it must be to those WHO WOULD REPLACE RELIGION BY ETHICS when my conviction forces me to oppose them with all my energy, when I assert that just my thorough-going efforts in purely ethical instruction have CONVINCED me that such instruction is INSUFFICIENT—yes, that the ethical appeal, in order to become deeper, is forced by its own inner psychology to become religious; that the natural disposition to good must be impregnated; clarified, forti-

**Aeroplanes Or Machine-Guns?**

THERE is an extraordinary amount of revolutionary flapdoodle going on in this city regarding the War; and whilst a good deal of time is spent in patriotic exhibitions, our monied entry are doing very little to make their sympathies so effective.

We do not presume to know more about things military than our editorial brethren; but we flatter ourselves that we have considerably more common sense. We do not believe in exploiting our patriotism; but we believe in doing things that are practicable and practical.

Not so, however, with machine guns, for which there is a crying need. We are informed by a reliable Canadian Journal that "the huge casualty list among the Canadians at the front is due to the lack of machine-guns."

Then, if we add to this statement the opinion of military experts "that the present war will see the end of the rifle," and that "the German army is rapidly substituting men armed with machine guns in place of rifles; that they have 100,000 such death-dealing machines on the various fronts," we must admit that the crying need is machine-guns, and not aeroplanes.

The number of machine guns allowed to a British battalion is four, while the Germans are said to have a machine gun to every forty men, or twenty-five guns to each battalion.

"How long is this discrepancy to last?" asks The Ottawa Journal; and it adds: "Don't let us be catching up to the Germans in war equipment only after thousands more of our men THAN NECESSARY have been SLAUGHTERED owing to lack of equal equipment."

An English correspondent says: "The shortness of explosives has been notorious, and it has led to the sacrifice of thousands of lives."

We have produced no counterstroke to the enemy's submarine (during the month of June 89 British vessels aggregating 39,000 tons have been destroyed—all with loss of life).

"We are to this day conservative, imitative, amateurish, when victory can fall only to the most vigorous employment of the best scientific knowledge of all conceivable needs and material."

"Since this war began we have been piling up infantry recruits by the million, and making strenuous efforts to equip them with rifles. In the meantime, the actual experiences in war have been fully verifying the speculations of the imaginative theorist, and the Germans have been learning the lessons of these experiences. The idea that for defensive purposes one well-protected skilled man with a small machine-gun is better than a row of riflemen is very obvious indeed, but we have disregarded it."

"The Germans are giving up the crowding of men for defence purposes, and they are entrusting their light machine-guns to officers."

A machine-gun costs about \$1100; and in effectiveness, equals a dozen aeroplanes.

Will not some of our monied patriots rise to the occasion and contribute, individually, a machine-gun?

Here is an admirable opportunity to give concrete expression to their sympathy for the cause.

Just a small percentage of Government take-offs in certain cases would provide half a dozen, or more, of these essential engines of war.

There are two sides to everything; yet a woman only has use for one side of a mirror.

Most of us would rather preach than practice, anyway.

A leader is a great man who knows when to sidestep.

**The Last Resort**

"BREAK through to Calais" is the latest order of the German Emperor to his troops, according to the public messages received Wednesday.

That the effort would, shortly be made is the opinion long entertained by London military experts, so that the despatch, does not come as a surprise in any way. The German military is in a desperate state, and will sacrifice everything to make an impression on the British lines, that have so long resisted their terrible onslaughts.

They realize that if they cannot achieve some notable success very shortly, that their chances are forever done.

What with Italy pounding away at the southern door, Russian hordes battering on the east, and the probability of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece joining in the assault there can be no hope of success if the mighty project of breaking through the stubborn British wall of determined men should be deferred much longer.

Just as Germany said of the big Russian counter-attack on the Pruth, that it was a forlorn hope, so it may be said that Germany's effort to reach Calais is a forlorn hope.

But those efforts driven by forlorn hope are often successful by reason of that very degree of desperation which gives impetuosity to the attempt. That Germany will make one of the most terrific assaults in history may be reasonably expected because she is like a lion that sees a cordon of hunters closing in on him.

Ten army corps, or something between 300,000 and 450,000 men, are being brought from Galicia and Poland to join in this gigantic assault on the British lines, but they will find the British Tommies there with the goods to meet them, and to give them a hot reception, as heretofore.

It may be "a contemptible little army" in point of size, but the German knows to-day that when it comes to the death grapple that there is nothing contemptible about its valour or its bull dog resistance.

Those Tommies are there to meet their German foes, and there they will stick in spite of all the brute force that may be hurled against him. And what can you do with foes like that, foes that will not take defeat, that refuse to be beaten, though decimated.

But although we have every confidence in the resisting powers of the British soldiery, and know that the Germans will find the road to Calais a hard one to negotiate, still we are not devoid of a certain amount of misgiving.

The German soldier is to-day fired with the spirit of success. Their arms have achieved wonders in the East in driving back the hordes of Russia, and men so stimulated by victory make terrible foemen.

