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PETROGRAD SAYS FIERCE BATTLE IS IN PROGRESS

Russians Have Now Driven the Enemy Across the Stokhod River and Now Launch Sledge Hammer Blows Against Either Side of the Rovno-Kovel Railroad

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The Russian drive against the German line on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railroad has had the desired effect of stopping the German offensive against Lutsk from the direction of Kovel and Vladimir Volynski, and enabled the Russians to take the offensive and drive the enemy across the Stokhod to the north-west and westward toward Vladimir Volynski, Sladniki, and Moser, where a fierce battle is in progress. As mentioned in the official communication we are on the west bank of the Stokhod and on either side of the Rovno-Kovel railroad. Further left of this widening circle, the battle line is beyond Lutsk, and the Russians are launching sledge-hammer blows in the vicinity of Liselin and Zubino, before Vladimir Volynski. The unexpected Russian advance north of the Kovel-Sarny railway carried the Russian line to the Stokhod river, which has been crossed at several points in spite of the best defence the Germans are able to offer. At present writing, according to the military critics, there now remain no more natural barriers between the Russian lines and Kovel in the shape of rivers and swamps. It is predicted that early news may be expected of assaults upon the recently constructed German fortifications before Kovel.

On the Somme Front

PARIS, July 11.—The situation remains unchanged on the Somme front last night. The War Office today says it has been ascertained that south of the Somme the French in the last two days have taken more than 1,130 prisoners. On the Verdun front the Germans launched an attack at 4 o'clock this morning, on the French positions from Fleury to a point east of Chenois. They succeeded in penetrating advanced French positions at some points, but were expelled by a counter-attack. West of the Meuse there was active artillery fighting in the neighbourhood of Avocourt and Chantancourt. North-east of Vevo the Germans exploded four mines, the craters of which eventually were occupied by the French.

German Make Small Gain Round Verdun

PARIS, July 11.—While relative calm prevailed on both sides of the Somme, according to an official communication issued by the French War Office to-night, heavy artillery fighting occurred on the right bank of the Meuse. In the Verdun sector German forces succeeded in gaining a footing in Damloup battery, and in some sections of the French line in Fumt wood.

Casualty List

LONDON, July 11.—To-day's casualty list of British officers is the largest issued since the beginning of the offensive. It contains the names of 73 officers, many of whom belonged to the Newfoundland Contingent.

ST. PIERRE MIDNIGHT BULLETIN

In Outskirts of Beaches French Capture Small Fort and 113 Prisoners Including Ten Officers—On Verdun Front Enemy Bombed With Extreme Violence at Several Points

PARIS, July 10 via St. Pierre.—North of the Somme, quiet day. South of the Somme we progressed during the day in the region between Blaches, Barleux, and the outskirts of the latter. In the outskirts of Blaches we captured a small fort, which an enemy detachment was still holding. We took 113 prisoners, including ten officers. South-east of Blaches a brilliant attack against Hill 97, which dominated the River, enabled us to capture this height, which was strongly defended by the enemy, also captured a small wood north of Maisonnette. Some enemy fractions still resist in a redoubt organized at the end of this wood.

On the Verdun front enemy artillery, energetically counter-battered by ours, bombarded with extreme violence the regions of Froideferre, Fleury and Flumin Wood. Nothing important on the remainder of the front. In the Somme region yesterday our chasing aeroplanes attacked numerous German machines. Four of the latter were brought down in the German lines.

During the night of 9th to 10th one of our bombarding squadrons dropped numerous shells on Ham and Polancourt Stations. Belgian Officers, Sharp, artillery north of Dixmude, Steenstraete and towards Reesinghe.

In Mametz Wood

LONDON, July 11.—After last night's assault the British remain in possession of Contalmaison, holding it against German counter-attacks and shell fighting. The British, bombing their way forward, gained considerably in Mametz Wood. The infantry at such close quarters in the woods that guns on either side are not firing at the first line for fear of hitting their own men. Overhead, shells are screaming past into the reserves to keep their assistance from those in the front positions.

British Victory Officially Announced

LONDON, July 11.—The capture of the whole of the Germans' first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards (nearly eight miles), after ten days and nights' continuous fighting, is announced in an official report from the British Headquarters in France. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 7,500.

Record Fish Catch

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 11.—The largest single catch of fish ever landed in any port in this country, was brought here to-day by the trawler Easthampton, according to port officials, after comparison with available records. The trawler got 400,000 pounds off Sambro bank, near Halifax, in less than two weeks.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



PATCHED UP! The Prime Minister: "MR. SPEAKER, YOU SEE BEFORE YOU ONCE AGAIN AN ABSOLUTELY UNITED CABINET!"

NAVAL EXPERTS INSPECTED SUB 'DEUTSCHLAND'

Captain Koenig Expects to Start on Return Trip Within Ten Days—Opinion of Naval Experts Who Examined Ship is That She is an Unarmed Freight Carrier

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Capt. Koenig today made the statement to the Customs officials that he expected to get away within ten days. He had been told that if he remained longer than two weeks, the Deutschland's wireless would be sealed up. It was explained to Captain Koenig by the Customs officials that sealing the Deutschland's wireless would be required in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government after the outbreak of war to prevent violations of neutrality by the Governments of belligerent nations in American ports. The wireless of all interned German ships have long been under the States Government Seal. It was explained here that any ship of a belligerent nation, which remains in a port longer than the time ordinarily taken to discharge and load cargo, is subject to this regulation. Captain Koenig said, however, that he expected to start on his return trip within ten days, and was not in any case concerned about the regulation.

SHOULD GET CLEAR OF THE HOODOO

Last Night's Game Was Won by Terra Novas by a Score of Seven Goals to Nil—Who is the Hoodoo on the St. Bon's?

After waiting till 7:30 before starting the game and after several 'war councils' were held the St. Bon's and Terra Novas lined up on St. George's green last evening. The St. Bon's, as per usual, were four men short. They had fifteen men on paper, but when the time came to line up the St. Bon's Captain found he had only eight men. However after looking busy for some few minutes a few subs were found to fill up and the game commenced with the St. Bon's playing with nine men all through the match.

Russians Capture Over 271,000 Prisoners

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The total approximate toll of prisoners taken by the Russians during General Brusilov's operations, up to July 10th, amounts to 5,260 officers and 266,000 men, the War Office announced today. Guns number 312, and 866 machine guns were captured.

