

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

ADMITS THERE WAS JUST CAUSE FOR CRITICISM

Premier Asquith Informs Commons That Adverse Criticism of Conduct of Mesopotamia Campaign Were Well Founded

LONDON, July 18.—Premier Asquith admitted in the Commons today that there was some basis for the adverse criticism of the conduct of the British expedition in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Asquith said that the campaign was well planned and that the medical arrangements were quite satisfactory.

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH LONDON, July 18.—Substantial progress by the British on a front of 1,000 yards, north of Ovillers, was announced to-day by the War Office.

FRENCH PARIS, July 18th, 3 p.m.—South of the Somme yesterday evening and during the night the Germans attacked our positions from Blaches village to Lamaisonette.

On the right bank during the night there was grenade fighting in the vicinity of Chapelle Sainte Fine and west of Fleury, the enemy being repulsed everywhere.

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PAY TRIBUTE TO BRAVERY OF HUN WAR PRISONERS

Capture of Ovillers Was Most Sanguinary Encounters of Advance—Germans Suffer Greatly From Thirst and Hunger—British Fire Prevented Their Bringing up Fresh Supplies

PARIS, July 18.—The capture of Ovillers by the British, necessitated one of the most sanguinary encounters of the advance, wires the correspondent of La Liberte.

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Czar Grets British Troops Get Full Command

Asks King George to Convey to Troops His Warm Congratulations on the Success Achieved.

LONDON, July 18.—King George to-day sent the following message to General Douglas Haig, Commanding the British troops in France and Belgium:

"The continued successful advance of my troops fills me with admiration. I send best wishes to all ranks. The Emperor of Russia has asked me to convey his warm congratulations to the troops upon the great success they have achieved."

RUSSIANS ROUT GERMANS IN SOUTHERN VOLHYNIA

PETROGRAD, July 18.—The Russian victory over the Teutonic forces in southern Volhynia has resulted in their being driven across the river Lipa, and beyond that stream, says a War Office statement.

FRANCE CALLS '88 CLASS TO COLOURS

PARIS, July 18.—The Government has called to the colours the class of 1888, that is men from 47 to 48 years of age, except those in munition factories and, for the present, farmers and farm laborers.

U. S. PREPAREDNESS

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate to-day adopted an enlarged building programme Naval bill, by a viva voce vote. It provides for the construction within three years of 157 war vessels of all classes, and for four dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers to be built next year.

ADDRESS AND PURSE OF GOLD IS GIVEN REV. FR. NANGLE

Large Gathering of Friends Assembled at O'Donnell Wing, St. Patrick's Hall, and Say Farewell to Rev. Fr. Nangle Who is Leaving for Active Service—Pres. Ryan Reads Address to Which Fr. Nangle Replied in Feeling Language—Building Re-Echoes With Cheers For Patriotic Priest, Who Goes to Duty on the Firing Line

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, all friends of Rev. Fr. Nangle, assembled in the O'Donnell wing of St. Patrick's Hall last night to say farewell to the rev. gentleman who is going on active service as Chaplain to the brave men who are fighting the battles of the Empire in the European trenches.

President Ryan made an eloquent and congratulatory preparatory speech and then read the following address, which was executed by Sister Gerard of St. Clare's Home, and is certainly a work of art and will be treasured by the reverend recipient as a precious memento of an important event in his career as a Priest of Holy Church.

THE ADDRESS. Dear Reverend Father: We meet you tonight, not in a spirit of sadness, which would usually pervade an atmosphere where farewells are said, but rather in a spirit of pride and joy.

In ordinary circumstances your parting with us would have begotten a sense of bereavement, as does the departure of a Catholic priest from the midst of a flock that loved him and whom he loved.

In the present extraordinary circumstances of war, your going is not a real separation, for you go to those who we cannot separate from us—our dear boys fighting for our homes, who with our consent battle on the gruesome fields of combat. You go, too, as one who will console not only the noble soldier lads with the solace of spiritual and manly encouragement, but also their parents and friends who anxiously are passing through the baleful grief of suffering and woe.

OUR BOYS IN ACTION

LONDON, July 19.—Speaking of the Newfoundlanders coolness under fire, Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, exclaimed when called upon to take the third line of German trenches, were suddenly faced by machine guns. These caused heavy losses, but the Newfoundlanders made a gallant attempt. The best proof of their tenacity being that the battalion suffered some 400 casualties. The place where they were stationed was renamed "St. John's Wood" out of compliment to the Capital of the Ancient Colony.

WILL RELEASE 460 OF IRISH PRISONERS

LONDON, July 17.—The advisory committee appointed to consider the cases of men arrested in Ireland during the recent rebellion, and still under detention, has recommended the release of 460 of them. This recommendation will be given effect immediately, Herbert L. Samuel, secretary of state for home affairs, informed the House of Commons to-day.

learn from their latest experience, it can only be useful to call attention to them.

WANTED! Immediately!

Schooners to freight Salt North. Apply to Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

DEUTSCHLAND'S CARGO READY TO BE PUT ABOARD

Nickel is in Small Boxes Which Can be Readily Stored—Rubber Has Been Cut in Odd Shapes So to fill Every Nook of the Ship

THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE

The Excelsior, says the Russian contingents which arrived in France recently and have been quartered at Camp de Malilly, near Troyes, have been sent to join the French forces.

To Stop Turkish Crimes in Syria

PARIS, July 8.—Georges Leignis, formerly minister of the colonies, presiding at a meeting of the foreign affairs committee of the chamber of deputies announced that as a result of misrepresentations made by the committee regarding the situation in Syria, Premier Briand had requested the American Government to make known to the Turkish Government that the French Government was resolved to have been committed in Syria to go unpunished.

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop.)

The Annual Garden Party at Mount Cashel WILL TAKE PLACE ON Wednesday, July 26th.

THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE

OUR BOYS IN ACTION

THIS
is the kind of weather when the housekeeper will appreciate the comforts of a
GAS STOVE
in the kitchen.
We have them in all
Sizes
and our terms make it easy for you to buy one.
St. John's Gas Light Co.

WANTED!

2 SCHOONERS,
From 50 to 100 tons,
To freight
SALT
from St. John's to
West Coast.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

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

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

Wanted to Purchase
Choice Tinned LOBSTERS.
Will Pay
HIGHEST CASH PRICE.

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



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

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

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in
CHOICE MEATS.
M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

HELGOLAND GIVEN BY GREAT BRITAIN TO GERMANY IS NOW STOCKED FOR 3 YEAR SIEGE

Immense Number of 12 Inch and Also 16 Inch Guns Kept in the Fortress—Vast Sums of Money Have Been Spent to Make it a Strong Fortress

The war had been in progress a year when Germany celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the receipt of the forlorn little island from Lord Salisbury in exchange for certain lands and rights in East Africa. In those days our relations with Germany were excellent, for it was only in the previous year, 1889 that he Kaiser's secret ambition had been stirred by a sight of the assembled British Fleet at Spithead.

The possibility of Germany ever becoming a naval power of importance never entered the heads of the Government of the day; they parted with Heligoland without troubling to mention the matter to the Lords of the Admiralty.

The value of the island, whether to Germany or to us, has been a constant source of debate in British naval circles ever since the Kaiser discovered that for Germany "the future lies on the water," and in these critical days the urgency of the subject is intensified by the efforts that are frequently made to forecast what will happen to Heligoland during or after the war.

Since it first came into their possession the German military cliques have made a spoilt child of Heligoland. Twenty-six years ago it might have been likened to an island health resort, its contented population depending for its livelihood partly upon fishing but mainly upon catering for the thousands of holiday makers that visited it in "the season."

When the matted "fist" closed over it the Germans stopped neither the fishing nor the holiday-making, but they brought the Prussian atmosphere that soon made itself felt. The civil population were rigidly tied down to the sandy flat that projects seaward, under the cliffs at the eastern end of the island, and to a small corner of the "Oberland" above.

Advance parties of military engineers came across from Cuxhaven, measuring and sketching, boring and blasting, to gauge the defensive possibilities of their latest possession. There followed hordes of working parties, and bit by bit the hardworked potato fields of the Oberland disappeared, and vast caverns driven into the bowels of the earth took their place.

These were to be the emplacements for the great guns. Wide subterranean passages were burrowed to connect them one with another, and with a central distributing station for ammunition, where there is reputed to be stored a supply of shot and shell sufficient to feed the guns during a three-year's siege. Rails are laid along the underground passages, and electrically driven trolleys can deliver the charges and the projectiles much faster than they can be used.

German guns, constructed on the "built-up" system, hoop after hoop of steel being shrunk on the central barrel, are admittedly longer lived than, for instance, the wire wound guns of our own fleet, though the latter have superiorities in other directions that quite outweigh this defect; but even a German gun could not last through the continuous usage of a three-year bombardment.

