

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.

Vol. III. No. 176.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

## Huns Told They Must Retake Positions from British At Any Cost

General Von Buelow Issues an Order to Hun Soldiers Which Says "We Must at Any Cost Retake Pozieres Plateau—Any Officer or Man Who Fails to Resist Until Death on Conquered Ground Will be Immediately Summoned Before a Court Martial"—Australians Again Cover Them Selves With Glory and Give Proof of Magnificent Heroism—German Attacks on Hill 160 Are Repulsed With Heavy Losses

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A despatch to the La Liberte dated from North France says the Germans yesterday furiously counter attacked positions taken the before by the British north of Pozieres, an order has been issued to the units in Pozieres sector to retake from the British at any cost Hill 160. This was shown by an order to-day issued by General Von Buelow and read to the troops yesterday. The order said "we must at any price recapture the possession of Pozieres plateau, which if left in the hands of the English would give them a previous advantage". Attacks will be led by successive waves separated by a distance of 50 metres, troops which first gained a footing on the plateau must remain there and await the necessary reinforcements whatever the loss there may be. Any officer, or man, who fails to resist even until death on the conquered ground will be summoned immediately before a court martial. A number of copies of this document were taken from prisoners of two divisions who participated in the heavy attacks.

The Australians have again covered themselves with glory. One regiment which occupied the advanced trenches to the left of Dapaume Road on the edge of the plateau gave proof of magnificent heroism, resisting assaults of three Bavarian and Saxon Regiments holding out strongly under a deluge of shot and shell and yielded not an inch of ground. The regiment sustained appreciable losses but its courageous resistance enabled the English commander to make necessary dispositions and check the German counter offensive.

All enemy attacks against Hill 160 and Pozieres mill were repulsed, the enemy sustaining serious loss. The Germans sent forward three strong columns of one battalion each. The British artillery immediately began a harrowing fire of remarkable precision which cut down the assailants tank for tank a precipitate retreat.

## Worrying Over The Deutschland

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 7.—The British authorities here declare that the German submarine Deutschland has not yet actually gone to sea. This claim is based on the fact that the sounding apparatus on British war ships have not detected the submarine passing. It is declared these "Listeners" would have recorded the presence of the submarine had she been within ten miles of a war ship. There is a report here that the Deutschland is hiding in the Bay after having made an effort to start out to sea.

## America Builds Ships For Norway

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The first ship of the Norwegian merchant marine built in the great lakes, 2000 tons, the Nordal, sails from Montreal to-night. The first voyage will be on a mission of mercy. She is chartered by the Rockefeller Foundation to take a cargo of corn from Montreal to Rotterdam for the relief of Belgian war sufferers. The Nordal is one of 30 steamers being built for Norwegian firms in American shipyards.

## Austrians at Tarnopol Retiring Towards Zlochoff

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says irregular successes to the south of Brody bring the Russians within fourteen miles of the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway. It is reported that Austrian forces at Tarnopol are already retiring in the direction of Zlochoff.

## British Repulse German Attacks

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Determined attacks on British lines north and northeast of Pozieres this morning were repulsed, according to a British official statement, issued to-night. The Germans succeeded in entering the British lines at one or two places but were driven out.

## "Spiril" Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A despatch to the Lloyds from West Hartlepool says the British steamer "Spiril" has been sunk by a submarine.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Australian, Kent, Surrey and Sussex troops during the week advanced west and north of Pozieres on a 3000 yards front, capturing the enemy's main second line system, and several hundred prisoners.

In Verdun sector the French captured and hold Thiaumont work and the greater part of the village of Fleury. Many counter attacks here and in the Somme region were repulsed with heavy losses.

Turks estimated at 14,000 strong attacked our positions near the Suez Canal and were defeated with very heavy loss. They were pursued eighteen miles. Over 2100 un wounded prisoners were captured. The General highly commends the conduct of the Australian, New Zealand and Territorial troops.

South of Brody the Russians have occupied the right bank of the Sereth river, capturing over 5500 prisoners and numerous machine guns. Heavy fighting continues on the River Stokhod.

In Asia Minor the Russian advance continues.

General Smuts reports further progress.

## BONAR LAW.

## Latest Report From German East Africa

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Rapid progress in the southward drive of the British through German East Africa is reported in official statement, issued to-day. The Germans have been driven from the line of the Central Railway at Kilimatinde and other points, says the report from Genl. Smuts.

## Kitchener's Plan to Shut Out Enemy Trade

Wanted to Prohibit Naturalization of Germans for 21 Years After the War

LONDON, July 29.—The Morning Post, in its leading editorial, urged the government to take drastic steps immediately to prevent the Germans from gaining a foothold, commercial or otherwise, in the British Empire, after the war.

The Post declares that Lord Kitchener, shortly before his death, devised a plan along these lines, which the paper now endorses.

"Lord Kitchener's proposal," says the Post, "was to pass a law that for 21 years no German should be allowed to naturalize himself or take up his domicile in the United Kingdom or the British Empire, or to enter into any partnership in any British business or become a shareholder in any British company."

## Socialist Editor Meyer Arrested

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The arrest of Dr. Ernest Meyer, editor of Vonwaerts, Berlin, is reported in a telegram received at Amsterdam from Berlin as forwarded by the Central News. The Vonwaerts is the leading Socialist paper in Berlin. Its editor has been in conflict previously with the German authorities for his writings.

## Turkish Cabinet Reported Fallen?

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Exchange Telegraph Company despatch from Rome says that an unconfirmed report, received there states that the Turkish cabinet has fallen.

When the war news is good we don't care a Rotterdam if it does come first from Holland.

## LLOYD'S GEORGE'S BILL GETS ITS THIRD READING

Civilians Will Now Have Right to Appear as Witnesses Before Military Tribunals—Civilian Members of the Court Will be Members of Parliament—Timothy Healy Criticizes and Opposes Bill

LONDON, Aug. 7.—David Lloyd George, Secretary of War in the Commons to-day mover the second reading of a bill giving civilians the right to appear before military tribunals as witnesses, also providing that in cases where civilians are implicated the court might be composed of civilians as well as officers. The Secretary explained that civilian members of the court will be members of parliament. He said the bill was due to the late Sir Arthur Basil Markham, member of parliament, who had brought certain matters to his notice. This is the bill which had given rise to rumors of the coming trial of a high official of the War office. Lloyd George mentioned no names. He said all officers concerned courted the fullest inquiry, and desired whatever court was set up should proceed with the investigation without loss of time. Replying to criticisms and objections to the bill and to Timothy Healy's demand for the supposed culprit, Lloyd George said he was doing his utmost to prevent premature publication of allegations which the inquiry might prove unsupported. The affair has been investigated by the late Field Marshal Kitchener, Premier Asquith and himself, he added, and he was seeking to protect the honor of a young Irish Catholic soldier against accusations involving his dishonour. The bill passed the third reading.

NOTE.—In forwarding this telegram, His Excellency the Governor observes that the information respecting the men now reported as Prisoners of War is not official, but as it comes through the Canadian Red Cross Society it can be relied upon. These two men are Prisoners of War in the Hessian Camp, a Camp well reported on by the American Embassy, and as the Hessians are connected with the English Royal Family, and have always been more or less friendly to England, the men will no doubt be better treated than if they were in the Prussian Camps.

## More Shipping Losses

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces the Italian sailing vessel Euegenie, and the Norwegian steamer Arana sunk. The report that the British steamer Spiril is sunk, says the agency, is unconfirmed.

## Germany Draining Poland of Products

Little Hope of Britain's Offer to Feed Population Being Entertained

LONDON, July 31.—Well informed persons in war relief circles here are greatly interested in the offer of the British Government to permit the rationing of the civilian population of areas occupied by the Germans and Austrians, but appear little inclined to be hopeful that Germany will concur in the proposal, which was contingent upon the agreement against the Central Powers not to remove native food supplies.

Reports received from Poland indicate that Germany has been planning to take grain, geese and eggs from districts where the production is in excess of local needs and it is not believed here that Germany will forego this chance to feed her nationals from food grown in the occupied areas.

Besides this excess of crops expected in the agricultural districts of Poland, it is known that the Germans have planted extensive areas in northern France.

The controversy between the belligerents over rationing, however, is now reduced to its simplest form, as very friendly with Klabko Bogrof (the murderer of Stolypin) and Mysaeodoff (hanged last year for betraying Russian plans to Germany).

## Further Successes For the Russians

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—Further successes for the Russians along the Sereth and Sraiborka rivers in the north of Galicia and south of Brody were announced by the War Office to-day. The Russians captured strongly fortified positions.

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Received August 7, 7.15 p.m.)

1631 Private William McKay, Glenwood. Admitted to Wandsworth. Gunshot wound in hip; slight.

1773 Private Thomas J. Lake, Burin. Admitted to Wandsworth. Debility.

915 Private Peter Barron, 38 Duckworth Street. Previously reported missing, June 28. Now reported (unofficially) prisoner of war.

717 Private Thomas Coombs, Spaniard's Bay. Previously reported missing, June 28. Now reported (unofficially) prisoner of war.

(Authority for the above:—Letter sent by 9.151 Sgt. Major Thomson, 3rd. Battalion Canadians, from Glessen, Hesse, Germany, dated July 10th, to Canadian Red Cross Society, London.)

991 Private Cyril Richards, South River, C.B. Previously reported dangerously ill. (Etretat.) Now reported admitted to Wandsworth. Gunshot wound, fractured skull.

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## J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

## French Capture German Trenches

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Late to-day French troops captured a line of German trenches, between Henwood and the Somme, according to an official statement issued by the War Office to-night. They also made some progress south of Thiaumont works.

## Italian Troops Take Austrian Positions

ROME, Aug. 7.—Italian troops have captured, strong Austrian positions between Travenanzes Valley and Sarc Torrent in Gader valley Tofana region, says an official communication issued to-day by the War Office.

