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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, July 28.—The French government report the captured position at Hincokopf in the Vosges, consolidated and extended. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

The Russian government report successful counter attack on both banks of the Narva between Wicpra and the Bug, and north of Grubieszow. Enemy forces have crossed the Bug in the Sokal region.

The Italian government report that the battle continues in the Isonzo front on Carso plateau. A strong position was captured but owing to crossfire the Italians retreated to a point beneath the crest, where they maintain themselves. Progress has been made in the centre and on the right. A position on the Southern Carso ridge has been captured; 2,200 prisoners were taken during the day.

BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris, July 29.—The official report to-night says, during the course of the day there has been no incident reported from the sea to the Vosges. In Alsace we have occupied two enemy blockhouses east of Linghoff and Schartzmannelo.

Admiralty Report On Sinking of Leelanaw Sent to Washington

Washington, July 28.—U. S. Ambassador Page to-day forwarded a report by the British Admiralty of the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw by a German submarine off the Orkney Islands, last Sunday.

The Admiralty reported that the Leelanaw was flying the American flag when overtaken, and that the crew were given plenty of time to take to their boats, which were towed sixty miles until a strange vessel was sighted.

Britain Amplifies Her Original Reply To American Note

London, July 28.—The new British Note to the United States, now in course of preparation, will be an amplification of the original reply to the American Contraband Note, which arrived in Washington to-day. It will take up questions which have arisen since the first Note was drafted.

Germans Apply All Their Efforts To Take Warsaw

London, July 28.—The Daily News Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that Warsaw is much quieter to-day than during the previous German attack in October. The activity of private banks continues normal, unobscured by crowds of clients as formerly. By order of the Municipal authorities the work of repairing the streets continues.

The Germans are wearying of the difficulties of the southern approach, but on the North they applying all the efforts of their forces to approach through Pultusk. As an auxiliary movement they have started a campaign against Riga, employing six infantry and four cavalry corps, hoping to engage the large Russian force having control of the Gulf of Riga.

However, the Russians have protected all the roads on the right side of the sea by naval fire, while the force defending the landward side is sufficient without disturbing the main body around Warsaw.

The Lord made woman and she made herself over into a lady.

Great Congestion Munitions of War Roumanian Frontier

Roumania Firm in Her Refusal to Allow Passage

WAR MATERIAL

Turks Determined to Make Desperate Effort on Gallipoli

New York, July 28.—A cable to the Tribune from Milan says, telegrams from Bucharest report that the Roumanian Government still refuses to allow munitions for Turkey to traverse her territory. The Germans were so sure that Roumania would yield that they had forwarded thousands of carloads of war material, which is now congesting Austrian railways on the Roumanian frontier.

Fifty cars, which had passed, were seized by the Roumanian authorities. As the Turks are unable to obtain fresh supplies of ammunition they have determined to make a desperate effort, while they still possess some reserve, to drive the Allies from the Peninsula of Gallipoli.

Italians Masters Lower Isonzo River And Mt. San Michele

London, July 28.—A Daily Mail despatch from Chiasso says that the Italians now are masters of the Lower Isonzo. They hold all the dominating points on the Western Carso from which the Austrians could disturb the passage of the river.

After the occupation of Mount San Michele on the Northern ridge of Carso Plateau, they now have conquered Mount Sei Busi, 400 feet high on the Southern ridge.

Germany Believes The Least Said Is Soonest Mended

London, July 28.—The Cologne Gazette to-day published a wireless despatch from Washington, suggesting that in order to avoid further excitement of public opinion in America, Germany should not reply to the American Note until a favorable answer, says a telegram from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Agency.

The Cologne Gazette, the message says, considers the advice well worthy of consideration.

American Marines At Port au Prince

Washington, July 28.—American marines will be landed at Port au Prince, Hayti, to protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners. Instructions were sent to Rear-Admiral Caperton to-day by the Navy Department.

Admiral Caperton arrived at Port au Prince to-day in the cruiser Washington. The collier Jason, with a hundred additional marines, has been ordered to sail and will arrive at Port au Prince to-night.

Haytiens Avenge Guillaume's Murder Political Prisoners

Port au Prince, July 28.—A mob of Haytiens to-day removed Vithrun Guillaume, President of Hayti, from the French Legation, where he took refuge yesterday, and shot him to death in front of the building.

This act of violence followed immediately the burial of the 160 political prisoners massacred in prison yesterday at the time of the revolutionary outbreak.

Russia Orders General Mobilization Throughout Siberia

Petrograd, July 28.—An Imperial Ukase, issued to-day, calls to the colours men born in 1896.

It is reported that a Government order is about to be issued for general mobilization throughout Siberia.

RUSSIANS STUBBORNLY RESIST AUSTRO-GERMAN EFFORTS NEAR WARSAW

Enemy Bringing Up Reinforcements But Military Critics Are Hopeful—Plenty of Fight in Russians Yet and Grand Duke Nicholas May Succeed in Defeating the Enemy

London, July 28.—Although the Germans are using very strong reinforcements of men and guns they have not yet succeeded in breaking the Russian resistance either around Warsaw or in the Kovna-Courland provinces, in each of which sections heavy fighting has been in progress for nearly a fortnight.

Except for the capture of the village of Gowerowo, on the Narva front and a number of prisoners and machine guns, at that point, between Mitau and Niemen, the German official report issued to-day, does not claim any advance. In fact General Von Below, north of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who crossed the Narva at some points, is being held up by Russian counter attacks which, although probably costly to the Russians, show that there is still plenty of fight left in them.

In the South-east Von Mackenzon's attack on the Lublin-Cholm railway seems for the moment to have come to a standstill, although he, too, is receiving reinforcements from the Austrians who succeeded in crossing the Bug at Sokal.

To the west of Warsaw, the Germans announce the capture of the village of Pioronow, which is about fifteen miles west of the front line of the city defences, so that not much progress has been made on this front. There is a good deal in the Russian and German official reports which cannot be reconciled, but on the whole British critics are more hopeful than for some days that the Russians will succeed in withstanding this effort, to capture Warsaw, as they did during the previous attempt.

The stubborn resistance of the Grand Duke's troops together with the fact that the battle is being fought on the ground of his own choosing, has renewed the hope here, that with

a sufficient supply of munitions, he will be able to inflict a strategic defeat on the Germanic allies.

The Germans have again attacked the French in Artois and near Souchez in an effort to regain the trenches lost during the last few days. They have been partially successful in both places.

So far as the rest of the western line is concerned "comparative calm" prevails, but from the confidence expressed by Premier Asquith in moving the adjournment of the Commons this afternoon, and the cheerful report of the Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George, as to steps being taken to supply the British army with war munitions, greater activity before long is expected.

The French report small successes in Gallipoli Peninsula.

Accounts continue to come in of the Italian advance along the Isonzo river

MIN. OF MUNITIONS, LLOYD-GEORGE, TELLS OF WORK OF HIS DEPT. IN SPEEDING UP MUNITIONS OUTPUT

Sixteen National Munition Factories Has Been Established and Fully Manned—Will Soon Double Regular Output—This Will Help Our Men to Clear the Way to Final Victory

London, July 29.—Sixteen national munition factories have been established in England, and after consultation with the French Ministry, the British Government has decided to set up an additional ten large establishments. This announcement was made in the Commons this evening by Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George, who told of the progress made by his Department in overcoming the shortage of shells, that had prevented the army on the Continent from doing all it might otherwise have done.

These new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals of existing armament establishments, and according to Lloyd George, when the Government had completed a few weeks' development it is now engaged in, the supply of shells will be doubled. This will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way to victory.

Lloyd George explained, until the new factories are built, the work of his Department will be directed to speeding up existing contracts. At first the Government had been faced with grave labor shortage, some machine were lying idle because no one could be found to work them. One third of the machines engaged in Government work at the outset were not being utilized at night. During three months this Department had succeeded in adding nearly forty thousand men and women, nearly half the men were skilled, to the ranks of workers connected with armaments.

His Department also enrolled one hundred volunteers, but it had been found difficult to remove the majority of these from their present employment. However, scores of thousands of skilled men, who had enlisted, had been trained and arrangements made with the War Office for the return of these men to the factories.

While Trade Union leaders agreed to a relaxation of Trade Union restrictions, he had not been able to convince the men without giving fig-

ures, which he dare not give. Were all restrictions relaxed hundreds of thousands of men could be added to the works.

Steps, Lloyd George said, had been taken to increase the supply of machine guns and hand grenades for trench warfare. The country has been divided into two great co-operative areas, so that all available machinery could be used for turning out supplies. National factories erected and those to be erected were under Government control, and it is believed this would have an influence on the men who would not object to temporary relaxation of their Trade Union rules, when the Government, and not an individual was profiting.

The Government has taken over the control of machine gun factories, so that no delay would arise in equipping the new establishments. This would tax the engineering resources of the country, but when all was completed within a few months, the Government would be able to equip the armies in a way which would leave them in no way inferior to the best equipped armies on the Continent.

Crews Landed Lost Their Ship By Submarine

London, July 29.—The crew of the Swedish barque Sagadaten, set on fire by a German submarine in the North Sea arrived at Grimsby to-day, and the crew of the Lowestoft smack Westward Ho, sunk by a German submarine also landed to-day.

British Steamer "Hogarth" Torpedoed

London, July 28.—The British steamship Hogarth was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine to-day off Suffolk. The vessel was sent to the bottom, it is alleged, without warning. The captain and ten men are missing. Eight were saved.

Turks Massacre Armenian Christians Increasing in Horror

London, July 29.—Earl Crewe, Lord President of the Council, replying in the Lords to-day to a question by Viscount Bryce, concerning the killing of Christians in Armenia by the Turks said information received at the Foreign Office showed that such crimes have lately increased both in number and degree of atrocity. They included, he declared, both wholesale massacres and wholesale deportations, which were carried out under the guise of enforced evacuation.

Similar crimes, he added have been committed by the Turks against Christians on the Persian border. The presence of the Germans and the influence they exercised, had been, Earl Crewe, continued, an absolute and unmitigated curse both to the Christian and Moslem population. They have shown the most complete criminal disregard for the country and the people who inhabit it.

The Lord President of the Council said he regretted it was impossible to take immediate steps for the suppression of such atrocities, but that those responsible for them ultimately would receive just punishment.