HEROIC FRENCH CAPTURE

Capture of Hill 97 With La Maisonnette Farm on its Summit Was a Particularly Brave Piece of Work on the Part of the French

LONDON, July 11.—The capture of Hill 97, south of the Somme, with the farm called La Maisonnette on the summit, was a particularly brave piece of work on the part of the French. After the signal for attack, the soldiers crossed four lines of trenches, virtually without a pause, but it was then that the greatest difficulties had to be overcome. The farm at this point was guarded by a whole series of barbed wire entrenchments, and defended by mortars, machine guns, automatic rifles and bomb-throwers. Twice the assaulting forces penetrated the farm, and three times they were thrown back. When they got into the farm itself it was to find themselves in front of a number of machine guns. A furious hand to hand combat followed, ending in a victory for the French. The extent of the Hill was fortified can be judged by the fact that at one earth-railless in working order were captured, while two others had been destroyed by the French bombardment.

BIG GAINS ARE MADE BY BRITISH

LONDON, July 12.—After ten days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed a methodical capture of the whole enemy's first system of defence front of 14,000 yards. The system of defence consisted of numerous continuous lines and fire trenches. The German success in the recapture of Trones Wood after costly casualties was of short duration. To-day we recaptured nearly the whole of this Wood, but the northernmost end is again in our hands. Apart from the number of guns hidden in houses we have in the course of these operations brought in 26 field guns, one naval gun, and anti-air craft gun, and one heavy Howitzer, while the number of German prisoners exceeds 7,500.

Says Civil War Is Unthinkable

LONDON, July 12.—The Press acquiesces in main argument that this is an opportune moment to remove the peril of future strife. Times says the war has made civil war unthinkable and hopes this new solidarity of Ministers will mark the end of some mischievous attempts to make unnecessary trouble. It also warns against attempts to confound this special emergency measure for Ireland with normal development self Government. Dominions Overseas telegraph in guarded editorials finds lack enthusiasm by either side. Morning Post alone irrefragable talks about Asquith's soft soap asserts proposal so far from bringing peace can only bring a sword to Ireland. In letter to Post Canon Osborne troop expresses hope Union may be perpetuated but if Home Rule must come he suggests Canadian plea provincial federal government be adopted.

Russian Torpedo Boats Capture Hun Steamers

LONDON, July 12.—Russian torpedo boats have captured the German steamers Lissabon and Worms according to a report received at Stockholm from Skelleftea, a small sea port in Sweden Gulf of Bothnia and transmitted by Reuters correspondent at Stockholm. Steamers are owned in Hamburg. The Lissabon is 2,781 gross, built in 1909. The Worms was built at Newcastle in 1907 and is 4,428 tons.

Intense Heat In New York

NEW YORK, July 12.—Intense heat to-day added to the burdens of the health authorities in their fight to check the spread of infantile paralysis which took a toll of 32 lives in 24 hours ending 10 a.m.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning bringing Mrs. K. Croke, Miss F. McKenna, J. K. Wilkinson, C. J. Dunlop, J. N. Morton, Dr. F. Petridge, Brigadier Morton, Mrs. W. Thomas, W. E. and Mrs. Knight and daughter, Ray Orr, W. D. Wyuser, Mrs. S. Ridout, Mrs. J. Hurst, Mrs. H. Sprudwick, Mrs. A. Crawford, Miss M. White, Rev. E. M. Kearn, S. K. Bell, Mrs. A. Cole, Mrs. W. T. Ralph.

Get Him.

Two men were cycling past a prison wall. "I wonder where you would if the prison had it's due?" remarked one. "Riding alone," replied the other. others hold different opinions on the matter. However, whoever he is, they should give him his passport. Every game they have played this season the St. Bon's have been handicapped through men falling to turn up. They have the material to make a first class team but lack practice. Come, boys, it is not too late to start in yet. There is another round coming. Why not get down to practice

A COMPARISON OF NAVAL LOSSES OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY

A comparison of the British and German naval losses in the war, based on official figures, is given by Archibald Hurd, naval critic, in the London Daily Telegraph.

Battleships.
Britain—Nil.
Germany—Nil.
Battle Cruisers.
Britain—Invincible (17,250), Indefatigable (18,750), Queen Mary (27,000)—Total, 3 of 63,000 tons.
Germany—Goeben (22,640), Pommern (28,000), Lutzow (28,000), Blucher (15,500), Seydlitz (24,000)—Total 5 of 118,740 tons.

*The Goeben is ineffective in the Sea of Marmora. **The Blucher was a contemporary of the Invincible. The Seydlitz is probably as good as destroyed.
Light Cruisers.
Britain—Amphion (3,440), Arethusa (3,560)—Total, 2 of 7,006 tons.
Germany—Karlsruhe (4,822), Magdeburg (4,478), Koenig (4,280), Mainz (4,280), Emden (3,598), Dresden (3,396), Königsberg (3,348), Rostock (4,820), Wiesbaden (5,600), Elbing (4,300)—Total 12 of 45,238.

Matter of Percentages.
The above statements show that Germany's losses in the most modern and effective ships—even if she failed no worse than she declares in the battle of Jutland—have been far heavier actually than ours since the war opened. But the real significance is only extracted from the figures, if they be considered on a proportionate basis. Ignoring the 1914-15 shipbuilding programme of this country and Germany, about the carrying out of which there may be some doubt, the position in dreadnought battleships and battle cruisers built and building was on the outbreak of war as under:

Battleships.
Britain—35, of 818,100 tons.
Germany—19, of 450,250 tons.
Battle Cruisers.
Britain—10, of 265,300 tons. Total 27, of 636,370 tons.

Consequently, while on this showing we have lost 6.6 per cent. of our strength in battleships and battle cruisers, Germany is the weaker by 18.5 per cent. of hers. In other words, her proportionate loss has been nearly three times as great as ours.

What is the position as to light cruisers which may be regarded as belonging to the dreadnought period? We possessed thirty-eight and Germany twenty-seven. In the course of the war we have lost one of these, as well as the Amphion, slightly older; Germany has been robbed of twelve. On that basis our loss has amounted to 5.2 per cent., while the enemy has been weakened by nearly 45 per cent.