## Sukhomlinoff is Dangerously Ill

Gen. Sukhomlinoff, who is now in his 60th year, is awaiting trial for treason. He is a man of unusual military gifts, but allowed himself to be influenced by people of the adventurer type, to his eventual undoing.

While at Kiev, it is alleged, he was very friendly with Klabko Bogrof (the murderer of Stolypin) and Mysaeodoff (hanged last year for betraying Russian plans to Germany).

When Gen. Sukhomlinoff moved to Petrograd and took over the post of Minister of War he was followed by a majority of his Kieff satellites. Among them was Mysaeodoff, in whom he appears to have reposed the greatest confidence, and to have communicated to him many of the secrets of the department he was administering.

A considerable share of the responsibilities of Russia's unpreparedness is attributed to the general. Gen. Sukhomlinoff was formerly military governor of Kiev, Podolia and Volhynia.

## READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## The Act of a Hero

Yesterday afternoon a man named Haynes, crazed from liquor, went down on the King's Wharf and divested himself of his clothing, deliberately jumped overboard. He could not swim a stroke, sank like a stone, and went under the jetty. A young man named Hayse, who was up on the wharf near the Government Buildings took in the situation at a glance, and while running down the pier saw that the unfortunate man had not reappeared, and without hesitation, and being a good swimmer, plunged overboard after him. He brought the now unconscious man to the surface, where willing hands soon had rescued and rescuer ashore. Haynes was driven to his home by Consts. Whalen and Bruce, where he was attended by Dr. Roberts, who found much water on the lungs, but took heroic measures and saved the man's life.

Hayse is a son of the late Patrick Hayse of the Water Coy and his pluck and heroism are intensified from the fact that he is one of "Ours" who has honorably returned on sick leave, and for months past has been under the doctor's care. He spoiled as a result of the occurrence a suit of clothes worth \$28 purchased a month ago.

Mr. Picot the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, witnessed the whole episode and has made representations to the Col. Secy on the matter. Hayse's pluck and tenacity undoubtedly saved Haynes' life and we hope that not alone will the loss of his clothing be made good, but that his gallantry will be suitably rewarded by the Royal Humane Society.

## CALIBRE OF GREAT GUN

These days we hear a deal of the Calibre of artillery, and there are known to be small guns with effectiveness equal to their large types. The French 75-cm. to wit. But few "big guns" would make through a target. Yesterday, however, one of these "guns" in the flesh visited the saloon of Mr. Rd. Byrne, Water St., and by striking a woman in the face showed at once his manliness and effectiveness. However, Mr. Cua was dismounted by the police so quickly that he did not know what struck him. To-day he was fined \$7 or 21 days. There are other "guns" here, however, who would scorn this kind of thing.

## THE WERE EJECTED

Not long since two ladies of a rather meddlesome type went to a man's home here and began to tell him that everything was not right. Like, all here, he thought "his house his castle" and gently but firmly put them out. To-day they summoned the man to court and were politely told by the presiding Judge that they had no case against the gentleman. That no case against the gentleman.

## THE OPORTO MARKET

This week:—  
Nfd. Stocks .....15,098  
Consumption .....4,465  
Last week:—  
Nfd. Stocks .....16,860  
Consumption .....4,935  
The "Earl Kitchener" was sent to Spain and the "Cecil/Shave" entered.

## TRAPS BADLY TORN.

In the storm of Tuesday last all the traps at Portugal Cove were so badly torn that they were taken in and will not be again replaced this year.

## WILL PLANT MAPLES OVER THE GRAEVS OF THE CANADIANS

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 4.—Canadian maples are to be planted around the graves of Canadian soldiers in France. Seeds of the red and silver maple ripened at Ottawa, has been sent to London by Dominion horticulturist, W. T. Macoun and planted in Kew Gardens. After the war, the little trees from these seeds are to be transplanted to France. Seeds of the larger-leaved maples of British Columbia are to be sent to London for the same purpose, as soon as ripe.

The trouble with a man who is going to the devil is that he always wants to take somebody along with him.

## Our "Show" Soldier

Dear Sir.—If what you detail about the "show" soldier Montgomery in yesterday's paper is only half correct, then an indignation meeting of citizens should materialize quickly to stop this kind of thing once for all. I happen to know John Peddle all my life and not alone do I know him to have given a soldier's son to the Empire, but I have known him to give faithful service also in the police force. Newfoundlanders are certainly come to something when an importation of the Montgomery type is allowed to cheery them about at such places as public gatherings like that of Friday last. Why, if I were like this fellow "Montie" as you sometimes call him, I would not look the humblest recruit in the eye. Why is no, this fellow out on the firing line with others of our brave lads? We have too much of this tinseled soldier business in our midst, but we deserve the infliction if we allow them to demean the sires of the brave sons of Terra Nova.

By all means, sir, let the proper authorities deal with this Peddle-Montgomery episode and vindicate faithful citizenship, while putting foreign snobs in their proper places. Possibly if Peddle's son was in the ranks that day this officious individual who came here from God knows where might have had a not altogether pleasurable reminder of his presence.

Yours with indignation,  
SOLDIER'S BROTHER,  
St. John's, Aug. 8, 1916.

## Most Terrible Form Of the Submarine

Britain Among Others is Building Boats With Radius of 20,000 Miles

LONDON, July 21.—An Amsterdam despatch to the London Times says: "The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes the following from an article in the weekly technical paper, Prometheus, on new submarines and diving crafters:—

"Reports have been lately even more persistent that the two foremost naval powers had begun building regular submarine cruisers. These vessels are 5,000 tons gross, 400 feet long, strongly protected, and armed as medium sized protected cruisers, having engines 18,000 horse power, developing a speed above water of twenty-six and under water of sixteen knots. Their effective radius is from 18,000 to 20,000 nautical miles, and they are capable of travelling from the Baltic to Japan without replenishing their fuel. They carry thirty torpedo tubes, and several light and medium quick fires for defence against aircraft."

The journal continues: "The most terrible weapon, however, which the submarine will have, in addition to torpedoes, is an apparatus already introduced with much success in submarines, for laying submerged contact mines, of which each of these strange vessels will carry from 125 to 150."

## SPEAKER SEVIGNY TO ENLIST

The Honourable Albert Sevigny, Speaker of the House of Commons, announces that he will don khaki, take the officer's training course, address recruiting meeting in the province of Quebec, and accompany a Canadian regiment overseas. Deputy Speaker Rhodes is now overseas on military duty. A large number of members of the House of Commons are now in service at the front, and one, Lieutenant-Colonel (Baker, of Brome, died fighting for king and country in the trenches. The spirit of service, which Canada has so notable exhibited since the commencement of the war, has been, and continues to be worthily reflected in the ranks of our public men.

## THE "SUSU" SAILS.

The "Susu" sails at 6 p.m., taking as passengers E. J. Domy, Miss Daisy Brett, Miss Pickford and several in steerage.

All Europe is fearing a harvest failure. There's one familiar reaper who finds the harvest particularly good.

**TO RENT!**

**A STABLE**

Just behind the Reid-Newfoundland Company's Depot.  
Entrance from Water Street.

Apply to

**W. H. JACKMAN,**  
Tailor, Water Street West.



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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

BIG RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON SERETH RIVER

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8 (Official)—On the river Sereth our troops are advancing successfully...

On the line of the River Stokhod, in the region of the town of Stobychov, a party of Austrians left their defenses during the night...

Notes From New Bonaventure

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—The trap fishing is practically over for this season...

The salmon fishery was almost a failure, friend Wm. Verge of Old Bonaventure is high liner, having taken but one tierce.

The reports from our schooners fishing at the Labrador are not very encouraging and unless August is pretty good for them, good trips will not be made.

On Wednesday past we heard that President Conker had left St. John's Tuesday morning in the new F. P. U. boat and had not arrived at his destination, Catalina.

The "Casualty lists of Ours in France" have been read with intense sorrow. The parents of Pte. Richard M. Short has recently received a message that their son was wounded on July 1st...

Friend, Wm. M. Short, lost his trawl during the past week. The loss of such property on a poor man is not very nice, considering the high price of trawl lines at present.

Friend, Wm. M. Short, lost his trawl during the past week.

Appeals to Court In Appam Award

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8—Counsel for the German government in the case of the prize ship Appam, awarded to her British owners by the recent decision of Judge Waadee...

Severe Fighting On Greek Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—A despatch from Salonika to a news agency here today says that the French and Serbian forces on the Greek front are in contact with the Bulgarians...

HENDERSON RESIGNS HIS PORT-FOLIO

LONDON, Aug. 9—Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education in the British Cabinet, has resigned his portfolio...

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Official)—South-west of Guillemont we advanced our line about 400 yards. Fighting continues near Guillemont station...

LONDON, Aug. 8—British troops pursuing the Turkish forces, defeated last week at Romani, have caught up with the Turkish rear guard six miles east of Kalia...

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Official)—On July 30 in conjunction with the French an attack was made by British naval aeroplanes on the benzine stores and barracks at Muelheim...

Britain, Russia, Persia Conclude Agreement

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8—Great Britain and Russia have just concluded an understanding with Persia, strengthening the friendly relations between the three countries...

SAYS GREY'S PROPOSALS REJECTED

LONDON, Aug. 8—According to the Express, the following represents a translation of part of the article for which the Berliner Tageblatt was suppressed...

Lemberg on Point Of Surrender

LONDON, Aug. 8—A proclamation foreshadowing the surrender of Lemberg, capital of Galicia was issued by the Governor of the city on August 4...

They named those things you drink sundae because they're so good.

Where would we be if we still had that old law requiring one-fifth of the assessment to be raised by a pool tax?

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Received 5.45 p.m. August 8.) 1827 Private Sydney Hartree, Perth, Amboy, New Jersey, U.S.A. Died of wounds at the 10th Casualty Clearing Station, France, August 3rd.

Notable Gains Are Made By French

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Notable gains are made by the French in the Somme region according to an official statement issued by the War Office to-night.