Submarine Activity In the North Sea

London, July 28.—German submarines show no cessation in the activity in the North Sea. Latest reports set forth that the Swedish steamer Emma and three Danish schooners, Maria, Neptunis and Lena, have been sunk by them.

The crews of these four vessels were landed at Blyth. The British trawlers Icon and Salskra were also sunk.

Premier Asquith Addresses Commons At the Closing

Optimism Marks His Every Utterance and Faith in Triumph

OF ALLIES CAUSE

Rings Clear and True—Praises the Heroic Struggle of our Russian and French Allies

London, July 28.—The war has become, and is likely to continue for some time, a contest of endurance, Premier Asquith told the Commons this afternoon, while making a general review in moving the adjournment of Parliament from to-morrow until September 14th.

The Premier remarked: "We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed, if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribable gallant efforts that are being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion and retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions. I do not think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance and of both individual and collective initiative than has been shown by the Russian Army in the last seven weeks.

"Our new allies in Italy are steadily gaining ground, making their way toward the objective, which, we believe in a very short time, will be within their reach."

The Premier declared that the British Government's confidence in results in the Dardanelles operations was undiminished.

He also emphasized his confidence in the unity of both the French and British armies engaged in the Western front.

Referring to the fact that next week would see the completion of a year of war, Mr. Asquith remarked that the world never had seen a more miraculous transformation in this country, not in spirit and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life, that had taken place here in those twelve months.

The British fleet to-day was far stronger, the Premier continued, than in the beginning of the war, and to its quiet and unobserved, but ubiquitous and all-powerful activity, is due the fact that the seas are clear, or substantially clear. "For, after all," said the Premier, "this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw material upon which we and the rest of the country depends, floating in upon us, in the same abundance and with the same freedom, and I may say, without much exaggeration, judging from insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks, as in times of peace."

Continuing, the Premier said: "The Navy, so far, has been denied the experience of a glorious fight, but it is through the unrelenting vigilance and supreme skill with which it has been handled that this country to-day can laugh at the scare of an invasion, and that we, to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent powers, are immune from the dangers of war."

Glancing around the House the Prime Minister remarked: "This is a sight unknown for a hundred years, this aggregation of members equipped in military garb, but there is not a family represented in this House, and country, which has not given hostages in sons or brothers.

Speaking of recruiting, he said: "Latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time."

The Premier concluded with a note of caution to the country saying: "Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the Army, or to the various industries engaged in the fabrication of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas, not only of supplying large contingents of well equipped men for the battlefield and trenches, but also of financing to a

large extent the whole conduct of the war. We cannot do that if we continue to import, and increase our indebtedness to other countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries."

The Premier urged the accumulation of large reserves of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers.

He characterized as catumny, statements in a section of the press, which he described as melancholy and notorious exceptions to newspapers as a whole, that the people of this country had failed to rise to the height of this great occasion, and that the Allies did not appreciate the contributions Britain was making to the ultimate triumphs of the common cause.

"Don't let us give any encouragement of the faint-hearted, and still less to backbiters, who are disheartening our allies and encouraging our enemies. Let us in this House and in the country at large, with the same spirit of energy and determination, continue to persist and persevere to an inevitable triumphant issue."

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal, moved, and Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal, seconded, an amendment that adjournment be only for four weeks. Sir Henry explained he did this because he was not satisfied with the situation in Flanders, where it had been understood there was to be a great advance during the spring and summer. In the Dardanelles, too, he wanted to know why such notice had been given to the enemy by the bombardment by part of the fleet without the co-operation of the land forces. Sir Henry said he could keep silence no longer, as he had not the confidence in the Government he had nine months ago. He could not understand why the industries of the country had not been mobilized. He wanted to know whether any one in the War Office had been cashiered for failure to supply sufficient munitions.

He also criticized the Government's delay in using gas against the Germans, and suggested the reason for the failure to do this was the breakdown of arrangements. Sir Henry concluded by saying that the discontent among the workers was due to the failure of the Government to deal with the question of food supplies, which, he contended, was responsible for the increased cost of living.

Sir Arthur Markham said the public had lost all confidence in the War Office, which had proved miserably inefficient in its conduct of the war. Dalziel did not press his amendment, and the Premier's motion that Parliament be adjourned from July 27th until September 14th was carried.

Agreement Between Bulgaria and Turkey Passage of Munitions

Petrograd, July 29.—Condemnation by the Russian Press of a reported agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria, is universal. The Novo Vremya warns Bulgaria that Russia is not likely to forget the former nation's indirect share in the defence of the Dardanelles.

The Bourse Gazette says the Allies would not object to the possession by Bulgaria of territory down to the Enos-Media line, if acquired by conquest, but emphatically object to its being received as a gift from a foe?

Official reports from Sofia have been to the effect that an agreement has been reached by Bulgaria with Turkey whereby she would receive territory along the line of the Dedaghatash railway in exchange for granting permission to transport military supplies through Bulgarian territory.

Situation in Warsaw Regarded as Critical

London, July 28.—Although it is possible the present German drive may fail, as attacks on Bolimow failed last January; the roar and the arrival of wounded have convinced the population of Warsaw that the situation is critical, said the correspondent of the Times, in that city, in a despatch filed on Saturday. Failure to hold the Russian lines should be discounted, although it should not be accepted, unconfirmed reports from the battle zone immediately to the North are encouraging. Heavy attacks by the Germans are being broken and their losses are terrible.

It will be observed that all the rear guards at home are still fighting nobly.

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THE \$3,000,000,000 BRITISH WAR LOAN

Its Future Effects on Britain's Finances

The announcement that the offer of the new 4 1/2 per cent British war loan has attracted subscriptions of no less than \$3,000,000,000, is in many ways a matter of interest. We are living in a financial era of large figures. Until this war broke out, the largest single loan ever floated by a European Government was, we believe, the \$400,000,000 French loan of 1911, issued to pay the first instalment of the Prussian indemnity. England had never floated a single loan in any sum greater than the \$300,000,000 issue of 1901 during the Boer War. Perhaps the largest nominal issue was our own Government's 6 per cent loan of 1862, which aggregated \$515,000,000; but many months were required to get the total sum, and it was placed by an army of canvassers who hunted the whole United States, like book agents for customers.

Since the European war began England has placed two loans of \$1,750,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000, respectively; Germany has floated two of \$1,250,000,000 and \$2,250,000,000; France has raised upwards of \$1,000,000,000 on her loans, and there remain the new obligations of Austria, Russia, and Italy. The present English war loan far outpaces all others in the sum involved. But the whole series, in England and on the Continent, has been progressive in this regard. No only the prodigious magnitude of this single borrowing, but the rapid increase in the amount which it has been necessary to raise on each successive recourse to the market, directs attention to the outcome of this extraordinary chapter in finance.

In order to understand all the aspects of that problem, it is necessary to examine again the circumstances under which this present loan was placed. There were numerous and very unusual inducements for the enormous subscription. Its rate of interest of 4 1/2 per cent gave a larger return to the investor than any public loan issued by England since the Napoleonic wars. Further than this, the Government pledged itself that in case of future loan issues at an even higher rate of interest, holders of the 4 1/2 per cent should be allowed to exchange their bonds on equal terms for the new issues. That pledge was not made in the case of the 3 1/2 per cent war loan of last November, and it did not of course apply to the British Government bonds outstanding before the war. But the Government, by announcing the present loan, offered to holders of those earlier issues the privilege of converting their holdings, on a basis regulated by existing market prices, into the new 4 1/2 per cent—on this condition, however, that they subscribe in cash for a further equivalent amount of the new loan.

There was a very powerful inducement for each subscription, even by investors who may not previously have intended to participate. To what extent the \$3,000,000,000 applications were called forth by it, the cable summaries of the subscription have not yet pointed out. If every holder of the old consols or the first war loan had responded, the total cash subscription for that purpose would itself have exceeded \$4,000,000,000. But it is probable that by far the greater part of them could not spare the money for the requisite cash subscription. Until the returns are classified, however, it will be impossible to say how great a part this special announcement has been raised through the recourse, novel to British Government finance, of subscriptions to bonds in very small denominations. That the expedient was productive is plain enough, however, from the Exchequer's announcement that, up to the present date, \$47,000,000 separate subscriptions, made through the post office for such small allotments, have footed up \$75,000,000—an average application of \$137. This part of the subscription list is still left open.

The larger question, as to the influence upon the general market of this enormous borrowing, is so considerable an advance in the rate of interest, remains exceedingly obscure. In its immediate consequences, the subscription to the loan has caused a fall of 2 to 5 per cent, in nearly all other high-grade investment bonds dealt in on London's Stock Exchange. This was clearly due to realizing on these holdings, to raise the funds for subscribing to the 4 1/2 per cent. The operation has also dislodged substantial amounts of English holdings of American stocks and bonds, of which \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 are believed to have been sold on the New York market since the new British loan was announced. It is not clear to what extent this movement will be continuous. Subscriptions made with a view to converting consols and

the older war loan must be paid in full by cash, and these payments may have been largely made at the earliest date assigned—July 2—because a discount of 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the price is allowed for payment in full. But the regular payments in instalments occur at fortnightly intervals until near the end of October.

Each of these huge European war loans raises again the question how long and under what conditions this unprecedented absorption of capital in war can be continued. Since the process is not drawing on an inexhaustible stock of available capital, the difficulties in the way of future loans, and the necessity for fresh inducements of some special sort, are likely to be persistent. Yet the problem, though differing in degree from all previous experience in the finance of war, does not differ in kind. In 1797 Great Britain's public credit and financial resources seemed to be at the lowest ebb; yet in the seventeen subsequent years of the Napoleonic wars, the Government raised not far from \$2,000,000,000. Our own Government's experience in the Civil War is a case very much in point. Last week one speaker in the House of Lords warned England that, even if peace were to be restored by the end of March, 1916, the national debt would have reached such a total that taxation on the present basis would fail by \$70,000,000 to meet the annual interest on it. In our own Civil War, however, the Government's total ordinary revenue, in 1862, was \$52,000,000, and the charge for interest on the public debt in 1886 was \$133,000,000. But between 1862 and 1886 additional taxation had increased the annual revenue to no less than \$520,000,000. This is what England also will undoubtedly have to do.—The Nation.