It is, therefore, of the greatest significance that in the spring of 1914 large numbers of heavy guns were reported to have been landed on the island, although no mountings were known to have been prepared for them, nor any accommodation for an enlarged garrison to have been provided. They were clearly reserve guns, ready to be cradled in the mounting when the original weapons should give out. The idea that Heligoland could, under any circumstances, ever be called upon to withstand a three year attack seems grossly fantastic; but in these matters, if the German is going to err at all, he likes to err on the safe side.

The Heavy Guns on Heligoland.
Most of the heavy guns mounted in Heligoland are Krupp 12-in. firing a shell of 860 pounds, but, according to report, during the last few years there have been mounted a number of 16-inch fortress guns, whose projectile weighs 2,028 pounds. All these main guns are mounted in great armoured casissons sunk into the earth and protected above by armoured hoods of enormous thickness, while invisible galleries of light-guns are recessed into the face of the cliffs like the secondary armament of a pre-Dreadnought battleship.

It has already cost our enemies under certain conditions, can be out-maneuvred and checkmated. But when we look back to the abortive assault on the Dardanelles, attempted in face of the feeblest of naval powers supported by a few German submarines, it is difficult to imagine the vast account we should probably have to settle for any attempt to force our way into a thoroughly mined area, no more than 120 miles wide at the entrance, behind which lies the concentrated force of the greatest military power and the second greatest naval power in the world?

The chances are that the forceful transference of Heligoland to the British flag would be a greater misfortune for us than for our enemies. It adds practically nothing to the strength of their sea defences, while it absorbs a good deal in the way of men, money, and attention. If no matter what the cost, we should determine to take it, the Germans would get just the opportunity of meeting the British Fleet on the ground and under the conditions of Germany's own choosing.

Deutschland Cost \$500,000 Company Formed to Operate a Fleet of Such Vessels.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Captain Koenig's own story of the Deutschland's voyage across the ocean was told to newspaper correspondents today.

"I have seen," said the Captain, "statements that we were forced to go hundreds of miles out of our course in the Atlantic because of British warships. That is not so. Why should we go out of our course except to submerge? That is the simplest and most effective way to get out of our course, besides it is much easier to submerge. We came to Hampton Roads by the straight course from the English Channel. We did not come by way of the Azores. Altogether from Heligoland to Baltimore we covered 3,800 miles. Of that distance 90 miles were driven under the surface of the water. Throughout the entire trip the officers and crew were in excellent health and spirits. Of course when we were under water for long spells the air got very stuffy sometimes and there was some inconvenience but it never was serious. The Deutschland is built to stay under water for four consecutive days, so you see we never reached anywhere the limit of our submergence on this voyage."

"There is little to tell of the trip," he continued. "We left Heligoland on June 23 and steamed on the surface to the North Sea. Before sailing we conducted trial trips and drills for the crew for ten days or two weeks, having proceeded from Bremen to our starting point. It had never been on a submarine voyage and the training I had all was received in the practice trials on the Deutschland."

"Everything went without incident the first day, but on the second day in the North Sea we were in the zone of the British cruisers and destroyers. We sighted their smoke frequently but only dived when we thought there was danger of our being detected. Of course we were difficult to see, because we were running so low in the water and gave out no smoke. We did submerge several times in the North Sea, staying under some two hours and sometimes less. Every time we came to the surface it all looked well, we kept on going. We saw no British battleships in the North Sea, only cruisers and destroyers or at least what we took to be British naval vessels."

"We did not, on the entire trip, come into close proximity with any man of war. We avoided them all. From the North Sea we went straight through the English Channel and on the night of the fourth day we submerged and remained still all night—ground on the bottom of the channel. There were lots of cruisers near us we knew and it was very foggy. So we thought it was best not take any chances and I gave the order to submerge for the night and until there should be clear weather. The next morning all was well and we proceeded through the channel into the Atlantic Ocean without incident."

"Our trip has demonstrated that the big merchant submarine is practical."

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2. Give Us a Chance.

We always do our best to please you.

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

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

CLEVELAND RUBBER CO.
New Martin Building, St. John's, June 29, 1916.

Wholesale Dry Goods.
Just received, large shipments of
Dress Goods, Embroideries
Percales, Muslins, Hosiery
Cotton Blankets, White and Grey
American Remnants
Pound Cotton Blankets
and Pound Calico.
PRICES RIGHT.
GARNEAU LTD.
P.O. Box 36. 104 New Gower St.

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A full line of Builders' Hardware, Tools, Paints, Oils and Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Galv. Nails, Wire and Cut Nails, Roofing Felt, Locks, Hinges, C. C. Saws, Fox and other Traps, Axes, Guns and Rifles, Brodie Shot and Ammunition, Sewing Machines, Bedsteads and Mattresses, Stelson and S. Wrenches, Motor Oils and Greases, Multiply Batteries, Flashlights. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail.

"From Sill to Saddle"
All kinds of
Building Material
as well as
Lumber
sent to all parts of the Country.
HORWOOD LUMBER CO., LTD.

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THE POWER OF PROTECTION
Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means
PROTECTION from High Prices
BRITISH
PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.
Every Man and Boy Needs
PROTECTION Have It!
The British Clothing Co., Ltd.
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

The Fishermen of Newfoundland
have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.
BECAUSE they know where to find value.
They compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store **Must Cater to the Customer.**
Our well known brands are: Americus, Fitreform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Newfoundland Clothing Co Limited.



WHY DID THE BIGGEST FISH GET AWAY?
Because you could wade out far enough. Don't stand on the bank. Put on a pair of
BEAR BRAND RUBBERS
and get right right after the big fellows. Bear Brand are very comfortable, and absolutely waterproof right to the top.
CLEVELAND RUBBER COMPANY,
New Martin Building, St. John's, N.F.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

GERMANY SEES STARVATION AHEAD

Food Rioting Reported From Various Places

MEAT DESTROYED BY FIRE

"Down With Crown Prince" Cried Gathering at Aix-la-Chapelle

Each succeeding day brings some fresh evidence of the growing efficiency of the Allies' blockade of Germany. Food riots have broken out in some German towns, there have been strikes and revolts in others, and Berlin's meat and potato rations have been reduced very considerably this week. At Aix-la-Chapelle the people have shouted, "Down with the Crown Prince!" and little children there sing a song which begins, "If the British only knew how we are starving!" The King of Bavaria, speaking at Kehlheim, urged the population to persist in the war in spite of the great difficulties and the seriousness of the present time. It was a lesson that in future Germany must feed its own population without assistance from abroad. And quite apart from all this, a great factory fire has destroyed two million pounds of meat intended for the consumption of the German Army.

Mob Charged by Police.
Travellers just arrived in Zurich state that grave rioting took place for two days in Munich. A large crowd of demonstrators assembled at the Marienplatz and marched through the streets, shouting: "Down with the war! Let us have peace!" There was much throwing of stones, and by the evening the mob had assumed such dimensions and so threatening an attitude that the police several times charged to make the people disperse. A number of soldiers were among the demonstrators, whose great grievance was the scarcity of food. Bread cards are to be issued at Munich. The scarcity of food, and particularly of potatoes, has also been responsible for serious disturbances at Kiel. An article in one of the local papers, headed "Cool-blood Citizens," explains the difficulties necessarily attending the food problems under present conditions, when each day's consumption means a steady decrease in the big stocks. The paper admits serious riots on the local market, owing to insufficient quantities and high prices of food of various kinds. Several tradesmen were badly injured and some shops demolished.

Another report declares that potatoes are completely lacking at Leipzig at present. But of still greater importance is an interesting admission of the growing dissatisfaction in Germany as revealed in a telegram sent by the Dresden deputies, of the Reichstag to Herr von Batocki. This request the Food Dictator to visit Dresden at once and settle the foodstuffs traffic question in Saxony, as the people are gradually growing desperate owing to the lack of organization in the matter of distribution. "If help is not given at once," they declare, "great harm will be done to Germany. You must, and can, reform the present conditions."

This telegram is the sequel to the recent food riots in many cities of Saxony, especially Chemnitz, Zwickau, and Leipzig, and over 60 villages. The Socialist women of Cologne have sent the following telegram to Herr von Batocki. It is signed by 12 of them in the name of 10,000 others: "Prices of vegetables in Cologne have increased five-fold. Visible under-nourishment of large part of population. Growing resentment among working and middle classes. Disquieting scenes of disorder at market places. Measures of relief urgently necessary."
"Similar messages of discontent are pouring in to Herr von Batocki from all parts of Germany."

"Children's Murderer."
For some days past no potatoes have been obtainable in Aix-la-Chapelle, and great bands of children have been marching through the town begging for bread and potatoes in song, one of which begins, "If the British only knew how we are starving." A policeman who tried to stop the children was roughly handled by some women. Rioting has been general in the town, shop windows have been smashed, and a number of people shouted, "Down with the murderer of our children!" After several attempts the police succeeded in dispersing the crowds by charging the mob. Two men, who shouted "Long live Liebknecht!" and "Down with the Crown Prince!" were arrested.

