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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 146.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Combined Anglo-French Offensive Still Successful

Germans' Lines at Places Have Been Penetrated to a Depth of Two Miles—Many Thousand Prisoners Have Been Taken by French and British the Last Two Days

GERMAN REPORTS CONFIRM BRITISH SUCCESSES

Many Regrets Are Heard That Kitchener Did Not Live to See the Result of His Work—Confidence is Felt That the Allied Commanders Have no Intention to Risk Reckless Sacrifices of Life For a Mere Spectacular Advance

LONDON, July 3.—Official British despatches issued today report the continued success of the combined Anglo-French offensive. The Germans, who put into operation strong counter-attacks during the night, are apparently making desperate resistance, but British troops have occupied Ercourt and the French have captured Curly and seemingly have held the ground gained. The Germans' lines at some places have been penetrated to a depth of two miles. The prisoners taken by the French and British during the last two days number many thousands. North of the Somme, where the French and British armies make a contact, various points of tactical value have been taken. The Allies are struggling to extend their hold over three rolling plateaux, from three to five hundred feet high, which stretches around Albert. At Ercourt, Contalmaison and Gommecourt, the Germans made most desperate resistance with a view to defending the high road which extends from Arras to Bapaume and Peronne, which is one of the main arteries of the western operations. The German official reports, generally, confirm the success of the first day's British operations, admitting the withdrawal of German troops from their first line of trenches and the abandonment of heavy material therein. The British public still displays the same quiet enthusiasm, determination and confidence, fully understanding that no great drive like that carried out by the Russian commander, General Brusiloff is possible against a depth and strength of rail power of the formidably organized German front, and that great sacrifices and possible setbacks must be prepared for. Many regrets are heard that Kitchener had not lived to see the results of his work. This is the first great battle in which the military legions he created are being put to the test. Kitchener's armies virtually replaced the first small expeditionary force sent out under Field Marshal French, which had to sustain the early battles of the war. It is also the first time a great offensive has been carried out under a well-organized and co-ordinated Allied strategy, not on the Western Front alone, but over the whole field of operations and confidence is felt that the Allied Commanders have no intention to risk reckless sacrifices of life for a mere spectacular advance.

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HUNS SUFFER HEAVY IN MEN AND ARTILLERY

PARIS, July 3.—The second German position captured by the French extends from Maricourt, Wood, which is in possession of the French, as far as the edge of Assevalles. The village of Herbecourt, taken by the French, lies between these two points. Further south the French made progress towards Asevelois and Estrees. North of the Somme the Germans made no attack on positions previously taken by the French. The French captured heavy artillery and took more prisoners. The statement says 29 German battalions participated in the fighting and that 31 of these battalions sustained important losses during artillery preparation preceding the inauguration of the offensive. 31 German captive balloons were burned.

Both British and French are Consolidating Their Gains; Splendid Work Done by British

So Complete Was the Destruction of German First Line Trenches That the British Occupied One With the Loss of a Single Man—British Mortars Get in Good Work and British Artillery Attack on Village of Thiepval Made it Impossible for Germans to Survive in Even the Strongest Redoubt

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1.—The close of the first offensive over the largest front the Entente Allies have attempted, and the most extensive action in the war for the British, finds both British and French consolidating gains. South of the Ancre River, where the infantry swept forward, Curly was captured by the French, whilst Montauban Mametz were taken by the British with almost unbroken success, though against a heavy curtain of fire and delays, due to a stubborn resistance at some points, particularly for the British.

From a German trench called Dancing Alley, word came back that the destruction by artillery of the first line trench was so complete, that one British battalion occupied it with the loss of a single man. The Germans, in their defensive tactics, in many instances left the first line trench lightly held, then shelled it when occupied by our troops, and carried on the fight to the second line.

The Germans in large force fought fiercely north of the Ancre. At Gommecourt and Beaumont Hamel there was terrible, complicated intensity of action, with every method of destruction, like at Verdun, with the Germans as defenders. When the attack was made in the morning, the mist in the valley made it difficult for the

French Offensive Continues Successful

PARIS, July 3.—The French offensive south of the Somme, in conjunction with the British drive, continued last night with complete success, the War Office announced today. The French have occupied two lines of trenches of the second German position, on a front of five kilometers (3 miles), and have captured the village of Berbecourt.

East of the Meuse, on Verdun front, the Germans captured Damloup Redoubt, but the French soon after regained possession of it.

ALLIED LOSSES WERE SLIGHT AS COMPARED HUNS

First Day's Offensive Considered as Fully Satisfactory—Allied Offensive Will be Pushed From Line to Line Until Such Time as Enemy's Resistance Breaks at Some Point

PARIS, July 3.—An artillery preparation, the violence of which has never been equalled, marked the attack of the Franco-British troops in a joint offensive yesterday, says a semi-official note. For more than a week the face of the continued preparation from the North Sea to Champagne gave an inkling of it, the British in particular. The entire sector they occupied had been methodically bombarded by an alternative system of intense bombardments and soundings operations here and there. According to preliminary information the Allied losses were slight, by reason of the efficiency of the preliminary work, while those of the Germans are said to be quite heavy.

The first day of the offensive is considered to have been fully satisfactory, although not as overwhelming as has happened before on similar operations, but it was extensive, and is important, says the note, because it is rich in promise. It is doubtful if an attempt will be made to pierce the enemy's line, but rather a long continued drive, which will be methodical, and which will economize life. It will be exercised from line to line until such a day when the enemy's resistance, continually hammered, will break at some point.

PAPERS ARE SOMEWHAT RESERVED

London Papers Somewhat Reserved in Dealing With Big Offensive—Some Say it is Not Yet Known if This is Really the Long Awaited Big "Push"

LONDON, July 3.—The London papers in their editorials deal with the situation on the British front in a somewhat reserved fashion, some of them pointing out that it is not yet known whether this is really the long-awaited big "push" or only another feat with greater force than any of the other previous movements.

The "Graphic" remarks: "Our bombardment is still being maintained along the whole front and the enemy does not know whether at any moment we may rush another stretch of his line. The necessity of sending adequate reinforcements to cope with the situation may necessitate the Germans abandoning their enterprise against Verdun."

54 Sailing Vessels Destroyed in Black Sea

PETROGRAD, July 3.—A Russian torpedo-boat destroyed 54 enemy sailing vessels in the Black Sea, near the Anatolia coast on June 29, says an official statement.

ALLIES MAKE NEW GAINS ON WEST FRONT

PARIS, July 3.—Reserves which the Germans rushed up to the Somme region to check Franco-British offensive began to make themselves felt yesterday afternoon and last night, and according to latest reports received here, fighting has reached a pitch of exceptional desperation, but, nevertheless, the German efforts to check the Allied advance failed. The Franco-British Allies, these reports say, retain their initiative unimpaired, and as a result of the day's fighting have materially advanced their line and strengthened their hold on what they had previously won.

The capture of Curly represents a great step forward, for the village bars the road leading to the only points where the River Somme can be passed. French troops have now before them their road to Peronne, their goal, a series of hummocks, each of which is crowned by a village ending in a narrow plateau. The British on their part have made steady progress toward Bapaume, which is an important centre on account of the intersection there of the main highways, which apparently is their objective.

GOOD PROGRESS BEING MADE AT LA BOISSELLE

Germans Here Are Offering Stubborn Resistance but Allied Troops Made Much Progress—The General Situation May be Regarded as Favorable—Aero-planes Were Very Active Yesterday

HUNS SMITTEN HARDER THAN EVER BEFORE

Sounds Warning Note to British People Not to Expect Too Much Just Yet—Unwise to Underrate Enemy's Powers of Resistance in Face of Menacing Position

LONDON, July 3.—Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France suggests the comparative feebleness of the German artillery in response to the British bombardment arose from the same cause as the shortage of food in the German trenches, namely the deadly character of the almost ceaseless British barrier of fire, which the past week has hampered the transport service. He warns the British people, although the situation looks promising, too much should not be expected, and adds, "we are fighting a determined and resourceful foe, though he has now been smitten harder than ever before by the British Army, and it would be unwise to underrate his powers of resistance in the face of a highly menacing position."

Over Five Thousand Engineers on Strike

LONDON, July 3.—A statement issued by the British Central Press Bureau says 5,600 engineers and allied workers at Vickers and Barrow-in-Furness struck over the dilution of labor last Monday. The strikers, who were repudiated by responsible leaders, were threatened under the Defence of the Realm and War Munitions Acts. Picketing was prevented, public houses closed, and a general resumption of work with diluted labor began last night.

COUNT FOR COUNCILLORS

When the ballots for Mayor had been counted Saturday evening the counting for Councillors began and concluded after a comparatively short time when recess was taken till 9.50 to-day. About each half hour to-day a bulletin was put out in The Plaindealer office and up to 3 p.m. the count stood as follows:

Tait	500
Morris	482
Mullay	450
Brownrigg	428
Ayre	367
White	332
Vinnicombe	331
Withers	310
Bradshaw	275
McGrath	254
McNamara	198

Today a man of a nearby outport was before the Court for cruelty to his horse in keeping it out under the rain for 5 hours. He was let go with a warning and a fine of \$1 or 3 days.

The French Now Take Aggressive at Verdun

British Now Have Superior Guns

LONDON, July 3.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Paris says: "I am credibly informed that the British heavy guns now absolutely outdo the German or Austrian famous 47 centime guns, which the German command sprang as a surprise at outbreak of war. The supplies of munitions are so great that in the present offensive the question of economy of shells does not enter into accounts."