EXPLORERS SAY STEFANSSON HAS PERISHED

If Vilhjalmar Stefansson, who headed an expedition into the Arctic regions for the Canadian government in June, 1913, and who a few months later left his ship, the *Kartuk*, with two Norwegians who had resided for several years in Northern Alaska, to go north in the interests of scientific research, does not show up, or if nothing is heard from him by the end of August, or early in September, officials of the Naval service department feel that they will be compelled to believe that their worst fears have been realized.

Not a word has been received from Stefansson or his companions since the end of March last year. Noted Arctic explorers have already declared that in their opinion Stefansson and his two companions have perished. It was near the end of March, 1914, when the explorer with Ole Anderson and Stalker Stalker left Martin Point, on the north coast of Alaska, with a supporting party to go due north over the ice for the purpose of making soundings and noting everything of interest. The supporting party returned in 10 days according to arrangements made before the trip was begun. The members of this party reported the ice very open when they left Stefansson. He and the two men with him proposed to be out 30 days but they took with them 60 days' provisions and a quantity of ammunition, one sleight and a dog team.

Put in Food Caches. In the event of not being able to return to Martin Point Stefansson planned to turn east and go to Bank Land and arranged for a vessel to go from one of the bases to visit Bank Land and put in caches of provisions and mark them with beacons. This was done, but those aboard the vessel, which went in last spring, did not see a sign of the three men. However, if the trio are by any chance on Banks Land they could only get out to the Alaskan coast in July and August so that if nothing is heard from them by September, government officials here will be reluctantly compelled to assume that Stefansson and his two friends have perished.

Had Much Bad Luck. It seems as if bad luck has been with the expedition since the first two months after the *Kartuk* left Victoria, B.C. It was caught in the ice and as a result of the hardships that the party who were aboard had to endure when marooned on the ice some of them died. Then there have been other incidents which have indicated that fate was unsympathetic to the expedition. The southern party, in charge of Dr. R. M. Anderson, is safe and well and carrying on useful work.

DEPEND ON FROZEN MEAT

London, July 20.—"The Allied Armies are to-day depending on frozen meat," said the Hon. Thomas MacKenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand, at the annual meeting of the Cold Storage and Ice Association of which he is the new president. "We were told after the Boer war," he continued, "that 'frozen meat saved the situation.' After the present European war is over we shall find that frozen meat has performed as vital a function on an incomparably larger scale."

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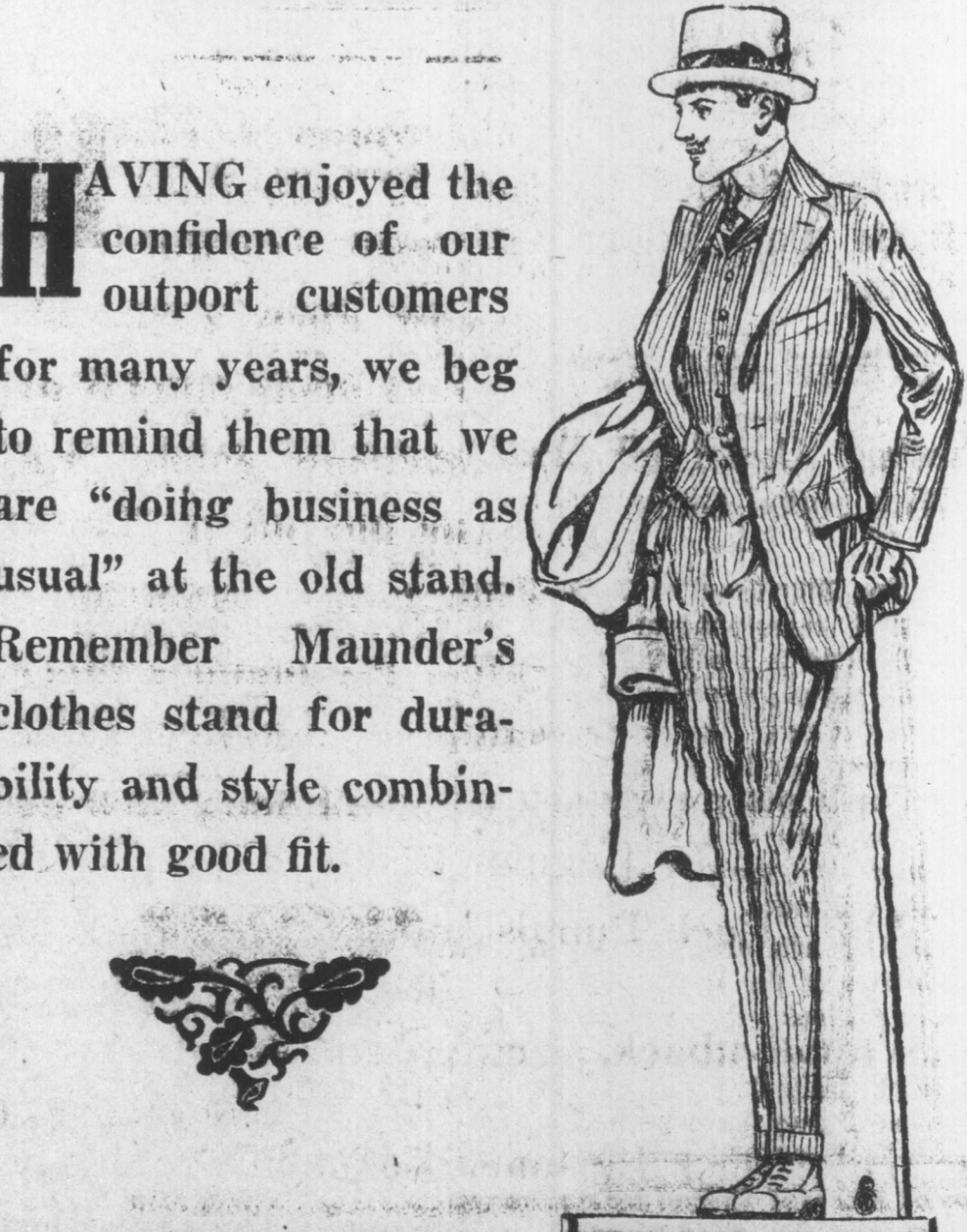
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WHY I AM AN OPTIMIST.

Germany—Not Britain—Has Cause For Despondency.

By HORATIO BOTTOMLEY (Editor of "John Bull.")

Serious as the military situation undoubtedly is—and as it always must be in a great war until victory is finally accomplished—Mr. Bottomley sees no cause for despondency, but rather for pride, hope and confidence in our achievements. No public character commands a greater following than Mr. Bottomley, and his inspiring article will put new heart into the nation for the stern task that still lies before it.

I confess that it makes me ill to meet so many of my countrymen with long faces. For heaven's sake let us buck up. Are we downhearted? Now, altogether—"Not likely," or, if you prefer it, "Not 'arf.'" Imagine the British Empire being wiped out by the base and brutal half-bred Teuton—for the German is only that at the best. He is the Unclean Thing of Europe—hopelessly deprived, beyond all redemption. An we will wipe him out. There shall be no German Empire on the new Map of Europe: no Austro-Hungarian Empire—and no Turkey. France shall have back her lost provinces, and so shall Italy. Poland shall be a free kingdom—and Belgium shall have whatever she like. Heligoland will, of course, come back to Britain; and the Kiel Canal will be denationalised. Of course, there will be many other points to settle; but these are already decided. Talk about being despondent and low-spirited—we ought to be so full of elation that we'd dread to go into St. Paul's for fear of pushing the dome off with our heads. We've shown the world that hearts of oak still grow on British soil. So, when the next sad-faced son of sorrow comes walling to you about what may happen next week or next month, slap him on the back and tell him of Neve Chapelle, of the struggle between Mons and Compiègne; of fights in the air and fights by sea. Tell him how young Warneford lived and died; how Mike O'Leary won his V.C. Tell of the splendid pluck of our men, the dauntless patience and fortitude of our women. Tell of our boundless wealth in money, and of our endless wealth in men, of the ten or fifteen million more warriors we can raise if need be overseas; and if that won't make him proud and hopeful and con-

dent, tell him to go to Hades and herd with the other sad lost souls. Did you ever hear that splendid definition of a Pessimist—"one who has lived with an Optimist"? Well, I am going to reverse the words and say that an Optimist is one who has lived with a Pessimist. I have always lived with Pessimists, and that may be the explanation of why I am, instinctively, in all things, optimistic. But although when I sit down quietly and think matters out I rather lean to the idea that Instinct is a surer guide in human affairs than Reason, I do not base my optimism in regard to the war upon Instinct alone. I believe I know a few things, and I still say that if our army had not been held up for six months by want of shot and shell, and if something else which the Censor would not allow me to publish had not also happened—something which never ought to have happened—something which we shall hear a lot about when the war is over—we should to-day be discussing the Terms of Peace. Even as it is, the time when we shall be doing so is nearer than most people think.

It is, indeed, remarkable to what an extent the ordinary citizen has been driven into "the blues" by the politicians and the Press. The frantic methods of placing the new Loan, which could have been raised, FREE OF INTEREST, ten times over by a plan which I shall venture on another occasion to unfold; the constant reiteration of the platitudes that we are in "for a long and desperate struggle"; the ostrich methods of the Press Bureau; the panic legislation about munitions; the violent onslaughts upon the social liberties and habits of the people—and a score of other things, have all tended to make the poor Man in

the Street believe that the end of the world is near. And yet what, after all, is the problem before us?

Germany, a great military Power—with a fleet, which, in the circumstances, does not count, assisted by anything but enthusiastic co-operation of bankrupt and half-civilized Austria-Hungary, and the bought supple of the Sick Man of Europe—the corrupt and effete Sultan—is waging war—against what? Against the British Empire, the richest in the world—richest in money, richest in men, richest in ships, richest in martial pride and tradition; against France, second only to Germany itself in military strength, in naval power—which added to our own, does indeed count—and, probably, second only to Britain in wealth; against Russia, with her almost inexhaustible population, her dawning dream of freedom and enlightenment, her illimitable resources, and her unconquerable fighting spirit; against Italy, with a fine and splendidly-equipped army, a useful fleet, and inspired, withal, by a fierce burning desire to wipe off old scores with Austria; against Japan—the "Land of the Rising Sun"—and no words of mine could improve that grand phrase; against Serbia, a nation of fierce fighters, with whom the business of bloodshed is second nature; against Belgium, who has already shown what a small nation is capable of accomplishing when sustained by a sense of cruel wrong perpetrated upon it. And who shall say how long, or how soon, it may be ere the list is extended? Now, are you down-hearted, ye melancholy mumpers?