Less Meat for Berlin.
Meat rations in Berlin are being reduced this week from 12½ ozs. to about 10½ ozs. for each member of the population. Scarcity of cattle is given as the reason. Potato rations are down from 9 lbs. to 5½ lbs., and the scarcity is very grave. New kitchens have been established in Berlin to provide each day for more than 500,000 people, and the distribution of food is to begin this week. Singularly sufficient meat to last the whole of Berlin for a fortnight was destroyed by fire at Heine's sausage and meat-curing factory in Halberstadt, one of the largest concerns of the kind in Germany, and one now principally engaged in carrying out Army contracts. Two million pounds of meat, packed in 10-lb. tins, in addition to enormous quantities of fresh and cured meat in the store-rooms were ruined. Cavalry and infantry tried to control the fire, but every thing, including the machinery and the bulk of the buildings, was destroyed. Incendiarism is suspected and a reward of £50 is offered.

A BIG HOLIDAY FEATURE PROGRAMME TO-DAY AT THE NICKEL.

"The Disappearing Helmets."

Pearl White and Creighton Hale in the second last episode of the

"ROMANCE OF ELAINE."

"JERRY TO THE RESCUE."
(George Ovey in a comedy scream.)

"FLOWER OF THE HILLS."
(A beautiful social drama.)

"BY LOVE REDEEMED."

A powerful three act Broadway Star feature produced by Vitagraph.

COMING—Lottie Pickford in "THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY," the \$800,000.00 photo play; one episode will be shown every week, commencing next week.

War Transforms An English City

Old Men and Women in Sheffield Making Guns for England to Fight Her Battles

War found Sheffield, says a correspondent of the London Times, engaged in armor plate making. Then orders were given for guns, and still more guns. Messrs. Vickers rose to the occasion. They built a large new workshop in three weeks, and before the top end was completed the lower end was humming with machinery. The war has stimulated improvisation and rapidity of construction. As demands for more government work came in new shops arose, until the Sheffield Vickers' became the vast place it is to-day, employing 10,000 hands as against 6,000 the day war broke out.

They were helped, too, as the other firms were, by the spirit of loyalty of the men. There were no strikes; all disputes were settled by the Arbitration Board, and labor leaders showed a desire to meet the employers half way. At the call of duty a thousand young men threw up their lucrative work for the trenches, and a great proportion of the public who work in the factory in the summer and follow the university classes in the winter displayed a similar desire, until Messrs. Vickers began to fear for their production. Appeal was made to Lord Kitchener, who promised not to take any more indispensable men. But pensioners of the firm were re-engaged and girl artesans taught the duties of the lighter processes.

It speaks volumes for the spirit of the veterans that they tried to fill their old posts, but often unsuccessfully. They were obliged to admit that the old nerve, as well as the touch and sight, had gone. And so they were given less exacting work in quieter corners of the factory, where the changing and the banging of the overhead machinery are less insistent.

The girls have been a great success. Dressed in overalls they look trim and practical figures as their deft fingers follow the movements of the machine. Some enthusiastic employers declared they are better than the men, but a cautious overseer was less emphatic. Yes, they were good generally, but there were good and bad. On the whole, however, he preferred men. Nevertheless, the girls have won golden opinions and the substantial acknowledgement of good wages. They are paid by the piece, on the same scale as the men, and their return varies with the degree of skill required in the work.

Though machinery does so much nowadays, and one had constant evidence of it in watching the fascinating processes that turn the steel ingot into the living, shining gun, yet there is still need of the youthful, vigorous arm; there must still be coal heaving, furnaces feeding and rollers—work requiring the strongest physique. Physical resistance, too, is necessary in withstanding the long hours worked. The weekly average is fifty-three hours, but a large proportion work continuously week days and Sundays and reach a total of eighty-three hours. Wages are commensurately high.

It is to provide each day for more than 500,000 people, and the distribution of food is to begin this week. Singularly sufficient meat to last the whole of Berlin for a fortnight was destroyed by fire at Heine's sausage and meat-curing factory in Halberstadt, one of the largest concerns of the kind in Germany, and one now principally engaged in carrying out Army contracts. Two million pounds of meat, packed in 10-lb. tins, in addition to enormous quantities of fresh and cured meat in the store-rooms were ruined. Cavalry and infantry tried to control the fire, but every thing, including the machinery and the bulk of the buildings, was destroyed. Incendiarism is suspected and a reward of £50 is offered.

BAGDAD As It Is.

Of Bagdad before the war a lot of nonsense has been written, says a writer in "The Boston Transcript." Most of it has come from the fervid pens of people brought up on "The Arabian Knights."

The plain truth is, that Bagdad is a dirty, common, uninspiring Eastern city. A friend of mine once described it admirably in a single sentence: "It took me four weeks to get there, and one day to get out." A Bagdad house in the summer is a fiery furnace, and no one, unless his name be Shadrach or Meshach or Abednego, could live within its four walls with comfort, and yet the natives have made a brave attempt to overcome the difficulties of their situation. Deep in the ground they have built cellars, or serdabs, and these serve as cooling chambers. The cellars are kept pretty dark. "The light enters," says one who has lived there, "through small windows, or openings, where, instead of glass, is placed a lattice of palm filled with a prickly cactus thorn. Several times a day the occupants sprinkle water on these thorns, and the moisture cools the hot wind as it passes through the rooms and gives a comparatively refreshing breeze. But towards night these cellars become unbearably close, and then the entire city mounts to the flat roofs where it dines and sleeps."

Any man or woman who has stayed for any length of time in Bagdad brings away something else besides surprising antiques and unpleasant memories, namely, a good, old-fashioned, torturing boil, or what remains of it in the form of a scar. I remember once asking a man who had just come back from Bagdad what he thought of the place. For answer he pointed to a pit in his cheek. "That's all I remember of Bagdad," he said, "and I don't recall that with any joy."

The "Bagdad boil" attacks men and women alike—men usually on their legs and arms, and women, unfortunately, more often on their faces—and it lasts long enough to make life a misery. The disease is common elsewhere in the Orient, and is known also as the Aleppo button and the Biskra boil.

The Game is Not Worth the Candle

One of the most hopeful signs, as far as the obsession of Germany is concerned, is the fact that in one or two directions plain speaking is commencing to be heard, without cruel suppression.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, member of the Reichstag, who has from the first had the courage to openly characterize the war as started by Prussian manipulators for purposes of aggression, has at last been landed in gaol, but it is significant that the Kaiser's dare not do anything more than this with regard to him. He is the leader of a daily growing mass of people, becoming more and more impatient under the strain of hostilities.

In the Prussian Upper Chamber recently, one of the members, a learned professor, gave notice that he would move that the study of English and French be dropped in a number of Universities and that Oriental languages in particular take their place. Some other professors—those birds of ill omen for the Fatherland—are backing up the fool idea, but the Vossische Zeitung, talks out very plainly in meeting. "Any attempt to eliminate English would be ridiculous," it says. The English language reigns in the greater part of the civilized world, and it will not affect its power and influence should German schools be foolish enough to shut it out from their curriculum. If Germans, says the Vossische, cease to learn English they must expect to diminish their business, not only in England and its vast dominions and colonies, but also in the United States and in the har-

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A powerful feature in 3 Reels produced by the Essanay Coy.

"THINK, MOTHERS."—A Domestic Drama with a lesson featuring MARY CHARLESON and JACK STANDING.

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YOUR reputation and your success as a Merchant depend, above everything else, on the accuracy and promptness with which you fill your orders.

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

New Arrivals.

Due Thursday, Per 'Florizel'
100 Crates CABBAGE,
50 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.

PHONE 264.

GEORGE NEAL.

bors of Latin South America. "We inflict a serious economic blow on may regret the predominance of Eng-Germany. And what language would you put must accept things as they are. Ei- in place of English and French? All ther we are to raise our position in this talk of Oriental languages is the world, in which case we require nonsense. No German merchants are English, or we renounce English in going to lose their valuable time haughty national isolation, and thus studying Turkish, Arabic and Persian. The game is not worth the candle.

He Should Know.

Hibbs—You certainly have a fine library. Can I borrow a book of yours occasionally?
Dibbs—My dear chap, I make it a rule never to lend books, because people don't return them. You see, all from public instruction would be to these, are borrowed books.

JUST IN:

**25 Barrels
Large
PEANUTS**

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

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

MERCHANTMAN SUBMARINE

The most widely discussed event just now in the American press is the recent arrival at Baltimore of the Deutschland, the much-talked-of German "merchantman submarine." The affair has caused a regular deluge of printer's ink; and it is being discussed from every possible angle. Whilst the event is regarded as an extraordinary feat, it must be remembered that an English submarine which wrought havoc in the Sea of Marmora some months ago covered practically as much ground as the Deutschland, and that in the face of tremendous dangers

The German submarine is a vessel of 891 tons gross tonnage, of about the same size as the Sagona. She is described officially by the Bill of Health issued by the American Consul at Bremen as "a vessel engaged in the freight trade between Bremen and Boston or other American ports." She is unarmed, and is, so it is claimed, the forerunner of a fleet which will be engaged in carrying supplies from the United States to Germany. The vessel has a surface speed of some 14 knots, but when submerged, has a speed of 7 1/2. She is propelled by twin Diesel oil engines.