Then again they have those mighty guns and terrific explosives that they have been using with such success against the Russian lines, and the question arises, have we the engines of war to meet them.

A fortnight ago the enemy was shelling Dunkirk from a distance of about twenty miles; they are therefore not more than forty miles from Calais to-day.

Should they succeed in getting a footing in Calais, we might expect an invasion of the shores of England.

From Calais to Dover is but twenty-one miles, and could be shot across by heavy guns. Therefore Germany could cover a landing party and transports right to the very shores of Old Abion.

Most good talkers are poor quitters.

If a man lends his influence he rarely gets it back.

Some men court, then marry, then go to court again.

**HOW EXPLOSIVE SHELLS ARE MADE**

THE outcry for more and more shells and other munitions of war which, early in the struggle, effectively arrested the attention of the mechanical engineers of Leeds and is yielding excellent results in that city, has caught on and is being earnestly taken up by engineers all over Yorkshire, Lancashire and other northern counties which possess or can obtain the requisite machinery and workers.

Thinking Yorkshiremen say that there must have been something in the talk about the need of high-explosive shells and other munitions or the Government would not have created a Ministry of Munitions with a Minister at the head who has distinctly scored in the handling of finance.

What are the high-explosive shells about which so much has been written and said? Where and how are they made?

These are the most interesting questions of the moment, as the demand for this, the very latest thing in infantry warfare, far and away exceeds that for shrapnel or any other sort of shells.

The shells are being made wherever tools and men capable of making them can be found. Considerable machinery that has up to now been engaged in turning out other shells is being adapted to the making of the high-explosive 3 in. 18-pounder.

By the courtesy of a scientifically and practically trained engineer who makes the machine tools with which the shell is produced we are able to give the following general idea of the processes by which it is created.

The outer shell is constructed of very high tensile steel, which, to start with, is supplied in lengths measuring about 4 feet 6 inches. The first operation is to cut the blanks to their approximate length on either a sawing machine or a rotary cutting-off machine. Next the ends are centred on either a centre machine or a sensitive drilling machine with an attachment. The blanks are then mounted between centres in an engine lathe.

The outside of the shell is turned up to the groove for a copper band and the nose end is formed either by a form tool or by form turning attachment. The fourth operation is to bore a chase for the base plug and to finish turning the remainder of the outside diameter. This last process is very suitable for capstan lathes, machines which are fitted with chasing saddles.

Next the base is fitted in position, after which the shell is bored out and finished at the bottom, and then recessed back and chased, and the thread portion is chased and finished with a sizing tap.

The final operation is to form upon it waved ribs or copper bands by means of powerful presses, which impart to it the desired shape. Having been varnished by shellac, it is sent to Woolwich to be charged with its destructive contents.

**The Woman's Part**

As the war goes on women will have to take over a great deal of the work at present performed by men. The women van-drivers, lift attendants, and door-openers who may be seen any day at Harrod's Stores are a foretaste of what must soon be the rule instead of the exceptions. It will come to be considered a disgrace for any man of military age and fitness to be employed in occupations where his place could be filled as efficiently by a woman. One of the things this struggle will teach us is that the range of women's industrial capabilities is far wider than the world has realized.—London Daily Mail.



## Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

Diningroom Sets.	Arm Chairs.
Library Sets.	Morris Chairs.
Lounges.	Rockers.
Hall Settes.	Fireside Stools.
Hall Mirrors.	Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

## RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. Stephano and S. S. Florzel

INTENDED SAILINGS.

From—NEW YORK . . . . . Every SATURDAY  
 " HALIFAX (both ways) . . . . . Every TUESDAY  
 " ST. JOHN'S . . . . . Every SATURDAY

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax, and Boston.

FARES, including Meals and Berths, on RED CROSS Steamers:

	First Class	Second Class	Return Class
To New York . . . . .	\$10 to \$60	\$60 to \$110	\$15
To Halifax . . . . .	20 to 30	35 to 55	9
To Boston (Plant Line) . . . . .	29 to 39	51 to 71	18
To Boston (D.A.R. way) . . . . .	30 to 41	51 to 72	18

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON: PLANT LINE . . . . . Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. CO. Line, every day except Sunday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.  
 Agents Red Cross Line.

## O'Donovan Rossa Irish Patriot

New York, June 29.—Jeremiah O'Donovan, better known as O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot and revolutionist, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, late today. He had been ill for many months.

O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot and revolutionist, spent the last half of his life in the United States, 20 years of which were passed under an edict of banishment from Great Britain and any of her possessions. Though granted a full pardon by Queen Victoria for his revolutionary activities in "freeing Ireland," a quarter of a century after the Fenian uprising, he remained to the end an uncompromising foe to British rule.

"England has proclaimed war against me," he avowed "and so help me God, I will wage war against her until she is stricken to her knees or till I am stricken to my grave."