But both fleets have sustained other losses of good ships belonging to the years immediately preceding the dreadnought era—vessels which were still effective. I have endeavored to prepare a list of such losses in the following table, taking as a basis pre-dreadnought vessels not older than fifteen years, and thus excluding ships belonging to the last century.

Battleships.
Britain—King Edward VII. (15,850), Triumph (11,955), Russell (14,000)—Total, 3 of 42,305 tons.
Germany—Pommern (12,977)—1 of 12,977 tons.
Armored Cruisers.
Britain—Natal (13,550), Argyll (10,850), Good Hope (14,100), Monmouth (9,800), Defence (14,600), Warrior

(13,550), Hampshire (10,850)—Total, eight of 100,850 tons.
Germany—Scharnhorst (11,420), Cneisenau (11,420), Yorck (9,350), Friedrich Karl (8,858), Prinz Adalbert (8,858)—Total, five of 49,806 tons.
Light Cruisers.
Britain—Pathfinder (2,940)—Total, one of 2,940 tons.
Germany—Bremen (3,200), Undine (2,672), Ariadne (2,618)—Total, three of 8,490 tons.

Germans Weaker.
That appears to be far less satisfactory statement than the earlier one. How does it appear on a percentage basis. In the years 1900-5 we laid down sixteen battleships (pre-dreadnoughts) to Germany's fourteen, so that our loss has been much greater actually and relatively than Germany's. But, on the other hand, we had a very large reserve of slightly older vessels, of which more must be said later on, and we initiated the building of dreadnoughts a year before Germany. Turning to armored cruisers, we began in the same period twenty-three, while Germany put in hand only six. While our proportionate reduction has been only 24 per cent., in the case of Germany it has been about 83 per cent. In light cruisers of the older types she has also come off worst.

Our Older Ships.
It is in the matter of the yet older ships that we have received the greatest injury, and that fact is due largely, though not entirely, to the Bardanelles operations. Of battleships belonging to the last century, there have gone the Bulwark (launched 1893), Formidable (1893), Irresistible (1893)—three ships we could ill-spare—Ocean (1898), Goliath (1898), and Majestic (1895), and we have also had to deplore the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, of the armored classes, as well as the Hermes, Hawke, and Pegasus. But, in spite of all that has happened, we possess today thirty-one pre-dreadnought battleships to Germany's nineteen, and twenty-three armored cruisers to one really effective ship of that type—the Roon—in the German fleet.

CaseMENT ACCEPTS SENTENCE AS FINAL
Is Preparing a Statement if Appeal Rejected—Wants to be Heeded
LONDON, July 2.—According to a statement issued to the newspapers, Roger Casement accepts the sentence of death as final. He takes little interest in an appeal, which he considers useless, notwithstanding the optimism of his lawyers. He is preparing a statement which he wishes to issue should his appeal be rejected. In that case he will ask to be beheaded like Robert Emmet. The prisoner frequently declares his willingness to die. He resents having to wear the clothes of a convict. The hearing of the appeal of Sir Roger Casement has been fixed for July 17.

Earl Crawford is Selborne's Successor
LONDON, July 11.—Earl Crawford has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture to succeed Earl Selborne. This was announced officially to-day.
The sch. "Verny May" arrived at Herring Neck from Sydney with coal.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ADMIRAL SIR JNO. JELlicoe

A Personal Study of the Man Who Made Von Scheer Run Away

A few years ago one of our best-known admirals said to the writer, "Fisher is the one man we have got who can be compared to Nelson. If Britain were involved in a great naval war, Fisher could achieve as great a feat as that of Lord Nelson." If to-day for Fisher we substitute Jellicoe, there are few who would quarrel with the statement; and certainly no man who wears the uniform of the King's Navy.

They all love "Jack."
Indeed, there is a strong similarity between the two great sailors. Physically, it is true, Fisher and Jellicoe are almost as wide apart as the poles. One is solidly and squarely built, as sturdy as an oak tree, with a grim, inscrutable face; the other is slight, almost boyish in figure, with a face ready at any moment to brighten with a smile. But essentially they are cast in very similar moulds. Each is a man of few words, a postmaster in the art of silence; each has a will of iron, a born gift of command, a tireless activity and a boundless enthusiasm for and knowledge of his work; each has the same genius for inspiring absolute confidence; and each bears that inflexible hallmark of personal affection—he is "Jack" (behind his back), as much to the ordinary seaman as to his intimates and equals.

Father and Son.
If ever a man were cradled for the sea it was John Rushworth Jellicoe, for he first opened his eyes within sight of it at Southampton, and had for father as typical and thorough-going a "sea-dog" as you could have found in England half a century and more ago. As officer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Fleet, of which in later years he became Commodore and Director, Captain J. H. Jellicoe was as keen and clever a sailor as ever trod a deck; and before his son, the Admiral-to-be, had mastered the Rule of Three, there was little that he did not know about the ship and the life of the seafaring man.

Before he had put on his first pair of knickerbockers he had resolutely made up his mind that he would be a sailor and nothing else, a decision which the "Skipper" heartily closed. And thus it was that, after a few years' schooling at Rottingdean, during which the youthful John was regarded by his masters as "a pupil of much more than average intelligence and promise," he found himself at thirteen a full-blown cadet on board the Britannia, little dreaming, we may be sure, that one day he would command the greatest fleet the world has ever known in the greatest war of all time. There, with his hammock and sea-chest and his tenth share of a servant, young Jellicoe was ideally happy. It was the life on which he had set his heart, and he meant to make it a success. He proved himself a perfect glutton at his studies, from mathematics to navigation; and had the satisfaction of passing out of the Britannia at the head of the examination lists. Not that he allowed his studies to interfere with his love of recreation and sport for he won not a few laurels as an athlete, and, it is said, had no superiors among his fellow-cadets in a football "scrum."

Special Prize for Gunnery.
Appointed, as middle, to a sea-going ship Jellicoe was in his element. That was at last the real thing the goal of his dreams; and he flung himself into the life of actual seafaring with such zest that he was quickly spotted by his seniors as a boy of quite exceptional promise. In every branch of study from seamanship to pilotage, and especially gunnery, he eclipsed all his fellow-midshipmen, and, when he had reached nineteen, carried everything before him at his examination for sub-lieutenant, securing the special £80 prize for gunnery in addition to three first-class certificates.