Ah, I see. You wonder why in these circumstances so little has yet been accomplished. Of course you do: but

cannot you understand that not one of the Governments of the various nations I have mentioned ever dreamt that there could be in the world a monarch so mad as to be capable of embarking upon such a crusade? True, some of us, not of the Government, thought otherwise, and raised our feeble voices in warning; true, dear old Lord Roberts for years called in vain to the nations to be ready; true, Edward the Peacemaker, of glorious memory, knew his demented nephew, and counselled his Ministers to be on their guard. But the horrible fact remained that our rulers (as, indeed, the rulers of all our Allies) were taken by surprise. One of them told us a few weeks before the war began, that never was there such a propitious time for reducing our naval and military expenditure; another, that never had our relations with Germany been so friendly; another, that there was not a member of the Government who regarded war with the Kaiser as even a remote possibility. And only on Tuesday last we had the Prime Minister—the Prime Minister, the man of all other, who is supposed to be in the secrets of public affairs—telling a City audience that "there has suddenly descended—for we did not anticipate it, nor prepare the way for it—the thundercloud of war." Wherefore, you will see, my good, but timid, friends, that there is nothing surprising in our requiring a few months to catch up the nation which has been preparing for this war for the past thirty years.

I want the public to stop looking at this war through yellow goggles; I want them to be clear-eyed and stout-hearted. Look at the mighty deeds done by our own boys and our Australian sons in the Gallipoli Peninsula; talk about the siege of Troy and all the heroic things that old Homer wrote his long-winded epics about—why, those lads in khaki have done more wonderful things than Homer could have invented if he had sat up all night working overtime. Think of the way our Colonial troops stormed up the heights near the sea on their first landing and remember that they had never been under fire before. Into the sea they plunged from their boats; over the beach they rushed in the face of a tornado of lead, and then, like wild tigers, up the rough, steep, giant cliffs they went, hanging on by their eyebrows in places, but always hanging on, whilst the Turks, led by their German officers, made the air ring with a rain of bullets—but they won. When in all the war did the Germans ever perform a feat equal to that? Then tell me, why all this babble that has been running loose of late? If anybody ought to be down-hearted, it's the Germans; they are bleeding to death.

Well, then why worry? True, Germany is in possession of Belgium and of Northern France—but what is the good of them? Every day they remain there means an expenditure of several million pounds—and a strengthening of our position. And we are at length learning how to conduct the war. We are making the right kind of shells; we are sending two million fine fellows out to France; we are lending our weaker Allies all the money they want; we are building a mighty fleet of air-craft; we are grappling with the submarine peril—and our chemists are busy, and we are getting through the Dardanelles. Do you really think that the Germans are happy? Do you imagine for a moment that they would have started the war if they had known we were coming in? Our spiritual lawyers, and our Peace delegates and the rest of them, at least did us a service by misleading the Kaiser in that respect—just as his own Secret Service agents were all at sea in thinking that Irish, Indian and industrial revolution would break out in the event of war. Poor chaps, they didn't understand the British race and the British Empire!

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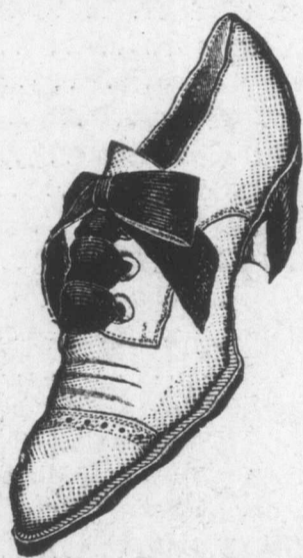
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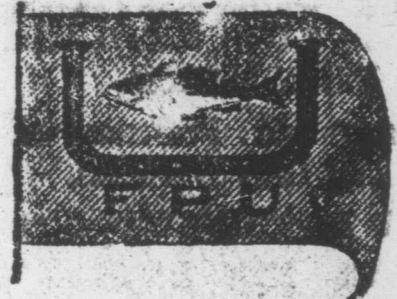
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 29, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Forestry Laws

ELSEWHERE we publish today regulations respecting the rinding of trees. This brings to mind the painful fact that our forestry laws are very inadequate and considering the growing importance and ever increasing value of pine forests it is more than surprising that more up-to-date and intelligent interest is not being taken in the preservation of our remaining forests.

We have no forestry laws, worth speaking of, and no department of the Government to look after our forest areas, as an enlightened people ought to look after such an important public asset.

The conservation of our forests comes under the care of the Department of Agriculture and Mines, but that department takes no especial interest in the matter, beyond letting our areas to a few especial and more or less favored ones.

There is a regular tribe of timber hawks in this community and they manage to be on the spot every time when there is a chance to make a grab. They forever haunt the perches of the Crown Lands Office peering and prying, watching like hawks everything that transpires that might furnish them with a clue to the whereabouts of an available timber area that they might pounce upon.

These fellows are regular spongers upon the commonwealth. They neither reap nor sow, but they somehow manage to keep up the show and they are fed, but it is not the Heavenly Father, who feeds them, as the sparrows are fed.

No indeed, but it is the country that they rob, that also is compelled to feed them, and drink them, and cigar them, automobile, sport and clothe them, and keep them in a state of adolescence, but they never seem to get beyond the stage of the milk sop, they never attain to manhood.

The strange part of it is they never seem to realize that they are living as parasites, preying upon the life blood of the community.

They never seem to realize that they have no right to possess themselves of lands and timber and mining properties, these natural assets are the property of the people, and not of any private individual or coterie, clique or bunch of speculators.

But our foolish laws permit them, and here is where our complaint comes in. We protest against this drifting and shift-

lessness. We must apply business methods to our public affairs, and we must get it firmly fixed as settled conviction in our minds that public business is public business, conducted for the good of the whole, and not for the especial benefit of the few.

That Crown Lands Department need a thorough renovating. We want an up-to-date forestry, and at once. Though this business of monkeying and speculating with public property has gone on for a long time, too long indeed, and may be it is almost akin to "locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen" to begin any reforms now, but that should not deter us from beginning to apply some little sense and business methods to our administration of such an important public department.

All lands held by idle speculators should revert at once to the Crown, and no further privileges should be extended, as in the past. A thorough survey of all our timber areas should be made, so that we may know just where we stand, and what assets we possess in that line.

We should also undertake a study of our forests with a view to conservation, and the possibility of helping nature to restore the wealth that our stupidity has allowed to be destroyed.

From time to time some tyro suggests some alteration in the law, and perhaps succeeds in having the suggested change brought about. Perhaps the change may be for the better, perhaps not, nobody can tell; we have no ground other than an idea that it may be good, to work upon. We go it blindly, as it were and take the risk; we are not in the matter acting intelligently, there is too much of blind, stupid hazard.

In the matter of this rinding of trees for instance, who knows whether we are doing right by permitting it or not, somebody may argue that it does no harm; well may be not, but there again we have no data upon which to form an intelligent verdict.

To our mind it seems a cruel waste, and very unnecessary.

NOTES ON THE HABITS AND LIFE HISTORY OF CANADIAN SALMON

By Professor E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

OF all the finny dwellers in our waters the true salmon (*salmo salar*, L.) is perhaps the best known and most highly esteemed. In symmetry of form, in brilliance of silvery armour, in dash and vigour of movement, in strength and quality of "fight," and above all in the supreme esculent qualities of his richly tinted flesh, the true salmon has no peer.

According to old English law the salmon along with the whale and sturgeon ranked as Royal "fish," and by common consent the salmon's title to that pre-eminence remains undisputed. The indomitable perseverance exhibited in his arduous migrations, the choice, which the salmon unfailingly makes of the purest and noblest rivers, and, again, the value from an economic point of view of the salmon as a food product add to his claim to be regarded as the "King of Fishes."

The Dominion, traversed as it is by some of the coldest, clearest and most majestic rivers in the world, is par excellence the chosen home of the salmon. It may be doubted whether there are any salmon rivers in the world to compare in most respects with the Restigouche, the Miramichi, the St. John and a score of others, famous in the annals of sport.

So much has been written about the salmon and allied Salmonidae that the treatises if collected together would form an extensive library. Yet a condensed and ac-

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

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

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

curate account of the true salmon, and of valuable allied forms is not generally available, and the following notes aim to supply the want and to embody all the most recent knowledge respecting the salmon and the Salmonidae generally.

The family Salmonidae embraces fresh water and salt water species some occurring at great depths of sea like *Bathylagus* and brought up from 2,000 fathoms depth by H.M.S. "Challenger," others confined to comparatively shallow fresh water areas like the white-fish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) of the great lakes, or seeking some depth in inland waters like the great lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*). The grayling, at any rate one species, Back's grayling (*Thymallus signifer*) prefers the rippling streams of the Arctic and peri-Arctic regions, while others are equally at home in fresh or salt water like the true salmon, the smelt, the candle fish or Oolachan of the Pacific and the sea-run brook trout. The smelt-like capelin prefers to linger within the limits of brackish water and of pure sea-water.

The old disputes as to the nature of the twelve-barred pearl the view that grise or salmon pearl are really a small but distinct species of salmon and the like, are settled for ever; but authorities still wage hot controversy upon vital points in the salmon's life history and indisputably show that the interest attached to the habits of this fish from the early infant stage onward is perennial.

The questions still discussed include such as the following:—"Do salmon feed in fresh water? Are salmon indifferent as to which rivers they ascend for spawning, or are they true to their own streams? Do salmon resort to the depths of the sea or do they merely remain in inshore waters?" Many of these questions, though still debated by anglers and sportsmen generally, have been decided definitely by scientific authorities, and in the succeeding pages the main facts in the wonderful life-history of the salmon and of allied forms, often confounded with the true salmon, will be briefly set forth so far as they have been established by exact investigation.