Apart from the spectacular phase of the event it has no significance, as the carrying capacity of the vessel is so small that a cargo, other than dyestuffs with which she is laden can be of little value. It is claimed that the chief object is to bring a supply of nickel to Germany, i.e. if the submarine is not captured on her return voyage by some English vessel which is not unlikely.

The Government at Ottawa has made the necessary steps to prevent a supply of nickel being secured which must necessarily come from Canadian mines at Sudbury, Ontario, which has now practically the control of the world's nickel output. The Canadian Government will see to it that no nickel will be shipped to Germany.

When the war started a strong agitation developed in Canada to prohibit the exportation of Canadian nickel to the International Nickel Company which controls the Sudbury mines; and the Government sent officials to New York to investigate. Both they and the British authorities were a party to the enquiry; and it was stated at the time that the Government were satisfied that one of the Canadian product would find its way to the enemy. The International Nickel Company went further and agreed to establish a nickel refinery in Canada instead of doing all the refining in the United States. In Government circles in Ottawa it is stated that precautions will be taken to ensure that the International, whose good faith is not questioned, will live up to its agreement. Failing this,

PRESIDENT COAKER'S ITINERARY.

July 8.—We left about 2 p.m. and picked up the ex-chairman of Ladle Cove Council, Thos. West, who was fishing. Friend West accompanied us to Seldom. Arrangements were made for operating a store at Ladle Cove, in charge of Friend West. We arrived at Seldom about 4 p.m. and another warm welcome was accorded us; musketry, flags, etc. did duty once more to welcome us. We inspected the property purchased last year for the erection of a store. We purchased additional land, and the store will be erected this fall. A large business will be done at Seldom in future and it will be made the center of the Union business activities for Tilton and the Strait Shore. The water front has a depth of 19 feet and the wharf will not protrude far. A breastwork about 700 feet will be constructed on the deep point and used by coastal boats. Friend A. King of Catalina is in charge of Seldom store. He accompanied us to Joe Batt's Arm and Tilton. At Seldom 22 traps have been flushed ashore for 12 days by a blunder of the Fishery Department and the pigheaded conduct of the Fishery Warden; probably \$20,000 worth of fish has been lost, to the people and country by this miserable mess made by the authorities. It is apparent that Fogodistrict will have to receive a big overhauling respecting public officials when a Union government rules the Colony. The best interest of the people are ignored and a few officials with more impudence than sense are doing immense injury to the people's interests. The fishermen should have kept their traps out and the Fishery Department should have immediately set to work to repair a useless ridiculous law made 9 years ago but not enforced until this year and then only to satisfy the spleen of a man or two.

July 9.—Arrived at Tilton early in the morning but friend Len Green and Dan Devine, the clerk of the store, were not to be caught napping and they met us at the harbor entrance and piloted us to the new Union premises. Soon flags were flying in every direction. There is some encroachment on our property here, and we took photos in order to institute legal proceedings against them. The Council worked well the past spring in transferring the store from the north to the south side of the harbor. A new fish store will be erected during the fall as well as an addition to the breastwork. We called at Fogodistrict to see some old Boyd's Cove friends, we met many of them at Tilton who are there in boats fishing. We made a tour of the islands, the day being beautiful.

It is just possible that an embargo will be placed on all shipments, so that the Company will be put of business.

In certain quarters some Americans discussing the submarine arrival say that it emphasizes more than ever the necessity of preparedness; for, it is now demonstrated that American ports are now at the mercy of enemy submarines. They could come into American harbors at any time and put the entire American marine out of commission. This they argue should have the effect of making the United States get away from its policy of watchful waiting.

Here, too, we shall be obliged to exercise greater vigilance. People have laughed at the idea of a German submarine visiting our shores. The fact just established demonstrates the possibility, and it is just possible that the Admiralty will take, if they have not taken the requisite steps. We still are under the impression that it is quite easy for the Germans to establish a supply depot on some of our unfrequented places to the north; nor is it known that every section of the coast has been charted by German emissaries, but they were not molested by the authorities. We now wish to state that we cannot take too many precautions. We do not, however, wish to see a patrol fiasco such as we had last year along the Labrador coast—a service which cost a great deal of money without any results. If we are to have a vigilance patrol, let it be conducted along proper lines, and let it be entirely removed from the domain of political staff. Craft seems to be the dominating idea in many places just now in connection with war supplies and war engagements. This should not be tolerated.

clear and calm. Our yacht was crowded with friends who came with us from Tilton. Soon Joe Batt's Arm was reached to the surprise of the people for no one knew we were in the district. We berthed at the new extensive Union wharf, and a thousand persons must have visited the boat during the evening. The premises at Joe Batt's Arm which was purchased from H. J. Earle, Esq., is in good order and a large business is being done under friend Hancock's management. The business demand larger facilities and during the coming winter the dry goods store will be enlarged 100 per cent, and made equal to the best store in Fogodistrict. The Road Board waited on us to ascertain if the Company would permit the people to use the wharf as a coastal wharf if the Board extended it in order to allow accommodation for the Fogota. This was arranged and two or three blocks of crib wharves will be combined the coming fall and the public allowed to use the wharf. The premises will then surpass any at Joe Batt's Arm. We received a large number of friends on board during the evening.

July 10.—Inspected the store and arranged for store enlargement. A coal vessel from Sydney discharging 200 tons of coal. Whole harbor decorated with sunning. The trap fishing good at this place the past few days. It is the only place between Twillingate and Newtown that has done fair with fish. The Local Chairman, Simon Coffin, accompanied us to Barr'd Island and Fogodistrict. Wished good-bye to Joe Batt's Arm friends and headed for Barr'd Island where bunting was profusely used. Towed the harbor and headed for Fogodistrict. We arrived unexpected but soon friends flocked and I went with them to see about the completion of the Union premises and the erection of a store for fish. Met several members of the Council; also the Magistrate, Mr. Cook, and discussed with him the outrage perpetrated upon the trap fishermen at Seldom. Mr. Halfyard was also present. Left at 5 p.m. for Change Islands where Mr. Halfyard left us to go by the Union motor boat to Gander Bay with friend Thos. Peckford, the U.T.C. agent at Change Islands. Mr. Brett of north end store called on board. Inspected the store. Change Islands operate two stores—one at Main Tickle, the other at North End. It is our intention to erect a new premises at Change Islands sooner or later as present accommodation is limited. The premises at North End has been extended. A building for storing fish has recently been completed. The fishery so far at Fogodistrict and Change Islands is extremely poor. A little was done early in the season but since caplin appeared the voyage has been almost a blank. Visited some friends and left for Coakerville at 9.30 p.m. Splendid night. Coakerville is two hours run from Change Islands. The moon shone brightly and the night was a glorious one for a sea trip up the bay. I passed up this bay probably 500 times during the past 27 years, it is 27 years since I first saw Change Islands and worked at Pike's Arm, and visited the islands in the Bleak Bay that is now as Coakerville. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting parts of Terra Nova. It forms part of the east entrance to that magnificent archipelago Dildo Run, where one passes hundreds of little inlands in a run of 20 miles, all land locked and intermingled which none but an experienced pilot could penetrate. Here wild ducks and the native seal abound. It is one of the spots in America that would be generally admired if known and facilities for accommodating tourists existed. I love this one spot of Terra Nova more than any other portion of it. The splendid farm and farm buildings cleared and erected mostly with my own hands, begin to show the absence of its owner. Here Charlie Bryant—who is captain of our motor yacht this season and who is ever my faithful right handed man—lived with me for 13 years, he coming to me a boy of 13 from the C. of E. Orphanage. He went with me to St. John's when the U.T.C. was established and is our provision store manager and motor engine expert. He is now also a fine pilot of the coast from St. John's to Quirpool. This season I have relied on him more than ever in guiding our boat from place to place, in and out of the har-

bors. This is the fourth annual trip I have taken as President of the F.P.U. and he has accompanied me each trip. The farm will grow a large crop of hay this season which will not be cut as all the cattle has been disposed of and I intend to keep the farm fertile by allowing the hay crop this season to rot on the ground. I would sooner remain at Coakerville and live the famous life I love so much, than become Premier of my native land; but no matter what my inclinations to remain are, my duty calls me forward to take a prominent part in the public and commercial affairs of the country. The growth and extension of the U.T.C. business is marvellous for this year's program is being made that will exceed the whole work of the four previous years—not including the Catalina business.