French Are Now Keeping Germans Busy Around Dead Man's Hill—Also Around Verdun—Germans Now Prevented From Sending Reinforcements to Relieve Their Weakened Line North

CAPTURE OF DOMPIERRE WAS BRILLIANT FEAT

Two Scotch Regiments Went Over Three Line of German Trenches North of the Somme Without a Stop, Halting Only When They Reached the Village of Montauban, Where They Took Entire Staff of One Regiment Prisoners

PARIS, July 3.—The German headquarters is at St. Quinton, 25 miles south-east of Peronne. Already the French forces threaten Peronne, with the evident purpose of cutting the trunk railway there, which is an indispensable artery for German military reinforcements. A correspondent from the front describing the capture of Dompierre says the soldiers of one corps, taking an example from their commander, went into battle covered with flowers. "That," said the General, pointing to a carnation in his buttonhole, "will fade yonder where the Germans are now." The correspondent continues, "Two regiments covered themselves with glory in the fight for Dompierre, which had been transferred by the Germans into a veritable fortress. In the face of fire from machine guns that had survived the bombardment they rushed the enemy's posts with such impetuosity that the gunners were captured before they had time to put their quick-firers into action. In the streets of the ruined village there was furious hand-to-hand fighting. Of the German garrison defending the town not one man got away. When it was over 3 bodies lay on the ground. The survivors were made prisoners. The battle-flag of one regiment, riddled with bullets, was carried into the village at the head of the first company. Two Scotch regiments in the region north of the Somme went over three lines of German trenches without a halt stopping only inside the village of Montauban, where they put several hundred Germans to the bayonet, and took the entire staff of a regiment prisoners."

Desperate fighting continues around Verdun. Although this field of action

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is separated by nearly one hundred miles from the fighting to the north, Verdun is considered a part of that vast military plan now unfolding. The French have now taken the aggressive at Verdun, to-day's report showing an attack on Dead Man's Hill, with heavy German losses, and the taking of many prisoners. The French are thus keeping the Germans fully occupied at Verdun, preventing them from sending reinforcements to relieve their weakened line north.

Thiaumont Recaptured

PARIS, July 1.—Bombardment on the left bank of the Meuse. On the right bank, about 10 a.m. our infantry assailed Thiaumont works, which we have once more occupied. There have been bombardments in other sectors.

ALLIES REACH MAIN SECOND HUN TRENCHES

Allies Capture Towns of La Boisselles, Montauban, Curly and Friers Woods—Fighting Now Has Reached the Main Second Line—British Now Endeavor to Surround Thiepval

LONDON, July 1.—British headquarters reports from the front up to 12.30 o'clock, five hours after the combined French and British offensive was launched, showed that the Allies had captured the towns of La Boisselles, Montauban, Curly and Friers Woods. The main first line of trenches over the entire front under attack, are reported to have been stormed, and at various points fighting has reached the main second line.

These reports show that the French and British at points of their further advances, have broken through a distance of more than five miles beyond the first German trenches. Montauban is 5½ miles east of the old British front and Curly Wood is 6 miles east south-east of Albert. The British are endeavouring to surround Thiepval and at other points an intense struggle is under way for the towns and villages.

Reports from the front indicate that the important German position at Ercourt may be cut off.

Allied Lines Expand Last 24 Hours—Take 9 Villages and 50 Square Miles from Germans

RUSSIANS FIRMLY HOLD AUSTRIANS

Forces of the Entente Allies Are Sweeping Forward Along a 25 Mile Front—Allied Artillery Was So Directed as to Cut off German Reserve in the Rear—Germans Were Thinking the Allied Offensive Would be Launched Further North—All German Attacks against French Positions Were Repulsed With Heavy Losses

LONDON, July 3.—As a result of one week of the most costly onslaughts on the Russian lines between the Stokhod and Styf River, the Austro-German forces have advanced their battle front, at most, only 5 miles eastward of the Styf and that only in some sectors, says a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd. Military authorities, the correspondent adds, are confident that the Russians are firmly holding the enemy on this front pending the development of the General Lotchitky's sweep through Bukovina, notwithstanding that strong German reinforcements are entering the field. Meanwhile the Russians have progressed 15 miles south-westward of Kolomea, and the Austrians there are hard pressed to cover their retreat to the Carpathian Mountains.

Italian Vessel; British Steamer Sunk

LONDON, July 3.—The Italian sailing vessel Carlo Alberti, and the British steamer Windermere, have been sunk. The Windermere was unarmed.

ned the range so as to cut off all communication between the first German line and German reserves in the rear. This made it impossible for the Teutons to utilize their perfect organization for shifting of troops and for bringing up reinforcements.

It is thought by French military observers that the Germans miscalculated the intentions of the Entente Allies, and expected attacks further to the north. The villages which the French captured at the first sweep include Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bas-sa and Foy. These and the towns taken by the British, Montauban and Mametz, were all found to have been strongly fortified by the Germans. The Allies, profiting from their experience in this war, quickly threw up strong earthworks around the villages thus taken, in order to protect them against counter-attacks. It was not before night, however, that the Germans were able to deliver any counter attack. This was centered against the French position on the outskirts of Harendcourt. It was repulsed with heavy losses, ending in precipitate retreat.

In addition to the military success, the terrain overrun by the Allied troops has exceptional strategic importance. Four of the towns captured by the French are only 7 miles west of Peronne, the chief rail highway from the German centre at Cologne to the German front in the region of Noyon and Soissons.

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Britain's First Sea Lord; Sir Henry Jackson, K.C.B.

The Story of a Brilliant Record of One Who Worked Himself Up to His Present High Position By Sheer Merit.

The present First Sea Lord, strangely enough, for one holding perhaps the most important administrative office in the Empire, is the least known of the men who are winning the War. It is therefore with keen pleasure that we publish this, the first long article on his personality.

HOWEVER true it might be in Sir Henry Taylor's time that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," the man who achieves greatness today, however retiring and modest he may be, cannot long escape the limelight of public curiosity which is focussed on him. No man has shrunk more from publicity than Lord Fisher; and yet the "man in the street," who has perhaps never set eyes on a war-ship, knows him "inside and out." He will talk familiarly of him as "Jacky Fisher," or "Fighting Jack"; draw a picture of the bluff old sea-dog with the keen eyes and the shaven face tanned by half-century's suns, and reel off stories of his Sphinx-like silence, his iron will, and the good heart that beats behind his grim exterior.

Even Sir Arthur Wilson—although relatively that great sailor is a "back number"—is an book to him. He calls him "Tug" Wilson, as if he were his most intimate friend; he will tell you, as one who knows all about it, that he is an "iceberg with a volcano underneath," a veritable tyrant for discipline and a glutton for work; "the finest strategist we have got, sir, not even barring Jacky Fisher; and yet a man of such simple, retiring tastes that he loves nothing better than to escape from the world to tend his roses."

All this and a great deal more the world at large knows of two of the finest "rulers of the King's Navy." England has ever had; and yet of the man who today sits in their vacated seat, and whose brain controls the greatest fleet the world has ever known in the greatest war of all time, so little is known that, on his appointment to succeed Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord, everybody was asking everybody else "Who is Sir Henry Jackson, and what has he done?" Not one man in a thousand could give anything like a satisfactory answer. But if you had asked almost any naval man he would have answered, "Jackson? Why, he's one of the best men, if not the very best man we've got; a tip-topper, the finest of strategists and organizers, with the cleverest and coolest brain in the Fleet. The Navy's all right with Jackson at the helm."

So little was the new First Lord known to the outside world that the Admiralty Press Bureau felt called on to supply a few biographical details, and to state half apologetically that "notwithstanding that his name is not nearly so well known as his predecessor's, it may be assumed that he will be a worthy occupant of the First Sea Lord's post."

Yorkshireman.

Probably no man who has climbed the high ladder of naval promotion has ever reached its topmost rung as the result of more sterling merit, and also more unnoticed by the world, than Sir Henry Jackson, and certainly no one has cared less for public recognition. For nearly fifty years his heart and soul has been in his work, to the exclusion of all else; through every stage of his career he has won golden opinions from his superiors by his zeal and cleverness, and although the highest reward of all has now come to him it has wrought no change in the modesty which has marked him ever since his days as a midshipman. It is the reward of conspicuously good work consistently well done, and serves only as a stimulus for, if possible, still better work performed with equal modesty.

More than sixty-one years have gone since Henry Bradwardine Jackson first opened his eyes at the small town of Cudworth, in Yorkshire—"Like yourself," he once said to the writer, "I am a Yorkshireman, as many of my forebears were before me, and I am very proud of the fact"—and from his earliest years his heart was set on the sea, although his only glimpse of it was on the rare occasions when he was taken by his father to Scarborough or Whitby for a brief holiday. And it was at Scarborough that he had a few years' schooling before, at the age of thirteen, he blossomed into a naval cadet.

As Cadet.

"I remember Jackson very well in those days," a fellow cadet, tells the writer. "He was a little bit of a chap, slight, and short for his years, with fair hair and a keen, clever face—a painfully shy boy, with a passion for his books. But all the same, he was

quite a good little sportsman; could play a very fair game of cricket and soon knew how to handle a boat better than most of us. He had plenty of pluck, too, in spite of his rather frail physique, as one or two of the fellows found out when they tried to chip him. He was game enough to stand up to the biggest of them; and he knew how to use his fists, too.

"In brains he was more than a match for the cleverest of us. At the terminal examinations he came out easily at the top, and knew more about seamanship, navigation and nautical astronomy than most full-blown lieutenants. Popular? Oh, yes; he was always a popular little chap. You couldn't help liking him; he was so modest and good-tempered, and always ready to do a good turn. It was remarkable, too, what power he had to handle men in his quiet way; they were devoted to the 'little skipper' and would have followed him anywhere. As for the officers, he was quite a pet among them; and I remember one of them once saying, 'Mark my words, those who live long enough will see young Jackson near, if not at, the top of the tree.'"

Marked for Big Things.

And the boy was "father of the man." As midshipman, sub-lieutenant and lieutenant, Jackson distinguished himself by his zeal and his exceptional cleverness. He became an expert in all branches of sea-craft, from navigation to gunnery and pilotage, and on every ship he won the highest opinions from his seniors. He was, they all recognized, marked for big things, and although he had to wait for his captaincy until he had passed his forty-first birthday, every step was won by sheer merit he owned nothing to favouritism or influence.

It was in the same year that I first made the acquaintance of the future First Sea Lord; and I can still see him as I saw him first on that summer day in 1896—a slight, erect figure, of medium height, with a clean-cut, clever face, walking towards me with quick, energetic strides, his keen grey-blue eyes looking straight ahead. "Who is that?" I asked the friend with whom I was walking, as he passed. "He's the new Captain of the 'Defiance' (the torpedo school-ship in the Lynher, near Devonport), was the answer. "He has taken the house near to you, just at the top of the Home Park; and I expect you'll see quite a lot of him before long."

A Charming Neighbour.