Notwithstanding the exalted position commonly accorded to the salmon principally on account of its fine qualities as a game fish and a food fish, there are some points in its structure and anatomy which are of a marked primitive and lowly character. In the lowest fishes the skull and much of the skeleton consists of gristle or cartilage, but as we rise in the scale of fish life we find that by deposits of lime in the soft cartilaginous material the skeleton becomes changed into dense white bone. Thus the skull and shoulder bones of a cod become changed into hard bone; but in the salmon this change is only partially accomplished and much of the

skull, the shoulder elements, &c., remain as soft as cartilage.

The position of the paired fins is primitive and while in many fishes the hind pair or ventral fins are placed far forward, as in the case with the haddock, the mackerel and the bass, in the salmon they retain their early position half way along the body. Other lowly features might be instanced, but the most remarkable and, to the naturalist, the most perplexing is the absence of oviducts in the female salmon. In the more highly organized fishes the eggs after being formed in the egg-glands or ovaries pass backward along a pair of tubes called oviducts and so find an outlet. In the lowest fishes there are no such tubes, but the eggs drop from the ovaries when ripe and roll along the abdominal chamber till they find exit. The salmon is exactly like the lamprey in this primitive, or as some think, this degraded feature.

Regarding the distribution of salmon it may be said that of the rivers pouring directly into the waters of the Atlantic every one in Canada is a true salmon river. In a few cases it might be appropriate to speak of them as salmon rivers in the past tense, yet some waters like the tributaries of Lake Ontario, which are no longer resorted to by salmon in numbers or with regularity are still found to yield an occasional salmon.

The Superintendent of Fisheries for Upper Canada described in his report for 1859 the capture of an extraordinary number of salmon at certain points along the lake. At Port Credit he said there were taken 470,000 fish in 1856, two-thirds of them being salmon. It is difficult to understand such a haul of salmon, for the mention of salmon trout (the great lake trout) in the same reports shows that the two were not confused as they frequently are in some parts of Ontario. In deed even at that date salmon had seriously declined.

Many of the streams running into Lake Ontario (he says) were once the resort of myriads of salmon (the salmon proper from the ocean). "I have seen them from 1812 to 1815, swarming the rivers so thickly, that they were thrown out with a shovel, and even with the hand. Now it is rare to see them back to their favourite haunts? One cannot but feel deeply at the loss—the calamity I may say—which we have sustained in the destruction of these noble fish. After all the reckless and destructive agencies which have been used, the great numbers which are still found in some parts of the lakes show their vitality, and gives us the best guarantee that no very expensive means need be used for their preservation."

Just as the lobster has its northern limit so the salmon appear to cease as the rivers of the Arctic circle are approached. There is a common opinion even amongst

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fur-hunters and traders that salmon inhabit some of the rivers pouring into Hudson Bay, but long conversations with residents from Fort Churchill, Chesterfield Inlet, &c., who have lived upon the various rivers in question, have shown rather that the large salmon-like fish captured for food have been enervous sea-trout, or species of *Salvelinus* allied to the great lake trout.

I have had the opportunity of examining specimens of these large salmonoids from the northern Labrador coast, and any example of so-called salmon submitted to me proved to be recognized species of northern trout and not the true salmon. The true salmon appears to cease north of Hamilton Inlet, and is probably not found in the rivers of the district of Ungava.

(To be continued)

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J. H. Dee 2 00
T. S. Devine 2 00
G. White 1 00
Aubrey Crocker 1 00
M. J. Kelly 1 00
P. A. Walsh 1 00
C. Nicholls 1 00
James Wheeler 1 00
W. H. Parsons 1 00
John Burke 1 00
John Hagen 1 00
Jas. B. Manning 1 00
M. F. Lawlor 1 00
G. Herald 1 00
C. Coysh 1 00
L. Daly 1 00
John Snow 1 00
C. Christopher 1 00
W. Kelly 1 00
John Doyle 1 00
M. Breen 1 00
J. Vine 1 00
P. Sutton 1 00
S. H. Garland 1 00
T. Broderick 1 00
Geo. Butler 1 00
A. M. McLachlan 5 00
J. Blaek 2 00
J. Preston 1 00
W. G. Dryer 10 00
C. Bonia 1 00
D. M. MacFarlane 5 00
M. C. Russell 1 00
Whitis H. Parsons 1 00
James Bryne 1 00
F. H. Axford 2 00
R. Lewis 1 00
M. Courtnay 2 00
E. Miller 1 00
John P. Horwood 1 00
George Morris 1 00
John Anlie 1 00
Robert LeShane 1 00
James Cullenon 1 00
Thomas Cricherd 1 00
John Cook 1 00
Michael Caffoo 1 00
Chesley Abbott 1 00
R. D. Cave 1 00
H. J. Watters 5 00
D. Ashley 1 00
P. Phelan 1 00
A. Olsen 1 00
John Haggarty 1 00
W. R.S. 1 00
Eli Tulk 1 00
Under \$1.00 1 00

\$100 00

Employees Royal Stores, Limited

Jas. R. Stick \$10 00
J.M. 5 00
N. Morris 2 00
P. K. M. 1 00
W. Gillis 2 00
Geo. P. Janes 1 00
E. Harvey 2 00
R. Jewer 1 00
P. Walsh 1 00
R.E.E. 1 00
H. Janes 1 00
W. L. Chafe 1 00
D. P. Hissobell 1 00
J. Weeks 2 00
G. Grant 2 00
J. S. Bagges 1 00
W. Bindon 1 00
Jas. Pike 1 00
F. Parsons 1 00
D. P. Collins 1 00
Wm. Nosworthy 1 00
H. Peach 2 00
W. Crano 1 00
S.E.B. 1 00
F. Carrell 1 00
M.J.M. 1 00
A.H.S. 1 00
Miss Seymour 1 00
J. Snelgrove 1 00
W. Stevenson 1 00
W.L.C. 2 50
P. Horan 2 00
T.W. 2 00
A. H. Purpoom 1 00
Small Sums 14 55

\$85 85

Getting Hoarded Gold

Between the beginning of the war and the end of January, the Bank of France added \$18,000,000 to its gold reserve. In exactly the same interval the Bank of Germany increased its gold \$199,800,000. Since the second week of May, after the Bank of France had completed its \$40,000,000 gold shipment to London, that bank's gold holdings have increased \$14,000,000, whereas the gold holdings of the Bank of Germany have in the same period increased only \$4,000,000.

It was in response to an urgent Government appeal that the German people, in the closing months of 1914, turned gold into the Bank of Germany in exchange for notes. In the four months from September 1 to the close of December alone, the Reichsbank's gold holdings increased \$136,000,000. While \$60,000,000 of this came from the Spandau "war chest," and possibly some of it from the Bank of Austria-Hungary, the gold-holding public was undoubtedly the chief contributor. The increase, up to the end of 1914, averaged \$9,000,000 weekly, the smallest weekly gain being \$4,000,000, and the largest \$33,500,000. Recent German bank statements have suggested that the public's supply of gold is now nearly exhausted.

In precisely the same manner that the German Government last year applied to its people for gold, the French Government has appealed this month. Last Thursday the French Bank's weekly statement shows an increase of \$8,300,000 gold; much the largest increase reported in any single week since the war began, and comparing with average gains of \$1,000,000 in seven weeks past.

Will the French people now duplicate the German people's contributions on an equal scale? It is an interesting economic experiment. The French people are known to have been hoarding gold ever since 1911, and especially since the Balkan war; at times, the process caused an actual scarcity of gold in general circulation. Nobody knows how much is thus held now, but the total must certainly run high up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and at the present moment there is without any question vastly more gold in the French people's hands than the German people hold.

Will they give it up? The instinct which led to the hoarding, on this occasion as in 1870, was a desire to subscribe to the national loan on the return of peace. Perhaps the real question is, whether the French Government can persuade the people, as the German Government seems to have persuaded its people, that bank-notes are as available for the purpose as gold.

For Youth to Remember
Sad will be the old age of the youth who forgets his father's struggles, his father's merit, his father's God; and lets the morrow take care of itself. The world owes no man a living, but every youth owes the world a life.

PUBLIC NOTICE

RESPECTING THE RINDING OF TREES

Notice is hereby given that under authority of "An Act respecting the operation of Saw Mills" His Excellency the Governor in Council has by Proclamation in The Royal Gazette prohibited the rinding of trees in the following sections, viz:

1. All that piece and parcel of land being the neck between Indian Arm and Loon Bay, in the district of Twillingate, and extending from Comfort Cove on the north side to the road from the bottom of Indian Arm to the bottom of Loon Bay on the south.
2. The Island, known as Thwart Island, Exploits.
3. The Island, known as Chapel Island in the District of Twillingate.

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,
Min. Agriculture & Mines,
Dept. Agriculture & Mines,
St. John's, Nfld., July 10, 1915.

[The above Public Notice is reproduced here for the benefit of our readers.]

Jas. A. Leahie 2 00
C. Byrne 1 00
J. Snelgrove 1 00
W. Stevenson 1 00
W.L.C. 2 50
P. Horan 2 00
T.W. 2 00
A. H. Purpoom 1 00
Small Sums 14 55

\$85 85

Cadiz SALT

Now Being Delivered
Ex S. S. "RAYLTON DIXON"
 Apply to
BAIN, JOHNSTON & COMPANY

"Victory" Flour

MADE IN A NEW MILL

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

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

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

Franklin's Agencies, Ltd. St. John's

HALLEY & CO.

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

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

HALLEY & CO.

For Sale

A SPLENDID
MOTOR BOAT

ALMOST NEW.

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

Union Trading COMPANY.

ESTIMATE OF FOOD SUPPLY

Nearly seventy million bushels of wheat and flour—69,384,000 to be exact—are expected to arrive in Great Britain from all countries by the end of July, according to an estimate compiled by Bromhall's Corn Trade News, of London, Eng., and published in the latest issue of the Department of Agriculture bulletin. The figures compiled are as follows:—

Quantity of foreign wheat and flour likely to arrive in the United Kingdom by July 31, 1915: Now on passage direct to the United Kingdom, 11,504,000 bushels; a portion of the quantity on passage for orders, 10,880,000; a portion of the next seven weeks' shipment from Argentina, 9,800,000; a portion of the next ten weeks' shipments from the United States, 12,400,000; all the Canadian shipments of the next ten weeks, 12,000,000; nine weeks' shipments from Archangel, 800,000; seven weeks' shipments from India, 12,000,000. Total, all countries, 69,384,000 bushels.