Born in County Cork in 1831 as Jeremiah O'Donovan, he later took the name of Rossa, and while still a boy became interested in the Young Ireland Movement. He was particularly an admirer of John Mitchell, the grandfather of the present Mayor Mitchell of New York, a leader in the movement.

Parliamentary agitation, as carried on by Daniel O'Connell, did not appeal to the young Cork man, who took as his standard John Mitchell's statement, "If I could grasp the fires of hell I'd hurl them into the face of my country's enemy," and up to his death he did not change this theory.

To Penal Servitude  
 When he was 27 years old Rossa and several other members of the Phoenix Literary Society, were arrested on a charge of conspiracy and after nine months' imprisonment were released on a suspended sentence in 1859. Then he became associated with James Stephens and Colonel John O'Mahony in the Fenian movement, and worked ardently as an organizer of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, until his arrest in Dublin, September 15, 1865, when the offices of the Fenian newspaper, Irish People was raided. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life, but six years later he was released and banished to America.

From that time Rossa was identified with the "extremists" in this country and he advocated the use of dynamite, or, as he called it, "the resources of civilization," against everything British. He founded a newspaper here, the United Irishman. The subscribers Rossa called his "tenants," and he always acknowledged the receipt of their subscriptions in the columns of the United Irishman as the "rents."

For nearly forty years Rossa was identified with the advocates of physical force in this country and many times was held in disfavor by members of more pacific Irish organizations, which would not tolerate violence and advocated pacific measures in bringing about a form of self-government for Ireland.

In Chambers Street, New York, in 1885, an English nurse, Lucilla Yessulte Dudley, shot and slightly wounded Rossa. Four weeks prior to this Captain Thomas Phelan, a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, had been stabbed in Rossa's office, on Chambers street, for which Richard Short was arrested. Some weeks later Rossa and Phelan convalesced in the same hospital in this city. Short was acquitted and the Dudley woman was adjudged insane. Rossa always contended that she was an emissary of the British government, sent here to kill him.

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

## Battle 6,500 Feet in the Air

Paris, July 3.—A ruse by which he destroyed a German aeroplane near Ypres is described by Mark Helson, a British aviator, in the Journal. The battle took place nearly 6,500 feet in the air.

"When the enemy machine sighted me it immediately took to flight," said Helson. "I dashed off in pursuit. After about ten minutes rapid flight I came up with him and flew above him. The duel began at once. After fighting for some time without result I adopted a strategy which I have always found successful and let my aeroplane dive almost perpendicularly. The German aviator, believing I had fallen, also descended in a gliding flight. I then righted my machine suddenly and flew above him at a distance of about only fifteen feet. Then we resumed the duel. One of my shots hit the gasoline tank of the aeroplane and the machine burst into flames, crashing to the earth. The pilot and observer both were killed."

## American Writer Pays Great Tribute to Britain's Soldiers

Mary Roberts Rhinehart, one of the best beloved of American women writers, who has been visiting the various armies in Europe writing her impressions for the Saturday Evening Post, recently completed a trip along the British lines, and pays this beautifully impressive tribute to the British soldiers:—

My visit to the British lines was over.

As I look back I find that the one thing that stands out with distinctness above everything else is the quality of the men that constitute the British Army in the field. I had seen thousands in that one day. But I had seen them also north of Ypres, at Dunkirk, at Boulogne and Calais, on the Channel boats. I have said before that they show race. But it is much more than a matter of physique. It is a thing of steady eyes, of high-held heads, of a clean thrust of jaw. Volunteers and patriots—and gentlemen.

The English are not demonstrative. London, compared with Paris, is normal. British officers at the front and at headquarters treat the war as a part of the day's work, a thing not to talk about but to do. But my frequent meetings with British soldiers, naval men, members of the flying contingent and the army medical service, revealed under the surface of each man's quiet manner a grimness, a red heat of patriotism, a determination to fight fair but fight to the death.

They concede to the Germans, with the British sense of fairness, courage, science, infinite resource and patriotism. Two things they deny them, civilization and humanity—civilization in its spiritual, not its material, side; humanity of the sort that is the Englishman's creed and his religion—the safeguarding of non-combatants, the keeping of the national word and the national honor.

My visit to the English lines was over.

I had seen no valiant charges, no hand-to-hand fighting. But in a way I had had a larger picture. I had seen the efficiency of the methods behind the lines, the abundance of supplies, the spirit that glowed in the eyes of every fighting man. I had seen the colonial children of Britain in the field, volunteers who had risen to the call of the Mother Country. I had seen and talked with the commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, and had come away convinced that the Mother Country had placed her honor in fine and capable hands. And I had seen, between the first and second lines of trenches, such an army as for quality has never been seen on the stormy fields of war-ridden old Europe since the Crusaders went forth to Jerusalem to take the Sepulchre from the hands of unbelievers—an army of gentlemen going out to battle for the right!

"An army of gentlemen going out to battle for the right." Here in a sentence is told the meaning of a nation of freemen in arms.

Where in history is there anything finer than this spectacle of a free people making the supreme sacrifice for an ideal—an army of millions loving Justice and Right well enough for Justice and Right to die?