Prisoners Surrender By the Thousands

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Prisoners are still surrendering by the thousands as a result of the Italian operation, says a Central News despatch from Rome.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—Tonight's communication says: The success achieved by our troops south of the Dniester continues to develop. Pursuing the enemy our brave troops have fought their way into town of Nizniow...

Were Forced Out By Italian Attacks

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—Withdrawals from the Gorizia bridgehead by Austrian forces is admitted in an Austrian official statement issued to-day.

More people would try to reform if it didn't seem to make those who had succeeded so sad.

It takes an optimist to look upon a palm-leaf fan and a frosted chocolate as a full meal, even in summer time.

French Advance On Somme Front

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Noon)—French troops made an advance last night east of Hill 139 on the Somme front. Two attempts of the Germans to recapture trenches east of Morcuq Farm were defeated.

Says Bremen Sunk Through Defective Machinery

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A news agency despatch from Berne, Switzerland, published here to-day, says that the Berlin Tageblatt announces that the German submarine Bremen, which was to have arrived at an American port, has been sunk...

SPLENDID ITALIAN VICTORY

LONDON, August 9.—Before the echoes have died of the mutual congratulations of the Allied Sovereigns, Statesmen, and Generals, on the auspicious opening of the third year of war comes the news of further Russian success, and of the splendid victory for the Italian army on the Isonzo front.

Ladle Cove Mourns for Soldier Boy

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—To-day Ladle Cove is plunged in mourning for the death of Private E. West, of the Nfld. Regiment. Pte. West was one of our best, of big physique and lovely disposition.

Ladle Cove, July 29, 1916.

The man who is in love with himself is the only one who is never apt to have a disillusionment or a change of heart.

An optimist is a person who feels comforted because it is only 90 in the shade to-day, whereas it was 91 the day before.

OFFENSIVE CONSTANTLY GROWING

LONDON, Aug. 9.—General Cadorna's victory has caused great rejoicing as one of the most promising successes of the new Allied operations, demonstrating the constantly growing power of the Allied offensive on all fronts.

Russians Still Onward Sweep

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—The Russians in their advance against the Austro-Germans in East Galicia have taken territory aggregating nearly 100 square miles according to a Russian official communication issued to-night.

Shambler's Cove Will do Its Duty to Patriotic Fund

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Editor.—I am sure you will be pleased to give me space in your valuable paper to let the people know what Shambler's Cove ladies are doing for Patriotic purposes.

I am also sorry to say that on April 19th, 1916, that Jesus sent his death angel and took my dear mother. She lived a good life and died in peace. She was 74 years old. She had eight sons and two daughters, 25 grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

The following are the names of the patriotic workers: \$1.00 each—Mrs. Sydney White, Mrs. Daniel Bragg, Mrs. Abram Maidment, Mrs. Alpheus Maidment, Mrs. Wm. Ford, Miss Bessie Bragg, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Robert Burton.

60 cents each—Miss Fannie Vivian, Mrs. Henry Vivian.

50 cents each—Mrs. Annie Maidment (widow), Mrs. Silas White, Mrs. Fred Stagg, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Wm. Maidment, Mrs. Jacob Bragg, Mrs. Theresa Maidment (widow), Mrs. Robert White.

20 cents—Mrs. Julia Bragg (widow). We will be ready for shipping in a fortnight's time.

MRS. ROBERT BURTON, JR. Shambler's Cove, Aug. 2nd., 1916.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION! FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT. 38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

The new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd. Water Street, St. John's.



WE'RE MERELY HANDING YOU THIS PIECE OF

## GOOD ADVICE

IN AUGUST.

In the hope that you will remember it IN NOVEMBER:

IF YOU WANT ALL KINDS OF SATISFACTION WITH RUBBER FOOTWEAR,

# WEAR BEAR BRAND

Cleveland Rubber Co.,  
New Martin Bldg., St. John's.

### CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS

(Opp. Baine Johnston's, Water Street)  
P. O. Box 86.

IF you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Outport orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

## Removal Notice

Owing to increased business, we have removed our Warerooms to the 1st Floor T. A. HALL, DUCKWORTH STREET.

### GARNEAU LTD.

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## BRITISH

### THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.  
PROTECTION in Style.  
PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,  
Sinnott's Building  
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

## The British Army As It Really Is To-day

### Great Britain Has Accomplished in Two Years What Took Germany Forty Years to Achieve.

Just a few days before the beginning of the offensive upon the Somme, correspondents appear to have been provided with unusual opportunities of visiting the British front, the real front, and of making the closest inspection of the army. Apparently what they wrote then was not closely censored, especially what they were mailing home, the authorities knowing that before anything could appear in print that might affect the British plans the great offensive would have been launched. Among the correspondents was Henry Suydam, who has seen every army in Europe. He pays a warm tribute to the British army; he says it has been less understood in the United States than the army of any other belligerent; it has been unjustly criticized; and has been the butt of such stupid songs as "Everybody's Fighting but the British."

Speaking of the morale of the army, Mr. Suydam says that it is possible for a civilian to come to a correct judgment on this point as well as a military authority. He says: "You do not need to be a military expert to recognize the broad signs of inefficiency. These things are the first to show themselves; you may decide by a quick expedition along the front whether an army is fit or unfit; whether it expects to win or merely hopes not to be defeated. The British Army expects to win; such is the essence of British spirit. It is a spirit which has persisted despite tremendous initial difficulties in forming a barrier by free and voluntary methods of enlistment, to that always-threatening German line in France and Flanders." On the British front he found everything ready,

the men, the leaders, the guns, and mechanical supplies. Everywhere there was a feeling of quiet confidence in the result, coupled with an acknowledgement of the fact that the victory would have to be paid for in many lives.

Mr. Suydam dwells particularly upon the fact that Great Britain has accomplished in two years what Germany had forty years to achieve. He speaks of the absolute unpreparedness of the British Empire for war. Facing the greatest military machine that had ever been built up she had only 160,000 men, that immortal "contemptible little army" to which the Kaiser made reference. By in two years Great Britain has become one of the most formidable military powers of the world. Mr. Suydam believes that such an achievement as that of Great Britain, the making of an army of 5,000,000 men in two years, is something that no race in the world but the Anglo-Saxons could have attained. It is a glorious makeshift; it displays the particular British gift of performing wonders with the material at hand. He hopes and believes that the United States, fronted with such a crisis, might rise to the situation as the British have done, but he thinks that no other people in the world could do what stands to the everlasting credit of the British.

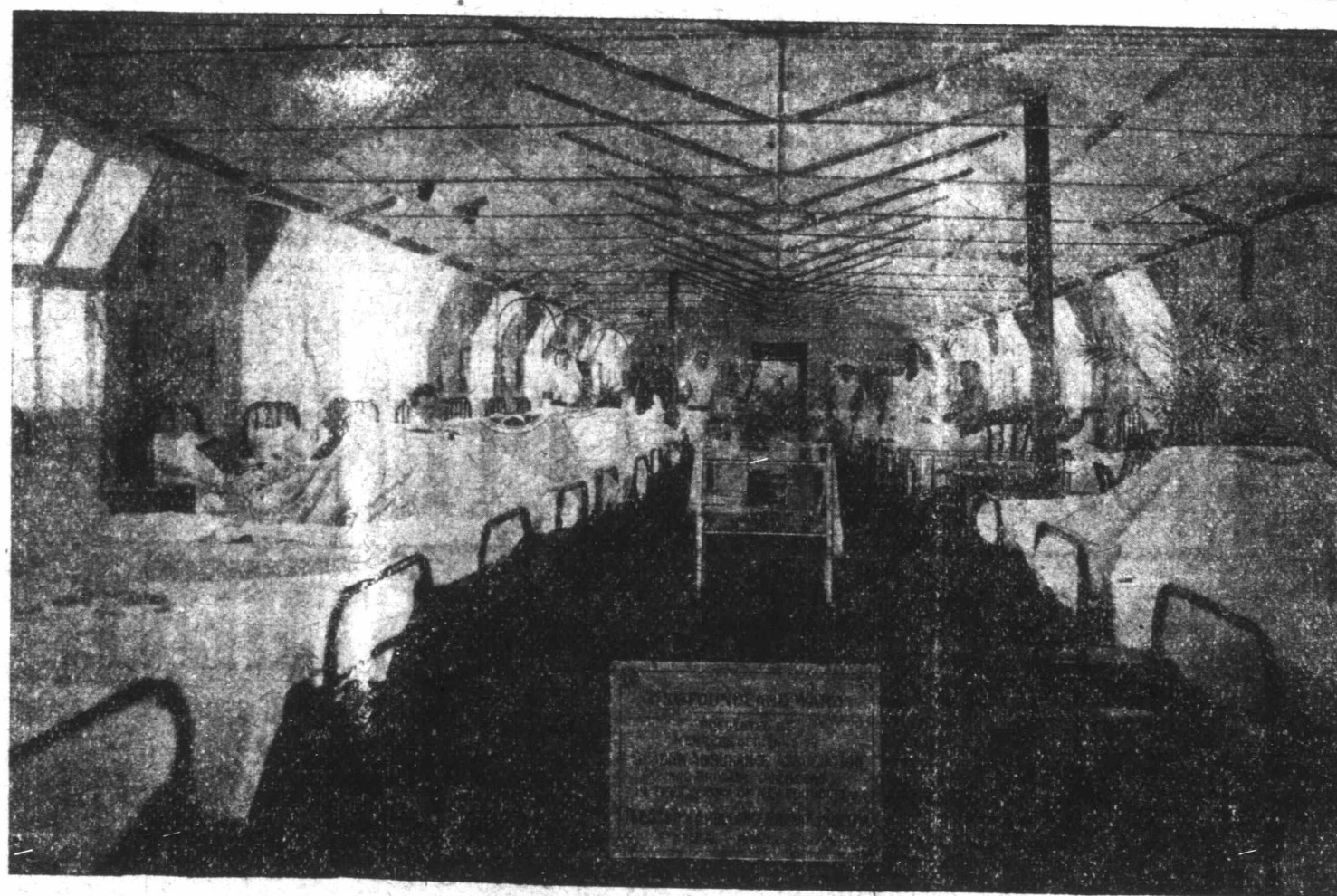
Mr. Suydam says: "A big offensive is less nerve-wracking than monotony of trench warfare. Whole sectors of the line know that a 'push' is coming; the soldier visualizes the British army advancing over a wide frontage; he is animated by a sense of corps spirit which is sometimes necessarily lack-

ing in the isolated mining and sniping and counter-attacking of a single trench. And because these offensives have been few (like chapter-headings in the chronicle of the war), American public opinion has failed to understand the terrific strain to which the British armies have been subjected. There is not an officer or man in the British forces in France who would not rather undertake one big offensive every six weeks than spend a fortnight in trench fighting. Great Britain has been fighting hard since August, 1914, when 160,000 regular soldiers took the field and were promptly overwhelmed by the fury of the first German advance; the self-deprecation and detached unconcern which is manifested in London is quite lacking at the front, where each man is keen, in spirit and deed, to end the war as quickly as possible by a British victory.