What Argentina is Sending.
 In commenting on the sources of supply, the Com. Trade News says in part:

"As a supplementary source of supply there is the quantity afloat on passage to various ports of call. This quantity comprises all the wheat and flour shipped for 'orders' from the Pacific coast of North America and Argentina. Judging from the experience of the past two or three months, subject to accidents of the sea and the acts of the King's enemies, we think we may rely upon receiving in the United Kingdom nearly all the white wheat, viz., 4,800,000 bushels. Of the remainder, viz., the Argentine supply two-thirds, or equal to 6,080,000 bushels, may be fairly relied upon as likely to reach the United Kingdom, but, of course, there is no absolute certainty regarding these 'orders' cargoes; if continental buyers offer more money for them they are worth in the United Kingdom, they would be diverted to the continent en route.

"In addition to the foregoing, there is the proportion of the seven weeks subsequent shipments from Argentina, which we may reasonably expect to receive by July 31. Judging from recent experience, we believe that the proportion which the United Kingdom will receive of the total shipments will be between 1,200,000 bushels and 1,600,000 bushels per week.

Supply from United States.
 "The next important source of supply to be considered is the United States. Judging from the official estimates of the results of the last harvest in that country and the quantity exported during the past ten months, that source of supply should now be exhausted; but for one reason or another, whether owing to an under-estimate of the result of the last harvest or owing to a lessened local consumption consequent upon the higher range of prices, there are no signs yet that the exportable surplus has come to an end. American farmers continue to deliver, day by day, liberal quantities of wheat at the principal receiving centres, and the daily shipments from the Atlantic seaboard keep surprisingly large for this period of the season, so that there is no indication yet of a cessation of the export movement.

"If we adhere to the official estimate we have only 22,000,000 bushels to deal with, part of which will be unavailable that farmers and traders will allow their reserves to be entirely depleted. It would be only reasonable to reckon that farmers and merchants will carry forward into the new season at least 10,000,000 bushels, or barely enough for a week's native requirements; therefore only about 12,000,000 bushels, according to this way of reckoning, remain available for shipment during the latter part of May and the whole of June. Of this 12,000,000 bushels, the United Kingdom theoretically could expect to receive only 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. judging from the experience of the past few months, or say 3,000,000 bushels.

Big Part of New Crop.
 "In the foregoing paragraphs, notice has been taken only of the supply of old wheat in the States. For shipment up to the end of June, but as the problem we are dealing with has to do with the likely arrivals in the United Kingdom by the end of July, we must take into consideration also the likely quantity which the United States may ship during the first three weeks of July when the new American winter wheat crop very likely will be available for shipment. Taking as a guide, the shipments during the first three weeks of July made last year and in 1913, we may expect to receive



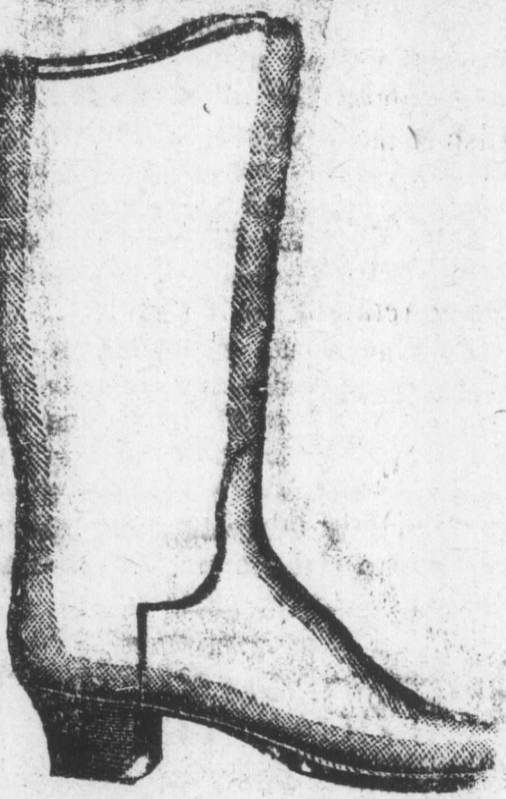
YOU COME OUT
 of our Meat Market feeling satisfied with yourself, with us and with

OUR MEAT.
 You find we carry a large stock of the best meats and can offer you the choicest cuts, courteous service and prompt delivery.

Try patronizing our sanitary market.

M. CONNOLLY,
 Phone 420. Duckworth St.

Fishermen!



Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the Fishermen who have worn them.

P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of Imitations!

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

6,400,000 to 7,200,000 bushels of new American winter wheat and flour in the United Kingdom by July 31.

"Viewing collectively the data given in the three foregoing paragraphs, it will be seen that the probabilities are that not less than 10,000,000 bushels, and not more than 15,200,000 bushels will be shipped from the United States from now onwards until the third week in July in time to arrive in the United Kingdom by the end of the British cereal year.

Supply From Canada.
 Regarding the supply which we may expect to receive from Canada by July 31, in addition to the quantity already on passage, we would say that in the middle of last month the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa announced that there were then on hand (we presume he meant the trade in farmers' hands) 14,100,000 bushels, compared with 12,200,000 bushels at the same date last year. In addition, there were, according to "Bradstreet's" account of the quantity, 24,000,000 bushels in elevators compared with 38,000,000 bushels at the same date last year, thus there were in Canada at the middle of April, altogether 38,000,000 bushels, compared with 50,000,000 at the middle of April in 1914. Of this quantity a certain proportion would be required for use in Canada; judging from last season's experience, this quantity would be 20,000,000 bushels, thus the quantity remaining available for export before next harvest would be 18,000,000 bushels. Since the middle of April to date, about 6,000,000 bushels have been shipped already, thus the balance remaining for export to-day is 12,000,000 bushels.

With regard to the quantity which India is likely to ship in order to arrive by the end of July we do not expect we shall be far wrong if we allow 12,000,000 bushels for the United Kingdom.

If a man's conscience never troubles him he has it pretty well trained.

When people call at your home it isn't necessary to ask one of your family to sing—unless you want to chase them.

Gunner MacMillan Write From Front

Gunner Donald M. MacMillan, 1st battery, 1st brigade, C. F. A., in writing to his father, Mr. Archibald MacMillan, 758 Albert Street, gives many interesting glimpses of the life at the front. He also relates an experience wherein he and his friend another Ottawa, had a very close call.

The gun team was digging a gun pit after changing position. The men were working like Trojans to get concealed, when discovered by enemy air craft. Soon the German 17-inch howitzer shells came whistling past them and as they were outranged by several miles all they could do was redouble their efforts to dig themselves under cover. Suddenly a near sound warned them in time and everyone dropped flat on the ground. A large shell from the howitzer struck the ground five feet from where they had been digging their pit. The hot blast scorched their faces and the force of the explosion turned one man over on his back, but apart from the loss of his water bottle and mess tin, Gunner MacMillan came out none the worse for his experience. "I don't want to set on any more familiar terms with those howitzers," he says, "but really it certainly is great fun and worth all the hardships of our past experiences."

Deliver the Goods.

The writer says that for the first time the people are taking the Canadians seriously. "Anyway we have shown that we can fight with the best of them. Leave it to the kilties to use the bayonet. It may be a short one but the way they handle it makes it long enough to pierce any thick-skinned German."

"The other night our battery got the 'hurry call' and they certainly came across with the goods. We have every reason to be proud of our drivers. They certainly worked hard without even a murmur. They seemed to enjoy it; the bigger the hurry the better they liked it. I rode often enough on the wagons. Coming up the road was steady riding, not unlike sitting in a high powered car on a rough road, but coming back was 'hold on for your life.' The Ottawa fire brigade can go some but they weren't in it. Even the horses understood.

"It certainly was a fierce fight. Just touch and go, but fortunately we won out in grand old clean cut style. The Germans used the gas again but we also slipped it across. We gave it to them, yes, in lumps, and we can beat them everywhere whether they play on the level or not.

Daily Routine.

"I have stopped work for a few minutes to have a delightful supper of tea, bread, cheese and jam. We haven't done much to-day and we're wondering if we are going to get our 'tot' of rum tonight. We certainly earned it yesterday. This is certainly some job—underground artillery. We sleep sixteen hours and eat fifteen minutes a day. The rest of the time it is either 'take cover,' 'aeroplane over,' or 'all clear.' We live like owls in rabbit holes and like stars that come out at night. We had a few horses killed in our last engagement, a few men wounded and one killed. He was standing by his horses and died with part of a girth in his hand. Of course, the horses were killed too. I saw it all happen and I don't want to see the same thing again.

"Up to the present Tommy Moore has come out alright. He is quite as cheery as ever and Bill Miller is O.K. like yours truly. I was hit once with a piece of a 'coal box' but luckily nothing happened. It will make a nice charm for my watch chain."

Representation in Belgium.

Some of the opponents of proportional representation have predicted that it would lead to the dissolution of political parties by favoring schisms provoked by personal enmity or by the discontent of special interests. The facts have confounded these false prophets. Never have the parties of Belgium better felt the necessity of remaining united and disciplined. All the attempts made by ambitious and disappointed politicians have miserably failed; even in the most populous districts, like that of Brussels, those who have tried to form dissenting parties have barely been able to poll a few hundred votes. In Belgium the experience is conclusive: proportional representation assures life to all the genuine political parties but it does not offer any chance of success to factitious groups that try to provoke personal or local quarrels or temporary opposition. Prof. L. Dupriez, University of Louvain.

Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

IS now open to the general public—all our dry-goods, with the exception of a few odd lines, has been removed from Grace Building and is carefully arranged and placed in the various departments.

We are ready to cater to the wants of our patrons, to whom we extend a hearty invitation to call and see us.

Quite a different appearance here from Grace Building—it is bigger, brighter, and better and the stock is well displayed which should tend to make this New Building a busier store.

You know our new address—opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

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

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

- 20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
- 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
- 20 Crates BANANAS.
- 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
- 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
- 2 Crates TOMATOES.
- 10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE
- 20 TWIN CHEESE.

- 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
- STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.

All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
 PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
 Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

Green Cabbage, Ripe Bananas New Potatoes and Turnips.