And so it proved. For, the new tenant of the house, "a biscuit-throw" from my own, was Captain Jackson, whose acquaintance I soon made and whom I saw, almost daily, for two years. Every morning, with clock-like regularity, I saw that alert, electric figure pass my house on his way to the "Defiance"; and almost daily he was my companion either in the train returning from Devonport, or in his house or my own. Thus I was able to know him as intimately as is possible with a man so incorrigibly modest.

Never have I met a man more charming and at the same time more inscrutable. Of courtly manner, a brilliant talker on almost any subject under the sun, except those to which his life was dedicated, the most fascinating of companions, he was a veritable sphinx as regards himself, his work and his ambitions.

Invented Wireless before Marconi.

I remember once talking to him of the marvels of Marconi's discovery of aerial telegraphy, which at the time was the wonder of the world. He listened to me with interest and without comment, and then adroitly changed the subject. And it was not until a couple of years later that I learnt that Jackson himself had discovered the secret of air-telegraphy before Marconi; and at the very time at which I was innocently enlightening him on it, was successfully sending wireless signals and messages from the deck of the "Defiance."

This is a typical illustration of the modesty, the almost self-effacement which has made Sir Henry Jackson "an unknown quantity" to the world, until his promotion to the office of First Sea Lord brought him suddenly and dramatically into the "limelight."

I shall always have the most delightful memories of those two years, during which I was privileged to know the most charming and the cleverest and most modest man I have ever met. His work was his life; he had little leisure and less inclination for any pleasure apart from it. His only outside hobby at the time was shooting (to which he now adds golf), but he would be the first to disclaim excellence in either; and beyond an occasional dinner, at which he and his

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wife—daughter of a clever scientist—were the most welcome and charming of guests, he took practically no part in the social life of the place. His chief enjoyment, apart from his life-work, was in the company of two or more friends, whom he would keep as enthralled by his wit and encyclopaedic knowledge as delighted by his geniality and unaffected simplicity.

The Velvet Glove.

That there was another side to his character I learned when one day I remarked to one of his lieutenants, "What a delightful man Captain Jackson is—so genial and simple!" The answer came with emphasis—"Genial and simple, you call him? Well, he may be; but on the 'Defiance' we don't see much of those particular qualities. We are all very proud of him, and most of us like him very well; but, don't you make any mistake! His glove may be of velvet, but his hand is of iron, and we are made to feel it. He is one of the strictest disciplinarians in the Navy. He stands no nonsense from anybody, and when he gives an order, the Lord help the man who doesn't execute it properly and at once. But, after all, that's what he's there for, and though we're a bit afraid of him, there's no doubt about our respect for him!"

From the "Defiance" and its torpedo work, in which he was recognized as our greatest expert, Captain Jackson found himself transported to Paris for a couple of years as Naval Attaché to our Embassy, a position in which his courtly gifts and graces (for he is a born courtier as well as a born sailor) made him very popular in social circles. But, in spite of his equipment, this was no congenial life for Jackson, and no doubt he heaved a sigh of relief when he was recalled to England as Controller of the Navy.

The Turn of the Road.

At last he had reached the turn of the long road that was to lead to a full exercise and recognition of his great abilities, and his progress was now rapid and sure. Admiral Fisher, one of the finest living judges of men, saw what splendid material he had in Jackson, and now took him "under his wing." After seeing the "Dreadnought" through its cradling while serving as Controller, a brief command of the Sixth Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean was followed by his appointment to the Headship of the Royal Naval War College.

Honours had by now begun to fall plentifully to the modest sailor. His magnificent work in the development of wireless telegraphy had been rewarded by a Fellowship of the Royal Society; he had blossomed into a K.C.V.O. and K.C.B.; and he was recognized in the Navy as one of the ablest of all our seamen. And when in 1913 he became Chief of the War Staff, his succession to Fisher's seat, whenever it was vacated, became almost a certainty.

As Head of the Naval War Staff at the Admiralty, the body whose duty it is to assist the First Sea Lord in the preparation of war plans, the training and disposition of the Fleet, and all questions of strategy generally, Sir Henry Jackson was in his true element. But his tenure of his new office was not long; he had, in fact, just handed it over to Sir Frederick Sturdee, when war broke out, and was about to take up the Mediterranean command. He was, however, retained at the Admiralty on Special Service, and thus he had in his hands all the threads of the skein of strategy by which the Sea Affair had been conducted up to then. And when Lord Fisher retired he was obviously the best, if not the only man to take his place.

NAVAL BATTLE INCIDENT

Drowning Seamen Cheer the Warspite

An authenticated story of the naval battle is that after the Defiance had been sunk her crew, struggling in the water and seeing the Warspite going into action, held up their hands and gave a lusty cheer of encouragement.

Admiral Togo Lives Quiet Life

The great naval hero of the Russo-Japanese War, Admiral Togo, lives at his home of thirty-six years in Kami Rokubancho, Tokio. He is 70 years old. Saito Man writes of him in the Tokio Advertiser: He is but 5 feet 2 inches in height, but muscular, weighing about 145 pounds. He lives a quiet life with the Countess. They have three maids and two boys servants.

His eldest son, 32 years of age, is just back from London; and the second son, 28, a graduate of the Naval Cadet School, is now studying in the Gannery College. The latter comes home three or four times a year, and for the rest the distinguished couple lead a lonely sort of life. They do not seem to pay any attention to their personal comfort. Luxury is absolutely unknown in the Togo home. When the Admiral is at leisure, he amuses himself by a saunter in his garden, surrounded by its old style black wooden fence, or playing with his favorite dog.

Since his illness about three years ago he never drinks, except a little foreign wine before he goes to bed. In a small stable near the house are two chestnut colored steeds which were the coronation gift of the Emperor. In the shed adjoining the stable there is a carriage which is always in the neatest state, imaginable. Simplicity and cleanliness of habit can be seen in the outside appearance of his home life, we hear from the tradespeople of the neighborhood nothing but most impressive stories of 'insignificant' bills, 'always the same fish order and a 'very small' meat order.

The barber clips the hero's hair short twice a month, except that he has an extra cut when the Emperor calls for him. He pays 25 cents every time. 'I never see him except in cotton clothes, and in the parlor there is nothing that can be called an article of luxury.' The rice dealer and the draper tell similar tales. The green grocer was especially reverent. The bills for vegetables seldom go beyond 75 cents a month, but 'it would be a great rudeness for a man like me to make any comment about a godlike man like Togo.' When the Admiral entertains, however, the feast is served generously from a nearby restaurant.

MUNITION MAKERS SUFFER

Handling of Explosives Gives Rise to Diseases

London, June 23.—The high pressure under which the production of munitions has had to be performed has brought with it destructive maladies. These are particularly noticeable in connection with the manufacture of high explosives. Thus in handling trinitrotoluol after a prolonged period one becomes drowsy, suffers from frontal headache, loss of appetite and may even become afflicted with a distinctive eczema. Unless the operative takes a rest in time jaundice may supervene, with decided danger to life. In a few instances death has been directly traced to the handling of the explosive.

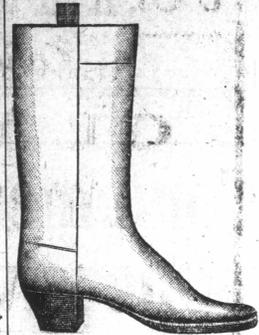
Tetryl throws off a slight dust, which unless timely precautions are taken leads to troublesome eczema. Another medium inimical to health is the varnish with which the wings and bodies of aeroplanes are treated. Tetrachlorethane enters largely into the preparation of this varnish, and this throws off a noxious vapor which produces drowsiness and loss of appetite and if work is persisted in ultimately jaundice, liver complications and coma. In this case an alternative varnish has been discovered which is free from the evil constituents; but it has not come into general use for the simple reason that there are insufficient supplies of the necessary ingredients to meet demands.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

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

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

WELLINGTON BOOT



Look out for the Name on the Heel! Our Customers tell us this: The Wellington Boot will wear longer than any three pair of the Best Rubber Boots that can be bought—Warmer—Less expensive, and Healthier than Rubber Boots.

F. Smallwood, Distributor for Newfoundland.

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is ECLIPSE, which we sell at 45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.
SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

J. J. St. John, Duckworth St & LeMarchant Bld

PORTABLE AIR-O-LITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS

MEANS plenty of light, and the best of light. Give a most brilliant illumination with little attention, and at trifling expense. Satisfactory to an extent not thought possible in former years. Burns only one quart of ordinary kerosene in 15 hours.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Just received, large shipments of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Percales, Muslins, Hosiery, Cotton Blankets, White and Grey American Remnants, Pound Cotton Blankets and Pound Calico. PRICES RIGHT.

GARNEAU LTD. P.O. Box 36. 104 New Gower St.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter. Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter Squires & Winter, Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, New Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

MERCHANTS Rise to Your Real Opportunities.

YOUR reputation and your success as a Merchant depend, above everything else, on the accuracy and promptness with which you fill your orders. We offer you a real opportunity to have all your orders to us filled by experts—with absolutely accurate and exact results. Not only that, but every order that comes to us goes straight through and back to you in the shortest possible time. Think what it means to be able to turn all your orders over to us—no matter how particular or how simple—and be perfectly sure that they will come right back to you complete in every way. Our service, our men and our equipment practically become your own—without the slightest bother or care on your part. There is never any question about accuracy or the quality of material when you send your orders to us. We buy our goods from all factories, wherever we can get the BEST material, and that is the only kind that you or we can afford to use. Hundreds of others have proved the value of our service. Why don't you join them by sending us your next order?

HALLEY & COMPANY, Wholesale Dry Goods Men. St. John's.

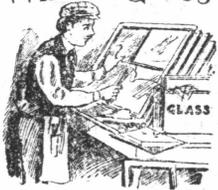
Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

JUST ARRIVED

1500 Boxes

GLASS.

Window Glass



Sizes and Prices on application.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail.

JUST ARRIVED

Another Car-load of

FERRO ENGINES

3, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 1-2 H.P.'s.

Order early for immediate delivery as they are going fast and it will be too late to get any more for this season.