### Just Pass Her By.

A Scot of Peebles said to his friend MacAndrew, "Mac, I hear ye have fallen in love wi' bonny Kate M'Alister?" "Weel, Sanders," Mac replied, "I wis near—verra near—daein' it; but the bit lassie had nae siller, so I said to mase!, 'Mac, be a man.' And I was a man, and noo I jist pass her by."



YOUR ORDER for meats will be filled with the best the land offers, providing you place it with us.

We carry nothing, but ABSOLUTELY PRIME MEATS and you will never have cause to complain of our service or quality. The day you place your order with us, you take a sturdy step towards pure food and true economy.

M. CONNOLLY,  
 Phone 420. Duckworth St.

## Mr. Lloyd George The War a Business For All of Us—Union Restrictions on Output

Mr. Lloyd George addressed a meeting of employers in Liverpool lately in his capacity as Minister of Munitions. Following are points from his speech:—  
 We who are comfortable at home, free from privations, free from danger, let each of us do his part, as nobly as those heroes of ours at the front. It would be horrible for us to think that those who fall, fall through our neglect. It would be a still more ghastly reflection to think that those who fall have given their lives in vain through slackness or selfishness on the part of any one of us in this land.

Although I have never doubted where victory would rest, all the same I know that victory will come the sooner for recognising the difficulties there are.  
 It is my intention to utilise as much as I possibly can the business brains of the community. This is not the time for the usual round-about methods of Government business. This is a business for all of us, and we want every business man in the community to give his very best to help the Old Country through in the great emergency and crisis.

I would make the same appeal to labour. I want them also to feel that this is their business. Should Germany win, well, God help labour. It will come out of it worst of all.

If all the skilled engineers in this country were turned on to produce what is required, if you brought back from the front every engineer who had been recruited, if you worked them to the utmost limits of human endurance, you have not got enough labour even then to produce all we are going to ask you to produce during the next few months.

Therefore, we must appeal to the patriotism of the Unions in this country to relax their rules in order to eke out, as it were, the skill—to make it go as far as it possibly can go—in order to enable us to turn out the necessary munitions of war. The same thing applies to the work of women in factories.

There must be no deliberate slowing down of work. I have had two or three very painful cases put before me. One was from an arsenal upon which we were absolutely dependent for the material of war. There was a very skilled workman there who earned a good deal of money. He was doing his duty by the State. He was not merely warned that if he repeated that offence he would be driven out. I am not quite sure that he was not actually driven out. The same thing happened in another factory.

Everybody ought to do his best. There is no room for slackers. I don't want to get rid of the slackers; I only want to get rid of their slackness—and we really must.

It ought to be established as one of the essential duties of citizenship that every man should put his whole strength into helping the country through. And I don't believe any section of the community would object to it if it were made a legal right and duty expected of everyone.

Let us equip ourselves in such a way that Great Britain through the war will be still great, and when the war is over it will be a Greater Britain than ever.

## The Adriatic Is In Danger

New York, July 2.—The Tribune prints the following:

"Rumors in German circles yesterday predicted that the White Star liner Adriatic, which left Wednesday for Liverpool with a large cargo of war material munitions and automobiles, consigned to the Allies, has been marked for attack by German submarines. Aside from being a floating arsenal, local Germans points out, she is an especial mark because some prominent Englishmen are among her passengers.

"Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, is one of the passengers, bound for London to consult with the British cabinet.

"Other passengers were Captain F. Conway Jenkins, of the Royal British Aviation Corps, Dr. Charles Sarolea, Belgian consul at Edinburgh, and a number of British army officers.

"The Adriatic, under ordinary circumstances, would enter the danger zone on Tuesday evening, July 6."

### His Version.

"Pa, what is a diplomat?"  
 "A diplomat, my son, is a man who remembers a lady's birthday, but forgets her age."

### Fast Enough.

"Purchaser—You said this mule was fast. It does nothing but kick!"  
 "Truthful Dealer—I was referring to his hind legs."

## HALLEY & CO.

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

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

## HALLEY & CO.

## "Victory" Flour

MADE IN A NEW MILL

TWICE as much "Victory" Flour has been sold this year. Why? Because as the flour becomes known the demand increases. "Victory" Flour is the highest grade imported to this Colony and nothing better milled.

Get out of the rut of always asking for the same brand that you bought ten years ago, as we represent a new and up-to-date mill, and the old known brands of flour cannot be made from a new mill, unless they have a fire, as it would cost too much to pull down a fairly good mill to build a new mill, with all the latest machinery, such as the mill we represent.

Remember the name and ask for "Victory" Flour, sold by all the leading merchants, and well and favorably known by the F.P.U.

## Franklin's Agencies, Ltd. St. Johns

## Choice Beef and Pork

100 Barrels	Choice Light Ham	Butt Pork
100 "	Choice Boneless Beef	
50 "	Choice Fat Back Pork	
150 "	Choice Lincoln Beef	
20 "	Choice Small Hocks	
20 "	Choice Small Jowls	

## George Neal

## For Sale

A SPLENDID

## MOTOR BOAT

ALMOST NEW.

Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails—18 h.p. Engine—Will be sold a a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper

## Union Trading COMPANY.



OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT.

An extra good production will be given the patrons of the Crescent on Monday and Tuesday evenings next.

A two-reel feature entitled "The Dream Girl" will be shown. This is a splendid picture and is sure to make a favorable impression.

"The Dream Girl" is a drama film-ed from the great story written by James Oliver Curwood. It is the very latest Selig picture-drama success, and is full of thrills, sensational scenes and interesting incidents.

The Girl is located after a series of adventures, upon a lonely island where she is confined as a prisoner in a log cabin. Relatives have conspired against her, peace and happiness and believing her to be murdered at their instigation, they are enjoying the luxury and pleasure of wealth that rightfully belong to her.

Curly-haired, handsome Tom Sautsch plays the part of Seward with his usual distinction, while pretty Bessie Eytton portrays the part of the heroine. The scenes depicted are unusually interesting and romantic. It is a great picture and everybody should see it.

"The Dream Girl" will be shown at the Crescent Picture Palace on Monday and Tuesday.

THE NICKEL.

It was not surprising that the Nickel theatre should be crowded last evening. It was generally believed that the audience would be large as ever; one was interested in the production of "One Wonderful Night" in which the popular matinee idol leads. It is a four act and was keenly watched from start to finish.

ROSSLEYS.

There was a crowded house at each performance last night at the popular little theatre. The pictures are the most interesting ever seen, and the two little singers received great applause when they sang the latest patriotic song "Somebody's Boy".

Police Court

(Before Mr. Hutchings, K.C.) A 15 year old lad of Moore Street, charged with the larceny of a small quantity of cigarettes from the store of a Mrs. Coffield, on the 8th inst., was discharged, there being no evidence upon which to hold him.

"Stephano" Sails

The S.S. Stephano sails for Halifax and New York at 3 p.m. to-day, taking the following passengers: Miss Southcott, Mr. Arango and Son, Miss Costello, T. E. Hall, Mr. Dix, Mr. Fraser, N. Snow, Hon. W. C. Job, G. C. Robinson, Mrs. L. Hatcher, A. Brazil, Mr. Brunt, Rev. J. B. Ryan, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Carey, Mr. Sawyer, Mrs. J. Whelan, Mr. C. George, Miss P. George, Miss Alice George, F. Kennedy, Capt. Jas. Joy, Geo. F. Grimes.

Civic Commission

At last night's meeting of the Civic Commission, Chairman Gosling presided and Commissioners Harris, Ayre, McNamara, Bradshaw, Mullaly, Morris, Anderson and Withers were present.

F. W. Knight, Secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters sent a copy of the digest of a letter received by a city agent from his company, containing comments on Engineer Longley's report as to water supply and suggesting that insurances would be increased if the matters referred to by Mr. Longley were not remedied. The Board's reply will be that prompt remedial action has been taken, that a new water supply is being given the city, that a new order for pipes has been placed and when the new system is finished the city will ask all companies doing business here to lower their rates.

A committee will visit Lime Street to view the house which Mrs. Fewer asks permission to repair. Enquiry will be made as to the complaint by Messrs Gooby and Murphy re refuse from gully at Job's Street.

C. J. Fox, Secty S. P. C. A., acknowledged receipts of the Commission's letter in re his request for repairs to certain streets.

The petition of the resident of Central Street for a fountain was referred to the Engineer. The Engineer will report on the request of G. Williams to be permitted to erect a work shop at the rear of his house on Prescott Street.

The plans of Capt. Strong for new dwelling on the South Side were approved, he to comply with Civic regulations.

The Commission will buy a copy of load's plan for \$105.

Mr. M. Walsh is to remove an annex he is erecting at the rear of his house, Duckworth Street, as he has not sought permission to do the work.

Commissioner Anderson referred to the state of Water Street and Kent's "love" near the Bank of Nova Scotia's new building which he held to be a nuisance and disagree to the city and incidentally gave the city's officials "down the banks." This created some furors and in the ensuing discussion all took part.

The Sutherland Construction Co. will be written to put the place in order promptly or the law will be invoked.

With the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble -ap14, eod

Football Last Evening Resulted In a Draw

Last night's football game between the Casuals and the C. E. I. Feildians resulted in a draw game, the score being two goals each. Hunt for the C.E.I.-F scored No. 1 for his team and Marshall shortly after found the net with an equalizer. Just before half time was called Drover scored No. 2 for the C.E.I.-F.

In the second half Chancey evened up matters for his team. The greasy condition of the ground made accurate kicking impossible and all around the game was an uninteresting one. The attendance was small. Mr. H. Foster refereed and the players were:

C.E.I.-FEILDIAHS - Goal, Long; backers, Ryall, M. Stick; halves, Fox, Drover, Oliver; forwards, Adams, Hunt, Pinsent, Winter, Miller.