From this period Jellicoe's career was both assured and rapid. Wherever he served he was recognized as one of the smartest officers of his age, a man marked out for a great career. His first taste of active service came in 1882 when, as lieutenant on the Agincourt, he "smelt powder" in the Egyptian war. Four years later his career, so full of promise, nearly came to a tragic end. His ship, the Monarch, was engaged in target practice in the Mediterranean on a boisterous day in 1886 when a vessel, the Ettrickdale, of Glasgow, was sighted, stranded off Europa Point on the Spanish Coast, with heavy seas breaking over her and in imminent danger of being dashed to pieces.

Brushed with Death.
Volunteers were called for; and at his urgent request Jellicoe was placed in command of a rescue party of seven sailors. Scarcely, however, had the cutter been launched when she capsized, and her crew found them-

selves struggling for life in the mountainous seas. Fortunately every man had taken the precaution of putting on a cork jacket; and, after a terrible and almost hopeless struggle, all were washed ashore more dead than alive. Jellicoe, for this gallant if unsuccessful feat, was awarded the Board of Trade silver medal, which he was fated to lose seven years later when he had a still closer brush with death. That was on that ill-starred day in June, 1893, when Admiral Tryon's flagship Victoria was rammed and sunk in the Mediterranean with the loss of three hundred brave lives.

At the time of the collision, Commander Jellicoe (as he then was) was lying in his cabin prostrated by a severe attack of fever. When the crash came, however, in spite of his great weakness he staggered up on deck clothed only in his pyjamas, and took up his position on the bridge, with flags in his hands ready for signalling—awaiting what seemed to be almost certain death as clamorously as it were at manoeuvres. When the great ship took her plunge into the deeps, he was drawn down with her into the vortex of seething waters; and when, after what seemed an eternity, he rose to the surface, he had lost consciousness. Fortunately at this moment he was seen by a young midshipman, who swam to his rescue, and supported him until together they were picked up.

With the Naval Brigade in China.
Nor was this the last occasion on which the "Nelson" of the years to come has looked death in the face. In the Egyptian war, for which he wears the medal and the Khedive's bronze star, he had had his share of peril; but this was child's play compared with his experiences on that ill-fated expedition of the Naval Brigade to relieve the Peking Legation sixteen years ago. As flag-captain to Vice-Admiral Seymour, Jellicoe was placed in command of the force of 2,000 seamen and marines which set out one day in 1900 on its perilous journey from Tientsin to Peking, through a country infested with hordes of fierce Boxers.

Day after day the gallant little band struggled forward, beaten back again and again by the withering fire of rifles and the onslaught of bayonets, and fighting stubbornly for every mile of ground, until at last their stores almost exhausted, the railway wrecked both before and behind them, they were compelled to abandon the trains and retire along the bank of the Pei-ho river. It was during this retreat, running the gauntlet of a tornado of concealed fire from each flank, that Captain Jellicoe, while leading his men to the capture of a rebel village, fell with a bullet through his lungs and was carried in what seemed a dying condition to the refuge of a native house.

During the remaining five days of that march—one of the most terrible in history—although he was suffering agonies of pain and his life was despaired of, he had, to quote one of his officers, "no thought for himself, his only anxiety was for his men and their fate. Tientsin, he sprang up into a sitting position and then sank back, with a groan of pain and despair: "Oh, God!" he gasped—"and I can do nothing!" But the gallant Brigade and its heroic leader both "won through," and within a few months Captain Jellicoe was well enough to be invested with the Companionship of the Bath.

In Command of the Atlantic Fleet.
Sir John Jellicoe's later career is better known to the world. Five years after he had won his C.B., and the Kaiser had rewarded his gallantry in China with the Order of the Red Eagle (a recognition which he hopes the Kaiser will soon have better cause than ever now to regret), he was doing excellent work as Director of Naval Ordnance, an office much to his taste, for he has always had a passion for gunnery. So wonderful indeed, was his work in his new post that within a year he had raised the average percentage of hits from forty-two to seventy—a progress unapproached by any other navy in the world. At forty-seven, Jellicoe, who was now a K.C.V.O., had blossomed into a Rear-Admiral of the Atlantic Fleet; after two years' admirable work as Controller of the Navy, he was appointed to the command of this fleet in 1910.

Such in bald outline is the later career of this great sailor, who at every stage of it won the highest opinions by the zeal and conspicuous ability which he displayed. Like all our greatest sailors—Fisher, A. K. Wilson and Jackson—Sir John has few interests apart from the work which is his life. If he has any hobbies, his friends know nothing of them. Although equipped more than most men for social success, he is

seldom seen in the haunts of fashion, and prefers the simple pleasures of his home-circle to the most splendid entertainments to which society vainly tries to lure him.

Home Life.
Sir John, indeed, is particularly fortunate in his home. In his wife—a daughter of Sir Charles Cayzer, the well-known shipowner, whom he married fourteen years ago—he has an ideal companion and helpmate; and he has for children three pretty and charming daughters who simply worship their distinguished father. "It is," said a friend of the writer, who has known Lady Jellicoe from childhood, "the most delightful home I have ever been privileged to see. The keynotes of it, as becomes the home of a sailor, are simplicity and a genial and generous hospitality. And equally striking and pleasing is the atmosphere of affection and harmony and pervades it. Nowhere could you find a more charming host than the great Admiral. He is as simple and frank as a schoolboy, and keeps his guests in roars of laughter with his jokes, which no one enjoys more than himself. He is devoted to his wife, who is one of the most charming and cultured, and at the same time homely women I know; while to his little girls, the eldest of whom is only twelve, he is just a big and beloved brother and playmate."

A White Man.
Nor is he less appreciated outside his home than in it. He has as singular a gift of winning affection as of commanding respect and obedience among his subordinates. "He is a 'white man' if ever there was one," said a naval officer who has served some years under him—"as straight as a gun and the very soul of honour and fairness. He has not a scrap of side about him, and is as genial and accessible to the handyman as to the captain of a super-Dreadnought. Indeed, the lower ratings simply worship him, for they know that he cares far more for them than for himself. Like so many of our greatest sailors, from Nelson downward, he is a little man; but no little man ever carried a bigger brain or a bigger heart than Sir John Jellicoe; and, unless I am much mistaken, he will be as great a national hero in the years to come as Nelson himself."