Lowest Prices on

**BATTERIES, COILS,
PROPELLORS, SHAFTS,
LUBRICATING OIL, ETC.**

L. M. TRASK & CO.,

P. O. Box 1217,
140 Water Street, St. John, Nfld.

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.

PROTECTION in Style.

PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs

PROTECTION

Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,

Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

Over Five Thousand Unwounded Prisoners Are Taken by French

PARIS, July 2.—North of the Somme the battle continued today to our advantage in the region of Hardecourt and Curlu. East of this latter village we have carried a quarry which had been powerfully organized by the enemy. South of the Somme we have obtained a footing in the second line of German trenches at numerous places. Between the river and Asservillers the village of Frize has fallen into our hands and also Meretucourt Wood, farther east.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured by French soldiers during the two days fighting who have been counted, is more than 6,000, of which at least 150 are officers. Some cannon and much other material has also fallen into our hands. Thanks to very complete and very efficacious artillery preparation, and thanks, also, to the plan of our infantry, our loss has been very small.

British Troops in Excellent Spirits

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 2.—Since last evening the situation on the British front appears to have undergone no change. Strong German counter attacks in the course of the night on Montauban, five miles east of Albert, were repulsed with heavy loss to the attackers. The British troops are in excellent spirits.

THEIR USUAL KINDNESS

Mr. H. D. Reid of the Reid Newfoundland Company is very generously giving free transportation to the ROYAL BELGIAN CONCERT COMPANY from Sydney here and return.

The Reid Newfoundland Company are our foremost contributors to all worthy objects, all requests meeting with a ready response.

Wounded Arriving

LONDON, July 2.—The first batch of wounded from the British front in France arrived at Charing Cross Station this evening. Enormous crowds assembled at the station. The police had considerable difficulty in securing passage for the Red Cross vehicles through the cheering and flag-waving crowds.

British Capture Town of Fricourt

LONDON, July 2.—Fricourt, a town three miles east of Albert, the scene of desperate fighting between the British and Germans, since the Entente Allies' offensive began yesterday morning, has been captured by the British according to an official statement issued this evening.

"THE DEBT WE OWE"

Everybody should subscribe to the Belgian Relief Fund by purchasing Subscription Tickets to the Royal Belgian Concerts, to be given in the Methodist College Hall the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. by so doing, we can show our sympathy, and give practical help to the brave Belgians, who sacrificed themselves and their homes to prevent the mad German rush to Paris. Their sacrifices saved Paris, and probably is having more effect to-day on the safety of the British Empire than we imagine. We owe the Belgians a great debt of gratitude.

BROUGHT IN DESERTER

Const. Bishop arrived here by the express Saturday with a resident of Colliers who deserted the fishery service of P. Stack, Petty Hr. He agreed to go back and was handed over to his employer.

BRITISH SOLDIERS MARRY FRENCH GIRLS

A correspondent in Paris of the New York Times states that army officers along the British front say that many hundreds of British soldiers have married French girls in France, and hundreds of others have become engaged, a fact not generally known even in London. Some of the Tommies plan to take their wives back to England, but the majority have declared their intention of settling in France when the war is over. "The love affairs of Tommy cause his superiors considerable amusement," remarks this correspondent, "for he knows no French, excepting the little that he has picked up since he came to France, and his sweetheart knows no English, save what he has taught her."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AT THE NICKEL.

"THE MARK"

Edina Mayo and Henry Walthall in the Fourth Episode of

"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE."

"IS CHRISTMAS A BORE."
A Sidney Drew Comedy.

"LEVY'S SEVEN DAUGHTERS."
A Vitagraph Comedy.

"A MAN'S SACRIFICE."

A Broadway Star three-act feature—a powerful melo-drama of the West, presenting Edith Storey, Evert Overton, Ned Finley and an all-star cast.

FARE WELL TO THE POPULAR RAGTIME SINGER, HOWARD C. STANLEY.

Wednesday—BELAINE;—Coming—"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"—our new serial story by Roy L. McCardell.

"GREATER CANADA" BY UNION WITH THE WEST INDIES.

That is the Vision of Mr. Harry J. Crowe, Who Urges the Trade and Imperial Advantages of Adding a Vast Tropical Empire to the Dominion.

Mr. Harry J. Crowe arrived in Halifax yesterday on the steamer Stephano en route to Newfoundland, in which island he is greatly interested. He has shown extraordinary energy with success in large undertakings and has been a keen supporter in favor of uniting the Ancient Colony with Canada. He is now looking forward with strong hopes for a "Greater Canada," the Confederation of the British West Indies.

The Morning Chronicle, having noticed very flattering and extensive articles in several Canadian newspapers, referring to Mr. Crowe's ideas to establish a political and commercial union between Canada and the British West Indies, secured an interview. When asked his views on this subject he said:—"Every intelligent man, that is taking any thought of the future, knows that a new map of the world is about to be made, with a revolution of all trade relations. What is Canada doing in the matter? We find Australia and New Zealand have won tropical islands from the Germans, and when peace comes they will develop these possessions. South Africa also is adding German colonies to her territory and after the war will devote itself to the development of what amounts, in reality to a tropical empire. Canada has won no territory, nor will she as far as this war is concerned, although she certainly is paying her full share of the price. There is an opportunity now for her acquiring a rich tropical territory, the British West Indies, larger than the Dominion of New Zealand and with double its population, without the expenditure of millions of the shedding of blood."

Mr. Crowe points out that we are becoming large consumers of tropical products. During the last nine years this consumption has increased from sixteen million in 1906 to thirty million in 1915.

"Apart from the sugar, three-fourths of these imports come to Canada from the United States. At the same rate our consumption of tropical products in ten years will exceed fifty millions having regard to our future expansion. This should impress all Canadians with the importance of possessing tropical territory."

"The geographical position of Jamaica will be of great importance to Canada in the future, lying as it does in such close proximity to the Panama canal, and is in the pathway of the future expansion of trade with South America for the United States as well as for Canada. In as much as the future development of British Columbia will probably be through the Panama canal, having this British island a part of Canada, may be of great strategic value."

"By rounding off our Dominion with the B. W. I. including British Honduras and British Guinea we would add one hundred and ten thousand square miles of rich tropical territory which we now lack, thus giving us every variety of climate and resources placing us on a superior footing with our neighbour to the south of us in this respect."

Casement's Appeal Set For July 17

LONDON, July 3.—The hearing of the appeal of Sir Roger Casement, who on June 29 was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death for complicity in the Irish rebellion, has been fixed for July 17.

Still After Germany

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The State Department is preparing to make a formal enquiry of the German Government as to what punishment has been inflicted upon the submarine commander who torpedoed the Channel steamer Sussex. An informal enquiry through Ambassador Gerard brought no response.

A Grouchy Chap.

"Do you think any of the girls will really propose this year?" "I don't know. But if they do, I hope the men won't giggle and whisper it around, as some of the girls do."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Maurice Costello and Leah Baird in

"SAINTS AND SINNERS."

A 3 Reel Broadway Star feature.

"THE MAN FROM TOWN."

A Biograph Drama with Isabel Rea and Alan Hale.

"THE FABLE OF THE LOW DOWN EXPERT ON THE SUBJECT OF BABIES."

A Comedy written by George Ade, America's foremost humorist.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.
A New and Classy Musical Program, Drums and Effects—

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

Germans Demand Goods from Swiss

Export of Cotton and Foodstuffs to Germany Must Start Now

BOYCOTT IS ALTERNATIVE

Swiss Industries Would Suffer—Advice of Allies is Sought

BERNE, June 23.—Councillor Schultens announced in Parliament yesterday that Germany had made a demand that the Swiss Government permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected in this country by German agents. If the demand is not complied with Germany will prohibit the exportation to Switzerland of coal, iron and other materials, which would mean that Swiss industries would be brought to a standstill.

The Swiss Federal authorities have asked for time to reply and are sending a delegation to Paris to confer with representatives of the entente allies in regard to the situation.

LADIES' BEWARE

With the needle of a sewing machine through her left thumb, Mrs. Mary Lamerkan, 50, of Baltimore, was held a prisoner at her machine for half an hour. She became so weak that she was unable to call for help for several minutes after the accident. The needle went through the fleshy part of the thumb when Mrs. Lamerkan was seated at the machine sewing. A neighbor, hearing Mrs. Lamerkan's cries, brought a patrolman to the house. The needle was bent, and could not be removed by an upward motion of the needle socket. The patrolman got a small steel saw and sawed it off. A physician removed the broken needle.

political and commercial relations between her outlying, scattered colonies.

"Let us not be non-expansionists or little Canadian, and above all let us not look upon this as a party question. We are all patriots whether Liberals or Conservatives. When a question of national importance arises we are first Canadians and then afterward politicians.

"Let us join hands with our sister colonies, for a union that will be a very tower of strength and protecting bulwark of our beloved Mother Country in the day of peace as well as during such a time of stress and warfare through which she is passing at the present day. We love her, we honor her, and to her we would give the strength of loyalty and support that will follow such a Confederation as British West Indies, Newfoundland and Canada."—Halifax Morning Chronicle, July 1.

Government Investigator—What made you burn your books?

Railroad President—The motto of our road is "Safety First."—Litt.

"If the British West Indies," continued Mr. Crowe, "were united with Canada, Newfoundland might be further stimulated to enter the Confederation. She would see a free market of two million consumers, where she could dispose of enormous quantities of fish; and, like us, import direct from the planter, sugar, molasses, and all kinds of tropical fruits."

Canada a Big Brother

"As far matters of sentiment," said Mr. Crowe, "why should not all the inhabitants of the British West Indies have Canada for a big brother. We should be glad to assist in the development of her colored population; a population that will never invade Canada on account of our climate. This population, gentle, with kindly feeling and craving further enlightenment would eagerly grasp the friendly hand of a big brother of the same Imperial family."

"We are all, black or white, proud children of the greatest Empire in the world. The Mother Country would probably look with favor upon such a union," continued this ardent Imperialist thoughtfully. "Let us have a greater Canada, a Canada comprising the beloved ancient colony of Newfoundland whose inhabitants have been so strangely shy, and unaccountably reluctant about entering into partnership with our rich young nation. There is one way we can strengthen the Mother Country than by using our best endeavors to bring our road is "Safety First."—Litt.