CASUALS - Goal, Peters; backs, Reid, Thistle; halves, Pike, Squires, Gault; forwards, Chancey, Rendell, Smith, Pearcey, Marshall.

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

The S.S. Earl of Devon, Capt. Carter, arrived here from the Northward at 3 p.m. yesterday bringing a large freight of herring, salmon and codfish, mostly from Twillingate, and one passenger, Mr. J. Winsor. The ship met dense fog nearly all the way down to Cook's Hr., but had it fine back to Twillingate, after which they again had dense fog for a while.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist - Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Oother 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's - 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Christ Church, Quidi Vid - Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel - Even'g Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West - Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 p.m. Other Services at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Brookfield School Chapel - Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

METHODIST

Gower St. - 11, Rev. W. P. Wornell, B.A.; 6.30, Rev. D. Hemmeon.

George St. - 11, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St. - 11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh.

Wesley - 11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. W. P. Wornell.

ST. THOMAS'S - At three o'clock to-morrow afternoon the members of the L.O.A. will attend service at St. Thomas's Church, when the Rector, Rev. Edgar Jones, Ph.D., will preach, the subject being: "An Orangeman's Ancestry."

ADVENTIST - Sunday evening next, at the Cooks Town Road Church Elder W. C. Young will deliver his second lecture in the series announced on the subject of the Holy Spirit and its work for the Church. The special feature of that work "Our Infallible Guide" will be the theme of the evening. All are welcome.

Have you tried Coca-Cola Chew Gum?

Capt. James Joy, ship's husband at Job's, goes to Halifax by the S.S. Stephano to-day.

The Hon. W. C. Job leaves by the Stephano this p.m. on a business trip to Halifax and New York.

His Grace Archbishop Roche to-morrow after last mass will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to males and in the afternoon to the girls of the convent schools.

Mr. Geo. Grimes, M.H.A., buyer for the Union Trading Co., leaves by the Stephano to-day for New York to purchase good for the Trading Co.

Miss Bride Hynes, daughter of the late Jas. Hynes and sister of Mrs. N. J. Coady arrived here from New York by the Stephano on a vacation and is the guest of Mrs. Coady.

Miss Johnson, sister of Mr. J. W. N. Johnson, G.P.A. of the Reid Nfld. Co., arrived here by the express to-day from Canada on a vacation and will be the guest of her brother while here.

Mr. E. Harris of Grand Bank arrived on the Portia to enter the General Hospital. He broke his leg on March 15th and after four months the limb has not properly knit, and Mr. Harris has come here to have an operation performed if necessary. Mr. Patten, a life long friend came along with him, and Mr. Harris desires to thank him and the officers of the Portia for their kindness to him.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect. -ap12,tf

Always Popular

The annual garden party in aid of Mount Cashel will take place on Wednesday, 28th inst. The object for which this party is held is such as to always ensure a large attendance; the good work done at the institution being known and appreciated by the whole country, that the same success will attend this year's gathering both financially and otherwise is the wish of the many friends of the good Brothers.

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

Centenary Of St. John's Methodism

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Sir, - Permit me to report that, in response to my recent appeal through your valued paper I have received about 200 portraits of Methodist Ministers who have laboured in St. John's during the century now closing. Of course, several happened to be duplicates. In other cases I received two or three, even 5 portraits of some ministers, but as they were all of the same minister at different periods of his life, it gave us all the better chance of selecting the best likenesses of such ministers. The list is now complete except in one case - that of Rev. John Smithie's who after doing good service here, left for a new mission in West Australia in 1835. I fear it is now impossible to get his portrait, but if any one has a copy we should be thankful to get it.

May I further ask for a good portrait of Rev. Dr. Knight. We have one; but it is not in such good condition as the others and we hope to get a better one yet. I heard only a few days ago, that somebody published many years ago in a book (I believe) a view of the old Wood Methodist Church built in 1816 and occupied until 1857 when the first brick church took its place. Will some reader lend the Committee their copy of that picture "if they have one?" They would confer a great favour by doing so. I may add that the Souvenir Booklet intended to be published is in the hands of the publishers, Messrs. Dicks and Co., and will be issued at the earliest possible date. It will contain the official record of the centennial services and be profusely illustrated with superior photo-engravings of great interest to Methodists.

All photos lent the committee will be duly returned shortly. With thanks for space, I am Sir,

Yours truly, J. W. NICHOLS, Secretary.

St. John's, July 9th., 1915.

VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the Volunteers were put through the various military exercises and drills and rifle practice at night in the Highlanders' Armoury. To-morrow the usual church parade will be held. The number on the roll is now 2045, the following having enlisted yesterday:

Thos. Jos. Meaney, St. Mary's; Jos. Dicks, Mortier, Burin District; Chas. J. Kilfoy, Marystown; Chas. Roff, Fox Cove, Burin District; Alf. L. Brown, St. John's; Fred Harris, St. John's; Thos. P. Connors, St. John's; Albert Symonds, St. John's.