"While every army in Europe was provided in August, 1914, with a certain formal reserve of heavy guns, main dependence was placed upon small field guns of 3.5-inch or 4-inch calibre, firing either shrapnel or high explosive. The British army (according to authoritative statements published in The London Times) took the field in 1914 with 76 pieces of artillery, of which 54 were 18-pounders (5.3-inch). The German armies invaded Belgium with a general superiority of artillery (except for the famous French 75-millimetre gun).

"The Krupp works, at Essen, with years of experience in supplying European wars with guns and ammunition, stood ready to invent new gunnery devices or to duplicate inexhaustibly those already proven. The British army was provided with neither adequate reserves of material nor with adequate agencies for following Neuve Chapelle, and ultimately leading to the establishment of the British munitions industry under the tutelage of Mr. Lloyd-George, producing them.

"The British army, with the supply of guns, ammunition, and aeroplanes which constituted its equipment on August 4, 1914, might have been fairly matched with Turkey or Roumania or Greece; the wildest enthusiast would have laughed ironically at the prospect of the British army opposing the deadly perfection of the German system."



## Carson Anxious for Prosecution of War

### Is Solicitous of Concentrating Attention on This Supreme Object

LONDON, Aug. 3.—No one has been more anxious says Sir Edward Carson, than myself since the war began to keep the attention of Parliament and the country concentrated on the prosecution of the war to the exclusion of all mere democratic matters which do not conduce to that one supreme object.

My persistence in demanding from the Government a measure dealing with the parliamentary register of voters is no exception, though at first sight some people might perhaps suppose it to be so. Indeed I am only anxious for the registration bill because without it the country may find itself in the near future and it may be nearer than some people imagined in no condition to deal effectively with the most vital issues arising directly out of the war.

But the possibility of an appeal to the country becoming unavoidable is not all. As I said in my speech, I hold that a general election before the end of the war ought to take place because the House is not competent to decide the issues of momentous import which the conclusion of the war will bring immediately to the front.

The present House was elected when nobody dreamed war would be upon us before the next dissolution. It was elected by voters whose minds were then full of political projects which to-day are trifles, in comparison with the all absorbing national life-and-death struggle with Germany.

The members of the present parliament were returned to curtail power of the House of Lords, to establish the church to institute an insurance tax, and most curious of all to reduce armaments, thus increasing the national unpreparedness for the war which was so close at hand.

One hundred and fifty of them exerted their combined influence just before the war to weaken the navy. Some of them, while the war has been raging, have done their feeble best to hamper operations and to undermine the determination of the people.

Why, the shock of war has revolutionized opinion in every mind. Political issues which we were elected to support or resist in 1910 are ancient history. The dividing line of parties has been broken and new combinations are forming to promote new ideas of which all that time few dreamed.

It is now surprising that in such circumstances some members of Parliament blind to the charge much as before taking place, already have been repudiated by their constituents but the point is, the present House, as a whole, elected under conditions now dead, has lost all authority and therefore all right to exist.

There are nevertheless sound reasons against holding the general el-

ections immediately." I do not suggest such a policy, but I do assert we ought to be ready for one.

It would be an utter travesty on popular government if such a Parliament, which we much remember, has already prolonged its own existence beyond its legal term, were to presume to settle on behalf of the people the far-reaching problems that will surround the making of European peace and which must vitally influence the whole future of empire for generations to come.

The moment peace begins to be talked of—I mean seriously talked of, not by mere faddists and cranks—that momentum will have to ascertain the real views of the country and not merely the views of the House. But if the present stale and most unrepresentative House since the Rump, which Cromwell had to expel, with his halberdeers continues till the end of the war without submitting itself for re-election by the people, we shall have forfeited our claim to be called a democracy in any genuine sense.

The German people will, no doubt, have to submit to whatever arrangements it may please the Kaiser and his chancellor to impose upon them; but are the British people to be no less completely in the hands of Asquith and Grey?

That is really the question involved, in my demand for the registration bill for unless constituents are thereby renewed the House will be dumb at the moment when all its history will have the best right to let its voice be heard.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## DELVIL'S WOOD

With the British Armies, Thursday, via London, Friday, July 28—I have been talking with some British soldiers who held the Delville wood under the German bombardment. One said: "The Delville wood is easily the worst place on earth as far as I can guess. It is just crowded with corpses and to stay there is to join that company. The only cover one can get is to crawl under a log and hope for the best, or crawl into a shell hole and expect the worst—which generally arrives and detached unconcern which is manifested in London is quite lacking at the front, where each man is keen, in spirit and deed, to end the war as quickly as possible by a British victory."

The Delville wood has become more crowded with dead, and over their bodies our men stumbled to-day when they went forward slowly and cautiously behind a great barrage, which cleared the way in which they advanced in waves, halting another barrage was maintained for half an hour or more ahead.

The attack succeeded without many casualties. It is in holding the ground that the worst time comes to the men who capture it. The history of the fight in this corner of the ground since July 14 is one of the most wonderful things for sheer stubborn courage that has been done in all this great battle.

## READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

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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. Constby.  
W. H. RENNIE,  
Captain (in charge of Musketry Instruction).  
jy15, w, f



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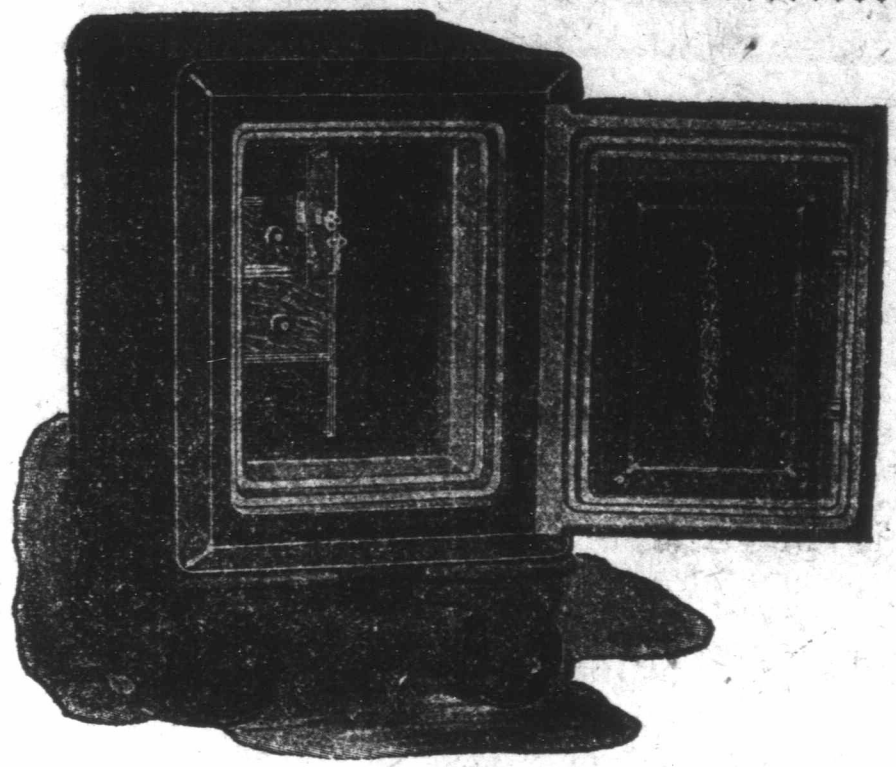
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Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

## Nipper's Hr. Will Do Its Part

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—It is sometime ago since you heard anything from this place, not because we have nothing to talk about. Our knowledge box cannot hold half we would like to say, but time will not permit one to write often.

I may say that codfish is very scarce around here. Men have codtraps in store that have not been put out this summer, and if it were for the herring fishery, spring and fall, it would be very bad times indeed, especially now this great war is raging, when our burdens re taxes and advanced prices are so heavy, but we are hoping for a brighter future.

We are told that to every dark cloud there is a silver lining.

Sometime ago we held a mass meeting here and formed a Committee, the names of same as follows:—H. Balfour, Postmaster; Henry Starks, J. C. Tilley, James Starks, Roland Noble, A. E. Barnes. The object of the meeting was to try to raise two hundred and sixty dollars to maintain a cot for one year for some of our wounded boys at the front. Our motto is, "England expects every man to do his duty." Yes, the ladies can do their duty to, by all means. We should not ask what is this or that one doing, but let us ask ourselves what are doing to defeat the enemy.

While we are enjoying a nice bed and the comforts of home life, some poor boy is dying, some one is wounded, and some are lying around the country suffering and bleeding that we should enjoy the best. Do we ever stop to think, I wonder, are we prepared to send a little comfort to those brave boys? Do we dare to hug our gold while our brother men are suffering pain and in need of a little comfort? I think not. Do we think that God Almighty is dead? No, certainly not. Well, then let us do our bit for those who suffer for us.

We are pleased, sir, to record a visit from W. F. Coaker, the fishermen's friend. Those who dare to oppose him in his great work are generally made to bite the dust. A welcome was handed out to him at every place along this shore, and I am sure his visit will long be remembered.