Control of Great Market

"If we continue to buy British West India products through the United States, where returned cargoes are furnished, we shall lose the benefit of this large interchange of commerce. We ought to buy direct from the British West Indies and not only secure our tropical requirements at a minimum cost but also control their market of two million consumers for our manufactured and agricultural products. In order to secure this trade we must have a suitable line of boats run up the St. Lawrence into the centers of population where they are now importing their tropical fruit from the United States, much of which comes from Jamaica and other B. W. I. Islands. As an illustration we imported last year over \$2,300,000 worth of bananas from the United States and only about one thousand dollars worth from the B. W. I. Islands. With free trade established between the West Indies and Canada, these steamers will receive return cargoes of merchandise at Montreal, St. John and about closer and more intimate

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JUST IN:

25 Barrels Large PEANUTS

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 3rd, 1916

THE GRENFELL INCIDENT

DR. GRENFELL has had to write a good many explanations regarding the statements which he is supposed to have made in Montreal some weeks ago. The latest appears in the Montreal Star just to hand in which the Doctor states:

That the "reporters" mixed up an account of the work done among the North Sea fishermen thirty years ago, and that in Labrador and North Newfoundland, the 173 persons working with the Grenfell Mission last year included all the crews of the Mission vessels and all the employees. Only the doctors, nurses and dentists came from England, Canada, and the United States.

A good deal of useless matter has been introduced into this incident, notably by certain respected clergymen who have had practically no experience with Labrador. The statements made by some of the persons were really more damaging than the inferences to be drawn from Dr. Grenfell's supposed statements.

We understand that there will be a better understanding concerning the Grenfell Mission work after this. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding, and it is as well that it should be cleaned up.

Herewith we reproduce the report furnished to the Montreal Gazette. It has been sent to us by a gentleman in Montreal: "Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador Mission fame, spoke last evening at the Ritz-Carlton, his talk being supplemented by a series of coast pictures thrown on the screen. Dr. Grenfell had prepared a series of motion pictures, but they did not arrive in time. The attendance was large, the ball room of the Ritz being filled. Sir Herbert Ames, chairman, introduced the speaker as a man well known to the English-speaking world.

As he had already spoken of incidents at the front, before the Canadian Club, Dr. Grenfell said he would not dwell much on that feature, although he added that it was immaterial whether one labored for humanity in France and Flanders or on the coast of Labrador. He said also that it was harder in these times to stay at home than to do one's bit at the battlefield or to work for suffering humanity elsewhere. Then he told of the fishermen working with the North Sea fleet, and of the success of their efforts in sweeping the sea of mines. Many of them had given up their lives in this patriotic work. The war was bringing a new life to the two thousand men who had gone from the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts to fight for empire and liberty. As for the great war, Dr. Grenfell believed that it was already won. The Germans were now divided into two classes, one realizing that victory is impossible and the other persisting in believing that they have conquered the allied armies.

"The great problem in Labrador, he said, was to create new men and new mentalities. He described the awful conditions existing thirty years ago, when men spent their money in drinking hells, contracting diseases fatal to themselves and to their hapless families. Had not a great improvement been brought about along the coast during the past quarter of a century, Britain would not have received the two thousand men who went from those shores to the ranks of the naval reserve, not to mention the other branches of the service, which have been swelled considerably by the hardy contingents from Labrador and Newfoundland. While referring to the Ancient Colony, Dr. Grenfell regretted that it did not belong to the Confederation.

Bad Old Days Gone

"Again referring to the mission work the speaker said that the old days were gone when men's legs were cut off and they were left to starve, and when nothing more than the actual medical or surgical efforts were in order, no provision being made for nursing. The great message of love was being delivered in a practical manner by the many zealous men and women who were volunteering their services year after year along that coast. Skilled medical men, well-to-do students and men who could live a life of luxury are to be found along the coast, unloading schooners and doing their bit that new light might shine in to the daily lives of the people. No less than 173 volunteer workers from Canada and the United States had gone there last year, and as many would be there in different capacities during 1916. Hospital graduates, dental graduates and others were all doing their part, and ever since 1902 when Dr. Grenfell first visited the coast, this good work had been carried on with considerable success.

"The lantern views were exceedingly interesting, showing hospitals and schools, bays filled with fishing craft, surgeons at work, and hardy men drilling for the military and naval units. Dr. Grenfell described the founding of the Sailors' Institute in St. John's, which had been self-sustaining and had contributed since the war began to the training of the men for the front, as well as caring for lookout girls who came into the city looking for work. There were formerly fifty saloons to contend with, but the Institute had come off victorious and in a short time prohibition will be in force and another great temptation removed. Dr. Grenfell explained that his own functions were varied, for he healed and cared for the people, found wives at times for some of the fishermen and, following the courtship period, he married them.

"Sir Herbert Ames invited the audience to contribute generously and thus show Dr. Grenfell how fully they appreciated the splendid work he is carrying on."

PRICE BOOSTERS

THE DAILY MAIL of Montreal just to hand says that it has been announced at Ottawa that the Canadian Government has under consideration the advancing prices of various products; and Mr. Crothers has already hinted that the War Measures Act will be enforced against those who are artificially increasing the price of certain kinds of foods. That is good as far as it goes; but there are certain other commodities which require attention under the same Act.

Sir Robert Borden will doubtless intervene to stop the boosting of food and other things; and we would be well advised here to take a leaf out of this book in order to preclude the possibility of such occurrences as were rampant here last season.

Every belligerent country in Europe has found it necessary to establish state regulation of prices of certain commodities. The people have been making heroic sacrifices; so they should not be fleeced by the price boosters.

SELL IT

"I keep the best bread," said a certain baker the other day to a poor fellow who complained of the inferior quality of the article he had purchased off him the day before.

"I do not doubt it," replied the customer.

"Then why do you complain?" asked the baker.

"Because I would suggest that you sell the best bread and keep the bad," was the reply.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

EACH year since 1912, students of geology at Princeton University have been conducting research work in Newfoundland particularly in Conception, Trinity and Notre Dame Bays. This year in order to clear up some misunderstanding on the part of our people, these students have found it necessary to publicly explain through a letter to the local press what the object of their visits and explorations is.

They explain that the theses resulting from their work is a requirement for a Doctorate degree, which is a perfectly legitimate explanation.

Of course we are very grateful to those gentlemen for the help they give us in thus investigating our geological problems, but it is with a face of shame we should offer our thanks.

Nobody can have a corner on geological enquiry for it is a wide field and reapers are few. Geologists are notably men whose special field is wide as the world itself, and they ransack every land knowing no national boundary lines.

They are welcome in every land and their research in one field links up with discoveries in every other. Geology is not a provincial study for there is such a co-relation of the perplexing and complex problems is to be found only in deep investigation into them wherever they are developed or exposed to the eyes of man. It is therefore peculiar to the geologist that every land has a claim upon him and he upon every land.

The world, aye, the universe, far as his mighty telescope can carry his vision is his field of labor, for the very stars themselves, even the very nebulae that sprinkle the heavens with their luminous dust furnish him with knowledge respecting the globe he inhabits. If he can travel to the farthest fixed stars and dig his prying pick, as it were, into the milky way, how can we keep him from Newfoundland. He is a wonderful traveler and explorer who makes the silent rocks and the stars which sprinkle the vast depths of space, speak to him the mysteries of the ages, ago so remote that the farthest sketch of the minds imagination is lost in the clouds of bewilderment.

He dives into the centre of the earth, and soars beyond the confines of the solar system making each reveal something to his enquiring mind, till space and time baffle him with their infinity.

So much for the geologist and especially those visiting gentlemen from Princeton. We take this liberty of thus in a way recommending them to the country, and though we realize fully that an introduction is not necessary, we hope these few words of ours will help to make their visits better appreciated. We have no authority from our countrymen to make this introduction, but seeing that our visitors have been in a sense obliged to introduce themselves in their letter to the press, we hope our temerity will not be misunderstood. Those geologists are very welcome.

Meanwhile what is our geological survey doing. Why must we be forced to go to Princeton students for knowledge of our own country? Why are we not in a position to be givers and not all the time receivers? Why are we content to receive our knowledge as infants receive sap? Must we be forever intellectual spoon feeders?

Newfoundland one of the most interesting countries (in a geological sense) in all the world is not giving one scrap of knowledge to the scientific world. Is it not a shame, and a stigma upon all? The burning disgrace of it is that we seem to be content in our intellectual undevelopment. We are lying supine, content to be fed with pap, the overflowing from other men's bowls.

We have a geological survey that as far as it goes is a misnomer. Mr. Howley is no longer capable of conducting an enquiry Physical infirmities have overtaken him. But why has he been compelled by successive governments, while yet he was strong, to the ignoble task of digging in glacial debris on the Gaff Topsails or somewhere in that vicinity. What is the result of his years of explorations in the coal areas, so called? Doubt, still doubt. The question is still being asked: **Have we any coal?**

What has become of Prof. (?) Dunstan's Report. Apart from a

MR. I. C. MORRIS THANKS 'CALCAR'

Pays Our Correspondent Many Compliments and Says he Has Advanced His Popularity by the Honesty of His Answer

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir:—The reply of "Calcar" to my letter is one of which all concerned, on both sides of the question, must feel proud; and I am sure that "Calcar" has advanced his own popularity by the honesty of his answer.

"Calcar" acknowledges that he made a mistake in his charge of extravagance against the Commissioners; and he honourably explains his attitude; and in doing so he displays the true spirit of manliness. To me, the reply is far and away beyond an apology; it is a revelation of a high ideal of honour, and is such, as could only emanate from a man of large soul.

I wish to thank "Calcar" for his explanation; and to assure him that I accept it as both sincere and honourable. At the same time it might be worth while to note that the incident has its lessons; which, if properly applied, should result in doing a great deal of good; and which should tend to make those who write for the press more cautious of what they state. It is an easy matter to say hard things about our public men, and to charge them with incompetence and extravagance; but it is not such an easy matter to recall these statements, or to counteract their influence.

In too many instances have our public men been unnecessarily and unduly critical; and even in cases where their motives have been the best, they have been misguided and vilely misrepresented. This should not be. We all claim to be a christian people, and our standards of citizenship are therefore of the highest order. To this standard we should endeavour to keep, and in what manner-soever we may differ with our opponents, it should never be so great as to cause us to rush hastily in, and make charges that are untrue, and therefore unfair.