Portia Returns

The Coastal steamer Portia, Capt. Joseph Kean, from Western ports, arrived this morning at 10 o'clock. Moderate weather was met on the round trip but much fog prevailed and Captain Kean had to come along the coast slowly. He reports the Western shore fishery on the whole a poor one. At St. Lawrence good work is being done. Trepassey is almost a blank and at St. Mary's very poor prospects of securing a saving voyage. The following passengers came by her:

W. E. Squires, R. G. Ross, C. Levitz, G. H. Bishop, Eli Harris, B. Patten, S. Moskovitch, A. Brushett, F. Fagan; Misses Miles, Codner, Lansdall, Row-sell.

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

Fishery Report

Grady, Labrador - Gale of south wind with heavy rain. Domino - Strong S. E. wind, foggy and rain. Venison Island - Fresh South wind with dense fog and rain. Battle Hr. - No ice in sight, wind S.W. with dense fog; a sign of fish.

Twillingate - S.S.W. wind, dull and clear; a little fish going in traps, traps average one to three barrels, one had eleven barrels; caplin still plentiful.

Hr. Grace - Traps 1 to 4 qtls. Nothing doing with hook and line; caplin still plentiful. Lamaline - Wind S.W., fine and moderate; no fish from Lamaline to Lorrries. A better sign for traps at Lord's Cove and Point aux Gaul.

Sick People Arrives

Eli Harris of Grand Bank and J. Brushett of Burin arrived by the Portia to-day for hospital. A little girl named Walsh of St. Mary's also came along. The first named had his leg accidentally broken recently. All were looked after by Mr. E. Whiteway.

LOCAL ITEMS

Get the Coca-Cola Gum habit.

The attendance at the football match last evening was very small. The gate receipts were \$7.00.

Four recruits went on board the Calypso yesterday morning. Three of these passed a good medical examination, but the fourth failed, his heart being defective.

The Gum that everyone praises - Coca-Cola.

Would the boy who was seen to take another boy's coat in the C.C.C. armoury last night and leave his own behind, return the article this evening and save himself trouble.

Last week the Municipal Council's collections amounted to \$1772.64 as against \$6814.07 for the corresponding week of last year. Heavy coal duties last year made the difference.

Cleveland Trading Co. are distributors of Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

The full Battalion of the C. C. C. were put through different exercises at the armoury last night by Capt. O'Grady. They afterwards had a route march in Freshwater and under Mertry-meeting Roads under Lieut.-Col. Conroy. Arrangements are being made for a field day for next Wednesday. Next Friday night the lads will go through different exercises on the Parade Ground. To-morrow the Battalion will parade to last mass in the Cathedral.

Buy a few packages of Coca-Cola Gum on your way home. Your wife will like it.

Health Notes

During the week two cases of diphtheria were reported. At present in hospital are 22 diphtheria, 2 typhoid and 1 scarlet fever patients, while 2 with the first mentioned disease are being treated at home. One residence was disinfected and released from quarantine.

Child Fires His Home

At 8 p.m. yesterday Gus, the 3-year-old son of Mr. N. J. Murphy, undertaker, went quietly upstairs in his home and procuring a box of matches lit them and set fire to the window curtains. Immediately the place was in a blaze but fortunately his eldest sister Kitty went up a few moments after and raised an alarm. Her father who was in the kitchen rushed up, tore away the blinds which had been caught and with some difficulty quenched the blaze. Had not the discovery been made so quickly the house might have been greatly damaged and the child's life endangered. As it was besides the destruction of curtains and blinds the walls were charred and the apartment damaged by smoke.

Try Honeyfruit flavor - Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

Boy Nearly Drowned

While playing about between the Smith Co.'s and Knowling's premises this forenoon a boy named Fred Garland, aged 12, narrowly escaped drowning. He fell from the pier into the water, two little friends made ineffectual attempts at a rescue and he was fully 5 minutes immersed before they began to cry for help. Men then ran to the rescue and secured the lad in the nick of time. He was much exhausted. Officers Hibbert and Phelan gave first aid and got a deal of water out of him and he was then driven to his home on Barter's Hill.

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

Takes Local Firemen

For some time past none but foreign firemen have been employed in the Stephano, but it was found that they could not fill the bill as well as the "bush borns." When last the steamer left here the slackness of the work of those men constituted for a while a positive menace to the ship so that the owners determined to get rid of them. Yesterday, eight Newfoundlanders, mostly from the City, signed on and will be taken to New York as passengers, but will stoke the ship on her next run here. On arrival at St. John's four others will be signed on. The daogoes will be discharged in New York.

Mr. Frank Woods in no small manner helped to bring about this happy result.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Curtis Powder Mills Destroyed By Explosion

London, July 9. - Curtis' big powder mills, at Hounslow, Middlesex, were virtually destroyed to-day by a series of explosions which occurred shortly after one hundred men had commenced work.