While passing we must not forget to say we also had a visit from Mr. George Soper, Inspector of all Union Stores, he spent two days with us and I am sure the time spent here will not be in vain, and we trust that ere long this country will be ruled by men who know how.

Thanking you for space.

Yours truly,  
CORRESPONDENT,  
Nipper's Hr., Aug. 1, 1916.

## German Submarine Was Cut in Two

**Cleopatra's Ramming Feat in Inky Night.**

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the North Sea Captain T. P. Loder Synmonds, R. N., and the officers and crew of H. M. light cruiser Cleopatra cut the German torpedo-boat destroy G-194 in halves.

According to the story told in the Prize Court in the week, about 10.15 p.m. on March 25 last the Cleopatra was leading a column of ships when, the night being quite dark, sparks appearing to issue from a coal-burning vessel, were observed close to the port bow. The helm of the cruiser was immediately put over in order to ram and two enemy destroyers were observed.

Steaming at twenty knots, the Cleopatra hit the rear enemy boat, cutting her in halves, and the two parts were seen, one on each side of the cruiser. On account of the darkness it was impossible to see the two halves actually sink, but it was impossible that they could have remained afloat. No survivors were rescued, but in the German official casualty list No. 71, issued on April 10 last, there appeared a list of ninety-three persons lost in the sinking of the G-194. It was believed that the crew consisted of that number.

The president decreed prize bounty at £5 per head of the crew of the sunk vessel, making, in all, £465.

This incident occurred at the time of the British seaplane attack on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein in every wintry weather.

Looks Not Everything  
Mr. Goodkatch—Your sister looks good enough to eat.  
Small Brother—So does her cooking, but gee whiz!

The mosquitoes are doing their bit—and then some.

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### "THE EAGLE'S NEST."

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Coming Big Feature—Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "GRAUSTARK," EDITH STOREY and ANTONIO MORENO in CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY'S Famous play "THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION" in six acts.

NOTE.—The Excellent String Orchestra will be in attendance on Thursday and Friday nights as usual.

## Asquith and the Irish Question

(The New Freeman)

The veil has been pulled from the face of the Coalition Ministry of Great Britain, and it stands revealed as a company of tricksters capable of stooping to despicable deception and concealment of real designs in order to gain temporary endorsement for its proposed measures and avoid the humiliation of a public Parliamentary rebuke and condemnation.

Having gained the support of the rank and file of the party for the proposal of a temporary Home Rule government in Ireland on terms agreed to by Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Carson and other political leaders, the Premier, when sternly questioned by Mr. Redmond on Monday night, admitted that the terms had been altered and that the support of the party had been gained by subterfuge.

The proposals put forward by Mr. Lloyd George, declared Mr. Redmond were in no sense their (the Irish party's) proposals, but after considerable negotiations and many changes they agreed to recommend them to their friends. Mr. Redmond declared he had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the consent of his supporters, not one of whom would have considered the proposals unless they were put forward as a purely temporary settlement for the period of the war.

The agreement was for the provisional settlement of the question until the war was over, or until a final and permanent settlement was arrived at within a limited time after the war.

Like a bolt from the blue, Mr. Redmond said, came Lord Lansdowne's announcement that the Amending Bill to the Home Rule Act would contain structural alterations of a permanent character. The callous and unashamed way in which this act of official perjury was confessed by the titled trickster stands alone and unparalleled in the records of perjury in high places. The Premier, Mr. Asquith, weakly endeavored to palliate and account for the bold act of Ministerial piracy. When Mr. Redmond put the question whether the Government had decided to depart from the terms of the agreement arrived at between Mr. Lloyd George and the Irish leaders, he evaded the point by saying that the agreement was subject to revision by the Cabinet. The Irish leaders knew nothing of the new proposals until they were given out in the House of Lords by the Secretary, Lord Lansdowne.

It is now war between the betrayers and the betrayed.

But this is not all. Premier Asquith is on record as stating that from what he saw and learned on his Irish visit, the day of Castle Rule was done and now he brazenly asserts the contrary by the Duke appointment, so that Ireland again is to be administered by a Unionist clique and by men entirely out of sympathy with Ireland and Irish rights. The

German Mine Layer Was Well Equipped Ship

LONDON, July 31.—The German submarine mine-layer, which is of the U-35 class, one of the latest prizes of the British navy, was visited by a press representative to-day prior to its being placed on public exhibition in the Thames.

The prize, flying the German naval ensign, surmounted by the British ensign, lay in a naval dockyard on the east coast. The vessel is designed purely for mine-laying. The entire forward part is composed of wells, six in number, each containing two powerful mines, which can be released by levers. The ship has no torpedo tubes or other armament except small arms for the crew, and is only 100 feet in length.

Laid Over 200 Mines  
Thirteen bluejackets and five officers comprise the crew of the submarine. According to one of the seamen, she made, prior to her capture, 13 trips from her base in Germany to the British coast and laid over 200 mines in routes frequented by merchant vessels. She was on her 20th trip when she was captured by a British patrol boat. The sailors said that when the submarine was sighted and chased by a patrol boat the crew tried to get rid of her remaining mines, but had not sufficient time. Seeing that capture was inevitable, the captain ordered the abandonment of the ship, destroyed the log and other records and virtually demolished the six-cylinder Diesel engine of approximately 250 horse-power. All of the crew and officers were taken prisoners.

Ignored Convention Terms  
The hull of the submarine is in good condition, but shows a number of dents where it struck obstacles in its underwater voyages. The craft shows signs of rapidity of construction, but appears well fitted for short trips across the North Sea. British naval officers pointed out that the mines carried no apparatus for rendering them harmless if they broke loose from their moorings, as required by The Hague convention.

Where Peace Reigns

(From the London Times.)  
There are many wide acres in France where men and women are living lives of quiet industry in most beautiful and peaceful surroundings. A chance visitor would see no sign of war in such places, but he might think the world strangely unpeopled. The far-stretching fields waving with fast-ripening corn, the meadows with the hay waiting to be carried, the villages extraordinarily silent and peaceful, and nowhere any young men, unless in soldier's uniform.

Women in blue aprons and wide-brimmed straw hats may be seen working in the fields with old men and sometimes children. The sheep have their shepherd, but he is single-handed, where once he had two or three men working under him. The cows are brought home every evening, with their attendant goats and tinkling bells, by the women and children, and the milking is done by elderly men and women. Everything on the farm is being done "more or less," for want of men. Nothing yields full increase for the same reason.

But, there is no distress and the weather in harvest time is almost as much of a grievance as the war. It is, moreover, the length of the war

rather than its cruelties which call for complaint. "We are tired," they say; "our women are overworked, our children miss their schooling, and, although everyone does something extra, we do not get it all done." It is quite true that every one does something extra. M. le Cure tucks up his surlane and uses the scythe. M. le Marquis turns the hay rows and rallies his little army of haymakers with stories of cheerful farmers near the front, who, after plowing a field, will have it torn up by shells and thus be forced to begin their work all over again.

No sound of cannon has ever caused the people who live in these peaceful areas to stop their work and look with inquiet eyes toward the direction from which the sound comes. No personal experience of atrocities has been theirs, no appalling sights of wounded men have shocked their senses. No refugees have troubled the calm of their homes.

And yet the war is beginning to tell on them all. Some have lost their sons, their husbands, their fathers; all have lost a man temporarily, and generally he is the breadwinner.

They are always "under" their work, instead of "on the top of it," and these things discourage the quiet living people after a time.

They are overworked, and not excited by the war, and that is depressing.

Yet France owes much to these quiet living people; whether in chatteau or cottage, they are "keeping things going."

It sometimes strains the imagination to gauge the love a 295-pound man must feel for a 84-pound helpmate.

"Girl Needs \$18,500 a Year." Yes, and if you've ever had a girl you'll believe it.

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Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prospect streets.

Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.

Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.

Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.

P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.

Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.

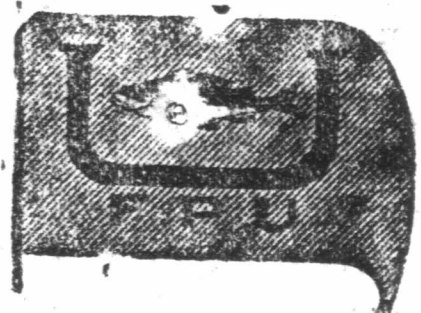
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(To Every Man His Own.)

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 9, 1916

Sacrificing Resources

In the current number of The Canadian Magazine there is a very suggestive article on the sacrificing of national assets which should be read very carefully by everybody who is interested in the economic development of the homeland. The article deals with Nickel which, says the writer, has become "a source of great profit to our competitors, a powerful armament for our enemies, and nothing for ourselves."

"Nickel ore," says Mr. Wilkie, the author, "is Canadian; but nickel metal is entirely non-Canadian. It is torn from the Canadian rock, raised to the surface in Canada; but the moment it has been detached, the ore is out of the control of Canada and Canadians and is sent out of her harbors, having contributed to Canada the privileges and profit of operating boarding-houses at which the miners live while blasting and raising ore." Foreigners actually control the industry. The Province of Ontario gets a small tax on the value of ore at the mines.

"If," says the article, "we took an intelligent interest in our business someone would inquire whether this natural resource could not be made to show a little more profit and some other advantages."

Canada is the source of 80 per cent. of the world's nickel; and the only other deposit of importance are in New Caledonia, a French penal settlement, on a small island in the Pacific, which produces practically the whole of the remaining 20 per cent.

The International Nickel Company controls the entire nickel output of Canada, and its stockholders are not Canadians. The net income of the Company in 1914 was \$6,128,975; and the dividends are correspondingly large. The common stock, having paid ordinary dividends recently, paid an extra dividend of 25 per cent. The concluding paragraph of the article has a special significance for us, as we shall prove later on:

"We ought to derive from this great natural resource an opportunity for our men to work in refining plants, an opportunity for those engaged in building trades to sell material to the builders of such a plant, and an opportunity for the manufacturer of machinery to supply machinery for such plants, and an opportunity for those who are operating them. In short, there should be expended in Canada on the refining of this nickel tens of thousands of dollars, and then when we have the refined nickel we should be in a position to determine to whom it should be supplied to make sure that none of it reaches customers we do not desire to serve."