Men will differ, and there is room enough for every diversity of opinion; and the more public men differ, the more wholesome will the atmosphere of our public life in general, become. But the beneficial effect of opposing opinions will not be realized, if, in our hasty moments, we allow ourselves to be so carried away by our passions, as to make charges that are without foundation, and which therefore cannot be established.

Our local press is becoming more and more a power in our minds; and such able and scholarly writers as "Calcar," "R. U. Right," "Yorick," and "Theobald," have greatly enhanced the value of its columns; and it is sincerely to be hoped that these correspondents will continue on in their excellent work.

I. C. MORRIS.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers Saturday had Swedish and section drills, and a number of the men were inoculated. As a result a number were given leave and the weekly church parade was not held yesterday, though the volunteers of the Salvation Army attended service at the Citadel.

preliminary thing in this line, the public has not heard of any report from him in the matter. If he has made a report in full, why is it not made public. Not alone in a geological way are we supine, but in every way that concerns our natural resources and industries. We are mere flaccid followers of chance.

We let things develop themselves as we go along instead of directing and encouraging their growth as an intellectual people should. For instance we will take our great staple industry the fishery, and here we find ourselves out-classed, in point of careful husbandry and intelligent attention to the scientific side of the industry, by younger nations. We, in fact have paid no attention worth speaking of to the scientific side of the question of fisheries development and conservation. The policy of drift has displayed itself most painfully here.

In famine matters it has been pretty much the same. Some activity, but mostly disdirected. At present we have two so-called Agricultural Commissioners, who know very little of the business they have in hand. We venture to say that neither one of them, if asked, could answer off hand, whether a cow's horns are in front or behind her ears.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 3.

BLUNDON'S fire, Riverhead 1849.

Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.

Thomas Power, pilot, killed and drowned by being knocked over from a lumber vessel off the Narrows, 1869.

Captain William Ryan, seal killer, died, 1880.

First dog tax day; \$600 collected, 1888.

Edward Morris, ex-superintendent Poor Asylum, died, 1898.

Human skeleton found—three feet below the surface on Barnes

STORIES OF KITCHENER

KITCHENER remained a bachelor and was commonly reported to be a hater of women. Though silent and grim, he had a command of words that made what he said long remembered. Many stories are told of his epigrams. He was reviewing a drill of a home defence company shortly after the German bombardment of Whitby and Scarborough. The Captain asked K. of K.:

"Should the Germans come, what uniform should we wear, sir?"

Road; supposed to be the remains of a soldier, as brass buttons were found near by, 1885.

"The one you want to be buried in" was the reply.

An officer who had campaigned with Kitchener in Africa was asked how he spends his time: "He works" was the reply. "How does he amuse himself?" "By more work." "Has he no recreations?" "Yes, two; still more work, and seeing that everybody around him works."

Kitchener had no use for favorites. A young officer was sent to him in the Orient by the War Office. He reported to Kitchener, who asked him if he knew when the next steamer sailed for England.

"I have not looked it up, sir."

"Well," snapped Kitchener, "you look it up and sail on that steamer."

In South Africa one of Kitchener's companies of yeomanry escaped from a Boer onslaught by retreating at full speed. When an officer reported the fact and asked, "What shall I do with your yeomen?" he received this answer: "Keep them as far from me as they kept from the Boers."

On another occasion a surgeon wrongly diagnosed the illness of a soldier and it was necessary for him to summon two other physicians. Learning the truth, he sent for the first doctor and said, "Take this man to the hospital and yourself to England."—Montreal Evening News.

Kitchener's Signature

LONDON, June 30.—Edw. Kitchener's autograph letter calling for 30,000 recruits for the New Army, was sold today by auction, on behalf of the Red Cross to Thos. Fenwick Harrison, for £6,000. Harrison will present the letter to the nation.

French Gains at Verdun

PARIS, June 30.—French forces fighting in the region of Verdun, have recaptured from the Germans the Thiaumont work, north-east of the fortress, according to the French official communication.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

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Immediately!

Schooners to freight Salt North.

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- \$106.14 in two years
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- \$116.05 in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$1,000,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

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Reid-Newfoundland Co.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION, JULY 5th.

Excursion return tickets will be sold between St. John's, Carbonear, Placentia, Heart's Content and Trepassy.

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE.

Good going on all trains of Tuesday and Wednesday, and good returning on all trains up to and including Thursday, July 6th.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Small Profits

That help Our Patrons to Help Themselves.
THEY KNOW
by experience gained at our store.

THREE BIG BARGAINS IN LADIES' BLOUSES

Consisting of
White and Khaki Colored Lawns, Fawn Crepes,
Stripe Delaines, Canary Color Muslins,
Navy and Black Sateens, etc.
60, 75, and 90c. each.

LADIES AM. NECKWEAR,
17 to 50c.
The very latest creations.

Brassieres,
25c. to 75c. each.

THE MONEY-SAVING STORE.



WHY OUR STORE Fully Satisfies

the people who visit it, is because it affords many opportunities of securing absolute necessities at unprecedentedly low prices.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

LADIES' ONE-PIECE DRESSES

In White Pique, White and Fancy Colored
Muslins and Delaines.

\$1.65 to \$4.40.

CHILDREN'S
Lightweight Flannelette
UNDERSKIRTS
37c. each.

CHILDREN'S
White Muslin
NIGHT DRESSES
40c. each.

Lace Curtain Bargains

In White, Ecru and Lemon Shades.

Sale Price **\$1.80 to \$5.00** per pair.

RATTAN CLOTH

In Light and Dark Fawn
and Brown Colors,

At **20c. a yard.**

Ladies' White Embroidered Underskirts, From 55c. to \$1.30.

LADIES' WHITE MERCERIZED UNDERSKIRTS
With Fancy Figured Tucked Flouncings, \$1.50 each.
WHITE WASHING CREPE UNDERSKIRTS,
With Tucked Flouncings, 90c. each.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Sacrifices Have Been and Must Yet Be Made to Secure Victory.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—If space will allow please admit this brief letter to enter the columns of your much admired paper. Having been fifteen months away from home I consider it not expected of me to know much of the events which from time to time are passing with or without approval, but before going further please permit me to extend my greatest compliments to all, and also my sympathy to those who have need of it. I may say that we all know that many have left their homes to lend a hand to our well beloved mother country who is our only guide and protector and also to help and defend our home friends and relations, but it must surely be expected that far less the amount will return, but let us as sons of Old Terra Nova be undaunted and undefeatable till the end which let us hope will soon appear. But first let us hope that the (minacious) German power be annihilated so that we may hope to rest in peace. But now at the present crisis it is, while regretting our brave heroes avenge them, let us consider the blow which the Empire have sustained by the loss of our noble Lord, Kitchener and his staff, and then let us young men ask ourselves the question: Have I the ability of helping to avenge them and if so why not? I know there must be many who possess the ability but fail to exercise it, and must yet be made and who is there that will try to impede it. Instead let us advocate them. Let all sweethearts urge their young men forward till the struggle is won. Let fathers and mothers place no impediments in the way of a son who has the desire to stand up for right and liberty. Let us as true sons of the British Empire obey the appeal and call to duty.

There can be no doubt but that victory must be ours. With our brave and noble allies and the invincible British Empire it is impossible for us to lose. There will come the day when the atrocity which the enemy has so dastardly displayed shall be avenged but not forgotten. Here,

may relate my pleasure of meeting Mr. Loyal Randall of Port Rexton who has been bravely serving from the commencement of hostilities. I may say we proved our meeting worthy of the commencement of hostilities. I may say we proved our meeting worthy of the occasion as we furnished ourselves with the best enjoyment which the town afforded, and I also think that the already mentioned would be glad if I on his behalf wish the readers all health and happiness to attend them, and also I will acquaint the readers with a surprise and pleasure which I received on meeting Mr. Joseph Walters of Champneys whom until then I never knew was in the Army. Not wishing to weary your readers and thanking you for your attention, I will draw to a close by wishing for the time when will come the noble victory.

Yours, etc.,
J. J. RANDELL,
R. N. R.

OBITUARY

BARAZILLA SMITH

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Mr. Editor.—Death has visited this little place and taken from us Mr. Barazilla Smith who has been sick for a long time and in the last few days of his life he had to take to his bed. He bore his sickness without a murmur and trusted in God until the last and when death came he was willing to go. He was 50 years of age and leaves behind him a wife, three sons and three daughters, father and mother, four brothers and five sisters to mourn his loss. The Rev. Woolfrey conducted the funeral service and took for his text, Psalm 23, 4th verse. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

Cannot pass beyond they care, Or drift beyond they favour, Come life or death, They will be done, I am ready now my Saviour.
MRS. ELFREDA SMITH,
Assey Brook,
June 18th, 1916.

HALF-MINUTE TALKS TO BUSY BUYERS.

2. Give Us a Chance.

We always do our best to please you. You can help us by placing your order with us early. If you do, you will have the satisfaction of having your goods arrive early. Your shelves will be stocked with new goods; you will have your window decorated nicely with new arrivals of rubbers, and you are likely to be ready for the "wet weather trade" before your competitors.

We know we can please you, but order early, and give us a chance.

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Strikers Accept A Compromise

BRADFORD, June 30.—A strike of woolcombers, which affected 15,000 textile workers, has been settled by the mediation of Sir George Askwith, Chairman of the Industrial Council. A compromise has been accepted, whereby an increase in wages satisfactory to the strikers will be granted in September instead of January, as originally proposed by the Employers' Federation.

Interesting Account of Mission Among Eskimos By Rev. W. H. Fry.

EDMONTON, June 21.—How an attempt was made to Christianize the Eskimos who were travelling in their own whale boats and at their own expense. During the open water season we travelled in our boats as far eastward as Cape Parry, a distance of some 400 to 500 miles, from Fort Macpherson, Winter overtook us, and we were obliged to lay up our boats there and make Cape Parry our winter quarters.

With the coming of spring the day came when an Eskimo and myself started out from Cape Parry with two heavily loaded sleds and six of the best dogs we could procure, in an attempt to cove the stretch of uninhabited country—a distance of about 250 miles—between our winter quarters and Cape Bexley, where we hoped to see the people we had set out to reach, the heathen Eskimos. Our progress was very slow, both on account of our heavy sleds with but six dogs, and also because of the "hummocky" ice which we encountered almost the whole length of our journey.