No statement of the casualties is yet available. The explosion was heard for a distance of ten miles. Only one person has been killed, but a great many others have been injured by flying debris. A preliminary explosion of small violence, gave warning which enabled most of the workers to flee from the building.

General Botha's Complete Triumph

Pretoria, July 9. - The Germans surrendered unconditionally, following the issuance of Botha's ultimatum, which expired at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening.

With the exception of the necessary army of occupation, the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

Hon. J. E. Wilson Gets Appointment To Savings Bank

St. John, N.B., July 9. - Hon. John E. Wilson, St. John, has been appointed Deputy Receiver General in charge of the Dominion Savings Bank here.

National Leaders Had Conference Tuesday at Calais

London, July 10. - The following British official statement was made public to-night. Premier Asquith, Lord Crewe, Earl Kitchener and Arthur J. Balfour left England on Monday to attend a conference at Calais on Tuesday, with Premier Vivanti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, DelCasse, Minister of War, Millerand, Minister of Marine, Augagneur, and Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of War and Joffre. French was also present at the conference. Asquith and Kitchener afterwards visited the British general headquarters and returned to London last night.

British Inflict Heavy Losses on the Germans

London, July 10. - Further gains north of Ypres, where the British on July 6 captured 200 yards of German trenches, are reported in a communication to-night from Field-Marshal French.

French states, that after a bombing duel, lasting two nights and two days, the Germans fell back, enabling the British to extend their gains.

All reports, says the Field-Marshal, indicate that the German losses were severe.

Egypt's Sultan Made a Target For Bomb Throwers

London, July 10. - A despatch from Alexandria states that while the Sultan of Egypt was going to prayers a bomb was thrown from a window and fell at the feet of his horses. It did not explode. The persons who threw the bomb escaped.

Germans Shell Russian Steamer

London, July 10. - The Russian steamer 'Anna' from Archangel, Russia, for Hull was shelled by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crew abandoned the ship and landed at Peterhead, Scotland, to-day. The Anna is reported to be still afloat.

Schr. Dorothy Baird, Capt. Keeping reached port yesterday after a run of 21 days from Barbados. The round trip to Pernambuco and return via Barbados was made in three months and five days. She brought a cargo of molasses to James Baird Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto - Strong Southerly to Westerly winds, clearing. Roper's - Bar. 29.35; ther. 65.

SHIPPING

The Wabana which finishes to-day will likely load ore at Wabana for Sydney.

The 'Lucy House' salt laden from Santa Pola has arrived at Hr Breton with a cargo of salt.

The schr. George B. Cluett has arrived at St. Anthony; all well.

The Durango is scheduled to leave Liverpool on the 20th inst for this port.

The Fogota left Horwood at 11 this a.m. and is due here to-morrow.

The Norwegian schr. 'Thomas' which had been all the past winter at Fogo arrived here yesterday and will go to the Westward to load coal for Europe.

Will Work Copper Property

People in by the Shore train today say that the copper-bearing property in Conception Bay, near Conception Hr. will be taken over by the Cape Copper Co. of Pitt Cove.

Some expert miners are now there from Pitt Cove and other places, prospectors are also going over the ground and making favorable reports and the belief is current that considerable development work will be done there later in the season.

Catalina Notes

S.S. Can't Lose arrived here on Sunday, coal laden, from Sydney. She landed part of her cargo here, the balance she landed at Greenspond.

Friend Norman Hicks went out on Tuesday's train for Botwood to take charge of the F.P.U. store there. We wish him every success.

Schr. Belle Franklin, Capt. Ned Haynes, put in here Wednesday night to land some freight for the F.P.U. store.

Times are a bit dull here at present, fully seven-eighths of the fishermen scarcely get fish enough to eat, although caplin were never so plentiful for twenty years.

Capt. Mark Guy sailed for the Labrador on Monday.

Miss Susie White has been appointed assistant clerk at the Union store here.

John G. Stone, M.H.A., left for Greenspond by S.S. Can't Lose.

CORRESPONDENT. Catalina, July 8, 1915.

LECTURE

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson). - An illustrated Lecture on the Education of the Blind, will be given by Mr. Weir, travelling secretary of the School for the Blind, Halifax, N.S., in Grenfell Hall, on Monday evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the maintenance fund for the Home Teaching of the Blind. Lantern slides showing the methods used in training and developing the mental and physical faculties of the blind students, and as graduates busily engaged in workshop, home and other fields of labor, will be an interesting feature of the lecture. jy9,3i



L.O.A.

An Emergency Meeting of the Royal Oak Lodge, No. 22, and Leeming Lodge, No. 54, will be held in Victoria Hall on Sunday Afternoon, July 11th, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending Divine Service at St. Thomas' Church. Preacher: Rev. Edgar Jones, B.D., Ph.D. A collection will be taken up at the close of the service. All Orangemen are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the W.M.'s. N. HEATER, Secy. Parade Com. jy9,2i

FOR SALE - Two Building Lots (Freehold). For particulars apply to 40 Alexander Street. - jy3,2w, eod