July 11.—I am now anchored at the lovely little cove that forms the harbor where our farm is situated, surrounded by a forest of timber outside while inside the green fields wave in the July south western breeze. Who but one possessing a heart deadened to the glories of nature could but be charmed with such a scene. Poor Bryant loves this spot just as dearly as I do, and he felt as a boy, delighted and inspired as he passed over the lands he resided on so long and toiled so hard to till and prepare. Went to Boyd's Cove and visited the friends that are home, most of the men are away fishing. Boyd's Cove has no local fishery being too far in the bay. The men go to outside places to fish. Returned to Change Islands at 7 p.m. and inspected North End store and arranged for removing the shop to the upper flat of the splendid new store erected by friend Charles Peckford the past winter. Capt. Arch Elliott piloted us to and from North End. Took on board a number of men, women and children who visited to take a trip to Main Tickle in the yacht. Friend Mr. Halfyard at Change Islands. He started for Gander Bay this morning but returned soon after as the wind blew a gale, right ahead. Arranged to transfer Mr. Brett to Fogodistrict store which will open the first week in August. Friend Thos. Scammell now at our store. St. John's, will succeed Mr. Brett at North End. Fish scarce to-day here; weather beautiful, fine with strong breeze S.W.

KITCHENER AND VICTORY

As if an earthquake or cyclonic wind Had caused the world to tremble and to dread. So comes the news that Britain's Master Mind The Military Genius, is dead! Shocked by the news and staggered by the blow, An Empire's pulse throbs quickly in its pain; Kitchener's gone! but woe betide the foe! For though he's dead, his armies still remain. From every continent and inland sea Britons will come in this, the hour of gloom. Claiming the right to fight for liberty, And to avenge the hero of Khartoum.

Calm in the crisis of these stressful days, Britannia mourns her loss with tears concealed; Her hero dead will share immortal praise. When victory for Freedom is revealed.

He did his duty faithfully and well To win the war, nor was the labor vain; His deeds still live; his work will tell! And Britain shall the final victory gain.

Robbed of the fruits of victory to be He silent sleeps beneath the ocean wave; While prayer ascends from every land and sea, God rest the soul of Kitchener, the brave. Fritz Hermans, Hamilton, Ont.

MR. HODGE, M.P.—One thing before a Trade Unionist we know he is—a blackleg to his class.—The New Age.

MR. BOTTOMLEY.—I am not a variety artist.—Horatio Bottomley at the Westminster Police Court.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

ACCORDING to newspaper reports several quite extensive forest fires occurred during the early part of the present summer, and it is likely that but for the timely rains other fires might be raging even now.

What was the cause of those fires? Officialdom seems to be indifferent, too indifferent to make an effort towards finding out. We will sleep on say they and let the forests burn, let the wealth of the people be destroyed while we enjoy ourselves, even as Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Why this stupid indifference to the yearly sacrifice of country's natural wealth? Is it that fatalism which using not intelligence to avoid the stroke attributes all to evil fortune that befalls. Is it the thought that, well, forest fires are no great harm, the trees will grow again, why bother ourselves. Whatever the reason for our lack of interest in the matter it is reprehensible if not criminal. It is unintelligent and a reflection upon us as a people who aspire to self government.

What happens when a house or shop or factory burns? Isn't there an enquiry at once to find out the cause of the fire, with a view to preventing any fraud against insurance companies, also with the idea of finding out how we may prevent a like occurrence another time. The investigation furnishes valuable information to those entrusted with the safeguarding of the city against conflagration.

Now why do we not apply this same principle to forest fires. Why are we so zealous on the one hand and so stupidly careless on the other. Forest fires can be prevented just as house fires may. Forests are even more valuable than city dwellings. We seem not to have come to a full realization of what they mean to a country, for we have not given them any serious thought. They exist, they are wild, they are free to all, they are common property. And it seems to be recognized here that what is the common property of all is the especial care of nobody. Every one is free to destroy as much as he wants to without let or hindrance save in so far as where one is liable to a fine for setting out a fire.

Fire is not the only enemy to our forests, the vandal axe of the woodman and others is responsible for a lot of damage.

It is the function of a government to look out for the people's property, to safeguard it in every way, to conserve it and even to promote its development.

In respect to conservation and sensible utilization of our forests, governments may almost be said to have abdicated their functions and handed over our timber wealth entirely to a horde of timber sharks, and where these do not operate or hold concessions the forest is left as a thing that does not exist or is not worth paying attention to. And so year by year we drift, seeing our forests being destroyed where intelligent action may not only arrest destruction but promote increase.

As we pointed out in a previous article there are large tracts of wild land going to ruin under the destructive forces of wind and weather that might be and ought to be planted with forest trees.

By planting these areas a double purpose might be served. Young trees where too thick for proper growth might be thinned out judiciously and the trees so removed would serve to plant the

barren places.

How many once promising mill sites are now languishing in a deserted state their mills and their homes a prey to the ravishing of musty decay. You see evidence of careless logging at many places throughout the country.

See the ruins at Terra Nova River, Gambo, Benton and other spots along the railroad and you must be struck by the supine indifference that permits the same senseless methods to hold sway that brought about the desertion of those once industrious mills. It is painful to one who has a thought for his native land to see the wastes of ruin wrought by fire and the destructive axe of the wasteful wood man. And more painful still is the thought that the men who have the care of the people's wealth in their keeping are too utterly unintelligent, too supine or too corrupt to lay hold of the question in a proper way. Do they ever wake up to the conception of a single idea beyond the one narrow and selfish one of getting all they can while they hold tenure of office.

Their views are too circumscribed by petty ideal. They have never permitted themselves to think for their country, their whole idea seems to be to sit right and let "Morris finish his work" (we use this idiomatically, according to the language of P.T.)

PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P.—A middle-class exploiter of the Labour Party.—Sir Arthur Markham, M.P.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 19

Luke Ryan, butcher, St. John's, fined £10 or selling meat as high as one shilling and three-pence per pound, 1781. (Geo. Where would he ring in nowadays?)

Bill to provide for efficient night watch for town of St. John's introduced by P. Keough, 1833.

Mr. Cousins, of Port de Grave, gave notice of first Road Bill, 1833.

Governor Hill arrived, 1869.

Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873.

James Keough, first sanitary inspector, died, 1879.

Rev. W. T. Dunn married, 1887.

Charles Loughlan, jr., married Miss Mullowney, 1880.

Miss Ellen Morris died, 1893.

Bishop Howley arrived from visiting Holy Land, 1896.

Naval Review on Parade Ground; 1000 men from H.M. ships, 1899.

James Elliot died, 1888.

Re-railing road to Whitbourne commenced, 1898.

Proceedings against Union Bank directors began, before Judge Conroy, 1895.

Four hundred and fifty quintals of fish landed this day at Pouch Cove; biggest day's work on record in that settlement, 1895.

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\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

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\$109.34 in three years
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Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

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

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$190,000,000

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

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

LABRADOR SERVICE.

S.S. "Sagona" will sail from Dry Dock Wharf at 6.00 p.m., Wednesday, July 19th, calling at Hr. Grace, Carbonear, Trinity, Catalina, King's Cove, Wesleyville, Twillingate, St. Anthony, Battle Hr. and the usual Labrador ports of call.

Freights will be received up to 1.00 p.m. Wednesday.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

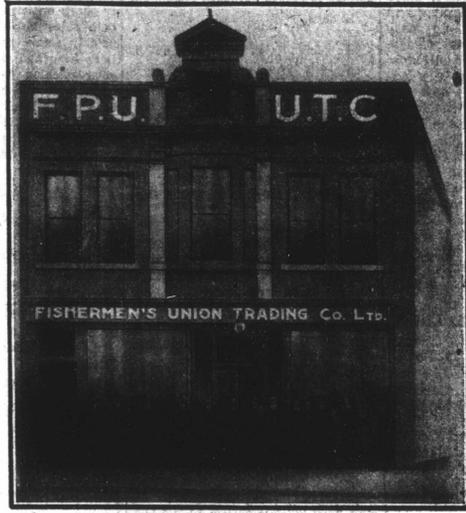
SUMMER WEAR!

If You Want to Economize on Articles of Summer Wear, We can **HELP** You.

Children's & Misses Dresses

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

THE MONEY-SAVING STORE.



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

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

- ### Ladies' Underskirts
- MERCERIZED COTTON UNDERSKIRTS in an assortment of nice stripe effects. **Special Price 60c.**
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| <p>No. 1
BLOUSE SPECIAL
FAWN MUSLIN BLOUSES with heavy Lace Trimmed Collar, 90c. each.</p> | <p>No. 2
BLOUSE SPECIAL
Not the very latest in style but yet very serviceable and suitable for every day wear. Regularly sold at \$1.50. Sale Price 60c.</p> |
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| <p>Dress Muslins, Delaines, Piques, Etc.
White Check Dress Muslin, 8c. yd.
Cream with Colored Stripe Delaine, 11c. yd.
White Fancy Stripe Muslins, 12c. yd.
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Fancy Figured Seersuckers, 24c. yd.</p> | <p>DUCHESS CLOTH
In Tan, Fawn, Tan and Pink Colors. 18c. yard.</p> <p>PLAID GINGHAMS
12c. yard.</p> <p>STRIPE ZEPHERS
12c. yard.</p> |
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FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAW GERMAN SHIPS GO DOWN LIKE STONES

Survivor of Destroyer Shark Who Watched Jutland Battle For Five Hours on a Raft Tells Story of the World's Greatest Naval Engagement

One of the most stirring episodes in the great naval battle was the plucky dash into the midst of an overwhelmingly powerful foe made by the destroyer Shark. Describing this incident one of the survivors said:

"Right ahead of us and close at hand we saw two columns of German destroyers. We were racing along at the time, and our skipper took us at full speed right towards the enemy lines. There was a column of their small craft on either side of us, and as soon as we got abreast of them we attacked at close range, and managed to torpedo a couple of enemy destroyers, one on each beam. All the time we were getting it hot. Guns were popping at us from all quarters, and we were firing back as hard as we could go, as well as using our torpedo tubes.