When Soldiers Come Home on Leave of Absence

Even in Germany They Want to See Their Women Folk Look Attractive

BERLIN, July 3.—The campaign of the Munich police president, of various generals commanding home departments, and of thirty-five women's clubs against women who dress too modestly and conspicuously does not meet undivided approval. Many newspapers have been printing editorial and letters from their readers protesting against the effort to modify feminine dress. One of these protestants is an officer of a battery of artillery in France, who writes:

"He who has experienced for himself at the front something of the much discussed 'gravity of the times' does not wish at any price to see all the beauty and joy of life destroyed by an ashengray Puritanic mood. We think with gratitude of the women whose beauty our soul delighted in during a short rest at home from the burdens of the war, and we forbid with all the straightforwardness of the soldier at the front, that anyone, even in his thoughts, accuse these women of lacking a proper appreciation of the earnestness of the war. You should ask the furloughed men, from general down to private, whether they would like to see Germany populated merely with spectacles from those thirty-five women's clubs.

Some Never Do.
"We have taken in boarders this summer."
"Have they found it out yet?"

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Brusiloff, Russia's Military Genius

(North American Review)
General Brusiloff was one of the few men in Russia firmly convinced that the war must come, and come soon. In 1911, he was Corps Commander at Lubin, and while there laid enormous stores on aeroplane scouting, so that it was no uncommon thing to see half a dozen airmen soaring above the town. Then his high attainments led to his transfer to Warsaw, as the danger centre, but, after a few months' service with the high command there, he was transferred, at his own request, to Vinnitza, close to the northeastern end of Galicia. The reason for this request was that he felt convinced that war was coming, and he foresaw that, just at this point, Russia could make the quickest, most effective thrust at the Teutonic forces. There war came, and within a few days, General Brusiloff and General Ruzsky were across the frontier; and, while the equally rapid advance of General Samsonoff and General Rennenkampf, in the north, met with disaster, Ruzsky and Brusiloff gained striking successes, carrying their armies forward to the passes of the Carpathians. General Brusiloff is one of the few generals of the Allies who, for a full year, was continuously on enemy soil. He never lost a battle, and, when the dire failure of ammunition forced the retirement of the Russian armies and brought about the loss of Warsaw, it is on record that not for an hour did Brusiloff lose his serenity and faith. But he is determined now to win back every foot of land then lost—and more—and the spirit of the man is expressed in his recently reported words, as he sent the correspondents to the rear. "You will learn of the Russian advance from the Austrian bulletins."

General Brusiloff is a master of military science who has learned all that can be learned from his allies and his enemies. He has taken part, many times, in the grand manoeuvres on the plains of France, where stern battle now rages; he has stood beside the German Emperor and watched the spectacular development of immense cavalry charges. And, before the war, he practised ceaselessly the handling of the largest bodies of troops, in those great Russian manoeuvres into which he put much of the rigors of war. It was noted, in these contests among the Russian fields and forests, that General Brusiloff always seemed to know what his opponent had in mind to do, and took the needed measure to turn his flank—an art he has not lost in real war.

Saw Canadians Who Were Crucified

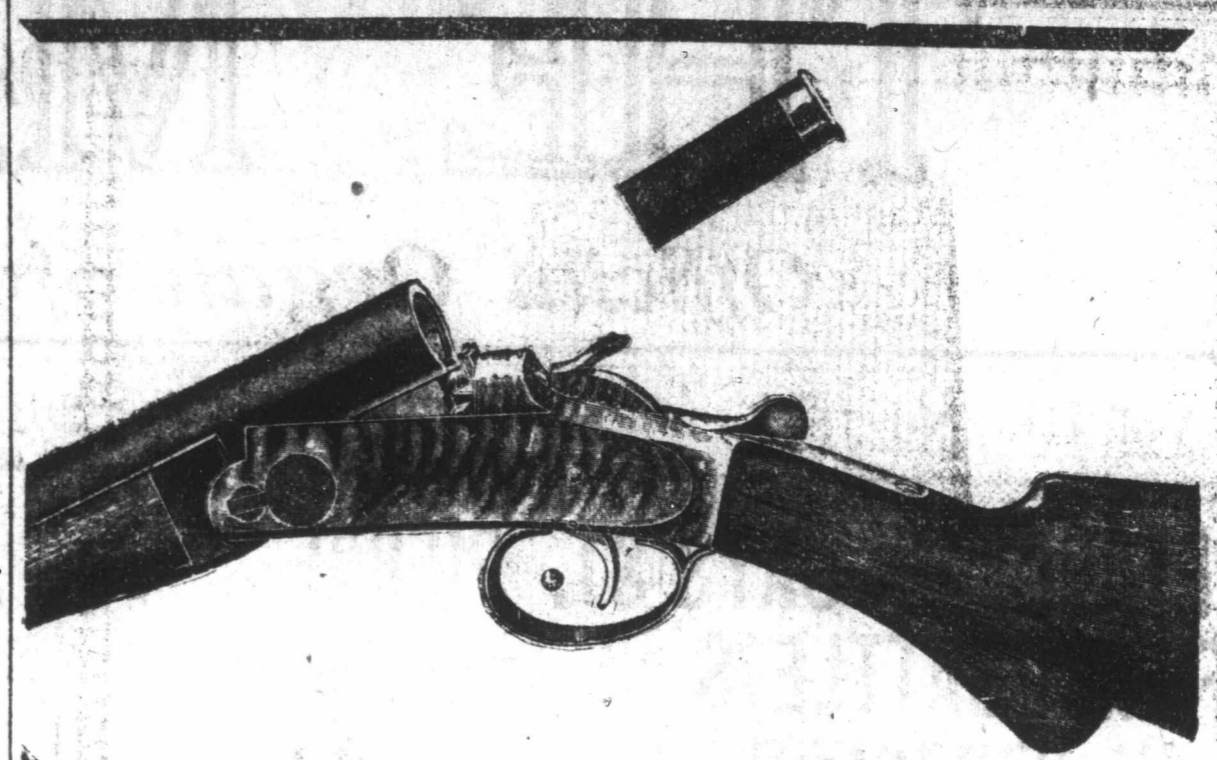
(Montreal Star.)
The first authentic proof of the crucifixion of Canadian soldiers is shown in photographs taken by Staff-Sergeant James William Smith, D.C.M., who is in Montreal, invalided home from the front. These pictures, which were taken by Sergt. Smith himself show the crucified men and several others around as witnesses. A number of the witnesses are in Montreal at the present.