Cannot all that has been written above be applied to ourselves? Are we doing what we should in the way of conservation of our resources? We trow not; and we now proceed to demonstrate our assertion.

Tens of thousands of pit-props have been cut in this country for the past two years. Millions of feet of timber have been destroyed to secure them. The heritage of our fishermen has been bartered away; and the shore fringes of our great bays have been denuded of every vestige of woods which formed the greatest asset of the poor. Contractors have grown fat at the expense of the sweat of the toiler. For what? For whom?

To satiate the greed of a few monopolists who care naught for the welfare of this fair land; whose sole desire in life is the accumulation of the gilded shekel; whose only creed is worship of the golden calf. The men whom they employed were paid starvation wages, and many of them had not enough left after their winter's store bill was paid to invest in a plug of tobacco.

Contractors have reaped a harvest of this pit-prop business; and when there was question last season of imposing a dollar a cord duty and regulating a minimum price per cord a wail went forth from the gang that such legislation spelled blue ruin to them and their foreign associates. These pit-props were sold abroad last season at a figure which gave them large profits. What benefit accrued to the Colony? None, beyond the purchasing power of the small wages paid to the cutters, some of whom did not earn enough to meet their outlay.

But, we are told this pit-prop business was a real necessity on account of the war! So, too, is the exorbitant price now charged for coal! So, too, is the inflation in price of commodities which can be purchased to-day cheaper at a very small increase over the price of ante-bellum days. The war has been a bonanza to the grasping monopolists; but it has placed dreadful burdens on the shoulders of the proletariat.

Now we come to another item in our resources which is still more important than even the pit-prop business, viz.—our iron mines.

What benefit are we deriving from the immense ore deposits which abound in this country?

For many years we got nothing beyond the miserable wage to the operatives. To-day we receive a wretched pittance (termed a bounty in the absence of another word) and the wages paid to the miners. These mines are furnishing the means for the upbuilding of the Sydneys and New Glasgow and for the accumulation of wealth by men who have absolutely no interest in this country. From the millions of tons of ore which have been exported within the last ten years, what have we received? What permanent benefits have accrued to us?

Practically every high salaried official connected with these mines is a non-resident; and only the men who dig the ore from the bowels of the earth are Newfoundlanders. Ask any of these men what has been the actual net result of their years of labor in these mines. They will promptly tell you "a living from hand to mouth." Should you wish for more concrete demonstration, just go around Conception Bay, and you will get it in the number of untilled fields and in many cases abandoned homesteads. When, a couple of years ago, these mines shut down there were hundreds who hardly knew where to turn for a living.

We have personally heard the Premier of the Colony assert that the revenue to be derived (he is strong on the future tense) were sufficient to carry on his "splendid program for the betterment of economic conditions in the country—additional education grants, public utilities, etc., etc." Why, the revenue received is hardly sufficient to pay the printing bills of the subsidized organs, the doles handed out to scribblers for the cooking of reports, and the salaries and subsidies paid to the legion of leeches in the Government.

Thus, we are infinitely worse off than is Canada with regard to her nickel supply. What is worse still is that the produce of our iron mines has been converted into cannon and other death-dealing implements in the present war. For years we shipped large quantities of ore to the Krupp works in Germany. German engineers were employed at the iron works. We were thus furnishing the enemy with the means of carrying on the war to a certain extent.

There has been no effort made by the Government to conserve our natural resources; and the Colony is being bled to death in order to enable grafters to increase their bank roll.

It is time that we awoke to the necessity of a policy of Conservation of our Resources; but this cannot be until the men who are bleeding the Colony be hurled from power and an Administration with brains and honesty assume the direction of this "distressful country." The country has been despoiled by the Morris Government; and we need an Administration which will not be bulldozed by a man who has been exploiting this country for nearly eight years. When the story of the doings of the Morris Government shall be written, the tinsel glitter which now surrounds it will vanish, and the public will rub its eyes and wonder.

The people have been tolerating a policy of spoliation; and it is to be feared that at the end of the Morris regime, there will be such a quantity of wreckage lying around that we shall be unable to recover for many years.

Can It Be?

THERE are rumors current that an effort is being made to prolong the life of the present Government for another year after its legal existence is ended. Surely, this infamy will not be tolerated by the Imperial authorities, as an Imperial Act is required for such a violation of the Constitution.

We have no doubt that there is something in the rumor. Naturally, the salaried gentlemen who now form such a large section of the Administration regard the prolongation of the life of our Parliament as "a consummation devoutly to be wished for"; but we have confidence enough in the Imperial Cabinet to believe that such an iniquitous measure will not be entertained.

We are told by certain heeleders that such a concession has been made in the case of the Federal Government in Canada; but they forget that it was made possible only by the patriotism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party. Grave issues were at stake and the Opposition rose to the occasion. There are no issues in this country which would warrant an extended lease of power for the Government.

On the contrary, the shoe is on the other foot. We are now in the hands of a body of political incapables and placemen; the revenues are being squandered in the most wanton fashion; franchises are being bartered away; and barnacles are growing so fast on the Ship of State, that the people from Cape Race to Crippon, and South and West are crying out "this time for a change."

Never before in the history of this country have such huge sums been squandered; never before has the spectre of graft stalked over the land so uncannily as at the present year. The country is seething with discontent; and ominous rumblings are heard throughout the length and breadth of the Colony. "Get ye gone, boodlers, and make room for honest men!"

Northcliffe Sommersalt

THE great English publicist whose newspapers on more than one occasion nearly wrecked the British Cabinet and whose utterances were once pronounced as being as helpful to the Germans as a battery of machine guns, has now come out as a "booster" of everything connected with the Administration, and he assures us, like our own far-seeing (?) Premier that the war is won! though he adds something which the Premier overlooked: "The war may be long, but it is won."

During the early stages of the war the Northcliffe syndicate waged incessant war upon the British Cabinet. It now pats them on the back and assures them that they are all "jolly good fellows." He even assures us that Germany was beaten at Crepy, nearly eighteen months ago. This is the first intimation we have had of an optimistic vein in the great publicist. He now comes out very strongly and writes to the Montreal Star a most enthusiastic document. He says:

"When I look at these hard-faced Canadians with their clean and originality; tall lean Austrians whose indifference to death is almost oriental; when I am among the dour determined Scotch and the gay and dashing Irish and compare them with the dull monotony of the German prisoners we have taken in such numbers, I do not doubt the final crash of the Teutons."

Were not all these in evidence,

REVELLE BY CALCAR

COMMENTING upon the backward state of the potato crop along the Southern Shore the Editor of The Mail and Advocate asks "Where are our 'Two Exports'?" meaning of course the Agricultural Commissioners, Messrs. Downey and Devereaux. These gentlemen are asked to furnish a scientific report upon the matter.

This looks very much like as if the editor were trying to poke fun at the two worthy gentlemen. The editor should be aware of the fact that neither one of the agricultural commissioners knows any thing about such subjects as agriculture, he should bear in mind that they have never given any study to the scientific or even every day practical side of farming. They could not tell you, whether for instance, a cow's ears are in front or behind her horns, but as to the commission side of their office doubtless they are the real "experts."

If Mr. Downey would care to open his mouth on the subject of commissions you would hear some thing of astonishing interest, but he will not speak. On this subject he is dumb as the sphinx. Oh, if he would but speak of commissioners and "rakes off," etc. that came his way when he bought those Cape Breton sheep. What was the amount of his commission left, after he had sub-commissioned Messrs. LeMoine Bros. to rake and scrape Cape Breton farms for those thorough bred for Newfoundland farmers.

But an expert commissioner like Mr. Downey is too cute to commit himself to any pronouncement calculated to expose any of his business (?) secrets. Of course he is, but they are not such inviolable secrets as he thinks. A good deal has come to light that is not to either Mr. Downey's or the government's credit. He got by with the goods however, and not likely he is at all worried about the little leakages as to the manner in which the get by was worked. He put it over Newfoundland. He is one of the great expert "putters over" of whom we made mention some days ago.

Although The Mail and Advocate may not wake the agricultural experts to activity in the interest of the farm crops reference to them serves the purpose of keeping before the public mind a remembrance of the existence of such an office as that of Agricultural Commissionership. As far as any activity on the part of the incumbents of the office goes, they are as dead as Julius Caesar, but not officially dead of course for like the soul of John Brown their salary goes marching on.

Since the big spendthrift effusion of the Morris party just previous to election time has been seen or heard of the commissioner's just previous to election time was merely a coincidence. Nothing was meant by it in the way of purchasing votes or of flaming the electorate. No, perish the thought, such honorable men would never stoop to such low tactics. It was just a coincidence. It just happened so. It just happened that the agricultural plans of the Morris Government were then matured and only then, as it so happened, found their greatest expression. The strangest part of the wonderful natural (?) co-ordination of these events, elections and givings out of rams, bulls, etc., and all the other surprising activities of the time is that they should die out with the echoes of the election campaign.

So much has been said in criticism of the Morris agricultural policy that it may seem superfluous to add another word. Indeed so thoroughly has the ground been gone over that it is impossible to say anything new on the subject. 'Tis a common expression that "the proof of the pudding is the eating of it," so the proof of the Morris Agricultural Policy lies in the very plain failure of the whole ill conceived plan. A perusal of the agricultural reports officially published is sickening. The only satisfaction that those who condemned the policy from the first can get

many moons ago when the Northcliffe press assailed the conduct of the war in every mood and tense? It is hard to understand the mentality of Northcliffe; but it is good to realize that he has at last fallen in line with the patriotic leaders who have never lost courage, and who have never hampered the conduct of the war.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

By Our Own Correspondent

SHORTAGE IN FISH

ABOUT a year ago in these columns we stated that there would be a great shortage in the catch of fish; but the wise ones thought otherwise; and the Board of Trade kept on publishing its "statistics" with unflinching regularity. We now are in a position to verify the predictions that we made—predictions which we repeat again regarding the catch this season. We are, of course, having the usual weekly "reports" from the sub-collectors in the outports.