"Of course a fight under these conditions could not last long for us. We had been engaged about ten minutes when two torpedoes hit fairly, one on each side of our ship, and ripped three holes in her, so that she sank almost at once. I and some others sprang on to a raft, where we stayed for five hours, watching the battle—and there was something to look at. Zeppelins, torpedo craft, submarines, and big ships were all there. Shells fell like hailstones into the water, and we could see the small craft getting it badly. The enemy losses in destroyers must have been very great, for whenever one got a big shell into her she was done. Some of them that I saw hit went down like stones.

"Apparently there were a lot of German submarines, and they seem to be very busy, but my impression is that a good many of them were done for by our ships running down over them. The fire of the big ships was enough to stun anybody with the noise it made. I saw five German battleships and battle-cruisers; they looked as if they were all firing one time at one of our cruisers.

The Germans seemed to be concentrating their fire upon one ship at a time as much as they could—at lot of these big ships would all turn the whole of their guns upon one of our cruisers, and then do the same thing to another. This meant a tremendous battering for the ships they fired at. You can imagine what it is to face these salvos from four or five of their vessels pouring upon one ship at the same time. I saw one or two ships go, but I could not give you any particulars about them, as there was so much going on that one could not grasp details very well.

Swimming to Keep Warm.

"When I was picked up from the raft I was about done, for it was very cold, and I had not much clothing on. Towards the latter part of the time we had as much as we could do to keep life in ourselves. We kept our blood circulating by jumping overboard and swimming round the raft. All of us did this in turn, those on the raft hauling in the ones who had finished their swim, and then going for a swim round the raft themselves. As it was, one of our men died from the effects of the exposure before he could be landed."

B. C. SOLDIERS WILL VOTE IN ENGLAND

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 17.—Premier Bowser received a cable from Sir George Foster, who is now in England, stating that the War Office was quite agreeable to British Columbia soldiers who are now training in England, taking part in the coming provincial elections. The proposal was to have them vote for their home cantons for by our ships running down over them. The fire of the big ships was enough to stun anybody with the noise it made. I saw five German battleships and battle-cruisers; they looked as if they were all firing one time at one of our cruisers.

OVERTHROW OF BETHMANN-HOLLWEG PREDICTED

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 17.—A news agency despatch from Berlin published here to-day, says:—The overthrow of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, champion of a conciliatory policy towards the United States, and the unloosening of German submarines within three months, was predicted by Von Tripitz supporters here to-day, unless President Wilson acts against the British blockade.

LLOYD-GEORGE WAS OPPOSED TO THE BOER WAR

He is Now Looked Upon a Pocket Edition of Cromwell—He is one of the Outstanding Production of This War

From vivid denunciation of the Boer war, to the acceptance of the position of war secretary is a long step but Lloyd George has taken it, just as he has so many others. In fact for all of his small stature he seems to wear seven league boots. His opposition to the South African struggle was very real, so much so that he was more than once in bodily danger, and no one doubts that the energy with which he takes up his new duties, will be equally sincere.

It is not so very long ago that Lloyd George was a law student in Wales, with a devoted uncle working early and late in order to put him through a legal career. Then the hand of Lloyd George was mainly against every man who did not see eye to eye with him on Welsh subjects, and there was no hint whatever of the world figure he was destined to become. He had not long been in Westminster, however, before he made his influence felt, although when he was finally made Chancellor of the Exchequer, there were a great many wise heads shaken in apprehension. He speedily gave them reason to shake some more, although a vast majority of them are now looking to him as a beacon light.

In the matter of the settlement of strikes in the speeding up of the production of munitions and in every other direction he has shown himself to be a man of clear vision and purpose, and with a marvellous capacity to do things and bestir others to do them also.

Without any doubt, Lloyd George has, in a civil sense, been the outstanding production of this war. His career, only partly run, has already been as outstanding as that of Chamberlain, and in not a few respects he is quite a pocket edition of Cromwell.

Bulgaria Was the Scene of Rome's Struggles With the Barbarians

"Probably not the least part of regions of Scythia which in their tongue are called Otum, whose student will take in Bulgaria," Frank Fox says in his book, "Bulgaria," which was a bridge there by which the fact that it was the arena in the army essayed to cross a river, which were fought the great battles of races declaring the doom of the Roman empire. Fortunately, from old Gothic chronicles it is possible to get pictures—valuable for vivid coloring rather than strict accuracy—which bring very close to us that curious tragedy of civilization, the destruction of the power of Rome and the over-running of Europe by successive waves of barbarians.

"In the fifth century B.C., what is now Bulgaria was practically a Greek colony, and its trading relations with the north gave possibly the first hint to the Goths of the east path by which to invade the Roman empire." The present Bulgarian towns of Varna (on the Black Sea) and Kustendji (which has a literary history in that it was later a place of banishment for Ovid the poet) can be traced back as Greek trading towns, through which passed traffic from the Mediterranean to the "Scythians," i.e., the Goths of the north, Amber and furs came from the north of the river valleys, and caravans from the south brought in return silver and gold and bronze.

"Towards the dawn of the Christian era began a swelling-over of the Goths from the Baltic shores, sending one wave of invasion down towards the Black Sea and the Aegean. Jordanes, the earliest Gothic historian, writing in the sixth century, gives this account—derived from Gothic folk-songs—of the movement of the invasion to-wards the Balkan Peninsula (probably about A.D. 170):

"In the reign of the fifth king after Berig Filimer, son of Gadariges, the people had so greatly increased in numbers that they all agreed in the conclusion that the army of the Goths should move forward with their families in quest of more fitting abodes. Thus they came to those

IT DESERVES PRAISE

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

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1908, Serial No. 44624.

JOHN B. ORR CO., Ltd.,
New Martin Building, St. John's.
jyl17.tiw.tl

Another Prophecy

There are so many comments these days about so called war prophecies it may be interesting to note that according to an Austrian prophet the war will end next Monday, and the peace treaty be signed. As it is just as good a prophecy as a good many appearing in newspapers and no more ridiculous than they, we reproduce the proof advanced by the prophet as follows:

A Vienna paper publishes a communication from a statistical correspondent giving the following interesting "method" of ascertaining the date of peace:—

FRANCIS JOSEPH.	
Born	1830
Emperor	1848
Age	80
Reigned (years)	68
Total	3,832
WILLIAM II.	
Born	1859
Emperor	1888
Age	57
Reigned (years)	28
Total	3,832

If this total be divided by two, one obtains 1,916. By adding up the first two figures of 1,916, one obtains 10, and by adding up the last two 7—which means that peace would have been signed on the 10th of July, 1916!

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

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Do You!

Beware of the girl who giggles, says a social settlement worker. Social settlement workers, who have exceptional opportunities for meeting many kinds of people, may actually know of girls who don't giggle.

Condition of the Wounded

Mr. D. M. Baird had the following message from London yesterday dealing with the condition of our wounded lads:—

Lieut. C. Rendell—Condition improved.

Pte. G. Jackman—(son of Mr. E. M. Jackman, now ill in Montreal)—Wounded in face, thigh and head. Progressing favorably.

Pte. Fred Roberts—Arm amputated. Condition very satisfactory.

John Aylward—(Brother of Messrs Timothy and M. Aylward, city)—Sprained knee and ankle. Favorable. All the following suffer from gunshot wounds.

Joseph McKinley—Severe flesh wound in back, slight wound in left shoulder; no operation required, making satisfactory progress.

Lieut. Walter M. Green, D.C.M.—Thigh and ankle; doing well.

Lieut. W. F. Warren—Left leg fractured; progress fair.

Private Sumnerton, Bell Island—Right leg fractured; progress fair.

Private May, Bell Island—Slight leg wound; doing well.

Pte. C. Thomas—The same.

Sgt. Gerald Byrne—Slight wound in back; doing well.

Corporal A. M. Pratt—Right leg fractured; progress fair.

Pte. Stanley—Slight wound in right arm; doing well.

Pte. Gushue—Slight wound in leg; progress good.

Pte. Gobie—Wound in foot; progress satisfactory.

Sgt. Geo. Langmead—Shot in chest; doing very well.

Pte. Bastow—Head and eye wound; doing well.