Sergt. Smith says that in all four Canadians were crucified, two at Guiseppe farm, about a mile and a half from Langemarck, and two at a house between La Basse and Neuve Chapelle. He had seen the four and had photographs taken of them. Fifteen others, he says, who also saw them, are in Montreal at present, of whom two are shown in the photographs. In taking the picture, Sergt. Smith got as many witnesses into each as he possibly could. These men in Montreal, he says, will verify the truth of the assertion and will identify one of the men crucified, who was an N. C. O. in a Highland battalion from this province which went to the front with the first contingent. The first crucifixion was in the last days of March, 1915, and the other on April 22.

Both were the deed of the First Prussian Division, affirms Sergt. Smith. The victims were bayoneted through the wrists and the calves by four boys. This was done while the victims were still alive, or at least while their bodies were yet warm, as the blood flowed freely from the wounds. Not content with this, the Hun's further mutilated the bodies, tearing them open with innumerable bayonet thrusts and pounding the skulls with the butts of their rifles.

The photographs are at present in the possession of the Returned Soldiers' Association Committee, and will be sworn to by several returned by soldiers.

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DREYFUS CASE HAS PARALLEL

Documents Distorted to Secure Conviction in Austria

VICTIM CZECH LEADER

Court-martial Convicted of Deliberate Use of Forgery

LONDON, Telegrams from Vienna to the German newspapers announce that the well known Czech leader in the Austrian Reichsrath, Dr. Kramarz, and three other prominent Czechs have been condemned by court-martial to be hanged. These facts have already been cabled, but the details are worthy of note.

Dr. Kramarz was arrested on a charge of high treason at Prague in April, 1915. The trial began on December 6, and has thus lasted six months. Its result was a foregone conclusion, because Dr. Kramarz had always been a resolute opponent of the Austro-German alliance and had constantly advocated close agreement between Austria-Hungary and Russia. In other words, he was one of the most powerful opponents of the gradual absorption of the Hapsburg monarchy by Germany.

The Vienna correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, writing on May 3, before the announcement of the sentence, said that "but for the limitation of publicity necessitated by the war the Kramarz trial would have attracted as much attention as the Dreyfus affair."

The Paris correspondent of the Times drew attention to one of the methods employed by the Austrian military authorities to secure a condemnation. They found among Dr. Kramarz's papers a copy of a letter he had written before the war to Prince Thun, then Lord Lieutenant of Bohemia, on the policy of Austria towards the Slavs. In translating it for the use of the court-martial its text was falsified so that it might serve as proof of high treason. On the demand of Dr. Kramarz Prince Thun however, produced the original letter and convicted the court-martial of deliberate use of forgery.

It is interesting to recall the fact that the political career of Dr. Kramarz was due to the decision of the Young Czech party in 1879 to adopt a loyal and constitutional policy. In 1879 Emperor Francis Joseph had promised autonomy to Bohemia and had made known his intention of being crowned King of Bohemia at Prague. Bismarck, Beust (then Austrian Imperial Chancellor) and Andrássy (then Hungarian premier) joined hands to compel the Emperor to break his word.

The Old Czech party, led by Dr. Rieger, thereupon decided that in sign of protest the Czechs would no longer send representatives to the Imperial Parliament. But in 1879 the Emperor's friend Count Taaffe, then Austrian Premier, persuaded the Young Czechs to return to political life. Dr. Kramarz was one of their leaders. From 1880 until the outbreak of the war, he played a prominent part in Austro-Hungarian politics, and was at one time Vice-president of the Chamber.

Though a strong Slavophile, he remained patriotically Austrian and favored an internal policy that should give to the Austrian Slavs their due share of influence in home and foreign affairs. On one occasion he called for cheers for Emperor Francis Joseph at a Slavophile congress in Russia. His methods were always considered constitutional, never revolutionary.

A Remarkable Cure By Laughing

LONDON, July 8.—News comes from Neath of yet another instance of a soldier recovering his speech through laughter.

At Easter Private Harry Bxter, of the Yorkshire Regiment, was one of a batch of wounded soldiers brought to Neath for hospital treatment. He was speechless, through shock, and remained so until he attended a special performance for wounded soldiers at Neath Town Hall.

One of the turns so stirred his sense of humor that he burst into laughter, and then, to his astonishment, discovered he could talk.

Standing up, he shouted in great glee, "Hurrah! I can speak again."

Italians Call Up More Forces

NEW YORK, July 8.—A news agency despatch from Rome to-day says:

Fulfilling its promise for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, the new ministry to-day called to the colors the classes of 1882 to 1895 and the third categories of the classes of 1882 and 1883.

The call adds large forces to the army, though the exact number can not be made public.

SEE THE MAN WHO GETS \$670,000.00 A YEAR BECAUSE HE IS FUNNY!

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN," IN "SHANGHAI"

If possible is funnier than ever. It is the most screamingly funny of all his funny comedies—2000 feet—a laugh in every foot.

PEARL WHITE and WALTER JAMESON, in

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The thirty-fourth powerful and thrilling episode of the

"ROMANCE OF ELAINE."

Coming—LOTTIE PICKFORD and IRVING CUMMINGS, in "THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY," a picturized romantic novel by Roy L. McCordell AT THE NICKEL.

THE TERRIFIC BRITISH FIRE CONTINUED FOR SIX DAYS

Concentrated Bombardment Over the Ninety-mile Front in Northern France Proves That Allies have Completely Overcome their Initial Munitions Handicap—Fire is Increasing in Intensity—Troops Elated at New Development

(By W. A. Willison, Staff Correspondent of Toronto Daily News in Great Britain.)