The export of dry fish for the year ended June 30, 1916, was 1,384,242 quintals valued at \$7,332,287. In the previous year we exported 1,247,314 quintals, valued at \$8,071,889. Thus we had a shortage of 153,972 quintals with a valuation of \$739,602.

Our exports to Greece were smaller by some 7,000 quintals than in the preceding year; to Italy, nearly 29,000; to Portugal, 7,000; to Brazil, 100,000. The only increase in export was to Spain which took some 11,000 quintals more than during the previous year.

In pickled fish there was also a shortage of about 38,000. The total valuation from the products of the fishery was \$9,639,789 as compared with \$10,907,667 in the previous year.

From this showing it will be seen that our predictions regarding the shortage in the catch were unfortunately fulfilled. From present indications we are going to fare worse this season. President Coaker made a detailed report of his trip to the northward; and from his statements we glean that the northern fishery is almost a blank in certain sections. Bonavista Bay reports better results than sections further north; and there has been fair fishing in Trinity and Conception Bays. From St. John's to Renew's the fishery is not 50 per cent. of last year's catch. Recently a good deal of fish has been caught around Cape Pine and Trepassay. Placentia Bay is short; and to the westward, with the exception of St. Lawrence nothing has been done for some time. Nor bankers have done nothing since last halting.

The report from Labrador is one of the worst we have ever read. We know the coast very

out of the publication of these confessions of failure is the very unsatisfying one of being able to say "I told you so." Before even the so called policy had been put into effect reasonable men and men with sound sense and a knowledge of our agricultural requirements predicted failure. Failure absolute has been the result. Those familiar with the country know for a fact that even the reports of the different societies as given in the official publication do not proclaim the failure so complete as actual experience shows. The data are not reliable are falsely given. They are given in such a way as to show that the printing of the reports is not only a waste of money, time and energy, but a hoax. But it is characteristic of the Morris Government to regard administrative affairs as a mere joke. Nothing is sacred to them.

well; and, bad as the fishery was last season, it is far worse now. We are told that nearly all the vessels had gone north, and that the outlook is very gloomy.

As regards Labrador, we get very little accurate information. We do not even know just how many schooners or men are engaged in the fishery. One publication—supposed to be the organ of the trade, states that up to June 18th 270 schooners had left for the coast, carrying 3,400 men. Another says that from a report to the Board of Trade on the same date, 522 schooners had cleared, carrying crews aggregating 6,248. Whilst we have no "report" such as is furnished to the papers in question, we believe that some 780 or 800 vessels are engaged in the Straits and Labrador fisheries, and that the number of persons employed is not less than 13,000. Is it not possible to get any reliable data regarding our fishing industry in this country? This is our chief business, and yet we cannot get satisfactory statistics.

We notice that every movement and social engagement of some of our public men are duly and faithfully chronicled; but there seems to be little interest taken in the great industry that supplies these same personages with the wherewithal to grace festive boards and write silly "notes" to his conferees. Surely it is time that we had some systematic means of getting reliable information.

We commend to our officials the splendid system in vogue in the neighboring provinces. Every month a Bulletin is issued by the Department of Naval Service (which includes the fisheries) giving detailed information from every section of the Dominion, from Ingonish to the fishing grounds of British Columbia. We have several times quoted from these Bulletins; and we get far more accurate information regarding our own fisheries than we do from local sources.

IN MEMORIAM

By James Whitcomb Riley, who himself passed peacefully away a few days ago, regretted by all that have been charmed by his melodious and original poems.

AWAY

I cannot say, and I will not say That he is dead—he is just away!

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand, He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair, It needs must be since he lingers there.

And you—O you, who the wildest yearn For the old-time step and the glad return—

Think of him faring on as dear In the love of There as the love of Here;

And loyal still, as he gave the blows Of his warrior-strength to his country's foes.

Mild and gentle, as he was brave, When the sweetest love of his life he gave

To simple things: Where the violets grew Blue as the eyes they were likened to.

The touches of his hands have strayed

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

AUGUST 9

A QUEER practice existed in Newfoundland previous to this date. A "Let-pass" was signed by the governor and sent to the commanding officer at Fort William to enable vessels to sail out the Narrows. This certified that all customs and port charges were paid. If the Let-pass was not received, the artillery would train a gun on the delinquent ship and bring her to. In the case of John F. Tringham & Co. vs. artilleryman Johnston Gaskin, Chief Justice Forbes laid down the dictum that put an end to this practice: "A gunner cannot justify this act of firing on a vessel by order of the governor, requiring all vessels before they proceed to sea to be provided with passes from the governor, on pain of being fired at, and compelled to pay 6s. 8d. for shot and powder." This practice existed from 1776 to this date. In 1784, a man on the brig St. Vincent was killed in the Narrows by a shot so fired intending to stop the ship in which he was sailing, which ship was going out without a Let-pass, 1821.

The Tilt Cove mine opened under the inspection of Smith McKay, and ten men, amongst whom were Eli Tilly, John Tilly, Thomas Byrne, Joseph Root and James Murphy, 1864.

Captain Pitts started manufacturing bricks on Bell Island, 1847. Atlantic Telegraph fleet, Niagara, Gorgon and Porcupine, arrived in St. John's; public buildings illuminated, 1858.

Lieutenant James B. Balfour married Miss Emerson, 1859. Lieutenant Bruce married Miss Mare, 1870.

Alexander Parsons married, 1872.

Regatta at Quidi Vidi Lake; Placentia men in Placentia won fishermen's race; time—10:28, 1877.

News Letter registered, J. P. Gleason, proprietor, 1880. Newfoundland railway construction formally commenced, 1881.

The stranded steamer Grandbrook arrived in port, 1885. Rt. Rev. Mons. Reardon appointed P.P. for Placentia, 1897. House of Assembly closed, 1894. Samuel Ryan, pilot, died, 1899.

PASSPORT MUST BEAR FINGER PRINTS

Berlin, via London, Aug. 5.—The taking of finger prints has ceased being directed solely against criminal classes since Aug. 1 when the new Prussian passport regulations went into effect. All passports must now bear the finger prints of their holders. The measure was first employed in Bavaria and soon will be adopted in Saxony. So stringent is the new regulation regarding travellers that the American Embassy here has been appealed to for aid by a number of Americans on the Dutch border, who desire to enter Germany.

As reverently as his lips have prayed;

When the little brown thrush that harshly chimed

Was dear to him as the mocking bird;

And he pitied as much as a man in pain

A writhing honey-bee wet with rain.

Think of him still as the same, I say: He is not dead—he is just away!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. We have just opened, at our Water Street Stores, another large shipment of the world-renowned DOMINION NOBBY TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES. DOMINION PLAIN TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES. DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for AUTOMOBILES. DOMINION STUDDUED TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES. DOMINION PLAIN TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES. DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for MOTOR CYCLE. Call in and be convinced of the superior quality of our goods, and get our prices before making your next purchase. Reid-Newfoundland Co.



# July Specials!

Goods at Prices that will induce you to buy.

IS THERE ANYTHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST YOU?

## MEN'S SUSPENDERS.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS—10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c. Your money worth in every pair.

<p><b>CUFF LINKS</b>—11c., 15c., 18c., 21c., 35c. pair and up.</p> <p><b>STUD SETS</b>—4c., 12c., 15c. per set.</p> <p><b>MEN'S CAPS</b> in the leading styles, light and dark, from 30c. to 80c. each.</p>	<p><b>BOYS' KHAKI DRILL PANTS</b>, extra good value and superior wearing qualities; 37c. and 65c. pair.</p> <p><b>BOYS' SHIRT BLOUSES</b>, 35c. A very low price to keep your boy cool.</p> <p><b>BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS</b>, dressed fronts, all sizes; 25c., 40c., 45c. each. Worth regular price 80c. to \$1.20. Only fault, a bit soiled.</p>	<p><b>JOB LOT OF MEN'S SHIRTS</b> at 45c. and 70c. each. Negligee styles.</p> <p><b>MEN'S STRAW HATS</b>, 75c. &amp; \$1.10 each, in the leading Summer styles.</p> <p><b>HARD FELT HATS</b>, any price, from 60c. to \$2.30. Our styles are up-to-date.</p>
<p>Men's Soft Collars, 10c. each. These sell at some places for 20c. each.</p>	<p><b>Child's Rah Rah Hats.</b> CHILD'S RAH RAH HATS in quiet shades with coloured bands, very light weight. Only 14c. each.</p>	<p>Men's Neck Ties, good values and regular, at 15c., 17c., up to 65c. each.</p>

## Men's Very Light Balbrigan Underwear.

MEN'S VERY LIGHT BALBRIGAN UNDERWEAR, only 35c. and 70c. per garment. The most comfortable wear for hot weather.

# HEADQUARTERS For Low Prices and Good Value.



## LADIES' 3 PIECE HOUSE DRESSES.

LADIES' THREE PIECE HOUSE DRESSES—Waist, Skirt and Cap. We have secured only a few of this line of Special Value from the manufacturers and would ask your prompt attention if you wish to secure one.

A Special Line worth seeing is a White Soft Finish Shirting at the surprisingly low price of 10c. per yard. No dressing, very wide and thickens up instead of becoming thin after being washed. GET SOME WHILE IT LASTS.

# Low Prices

Like you see here are sure to push the stock out quickly. Buy soon if you wish to save money.

## LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS, full, up-to-the-minute styles. Prices . . . . . \$1.25 and \$1.65 each.

## Children's Sleeping Suits.

CHILD'S SLEEPING SUITS, in fancy flannelette . . . . . 35c. each.  
CHILD'S FLANNELETTE NIGHTIES . . . . . 35c. each.