Pte. Stewart Frazer—Not serious; doing well.

Pte. Croft—Progress favorable.

Sgt. C. F. Garland—Progressing; up and about.

BODY RECOVERED

Last night the Deputy Minister of Justice received the following message from Mr. George Power of Branch:—"Picked up a man three miles off Branch, dressed in oil clothes and tongue boots. Very much disfigured. Has brown inside pants and grey sweater."

BASEBALL.

Tuesday, 6.30 p.m.—St. George's Field, B.I.S.—Wanderers. Proceeds to be for Mount Cashel. Admission 5 cents.

Wednesday, 3 p.m.—St. George's Field, Red Lions-B.I.S. Proceeds for English Bed Fund. Admission 10 cents.

Thursday, 6.30 p.m.—St. George's Field, Cubs and Red Lions. Proceeds for Mount Cashel. Admission 5 cents.—jy18, 19

LEGAL CARD

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Barrister and Solicitor.
Board of Trade Building,
Rooms 28-31,
Telephone 312.
P. O. Box 1252.
jy4.w&s,3m

Our Dead at Gallipoli

The Pope Appeals for Respect for Their Graves

A Catholic Press cablegram of the 4th inst. says: "In obedience to the instructions of Pope Benedict, Monsignor Dolci, Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople, recently appealed to the Turkish Government to safeguard the burial places of the soldiers of the Allies, who fell during the struggle on the Gallipoli Peninsula. That Government has now agreed to comply with the Holy Father's request, and has ordered that the graves be fenced, that crosses be erected on them, and that steps be taken to care for them in the future."

SCHOONERS POORLY FISHED

The past week the schooners 'Plazzer,' 'Humming Bird,' 'Ascelius' 'Ethel' arrived at Twillingate from the Straits. The first had no fish and the rest from 7 to 60 barrels.

The Lief arrived at Marystown with a salt cargo yesterday from Trapani.

Our Volunteers At the Rink

Yesterday morning the Volunteers were entertained at the Nickel Theatre through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Kiely, the Manager. The men were shown the pictures of Our Regiment as they paraded in Scotland and all were delighted with what they saw, each film being greeted with rounds of applause. One name was added to the list of recruits, Chas. McKay, St. John's.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.
The second last episode of 'The Exploits of Elaine' will be shown at the grand holiday performance at the Nickel theatre this afternoon and evening. The episode is entitled 'The Disappearing Helmets' and is highly sensational from start to finish. The Vitagraph artists appear in a beautiful three part feature film—'By Love Redeemed' which is a most impressive story. There is also a beautiful social drama 'Flower of the Hills' which will appeal to the young folk especially. The comedy is 'Jerry to the Rescue' by George Ovey. All lovers of high class pictures should make an effort to attend to-day's show, as it is one of the best for some time. The new serial 'The Diamond from the Sky' will begin next week.

THE CRESCENT

'The Reaping' is the feature picture at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This powerful and gripping feature is produced in three reels by the Essanay Company, featuring Lillian Drew and Richard C. Travis. 'Think Mothers,' is a fine domestic drama, a picture designed to make mothers think. 'Diplomatic Henry,' is a Vitagraph-Drew comedy, featuring Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew. Professor McCarthy has arranged and plays an appropriate musical programme for this great holiday show.

To-day's Baseball English Bed Fund

The baseball game this afternoon between the B.I.S. and Red Lions is causing great excitement, as a win for one or the other means a great deal in the Pennant Race. The Lions since the defeat administered them by the Wanderers, have learned where their weakness lies, and their infield has now been cemented up by Pte. Collins playing at short. Cooney and Power—their battery—have also improved wonderfully, and the Irishmen will have no easy task to place their hits to-day, though they haven't the slightest disposition to slip down the ladder and Mgr. McGrath and his crew are out for a win. Incidentally it may be stated that the Lions have always defeated the Irish, but with the addition of Simpson who is playing first base for the green-and-gold they hope to change the usual order of things. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the English Bed Fund, Messrs. Chesman and Montgomerie will control the game, with Mr. Outerbridge at the scores. The line-up will be:

B.I.S.		RED LIONS.	
Carew	P	Cooney	C
Bgt. McHenry	C	M. Power	
G. Power			
Simpson	1B	Hiltz	
Campbell	2B	Buckingham	
Pte. Callahan	3B	Ellis	
McGrath	S.S.	Pte. Collins	
Dr. Power	R.F.	Jenkins	
Grace	C.F.	Roils	
Channing	L.F.	Quick	
Doyle			

"A BLESSING IN DISGUISE"

New York Sun:—The discharges without honour of several companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a negro regiment, for complicity in the Brownsville raid in the summer of 1906 has proved a blessing in disguise to fourteen of the disgraced soldiers. They are serving again with the colors, and each man must regard himself as a Crusier, if he has not already dissipated the bounty bestowed upon him by a just Government. Enlisted men are generally improvident, and the most impetuous of all are the soldiers of the negro regiments, who are born gamblers. Imagine, then, the beatitude of joy of all the soldiers of the negro regiment under a cloud when they found themselves back in the ranks with arrears of pay ranging in

A New Fire Service

For the past couple of weeks experts have been fitting up in the Boot & Shoe Factory a new apparatus for the safeguarding of the building against an outbreak of fire. Special water pipes have been brought into each department of the factory, and on a fire occurring in either, the heat melts a chemical placed over perforations in the pipes in many places, a gong from a new alarm system will ring automatically, powerful springs of water will be released to flood out any blaze, and the management feel sure that the 'safety' of the building is assured. A similar system will be placed on the exterior of the building which will release copious streams of water to come over the sides of the building and capable of quenching any outbreak.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

Philadelphia Ledger:—The 'conscientious objector,' as the English pacifist has been calling himself, may be an excellent person, but a nation engaged in a great struggle is likely to exclaim 'A plague upon your conscience!' People under the influence of a mighty wave of emotion will not listen patiently to arguments in cold blood. The saving element in pacifism is that when the stern abatement of war becomes inevitable it forgets its logic. He must be a very consistent pacifist indeed who will not fight for his own. No doubt many of those who would rather see the country yield to threats than defend its honor would fight as bravely as any one else if they were put to it.

GOLDEN DUST

Milwaukee Journal:—The cement mills of the country have been growing with enormous momentum. In their rapid pace, it was to be expected that some of the smaller opportunities for profits would be overlooked. It has just been discovered that the dust from these mills, collected and conserved, can be made to contribute at least one-fourth of the potash supply required by the United States. For decades the country has bought potash. But the demand did not arouse the efforts of the cement makers to utilize their by-product.

LOCAL ITEMS

The schr. George Ewart, from Lisbon, salt laden, arrived at St. Lawrence yesterday.

The schr. Lillian left Burin yesterday with 2,800 qts codfish from Hollett Bros for Oporto.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

The schr. "Percy Roy," Capt Dawe, arrived at Lisbon Saturday after a run of 12 days.

The schr. "Helen Stewart," Capt St. Clair, sails for Bahia to-morrow, fish-laden by the Smith Co., Ltd.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

The barqtn. "Dunure," Capt. Cennolly, left Barbadoes yesterday for here molasses laden to the Smith Coy., Ltd.

There will be quite a fleet of steamers of various sizes here in the month of August. All will proceed north to load pit props for Europe.

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

The schr. "Viola May," leaves St. Jacques for Europe in a day or so, fish-laden by the Smith Coy. A mate and two men went by the Portia today to join the ship.

Mr. Stan. Thomas, of the Reid Nfd. Co.'s dock office, returned to the city after spending an enjoyable holiday at Dildo, where he had excellent fishing and generally enjoyed himself.

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

The schr. "Lowell Parks," which went to Oporto in the record time of 9 days, has returned to the West Coast, coming out in the quick time of 19 days and making the round trip in 28 sailing days.

Fr. Rev. Sionsignor Tobin and Rev. John Tobin, who are here on a visit from the U.S., visited Carbonvoid a few days ago to see their friends there. They also go up the Southern Shore on a visit and will leave for their homes by the Stephano Saturday.

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

Mr. N. J. Murphy, undertaker, went to Maddox Cove yesterday to superintend the funeral of the late Mrs. M. O'Brien, who died there Sunday. The funeral was attended by large numbers of people from Petty Hr., Maddox Cove and other places, the final absolution being imparted by the Rev. Fr. Tierney, P.P.

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

CACHALOT HAS 16 FISH

Mr. D. A. Ryan had a message from Hant's Hr. Monday saying that the Cachalot has 16 whales to date. Bad weather of late has greatly impeded the whaler in her work, and from the 30th June up to the 12th inst. only one fish was taken. The catch is, however, ahead of last year to date, as she then had only seven fish.