Panikak—my Eskimo companion—and myself were to travel over a country depopulated, and where we expected to see no friendly shelter after our day's travel was over; where we could get no more provisions; unless we were able to kill something by the way; and where the coast was not known to us, and had not been correctly charted.

We were able to carry on our sleds food for about 14 days, for ourselves and dogs, besides ammunition, traps, nets, guns, a coal-oil stove with fuel, a tent, and bedding, etc. We intended to hunt as we went along and catch food as we journeyed for our return trip. We got along in this splendidly, far better than we had hoped, until we reached Tinney Point. There my Eskimo companion fell sick, and was after a short while, unable to walk or help himself, so that he needed my constant assistance. I could not abandon him, and he said he was too sick to proceed further, so that, in a tensely disappointed, after a delay of two days, we began to retrace our steps.

We arrived back at our base at Cape Parry safely. Although we were travelling a month we did not see the people we expected to see and were within 90 miles of Cape Bexley, where we imagined we should have seen them.

Origin of the Eskimos.
It has been my privilege to speak to many audiences in Canada who are interested in Eskimos, but where ever I have gone I have found that people are specially interested in the "Blonde Eskimos," moreover it seems to me that few people know clearly who these people are, and the story of their descendants.

In 872 A.D. Iceland had already been discovered and colonized by Scandinavians. A century onward from that time the entire coast line was populated by seafaring folk who spent the greater part of their time in plunder and piracy.

During the latter part of the tenth century a man, "Eric the Red," by name, was outlawed from Norway for murder. He sailed for Iceland and settled there. But after a very short lapse of time he was outlawed also from Iceland for a period of three years. This recklessly bold pioneer landed on the southwestern shores of the country he named, Greenland, where he spent the three years of exile. When he returned to Iceland he gave a favorable account of the country he had discovered, calling it "Greenland," as the Saga naïvely says, because "He thought the people would all the more desire to settle the country if it had a fair name."

Eric advertised his discoveries so successfully that in 985 a fleet of 25 vessels sailed from the west coasts of Iceland for Greenland. It is probable that not less than 500 persons landed, together with horses and cattle and with necessary household gear. Thus began a thriving farming community.

When the Scandinavians first settled southwest Greenland they found the ruins of houses, which indicated that Eskimos had visited the country before they themselves had, but for some reason the former inhabitants had disappeared, and the early settlers did not see them or have any contact with them. About the middle of the thirteenth century, however, the Eskimos came from the north and often fought with Scandinavians, and in 1341 the northernmost colony was destroyed.

In 1585 John Davis sailed up the strait which still bears his name, and the navigators who followed him brought to the attention of Europe the Eskimo, who were by that time the sole inhabitants of the district, which the Scandinavians had previously flourished. What became of the Scandinavians has, from that day to this, remained an unsolved mystery. Had the early English navigators been keen, they might have cleared up the mystery which shrouded the disappearance of the Scandinavians.

Descendants of Scandinavians.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson thinks that the Scandinavian settlers moved northward from the south-western Greenland and then westward, until they reached Victoria Island, where a blond type of Eskimo now lives. This view accounts for the mysterious disappearance of the Scandinavian settlers of Greenland.

The reason that we hear so much about the blonde Eskimo is because this theory, propounded by Mr. Stefansson, makes them the descendants of "Eric the Red" and of the Scandinavians who first colonized Greenland. My personal opinion does not tally with that of Mr. Stefansson on this point.

Two generations ago Franklin's last and fatal expedition took place. The ship in which Franklin sailed had on board 230 men who never returned. What became of them? Records accounting for half of them have become known to us. But the others! Prevented from returning to their own people, they probably cast in their lot with the Eskimo. This is to me the most reasonable explanation of the blonde traits to be found in these people, and this is substantiated by the fact that Franklin met his end in the vicinity of Victoria Land, the island where these people now dwell. According to Mr. Stefansson, the number of Eskimos exhibiting blonde traits is very few—not whole tribes, but a few in a tribe of 200-300 people.

DISEASE PREVENTION

The surest way of keeping healthy and avoiding disease is to use nourishing foods. All doctors agree that for nourishment, cocoa possesses great value. Other beverages may be found fault with, on the ground that they contain harmful ingredients, but cocoa—never.

Cleveland's Delicious Health Cocoa, made by a patented process is most healthful and pleasant. If you use it once, you are likely to use it constantly. Why not begin to-day?

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To Arrive Per S.S. "STEPHANO,"
About Monday,

**100 Crates
CHOICE NEW CABBAGE.**

GEORGE NEAL.

PHONE 264.

C.L.B. Parade

The C.L.B., A and F companies, in command of Lieut. Col. Rendell, paraded to Matins at St. Mary's church yesterday morning. The parade was headed by the excellent Band of the Brigade playing martial and patriotic airs, and proceeded to the church by way of LeMarchant Road, Casey and Water Streets. The service was taken by the Corps' Chaplin, Rev. H. Uphill, assisted by Rev. Mr. Pike (Lieutenant of the Brigade). The Rector preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon, during which he extolled the virtues and heroism of the late Earl Kitchener. On the return to the armory the parade was witnessed by large numbers of citizens, who were delighted with the smart appearance of the young soldiers. At the armory Lieut. Col. Rendell presented a number of long-service medals to the senior warrant and non-com. officers. The turn-out was large, though C. Co. did not participate.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS KILLED, MISSING AND WOUNDED

In recent Canadian casualty lists there are the names of several Newfoundlanders. Pte. C. Hatcher is reported dead of wounds; Wm. F. Bursey and Wm. Barrett, missing; John Adams, John Pilot and Hugh Carter, wounded. John Pilot is a son of the late E. W. Pilot and grandson of the late Rev. Canon Pilot. He resided with his mother and stepfather, Maurice Cullen, R.C.A. of Montreal, the well known artist and a native of St. John's. The young soldier has three other brothers in the Canadian service viz. Edward, William and Robert.

NEW R. C. CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Kitchen in preaching at St. Joseph's yesterday announced that a new church was to be built on the site of the church now being worshipped in by the people. It is likely His Grace Archbishop Roche will lay the foundation stone in August next.

BROTHER HURLEY ILL

The very many friends of Rev. Brother Hurley of the Christian Brothers, St. Patrick's Hall, will learn with regret that he is ill at Mount St. Francis. Brother Hurley who is the only one left of the pioneers of the order and who arrived here with the late Rev. Brother Holland 40 years ago was seized with the illness which he is suffering from, on Friday evening. We are glad to learn that the malady from which he suffers though serious is not necessarily dangerous and we hope soon to learn of his convalescence.

All the artists of the ROYAL BELGIAN CONCERT COMPANY work without pay, the entire proceeds of their concerts after expenses are defrayed goes to the RELIEF FUND. Everybody should patronize these concerts.

DEATHS.

KAVANAGH—Drowned at sea from the brig "Aquila", Gerald, son of Cornelius and Ellen Kavanagh, aged 21 years. Boston papers please copy.—R.I.P.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques yesterday morning with the following passengers:—J. F. Pratt, W. W. Sison, S. O. Lacey, J. H. Collishaw, Mrs. J. Pippy, J. Marshall, A. H. Murray, W. Campbell, H. G. Crowfoot, J. McEllan, L. Brazil, H. E. Benson, B. Spence, L. M. Townshend, Jas. McKenna, E. Milgan, —B. A. Clarke, W. Spencer, M. Mathieson, J. L. Byles, E. Garnier, Miss A. Matthews, Miss B. Drodge, Mrs. H. L. Horwood, Joe Goss, Rev. E. Browne, W. P. Jones, G. W. Stuart, H. Lemont, Miss E. Byrnes, Miss C. Woods, Miss E. Walsh, Miss C. Peel, E. Fraser, F. D. Chase, G. Amsfield, A. C. and Mrs. Dall, T. Chubb, A. C. Warner, H. Menis, J. W. and Mrs. Ponce, J. Gower, F. Dodd, W. E. Erwin, Mrs. Jas. Deddin and three children, Miss C. House, Miss M. Moulton, Mrs. Hilton, Miss Burke, Mrs. L. March, Thos. Winter, F. Winter, Mrs. C. Ford, J. Woods, T. H. Winter, Cyril Currie, Miss F. McDonald, Mrs. E. Nichols, H. Russell.

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

WEDNESDAY'S BASEBALL MATCH

At 10.30 a.m. Wednesday (the holiday) an interesting baseball game will be played between the Cubs and Wanderers. The inclusion of Orr will greatly stiffen up the former, who have been practicing hard and they feel certain of making a good showing. No game will be played in the afternoon at the St. Bon's Sports (for patriotic purposes) will then be on.

RESPONSIBLE UNDERTAKING

At a meeting of the Belgian Relief Committee held at Government House Saturday morning for the organization of work in connection with the Belgian Royal Concert Company, Mrs. Charles McK. Harvey agreed to undertake the work of selling the subscription tickets; the undertaking is large, but as the cause is a worthy one, no doubt, Mrs. Harvey will meet with a ready response.

The members of the Star of the Sea Society are holding a Dance in the Theatre Flat of their Hall on to-morrow night, July 4th. Tickets: Double, 70 cents; Ladies' single tickets, 39 cents. Tickets can be had from the members of the Committee and the following Stores:—A. S. Wadden's, Water St. and New Gower St.; R. J. Byrnes' fruit store, Water Street; Peter O'Mara, Druggist, Water St.; James Walsh and R. C. Harris, Hair Dressers, New Gower Street.—jy3,21

TRAIN NOTES

Saturday's No. 1 express arrived at Port aux Basques at 5.50 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1 express left Notre Dame Junction at 8.55 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 express left Port aux Basques at 9.30 a.m. yesterday.

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

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Methodist Conference

GRAND BANK, July 1.—Private Jensen, one of the heroes of Ypres, addressed the Conference for an hour. He was warmly thanked for his graphic description of soldier life and experience. After his address the Conference sang the National Anthem and Rule Britannia. A collection of \$57 was taken up for the Red Cross Fund. The Conference placed on record its high appreciation of Private Jensen's heroism.