- Due Thursday, per S.S. Florizel:
- 50 BARRELS NEW POTATOES
 - 30 BARRELS RIPE BANANAS
 - 25 BARRELS NEW TURNIPS
 - 75 BARRELS GREEN N.S. CABBAGE

Good and Firm for shipping.
George Neal

ANNUAL FETE AT MT. CASHEL

With ideal weather conditions prevailing, the Mount Cashel garden party, an event always looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, was held yesterday at the spacious grounds of the institution, and was attended by thousands of people of all classes in the community.

The grounds were decorated with bunting, the many tables provided were laden with refreshments and the wherewithal for teas and lunches, the most recherche, and it is safe to say that never before did its patrons so well enjoy the garden party as they did this of 1915.

The first item was the Road Race from Torbay to the grounds, which was won by Bell, who made a record, doing the course in 31 minutes and 42 seconds.

The football lives resulted in the St. Bon's team beating the Stars by 3 goals 1 corner to nil; Collegians beat Casuals and the R.I.S. defeated the C.E.I. Fieldians by a goal to blank.

The basefall game, a very interesting event, occupied the Red Lions and Cubs' teams, the former winning by 12 to 1.

Table with 2 columns: Team Name and Catcher/Fielder Name. Includes Red Lions, Hillz, Cooney, Payn, Quick, Crawford, Munn, Rolls, Gowans, Jenkins.

The pony race was perhaps rightly considered to be the most interesting item on the programme. Mr. W. J. Higgins' "Aler" reaching the winning post first in a good lead and jockeyed by Griffin, a Mount Cashel boy, who handled his mount with consummate skill and doing the course in 2 mins. and 4 secs.

During the afternoon the bands of the Catholic Cadet Corps (in command of Capt. Bulley) and the T. A. & B. S. rendered a program of choice music, to the delight of all present.

Rev. Brother Kennedy presented the handsome prizes provided to the fortunate winners, with a kindly word for all and he, Brother Ennis, principal of Mount Cashel, and all in charge of the fete were heartily cheered by the recipients.

OBITUARY

MRS. GEORGE NEAL, SR.

It is with sincere regret we record the passing of an estimable and venerable lady in the person of Mrs. Mary Neal, wife of Mr. George Neal, Sr. Her death occurred at her residence, Bond Street, last evening, the deceased lady having attained her 85th year.

Mrs. Neal, who was known and respected by a large circle of friends here, was a native of St. John's, N.B., but came to this country at the early age of 13 and spent a happy married life of 64 years.

The funeral of the deceased, who was a life long member of the Presbyterian Church, takes place to-morrow afternoon. In the general sympathy extended the bereaved family The Mail and Advocate sincerely joins.

THE "GLENCOE'S" PASSENGERS

S.S. Glencoe arrived in Placentia at 2.30 p.m. yesterday. Her passengers were:

Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Legge, Mrs. Capt. Blandford, Mrs. R. Pike, Miss Blandford, Mrs. C. Tibbo, Master J. Blandford, Miss Forsey, A. Blandford, Mrs. Forsey, K. Blandford, Mrs. J. Patten, Geo. Bell, Miss N. Kelly, M. J. Kerwin, Miss R. Croucher, M. R. Winter, Miss E. Croucher, Mrs. D. Avery, P. J. Casey.

ORE BOAT CHASED BY SUBMARINE

From Bell Island we learn that the S.S. Temiate, which on her voyage from Bell Island to Swansea, was laden, was recently sunk by a German submarine; on her way out last trip to the Island was followed by a submarine. She was only a day out from Swansea, some of the crew stated at the Island, when the incident occurred, when some patrol ships were sighted and the submarine which had been after the ship for an hour, disappeared. Some of the crew of the ship wished to leave here at the Island, but she sailed in a few hours.

A VERY BAD CASE

We understand that the man who was arrested Tuesday evening by Sgt. Byrne for an assault committed on a little girl at Bell Island is being sent to the Island to-day. Preliminary investigations will go on there and we have been credibly informed that the case is a very serious one.

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

PERSONAL

Mr. Fred Moore had a message from his brother Joseph who is at St. Anthony, "saying that there is nothing doing with the fish of late."

The man Mogue Aylward who was picked up on the bottom at Badger Brook, a couple of days ago as stated in The Mail and Advocate is still very ill at the Grand Falls Hospital. He was seized with cramps while swimming.

Mr. Robt. J. Smith, Cupids, wish to thank the friends for the many acts of kindness received during his wife's illness; for the letters and messages of sympathy, wreaths and the many other acts of kindness received at her death.

John Quilty from Crabbe's, suffering from tuberculosis, and James Benoit from Stephenville, with a soar hand, arrived by the express at 12.30 to-day.

Mr. Thos. Bennett, son of Mr. John Bennett, who is so well known here and who is now a resident of Montreal, arrived here by the Florizel to-day and takes a position with Mr. Jno. Nelder.

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

In itself, a record, and it is thought that the total proceeds will be well in excess of last year's.

Much credit is due the ladies who provided the tables with edibles of the best kind and so well served them that not a complaint was heard, but encomiums as to their efficiency and kindness were freely given. We congratulate all concerned on the splendid success of this year's garden party.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the volunteers were put through various exercises on the Parade Ground. The number on the roster is now 217, the following being added yesterday:

- Sam Beesley, Sound Island, P.B. Fred Targett, Holyrood. Ml. Jos. Parsons, Holyrood, C.P. Rd. Spurrell, Heart's Ease, T.B. Edgar Avery, Fox Hr., Random, T.D. John Lambert, Southern Port, Random, T.B. Robt. Postlebaits, Grand Falls. Wm. Francis Ebbs, St. John's. Albert H. Taylor, St. John's. Ml. Patk. McDonald, St. John's. Arthur S. King, St. John's. Frank H. Taylor, St. John's.

GOT WHAT HE DESERVED

Yesterday afternoon a burly Canuck who had imbibed enough bad booze to give him Dutch courage stood on the side of one of some ships now in port and backgaurded the city chaps on the wharf, calling them "fish cars," &c.

He refused to come ashore when requested. A burly St. Mary's man who is a member of the crew of another sister ship near, hearing his talk, could stand it no longer, came on board and with a couple of blows from his horny fists put the abusive Canuck out for the count.

So enraged was he that he then dropped him overboard and pulled him in shivering, saturated and crestfallen.

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

A STRANGE HAPPENING YESTERDAY

We learn that yesterday afternoon a peculiar event occurred off Logy Bay which was witnessed by a number of people.

A steamer bound for Bell Island had passed St. John's and was off Logy Bay when she was approached by a small swift vessel, whose orders to heave to she had evidently ignored. A shot was fired across her bows when she slowed down, the other craft ranged alongside and after a short while both separated.

What the meaning of the incident was none could tell.

YESTERDAY'S PICNIC OUTINGS

The annual outings of the Church of England Cathedral, St. Michaels and St. Mary's Sunday School Classes which were held yesterday were attended by hundreds of delighted youngsters, who in most cases went by train or were driven in by motor, bus, or carriage to the fields allotted to them. The weather was ideal and all enjoyed the sports and games set for them and particularly the sumptuous lunches and dinners prepared and served by their good teachers.

The clergymen attached to each church were present and helped the children enjoy themselves.

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

TRAIN NOTES

The express arrived at Port aux Basques 11.20 p.m. yesterday.

Yesterday's train left Alexander Bay 2.45 a.m.

Yesterday's train left Arnold's Cove on time; due at St. John's on time.

The express left Port aux Basques 8.20 a.m. Express and local combined arrived at St. John's 12.10 p.m.

DEATH

NEAL—Passed peacefully away on Wednesday evening, July 28, Mary, beloved wife of George Neal, Sr., aged 85 years, leaving six daughters and one son, to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Friday at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, 8 Bond Street, (near Cochrane St.)

GARLAND—On Wednesday at 7 p.m. of acute meningitis, Stanley, son of James and Eliza Garland. Funeral will take place at 2.30 p.m., Friday, from the home of his parents, 43 Williams.

WHAT CAN IT BE? DORY PICKED UP GEAR ON BOARD

Where Are the Fishermen?

The banker 'Argentia,' Capt. Denham, reports that while coming this way, when about 20 miles off Cape Chapeau Rouge, she picked up a dory turned bottom up and floating along in the water. When uprighted there was found in her most of the dory gear, and in the rising was stuck a knife of large size bearing the initials "W. S." The boat might have been swept off a vessel's deck but it is thought more likely that it was overturned in stormy weather and its two occupants drowned.

WEDDING BELLS

CARTER—SHORTIS

An interesting and very pretty wedding took place at 1 p.m. yesterday in the Sanctuary of the Archbishop's Palace, when Mr. P. J. Carter, assistant at the Reid Nfld. Co's freight office, and son of Mr. James Carter of Government House Lodge, led to the altar, Miss Marie Shortis, daughter of H. F. Shortis, Esq., the popular literary man, lecturer and historian.

The happy bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Lillian Shortis, and the groom by Dr. John A. Burke. The ceremony was performed by His Grace, Most Rev. E. P. Roche, Archbishop of St. John's. After the conclusion of the ceremony the happy young couple and party left at 2.38 p.m. by train for Holyrood and other towns in Conception Bay to spend the honeymoon.

Both were the recipients of very many valuable gifts from their friends, who are legion in St. John's and elsewhere. Returning here they will reside in future at 42 Prescott Street. In the many congratulations extended Mr. and Mrs. Carter, The Mail and Advocate heartily joins.

LOCAL ITEMS

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Cape race reports wind West, light and fine, clear, proceeded by fog; nothing sighted by fog to-day.

Across country to-day the weather was calm and fine; temperature ranges from 57 to 70.

We understand that there are only two city butchers who have received certificates to date to entitle them to dress animals for meat.

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

Mr. Lemessurier had the following wire yesterday afternoon:—"The schr. Bessie S. Neah, Bishop, m-ster, with 390 qtls. cod, and the Marconi, with 250 qtls. arrived at Westville from the Straits yesterday."

The weather being so fine yesterday the excursion train which left for Kelligrews took out the most for the season, fully 600 people going along and getting off at different places. All spent a pleasant afternoon and returned at 10.40 last night.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Owing to his bereavement, Mr. Geo. Neal cancelled the sale of mutton, beef, etc. announced for to-day, but as was shown that many butchers and their customers would be greatly inconvenienced, he decided to sell enough to-day to supply these, an act which, under the circumstances, all will appreciate, and feel gratified for most of the stock will be sold Monday next.