LONDON, June 29.—For the first time since the commencement of the world war we find on the British front a persistent, concentrated artillery fire, directed not solely to certain salients and sectors, but distributed over ninety miles of front, lasting not one or two days, but maintained practically continuously for six days. Further, the artillery fire is increasing in intensity to such an extent that eye-witnesses at the front report a village, inhabited twenty-four hours ago has now been wiped completely out of existence. No more striking testimony of the victory which the British workshops are winning for the soldiers in the field can be provided than this deadly proof that on the Western front the Allies at last have completely overcome the munitions handicap which so long hampered them in decisive operations.

The Allies' resources, determination and organization are slowly triumphing over the enemy's forty years of preparation. Your correspondent's recent messages, emphasizing the optimism of the Allies' forces on the Western front, are echoed in The Times today, which says editorially: "We may truly say that the spirit of the Allies was never higher than at this moment. They have never grown faint-hearted or doubted for an instant the outcome of the war, but they were never before filled with such exultation as today. We can still see determination in the ranks of the enemy, but after nearly two years' war the Allies are in far better spirits than the legions arrayed against them."

The definite purpose behind the tremendous British artillery activity naturally remains obscure, but Mr. Phillip Gibbs, The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at British Headquarters, defines the design of the artillery's work as the simple, terrible purpose to kill the Germans in large numbers and save our own manpower as much as possible. In carrying out that object, the work of our guns already has been terribly destructive, working havoc in the enemy trenches, destroying his batteries and breaking down his defensive works along the whole front.

The whole country thunders with the roar of the guns with the clatter of the horizon seemingly in eruption and the more or less continuous noise of hurling shells overhead at times almost deafening. The Germans reply to date is reported more or less ineffective, except for short intervals and at isolated places. Mr. Gibbs, describing the sight from an elevation not far from which he could see the country from Theval to LaBoiselle and away to Fricourt, says: "Shells were bursting continuously, with white clouds from shrapnel and black clouds from high explosives. The high explosives tore up the ground and raised columns of black smoke which stood stalwart like tall trees in full leaf, black against the sun. In less than half an hour I reckoned that 500 shells had fallen over Theval. But that was only one place. All along the German line our shells were bursting. Above Fricourt there was the continual flash of bursting shells through smoke which shrouded it."

From personal observation, supported by information received from various sources, he testifies to the unquestioned destructive effect of our guns and the success of the gunners in achieving their main objects, which, in addition to those enumerated above by your correspondent, include bringing down the enemy's observation balloons, reaching his men in and beyond communication trenches, billets, and rest camps, and destroying his lines of communication, and generally causing the greatest possible destruction to his offensive power over a wide area.

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OBITUARY

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me space in your highly esteemed paper, concerning Bro. John Bradley who passed to the great beyond on Friday night ten o'clock.

Bro. Bradley was a man that was appreciated by everyone, because during his four score years and ten his motto was right.

The funeral session took place on Sunday, July 2nd in the Methodist Church of Musgrave Hr., while Bro. Noah Whiteway presided.

Bro. Bradley leaves four sons to mourn for him, but I may say they need not mourn, because he has gone to join that grand Sphere in Heaven. Two of his sons live at Musgrave Hr. One at St. John's and one at Lewisporte.

Unveil thy bosom faithful tomb; Take this new creature to thy trust; And give these sacred relics room To slumber in the silent dust.

Thanking you for space Mr. Editor, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,
A BROTHER,
Musgrave Hr., July 7, 1916.

CARMANVILLE NOTES.

Fish scarce at present, only a few traps have done anything.

Mr. W. J. Whiteway, who has been Supervisor of the C. of E. Exams. the past two years left this morning in motor boat for Musgrave Hr. where he will be having his vacation for which we wish him a very enjoyable one. Mr. Whiteway is a fine stalwart young man.

All the schooners are left for the

Canadians Not In Big Drive

OTTAWA, July 4.—So far as is known at the Department of Militia the Canadian divisions have not as yet participated in the "big push" of the Allies. It is regarded as possible that they may take some part by way of a co-operative movement, but there is no news from that part of the British battlefield.

The Canadian divisions holding the famous Ypres salient are fifty miles from the region over which the British advance is taking place and official reports received here make no mention of unusual activity in the Ypres section.

Military officials here are following with the keenest interest the official communications dealing with the movements on the Somme-front. They point out that the immediate effect of such a successful offensive must be the lessening of the German pressure at Verdun, as the Hun generals will not be in a position to concentrate at Verdun at the expense of their other lines. Importance is attached to the unprecedented magnitude of British artillery action in view of the known fact that exceedingly strong German defences have been created and that to the extent to which these defences have been created and that to the extent to which these defences can be reduced but hell fire depends the cost to the infantry when the time comes for storming the German positions.

French Shore, where they will spend the summer.

Carmenville, July 3, 1916.

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A Drama of the open featuring Mary Fuller and M. Costello.

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"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd

Arrested as German Spy

CHICAGO, July 3.—Gustave Osmann, who a week ago enlisted in Battery G, of this city, is under arrest in the guard house of the first Cavalry at Camp Lincoln, Springfield on suspicion of being a German spy. Osmann, whose actions aroused suspicion, was arrested while trying to make his escape from the camp. He is said to have been an officer in the German army, and to have made many notes in a book which he car-

ried. These entries are in cypher. Osmann today feigned insanity, but army surgeons declare he is perfectly sane. He will be turned over to the Federal authorities.

Villa Bandits Hanged

DEMING, N.M., July 8.—Four Villa bandits, who took part in the Columbus raid, were hanged in the county jail here to-day.

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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
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AUSTRIA AND THE WAR; MAGYARS AND GERMANS

By a Neutral Traveller in the London Telegraph.

In travelling to Budapest from the south, a rich agricultural region is crossed. Here, at the end of April, winter wheat already stood six inches high in many fields, while in others ploughing and planting were being industriously pursued, chiefly by soldiers. I was informed that in so far as possible all farm labourers were granted two weeks' leave of absence to return to their homes for the purpose of planting crops, etc. In order to ensure an adequate supply of labour, the Government has placed at the disposal of the landowners the services of the Russian and Serbian war prisoners; numbering, it is estimated, 400,000. These have been let to the various proprietors, who must nourish, house, and clothe them decently, and pay 5 heller (5d) a day for their service. A large landed proprietor told me that he was employing 700 Russians and was very well satisfied with their work, and not only would there be more hands than needed to harvest the crops, but labour is so plentiful and cheap in Hungary this year that he expects to carry out extensive improvements.