Sudden Death on Fishing Grounds

Yesterday afternoon a very sudden death occurred on the fishing grounds off this port, the victim being Mr. John Conway, the well known plasterer of King's Bridge Road and a man highly esteemed and respected in St. John's. Mr. Conway had been engaged at the fishery for the past couple of months and went out in a motor boat yesterday with three other men, Messrs Brien and Squires (2). Mr. Conway remained fishing in a small boat which the motor boat towed out, while the others went to examine their trawls. The men had not gone far from Mr. Conway when he was seen to fall and remain in the bottom of the boat, and on returning they found him dead. The body was brought to the morgue and later to the residence of the deceased. The deceased was 49 years old and leaves a widow and nine children. Mr. Conway was a brother of Mr. Denis Conway of Monkstown Road and George Conway. To his relatives and friends the Mail and Advocate extends its condolence.

Mt. Cashel Ball Preliminaries

In the preliminary game for the Mt. Cashel Sports the Wanderers last evening defeated the B.I.S. by 12 runs to 6. In the third innings a dispute arose, the Wanderers claiming their opponents were out, but as Campbell who had been caught on a fly had been allowed to continue on the bases, the scorer when called on could only say the team was in play and only two men were down. Umpire Chesman came in for some pretty sharp criticism from supporters of both sides but the argument was quickly settled and play resumed. Both King and Carew did some very good pitching and features of the game were the home run and three-base hit by Hocken and the two-bagger by Britt. Messrs. Chesman and Smith were umpires and P. E. Outerbridge scorer. The players were:

Wanderers		King	
Carew	pitcher	King	catcher
G. Power	1st base	Britt	2nd base
Simpson	2nd base	Hartnett	3rd base
Campbell	3rd base	Hocken	short stop
Dr. Power	short stop	McCordie	pitcher
Callahan	pitcher	McLeod	right field
Grace	right field	McLean	left field
Channing	left field	Hunt	center field
Doyle	center field	Brien	
Hocken's home run is the second made this season.			

DESCRIPTIVE OF AMBULANCE WORK

In the Mascine Temple last night before a large gathering of the Masonic Fraternity and their friends, Capt. Parsons, R.A.M.C., made an interesting address on the splendid work of the Ambulance Associations on the Flanders front. He gave deeply interesting reminiscences of the war and the part the Ambulance Associations took in it, dwelt on the efficiency and splendid service of the British troops, and at the close received a hearty vote of thanks and the Grand Honours of the fraternity.

The schr. "Lily M. Anderson" arrived at Bonne Bay from the Straits yesterday with 150 qts fish.

Second Concert Blind Pupils

The College Hall was filled to overflowing last night, with an audience which highly delighted with the second concert given here by the pupils of the Halifax School for the Blind. His Excellency the Governor presided and addressed the gathering on a good good done by this excellent institution and was followed by Mr. Weir who told the people much about the school and the mission of himself and his associates here. Another beautiful programme had been prepared and was faultlessly delivered. Our regret to-day is that pressure on our space precludes the possibility of an extensive report, suffice it to say that gems of music—vocal and instrumental—were given by Mr. Peterson, Miss Johnson, Miss Evelyn Ellis, Messrs Hazan, Grannan and Frazer and others. Each item was received with rounds of applause. Before the close Lady Davidson delivered a short address giving an account of a visit to St. Dunstan's Institution for the Blind in London and Mr. J. R. Bennett proposed a vote of thanks to the party to which Mr. Weir eloquently replied.

NOT WORRYING OVER NICKEL EXPORT

OTTAWA, July 17.—The government is not worrying over the prospect of Canadian nickel going to the enemy by the submarine Deutschland. An official statement, which has been issued reaffirms satisfaction of both the British and Canadian governments at the precautionary measures which have been taken and points out that nickel, over 91 per cent, of which comes from Canada, is refined in the States anyway.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER WOMAN ARRESTED

Rosa Luxemburg, Principal Editor of Berlin Socialist Paper—AMSTERDAM, July 17, via London—Rosa Luxemburg, principal editor of the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwarts, was arrested at her home in Berlin on Monday last, according to the Leipzig Volks Zeitung. The reason for her arrest has not been ascertained.

Farewell to Rev. Fr. Nangle

Monday night at the residence of Mr. W. H. Jackman a reception was held in honour of Rev. Fr. Nangle, who is leaving for active service and a very pleasant hour was spent. Tea was served and speeches, laudatory of the guest including Rev. Fr. O'Brien who is in St. John's on a visit. Fr. Nangle received a hearty "good speed" from all and responded in an eloquent and feeling manner to this testimony of good will on the part of his acquaintances.

NEW S. A. CITADEL OPENED

The new Salvation Army Citadel on Duckworth St. was opened for service last evening with appropriate ceremonial. Several very tuneful hymns were sung by the large number of S. A. people present, prayer was offered by Mrs. Col. Ottway and the gathering was addressed by Capt. Stafford, Ensign Cole, Capt. Cave and Mrs. Ottway, while the bands gave some fine selections. The new Citadel is a fine one and the officers in command of it are Ensign and Mrs. Cole.

Empire Day Red Cross Fund

Amount acknowledged	\$19,871.93
Members of St. Andrew's Society	5.00
Some employees Royal Stores	31.05
Dr. William Hogan, Saint Mary's	3.06
Per J. R. Courage, S.M. Bay L'Argent and collected by C. H. Stone, Lally Cove	2.00
Collected by W. Stevens, Rencontre E.	5.00
Magistrate Wells, Little Bay	71.00
	\$19,988.98
F. H. STEER,	Treasurer.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT
JULY 18, 3.30 P.M.

Capt. Quartermaster M. Frank Summers, Water Street. Died of wounds July 16th.

2nd Lieut. Robert Bruce Reid, Circular Road. Previously reported missing; now reported killed in action.

1053 Private Patrick J. Brown, Bannerman Street. Died July 18th; previously reported very seriously ill, tubercle lung.

1669 Private Silas Stuckless, Norris' Arm. Died of wounds, at Bristol, July 18th.

J. R. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE LESSON OF THE DAY

Charleston News and Courier:—Surely from now on we shall hear no more from those gentlemen who have pooch-pooched the whole idea of military preparedness because, they assured us in the event of national peril this country could place a million men in the field before the warships and transports of any enemy could cross the ocean. If it were a far more formidable enemy which now threatened us, we could not get ready a bit faster than we are getting ready now. Such an enemy would be upon us long before we were ready unless our fleet could stop him on the high seas; and we cannot rely upon our fleet to stop him until our fleet is far greater than it is now and able to guard both coasts instead of only one.

KITCHENER'S SOUND VISION

The New Republic:—Kitchener had to make one of the hardest choices in history. Nine soldiers in ten would have played for momentary results. They would have hurried into France every fully trained man. They would have packed off our half-trained territorialists after a month's hardening in camp. They would have left the future to take care of itself. Lord Kitchener, in rejecting the lure of prompt victory, showed the sounder estimate of the enemy's resources and capacity. His decision, a simple, intuitive choice was the hardest and most momentous act of will which any general in Europe has taken since the Kaiser declared war. There was bigness and vision in that man and the world must move against his wish to the slow rhythm of his thought.

Prince's Rink Repaired

The Prince's Rink has gone under extensive repairs at the hands of Messrs John and F. Nangle, the well known contractors and carpenters. A very substantial concrete wall has been placed right around the building, with two to four abutments under large sleepers which had to be cut two feet up, a very difficult undertaking. It was, however, accomplished with consummate skill by Messrs Nangle and their staff. A new two-inch floor was also given it. Joists laid down, with raised platform and other improvements. The rink is now more substantial than ever and the management were fortunate in securing such competent contractors for the work as the Messrs Nangle are known to be.

HARD TO SHIP SEAMEN

The schr. "Winifrid" Capt. G. Ramsey, has been hung up for four days past owing to the difficulty of procuring a crew. Some men who were asked to go were offered \$35 per month but refused. We know of others who were offered \$45 to go short voyages in other vessels and who accepted, but rather reluctantly as there is plenty of more remunerative work ashore. Capt. Percy Cook of the "Lowell Parks" will go as navigator in the vessel.

Entries for Mt. Cashel Garden Party Road Race will be received by Councilor Vinnicombe and Charles J. Ellis up to Monday, 24th inst. jy15, 18, 20



IMPORTANT WARNING!

The Rifle Range on the South Side Hill will be in constant use from daylight till dark for Musketry Practice until further notice. All unauthorized persons are therefore prohibited from approaching the Range within 200 yards from either side or within 1,000 yards of the Targets to the eastward. Any unauthorized persons so doing will be liable to arrest, besides incurring serious danger from rifle bullets. This prohibition does not extend to any part of the hills west of the 1,000 yards firing point.

(Signed),
JOHN SULLIVAN,
Inspector-Genl. Constab.
W. H. RENNIE,
Captain (in charge of Musketry Instruction).
jy15, w.r.f

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP
Best to be Had.

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

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

WANTED! First Class
Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machinist. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinoott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jnc24,tf

WANTED—At once,
experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jnc27,tf
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50 Dozen Bankrupt Stock Blouses, PRICE 30c. and 50c.
All Qualities and Sizes.
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Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.