There was a very heated educational discussion along the lines of denominational schools, and strong speeches along the lines of common sense. Fortune holds its centennial celebration to-night, and will be addressed by old pastors.

Grand Bank, July 1.—The Conference has resolved to instruct the Educational Council to co-operate with other Protestant bodies with a view to bringing about a better system of education.

The Station Sheet completed. A big day is expected on Sunday. The Conference deprecates rifle shooting for prizes on Sunday, by our soldiers.

Much routine business was rushed through to-day. Votes of thanks to our hosts were moved and carried by the clerical and lay representatives who said they never met such hospitality.

A Conference photograph as a souvenir was taken.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

Capt. Bertram Butler, Topsail. Wounded slightly, remained on duty. 2nd. Lieut. Charles St. Clair Strong, 271 Southside. Wounded, June 28th.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

1198 Private Cyril Seepior, Exploits. Wounded in cheek, June 21st. 524 Private Heber Cull, Bonavista. Previously reported admitted to the 10th General Hospital, Rouen, June 24th; gunshot wound in thigh. Now reported admitted to 3rd. London General Hospital, Wandsworth; severe.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

The Volunteer School will re-open in the Synod Building this evening. Nights of meeting: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Hours: 7 to 9.30.

SUPREME COURT

Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited, vs. Michael A. Duffy—Special Leave to Appeal to Privy Council Refused

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

"The Strange Case of Mary Page" will be continued at the Nickel theatre to-day and to-morrow, the fourth episode being shown. It is entitled "The Mark" and is one of the most fascinating chapters of this delightful serial. Edna Mayo and Henry Walthall are in the leading characters and are splendid in to-day's pictures. "A Man's Sacrifice" is a Broadway Star three-act feature film. It is a powerful melodrama of western life with Edith Storey, Everett Overton, Ned Finley and other star artists. There are two very laughable comedies—"Is Christmas a Bore" and "Levy's Seven Daughters." Bert Stanley, the popular ragtime singer farewells this week.

THE CRESCENT

A three-reel Broadway star feature is the headliner at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Maurice Costello and Leah Baird are the stars featured supported with an all Broadway star cast. "The Man From Town" is a strong Biograph drama featuring Isabel Rea and Alan Haic; "The Fable of Low down expert on the subject of Babies" is a fine Essanay comedy written by George Ade, America's foremost humorist. Professor McCarthy has arranged a programme of music for this big week-opening show. Don't fail to see it.

OBITUARY

MR. JOHN BRADLEY

The death occurred on Friday last of an old and respected resident of Musgrave Hr. in the person of Mr. John Bradley. The deceased had reached the ripe old age of 91 years and was a type of the good old harvest planter and seal killer of ye olden days, very few of whom now survive. His wife predeceased him by 6 years. He leaves 4 sons, 2 in Musgrave, 1 in St. John's and 1 in Lewisporte, as well as a large number of grand and great-grand children.

REIDS' STEAMER REPORT

Argyle arrived at Placentia at 7.30 a.m. yesterday, sailing this p.m. for West. Clyde arrived at Lewisporte at 1 p.m. yesterday, sailing this a.m. Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, sailing this a.m. Ethie arrived at Humbermouth at 1.30 p.m. Saturday, sailing this a.m. Glencoe left Belleoram at 2.45 p.m. yesterday, going West. Home arrived at Lewisporte at 7.55 p.m. yesterday, sailing this a.m. Lady Sybil left Port aux Basques at 6.15 p.m. yesterday. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.40 a.m. yesterday. Petrel arrived at Clarendville at 9 a.m. yesterday. Meigle is north of Twillingate. Sagona left Harbor Grace at 8 a.m. yesterday, going North.

BASEBALL—CUBS—WANDERERS

Wednesday, 10.30 a.m. Gate 5c. Grand Stand 5c.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

Best to be Had.

SAVE THE WRAPPERS. \$10.00 in Gold

will be given the person saving the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

The Mayorality Contest

The last count of the ballots for Mayor finished Saturday evening when Mr. W. G. Gosling was declared to be elected Mayor by a majority of 484. Both Mr. Gosling and Mr. Kelly addressed the voters present, thanking them for their support. The returns for the day came in as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Gosling (200), Kelly (150), Saints-L. Ewing (238), B.S.—H. Phalen (590), etc.

TO-NIGHT'S FOOTBALL

In this evening's football game the line-up will be: SAINTS—L. Ewing, goal; Pearce, Barnes, backs; Kerr, Foster, Burns, halves; Elton, Reid, Bastow, Straus, Aukinleck, forwards. B.S.—H. Phalen, goal; T. Duggan, Walsh, backs; Brian, Woods, Hart, halves; Phalen, Burke, McGrath, Morgan Smith forwards.

Reserve the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., for the Royal Belgian Concert Company, the greatest musical event since Alban. Change of programme each night. These concerts will be under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson.

LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—St. George's Field at 7 o'clock this evening. B.S. vs. Saints.

The Prospero left Conche at day light, bound North.

A boy aged 7 years, ill of diphtheria, was sent to hospital yesterday from Sebastian Street.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

To-day a city resident was before court for assaulting his wife. The matter was settled amicably.

The excursion train to Tor's Cove yesterday took out 90 persons, that to Kelligrews 75, while 700 went to Bowling Park.

This morning a volunteer was found drunk on the higher levels and was taken to the police station by the police.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

The S.S. Terra Nova has repairs to her feed pump made and sails to-morrow to load pit props at Gander for England.

In the Police Court to-day two drunks were fined \$1 or 3 days each and a deserter from the schr. Spinaway was put on board.

There were five cases of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever reported last week. Twenty-four persons ill of diphtheria are being treated in hospital and two at home.

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

Capt. Ws. March, who had been in the city on furlough left by the express yesterday evening for France to again take up active service with "Ours" at the front.

Sir E. R. Bowring arrived here by the Stephano to-day after being abroad since last fall, during which time he visited Europe and paid special attention while in England to our soldier lads.

The use of Carbonvoid means more Power, less Fuel, perfect Ignition, easier Starting, and uniform Combustion. IT PAYS.

Last evening a young lady, a school teacher of the South Shore, while proceeding home on the express, in passing from one car to another lost her purse and \$10 which dropped between the cars. The loss is a serious one for her and she had the sympathy of her fellow travellers.

Quite a large number of American tourists were on Water Street to-day after arriving on the S.S. Stephano, most of them had "Old Glory" pinned to their breasts and evidently intend to celebrate the Fourth to-morrow in the conventional whole hearted manner.

BANKERS ARRIVE HERE

The banker Alice M. Pike of Belleoram arrived here last evening. She was one week on the Banks, has 200 qtls. for that time and has now 1500 to her credit for 8 dories.

The Ellen C. Hollett, Captain Foote, also arrived with a fair catch of fish.

The banker Pleadies J. Woodman of Trinity Bay also arrived this morning. She hails for 200 qtls. for about a week's work and in the S.E. breeze of last week lost her foresail, reporting a severe storm on Friday last.

The vessels all come in for bait and report cod scarce on the Banks.

THE STEPHANO HERE

The S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. She had a good run and fine weather pretty well all the time and brought a full cargo, besides the passengers given below from New York. She brought about 57 from Halifax.

Wm. Adams, W. Aldrich, Mrs. Jno. F. Bailey, John F. Bailey Jr., Donald Bailey, Gordon Babcock, Dr. Barnes, Miss Margaret Barry, Miss Anna M. Beattie, Mrs. R. P. Beckwith, James Payne Beckwith, P. Brayson, Alexander O. Brodie Jr., Miss Elizabeth Brown, Miss Eliza Bruce, T. L. Brophy, Louis H. Duish, Miss Anna Burke, Miss Winifred Caldwell, Mrs. H. L. Campbell, J. F. Caulfield, Mrs. J. F. Caulfield, Walter D. Clarke Jr., Mrs. Clift, Miss CHIT, Phil F. Cohen, Miss Constance Clift, Miss Alice M. Clatney, Harry J. Crowe, Miss F. D. Cummings, Miss Louise A. Day, S. Warren Downs, Miss Lottie Devercaux, Howard J. Edwards, Miss E. R. Engle, Mrs. Ewing, Miss A. M. Fitzgerald, Wm. G. Foyle, Mr. Freeman, Mrs. J. Fyffe, Louis Gilman, Mrs. Gilman, Miss Zena Greenberg, W. H. Greenbow, Mrs. Greenbow, Dr. A. C. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Alice C. Harrison, Miss Mary R. Harrison, Frank Herbert, Miss Hibbard, Wm. Humphrey, Edgar L. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Florence Jackson, Mrs. W. C. Job, Miss Gladys Job, Master Tom Job, Miss Lextut, Frank A. McLaughlin, Miss Jane C. McLaughlin, J. Marcus, Mr. McDougall, Miss Esger McDougall, Mrs. George Megarhee, Miss Anita Megarhee, Ralph Martin, Mrs. Anita Martin, Miss Hilda Morris, Wm. C. Morrison, Master Roin Morrison, Mrs. S. L. Nott, Chas. O'Donnell, Miss Clar O'Donnell, Miss Gertrude O'Donnell, Miss Alberta O'Donnell, Miss Mary O'Donnell, Chas. O'Donnell, James O'Donnell, Miss Nellie Oland, Miss Gertrude Oland, Dr. James Palmer, Miss Emma Paulson, E. J. Pratt, T. C. Press, T. C. Press Jr., Miss Lella C. Press, R. L. Pritchard, R. L. Pritchard, Lawrence Pritchard, S. L. Rairden, Miss Rumsey, Miss M. Ryan, W. C. Sears, Mrs. W. C. Sears, Mrs. Sears, Miss T. E. Severn, W. L. Shannon, James Sharp, Mrs. James Sharp, Miss M. E. Smith, Miss Clara Stanfield, Miss R. Sinnott, Dr. Harold Stuart, W. H. Stuart, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Anna Stewart, A. J. Stuber, Howard P. Sweetser, John Q. Syme, Jos. M. Waterman, Miss Julia Watson, Mr. Whiteway, Mrs. Whiteway, Master Elliot Whiteway, R. Darrell Wilson, E. M. Wright.

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