It is this next harvest that the Magyars are anxiously awaiting. For even in Hungary they are beginning to feel seriously the pinch of the war as a result of Great Britain's new blockade policy. The next two months, they realize, must again be tied over until the new crops are gathered, was advised that conditions have been unusually favourable for a large harvest, and that the wheat acreage has been extended wherever possible. I was informed that little Rumanian wheat reaches Hungarian markets, as it has been secured chiefly for German account. In Budapest today the bread is still inedible. It is a black-grey, lumpy mass of half-baked dough, the composition of which defies investigation, supposed potato-flour, maize, rye, and some think wheat. Whatever the composition of the bread ever may be, its consumption in any quantity in the hospitals its use has been forbidden, and special permission may be secured for the baking of an edible bread for invalids.

High Cost of Living.

The increase in the cost of living is variously estimated at from 100 to 300 p.c. and the quality of all food products has deteriorated in nearly the same ratio. Yet, aside from the seizure of cereals, which was introduced over a year ago, little has been done to regulate the consumption of food-stuffs. The only commodity that is relatively plentiful is coffee, of which there were large stocks on hand in the "free port" of Fiume, consequently the cafe are still doing a good business.

Notwithstanding the fact that there would appear to be every need for careful conservation of resources, I found no spirit of economy among the people. The Ferencz Josef Rakpart, the popular promenade along the Danube, is daily crowded with gaily, expensively dressed women; and the number of men in civilian dress strongly emphasises the need for more rigorous measures of conscription, which have recently been introduced. Everywhere there are signs that much money is being spent. In fact it seems to be the one plentiful commodity in the country. Where the money comes from is a surprise even to the bankers, but it is plentiful and is not being hoarded. There appears to be much new coinage. Nearly all the silver 1k pieces that I received as change bore the date 1915. Paper 2 kronen (1s) notes, I was informed, are discredited owing to extensive forgeries. It is difficult to gauge accurately the financial position of the monarchy, as no reports of the banking situation are now issued, though it is significant that, in relation to marks, kronen have depreciated materially. Several business men expressed to me distinct displeasure that their ally Germany should have forced their money below par, much to the detriment of Austro-Hungarian financial prestige in neutral countries.

Among the lower classes in Budapest the population is restive. The war has dragged on without bringing any tangible results. I was told at one period, before the Serbian campaign was begun, that serious riots were feared, but since the conquest of Serbia has been achieved the people have settled down, and are enduring the war as a necessary evil. For the war no longer stirs the popular imagination as it did some months ago, and among all classes the question, "When will it be over?" recurs again and again. It would not be an exaggeration to say that everyone is heartily sick of the war. Peace talk is a very welcome topic. Conversations are usually prefaced by some such remark as, "Now that we have beaten the Serbs." For the Magyars have not forgotten that they began the war as a punitive expedition against Serbia. With the Russians thrown far back beyond the Hungarian frontiers, with Serbia conquered and helpless, many cannot understand why the war must continue. Everywhere the fervent wish is expressed that the end of the war may come soon.

This peace talk must not be taken to mean that the Magyars feel themselves beaten or eager to give up the struggle. On the contrary, they seem to feel that they have won the war, and are anxious to enjoy the fruits of their victories. I heard it constantly stated: "We hold one-twentieth of France, nearly all of Belgium, Poland, the Baltic Provinces, Serbia, Montenegro, and most of Albania; have we not won the war?"

For to the Magyars, German conquests are Magyar conquests, and a seeming feeling of solidarity has grown up, which is, perhaps, the most interesting phenomenon of the present Hungarian situation. The use of the word "we" to me the Hungarian and Germans, is becoming universal in Hungary. The Austrians are today the outsiders in the alliance, and far as I could ascertain, no effort was made to hide the disgust of Magyars for the part played by the Austrians in the present war. The first Serbian campaign is still constantly referred to as an Austrian fiasco, while the second triumphant advance, which achieved the crushing of Serbia, has drawn the Magyars close to the Germans.

Pen Portrait of Sir Douglas Haig

Brilliant Leader of British Troops in France

"I have seen Sir Douglas Haig described as a 'rough-hewn soldier,' who, like Kelber, makes you feel brave to look at him. If you meet him with that picture in your mind you will be shocked of surprise. It is true that his bearing is gallant and soldierly, and that he conveys the sense of a man entirely master of himself and of his task. He is one of the youngest generals in the British army, but he is young-looking even for his years. This suggestion of youth is due not only to the rapid movements of the stalwart frame, but more definitely to the smooth, untroubled face. In profile it slants forward from the retreating brow to the adventurous nose and the big, strong chin. Seen in front, the face is square and massive, the mouth broad and decisive, the blue-gray eyes are calm and direct.

"But in his manner, speech and habit of mind there is no trace of the 'rough-hewn soldier.' He is as remote as anything that can be imagined from suggesting the hard, merciless features of the typical Prussian, Mackensen or Falkenhayn, for example. Despite his uniform he suggests Oxford more than the barrack-room, and one feels that he would be charming and reassuring by the bedside whether as the rector or the doctor. He irradiates a certain atmosphere of what I may call benevolent alertness. He wins one's confidence by the obvious sincerity and candor of his speech, is tolerant of a contrary opinion, and listens with respect to anything that deserves respect.

"But over-emphasis, cock-sureness, dogmatism have short shrift from him. It is not that he rebukes them by word, but that he makes them seem false and crude by contrast with his own serene and governed manner. He is like the skilful horseman who rules his steed not by the whip and the spur, but by the subtle authority of a superior will conveyed through hints that are at once gentle and indisputable. In the midst of his staff his mastery is obvious without being demonstrative. It has the art of evoking the maximum of thought and directing it into the right channels without surrendering any element of respect. It is the art of the judge who encourages the counsel to enlighten him, but preserves his right of judgment."

Britain Taking Interest in Revolt of Arab Tribes Against the Turks' Rule

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No Interference.

The Daily Telegraph today gives the following statement of the attitude of Great Britain towards the revolt: "Toward grand shereef we shall carry out a policy of friendly neutrality, helping him, should he desire it, to keep open the routes of pilgrimage, but carefully avoiding any interference with his supreme jurisdiction."

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