The hundreds of children who attended the Church of England Sunday School picnics yesterday demonstrated their loyalty and love for the Old Flag. Before returning to the city they gathered on the green and chered heartily for the 704 teachers of the schools who are with the army and navy fighting for the honor and solidity of the empire.

THE POLICE COURT

Man taken to the lockup for safe keeping, dismissed.

Two men summoned by Sergt Noseworthy for loose and disorderly conduct were fined respectively two dollars or seven days, and one dollar or five days.

Two women for lead and insulting language, were up for trial, but were remanded till afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Men are judged by their actions, women by their looks and mules and onions by their strength.

"FLORIZEL'S" PASSENGERS

The S.S. Florizel, Capt. Martin, arrived here again to-day. She left New York at 11 a.m. Saturday, arrived at Halifax at 2 p.m. Monday and left at 1 p.m. Tuesday. She had fine weather all through and brought a ¼ cargo. The passengers were:—

- Emma J. Clarke, James Allen, Emma Smith, Mary J. Duff, R. Saunders, R. M. Ward, Mary Ward, Cora Ward, Mildred Mills, Jno. T. Robinson, Edward R. Browne, Mrs. Brown, Waldo Clement, James E. Harper, H. A. Craig, Ben. J. Murray, Dora Harper, Ed. J. Geary, Wm. McKelvey, Wm. Nicholl Stein, M. D., Mrs. Nicholl Stein; Joseph Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Dorothy Henderson, Mabel Hajerty, Emma C. Mahler, Clara R. Salem, Arthur Lyndae, Mrs. Hyndoe; Joseph H. Bensingner, Elizabeth Blister, Edith M. Laurison, Lucia F. White, Lillian F. Klein, Elizabeth Dunne, Wm. A. Brittle, Laura Garrison, Jas. V. Deveny, Thos. McAlroy, Alfred Schaefer, J. and H. Ross, Alice Inork, Carrie Keimer, Abbie E. Frevent, John G. Wertz, Alfred M. Chalfant, Benson Newlon, A. A. Allan, Robert Gilbert Logan, Rev. A. Ashley, Mrs. Ashley, Joseph Lefhowitz, Mrs. Lefhowitz, Charles L. Boyden, Henry W. Coffin, Stephen Stanford, Francis Wood, T. S. Brown, Salla L. Pike, Samuel Vranness (Brookfield), Alfred E. Jordan, Sydney Weddell Smith, Louis N. Lacombe, H. H. Tretry, Ernest Mahn, Geo. Douglas Baggs, Joshua Nadeau, Geo. P. Pippy, William Wilson, Lillie Burke, Wm. Burke, Alice Royall, Henry M. McGinnis, Jno F. Roche, Annie Edgar, John Walsh, Thomas Bennett, Annie Edjar, Mary Mitchell.

"PETREL" COLLIDES WITH BANKER

Yesterday afternoon the tug "Petrel" was going down the harbor at a pretty good clip when as she neared the banker "Eliis C. Hollett," anchored in the stream, her steering gear suddenly gave out and before she could be properly checked she collided with the vessel, whose cable fortunately broke the force of the blow.

The tug however hit the banker in the starboard side, bursting in five stanchions, lifting part of the deck and smashing three "streaks" of planking in her side. But for the resilience of the cable she would undoubtedly have sank her. The "Petrel" towed the banker to Reid Co's pier, where shipwright Butler is effecting repairs.

SHIPPING

Sagona is still North of Battle Hr.

Clyde is at Lewisporte.

Dundee arrived at Port Blandford 2.16 p.m. yesterday.

Glencoe arrived at Placentia 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

Ethie arrived at Clarendville 6.55 p.m. yesterday.

Erik is now loading freight at North Sydney.

Kyle left Port aux Basques 12.19 a.m. to-day.

Molge left Humbermouth 7.19 p.m. yesterday.

Argyle left Egwroth 6.30 p.m. yesterday bound inward.

S.S. Erik left Port aux Basques yesterday for Sydney to return with another freight cargo.

S.S. Beatrice loads coal to-day for J. J. Mullaly & Co. at North Sydney.

The Portia left St. Joseph's at 8.30 this morning going west.

The Prospero sailed North at midnight.

The Earl of Devon left LasCio 10.40 a.m. to-day.

The Polemhall docked again yesterday and repairs are now in full swing on the ship. An agent for the underwriters and a surveyor will arrive here shortly.

MORE DIPHTHERIA

Two boys, aged 4 and 7½ years respectively, were removed to Hospital yesterday from 49 Job's Street, suffering from diphtheria.

EVEN

Lady—What a handsome coachman you've got!

Daisy—Yes, but you ought to see my husband's manure!—Judge.

BANKERS 'PORTIA' AND 'MARIAN' MISSING

It Is Feared They Are Lost With Crews of 33 Men

The Bank fishermen now here from Burin and Grand Bank report that the banker Portia arrived in Fortune Bay, a vessel of about 60 tons and of 7 dories, carrying a crew of 16 hands, is missing since her first captin halting, nor has any word being heard of her since. It is feared she was either run down on the Banks in a fog or sprung a leak and sank in the storms of two weeks ago.

The men of the banker 'Argentia' now here, say that the banker 'Marian,' Capt. Skinner, sailed from St. Pierre on June 20th, since when she has not been seen or heard from. She was a vessel of 80 tons and carried 17 men, over half of whom were married and belonged in St. Jacques, English Hr., Boxy and other parts of Fortune Bay. The men connect the disappearance of one or both these vessels with the wreckage picked up off Bay Bulls two weeks ago by a vessel which lay at Browning's wharf and to which exclusive reference was made in The Mail and Advocate of that time. The loss of these 33 men will add to the great toll in human life taken from Newfoundland in recent times by the sea.

BANKERS ARRIVE GOOD FARES

The banker "Admiral Dewey," Morgan Matthews master, of Grand Bank, arrived here from the Banks yesterday after a two weeks trip with 500 qtls. and hauling for 1500 for the season for 10 dories. She found fish scarce and will go off on the Banks again after refitting.

The schr. "Donald G. Hollett" arrived from Kurin yesterday to be docked for painting. She has 4000 qtls. for the season for 11 dories and goes hand lining to Labrador. While coming down the shore when almost becalmed the crew tried fishing with hand lines off Cape Race, found cod plentiful and supplemented their voyage by putting under salt 250 qtls. fish which they well deserved for their enterprise.

The banker "Marjorie N. Inkpen" also arrived here yesterday evening from Burin. She also has 3000 qtls. for 10 dories and the "Ethel Bartlett," which also arrived, has 2500 for 10 dories.

All will be docked for repairs and then will go to Labrador.

The banker "Argentia," Captain Denham, arrived here from St. Jacques last evening. She got 900 qtls. on her last trip and has stocked to date 2800 for 10 dories. The "Eliis C. Hollett," which also arrived yesterday afternoon from Burin, has 2900 to date and goes to Labrador.

IN THE TOMB

Sam Peasley was an odd character. He used to go and sleep in the graveyard—said it was "better than sleeping outdoors, anyways." Judge Sawyer once built a new tomb, and Sam took the first night after it was done to sleep in it. Meeting the owner next day, he called out: "Hello, Judge, I laid in your tomb before you did. 'Did you really, Sam? Well, did you see anything?'"

"Nothing much. Towards morning the devil came along and looked in, but he see 'wa'na Sawyer' he went away agin!"—Harper's Weekly.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Steamship Coy. Blamed For Loss Of Many Lives

Chicago, July 28.—A Coroner's jury returned a verdict, placing the blame for the loss of hundreds of lives by the capsizing of the steamer Eastland, in the Chicago River, Saturday on the Steamship Company, Captain, and Inspector.

Allied Warships Capture a Prize

Rome, July 29.—Despatches received from Tunis say Allied warships captured a large Greek sailing ship of Cape Matapan and towed it into Bizoua. Five Turkish officers are declared to have been found hidden aboard the ship, which was laden with provisions, arms and ammunitions, intended for the rebels of Cyrenaica.

THE AEROPLANE CONCERT

The grand Aeroplane Entertainment takes place on Thursday, July 29th, and those who don't say they had a pleasure. The dainty Centian sketch by Mrs. Colville, Miss Flora Clift, Miss Frances Gosling and Miss Mary Doyle is one that will please all; its novel and dainty and the clever artists who have it in hand is enough to ensure great success. The String Band of the Catyspo will give some fine musical selections. Mrs. Chater will give one of her musical monologues that is worth the price of admission. Dainty Miss Bradshaw in a delightful new dance. The Sunshine Girls in some pretty numbers; Babes Dodd and Kelly in a new dancing specialty entitled "The Master and the Colombero." Jack and Mrs. Rossie in one of their own inimitable sketches, Bonnie Rossiey in clever songs and dances; Mr. A. Crocker, pianist and Mr. Tago, violinist. Several other names are to appear. Make it a bumper house and send Newfoundland's aeroplanes up with good wishes.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END.

There will be an entire change of programme to-night, a choice selection of the very best pictures. Little Anita, the favourite of the West End, in charming song. A good show and a clean, cool and well ventilated little house to spend an enjoyable evening.

LOST—One Box of Books

shipped on board S.S. "Prospero" at St. Anthony in January, marked Joseph Walters, possibly landed at some port in White Bay or Green Bay. Finder please communicate with this office.—jy24, tu, w, j, 31

LOST—On Friday between

Water St. and Queen St., a bundle of Papers, the property of the Inland Game and Fisheries Board. Finder will please return same to GOME KRABBITTS, Sec. Inland Game and Fishery Board. —jy24,tf

LOST—On July 23rd, a

GOLD SIGNET RING, S.E.D. on seal, between Seaman's Institute and the Nickel. If found kindly send Matron Girl's Department, Seaman's Institute.—jy27,3i

GRAND OPENING C.C.C. NEW HALL, KING'S BEACH. C.C.C. 'At Home' ON FRIDAY, 30th JULY. Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson and His Grace the Archbishop. Short concert by the Battalion Band, assisted by leading local talent under the direction of Mr. C. Hutton; after which dancing will commence. Newest dance music by the C.C.C. Band. Concert begins at 8 o'clock. Refreshments will be served by the Lady friends of the Corps during the dance. TICKETS: Gentlemen's \$1.00. Ladies .60. Double 1.30.