<p>A real bargain in <b>LADIES' MUSLIN, COTTON &amp; WHITE PIQUE, 1 PIECE DRESSES</b>, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$3.00. Others prices in between.</p> <p><b>CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES</b>, Blue, Fawn &amp; Fancy, 40c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c. each.</p>	<p><b>DRESS MUSLINS, ETC.</b>—Fancy Crepline in Helio, Rose, and Black shades, American Stripes and Fancy Spots of silk mercerized finish, different shades: 17c., 18c., 35c. Excellent appearance.</p> <p><b>WHITE MUSLINS</b>, 7c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 16c., 18c.</p> <p><b>DRESS COTTONS</b>, 10c., 16c., 22c., 24c. Good values.</p> <p><b>RATTAN CLOTH</b> makes a dress of a very classy appearance at only 20c. yard. Different shades from which to make your choice.</p>	<p><b>CASEMENT CLOTH</b>—A very suitable house furnishing in Pink, Brown, Cream, Cham pagne, 18c. yard.</p> <p><b>DRESS PLAIDS</b>, in Cotton effects, 16c. yard.</p> <p><b>BOOTS &amp; SHOES</b> in all the present day styles for Child, Man and Woman. Prices the lowest.</p>
<p>Lightly speed the hours, Box of Stationery, 17c. per box.</p>	<p><b>White Underskirts.</b> <b>WHITE UNDERSKIRTS</b>, excellent quality, for 80c., \$1.00, \$1.30 each. Full width.</p>	<p>Fancy Gingham in Stripe and Checks, 11c. yard.</p>

## Sateen Underskirts.

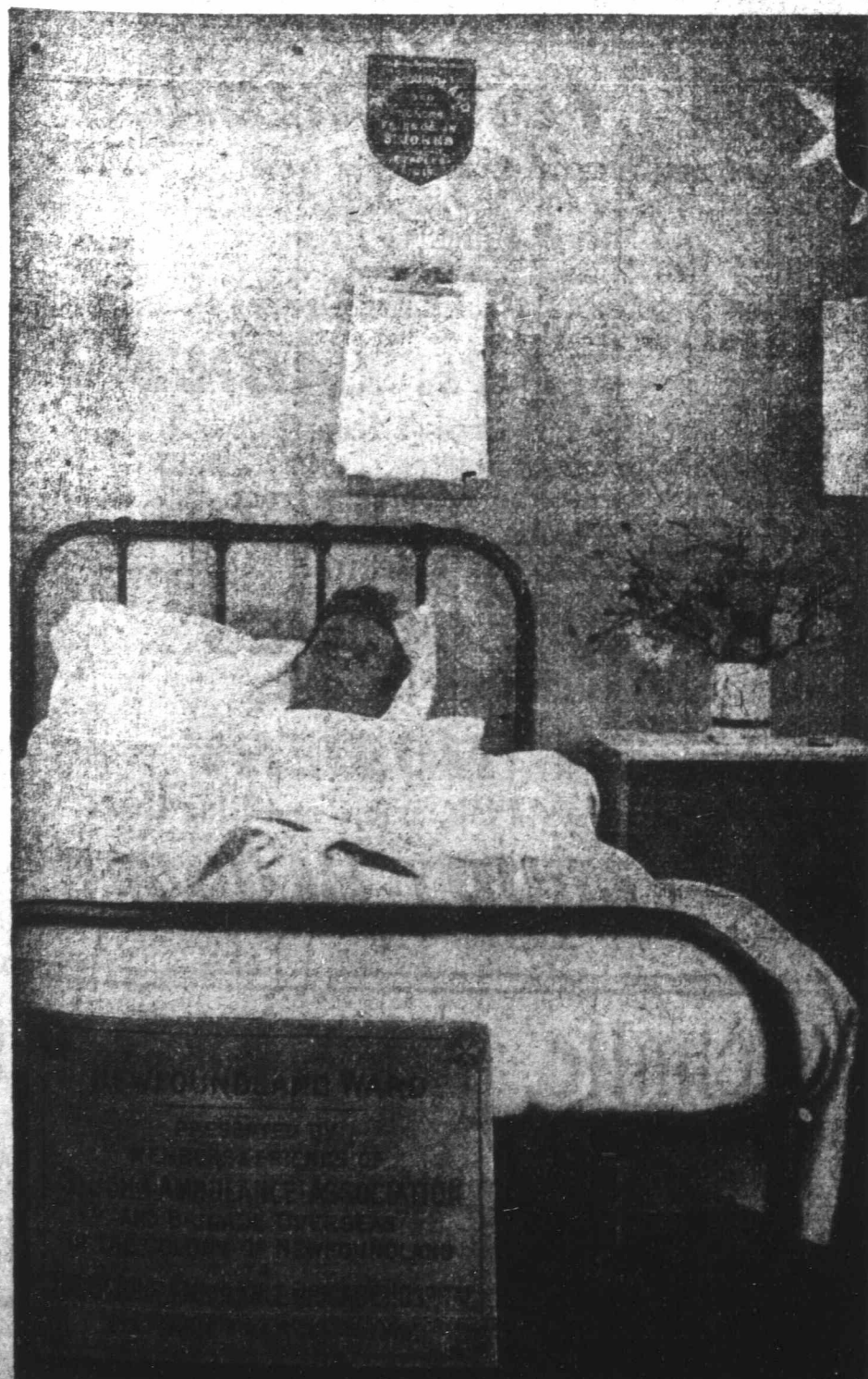
SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, Brown, Helio, Royal Blue, Saxe Blue, Cerise and Rose . . . . . 75c. each.  
BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS . . . . . 80c. each.

# FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## KAISER'S PASSIONATE APPEAL TO GERMANS TO STAND FIRM

"Everything is at Stake," He Says; "the Ice-Cold Haberdashers of the Thames Yearn For Our Holiest Things"

LONDON, July 31.—A letter from the front in the West, the letter says Kaiser Wilhelm passionately appeal in part: "The battle is raging, huge beyond firm and unwavering, no matter how all previous imagination. Rejuvenat. the tide of battle flows, has been ed, perfectly equipped with all they printed in all the German papers. The want, Russia's armies again have letter was circulated by the semi-off- broken against our bulwarks in the al Wolf News Agency. Dated from East. This has eased the situation in



Italy. France has experienced a re-generation in this war of which she hardly believed herself capable. She has dragged her dilatory English ally into joining the offensive on the Somme, and whatever inward worth the British army has, it has an abundance of artillery.

"The iron hurricane rages against our brave German men at the Somme. Negroes and white men come upon us in wave after wave, in ever-fresh storms, wild and sullen. Everything is at stake. The ice-cold haberdashers on the Thames yearn for our holiest things. The health and life of our women and our children are menaced. Even neutrals must bear hunger. Only the depths of the ocean are open to us.

"What, German people, is your duty in this hour? The army wants no exhortations. It has fought superhumanly. It will fight until final victory. But the people at home—this is their duty. To suffer in silence, to bear their renunciation with dignity. Those at home are not all doing these things. Not all are alive to the tremendous seriousness of the times. Are our people at home the same people as at the beginning of the war? The writer fears not.

**The Hour of Destiny.**

"Let us remember that this is no ordinary rupture of ordinary life. It is the hour of destiny for our Fatherland, the hour which will influence us for centuries. We must unite in opposition to the entire world. We must co-operate in the struggle.

"Any man or woman who hangs his or her head or suffers despondency to enter his soul is guilty now of treason. Every word of complaint or discouragement is a crime against our fathers, our sons and our brothers. Let us show the greatness of the German nation. Do not jeopardize everything by petty squabbling. It is no time for internecine strife. But it is time for holding together. In this hour the best blood of the nation, mature men and budding youths, are presenting their breasts to the iron hail of the English, Russian and African hordes. Everything is at stake."

This is in strange contradiction to repeated assertions from German sources that the British offensive has reached its highwater mark. It is taken here to show conclusively that Germany is thoroughly alarmed.

## VERDUN, AS SEEN THROUGH GERMAN EYES

Claim Main Thing is Not to Take the City—Belief That War Will Last a Long Time—Tributes to Bravery of French Defenders

(By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press staff correspondent.)

With the German Army before Verdun, July 31.—(Via Berlin, Amsterdam and London)—Germany's mastery here at Verdun robbed the French of their greatest chance to co-operate in the allied drive. If French positions had not been under attack by the German forces, the troops under the tricolor could have hammered there simultaneously with the British thrust. But Germany now dominates the city.

German officers say the main thing now is not whether Germany is to take Verdun—but that the Teutonic forces remain as masters of the battlefield.

Travelling all along the German front in this section, talking with officers and men, I find a different opinion as to the war's end from that entertained elsewhere. The belief of all was best expressed to-night by the grandson of General von Steuben, the Prussian hero of the revolutionary war, who said:

"The war will last long."

**Earth Pockmarked**

For ten miles on each side of the Verdun trenches, the face of the earth has literally been blown off. It is pockmarked with shell craters, in some places vast holes thirty to fifty feet deep. Fighting has gone on underground.

Universal respect is accorded French bravery by the Germans here. "French bravery in the underground trenches," said one staff officer, "was what prevented German troops from capturing the city."

**Progress Observed**

To-day, from the summits of hills 171 and 310, the progress of artillery attacks on the hills of Froidterre, Thiaumont, l'Homme Mort, could be plainly observed, as well as the de-

tails of small infantry attacks. For fourteen hours the newspaper correspondents were permitted to walk and ride along this enormous battlefield. From observations on this journey and from conversations with the men who are doing the fighting, I am convinced that the Anglo-French offensive has not affected the German positions here. Preparations before Verdun were temporarily halted only by orders from German headquarters.

**Forges Crumpled.**

At dawn this morning I motored toward the battlefield from Hill 171 and viewed the famous left bank of the Meuse. Forges immediately below the hill was crumbled into ruins. Here the hill was dangerous ground—a no-man's land where no one was permitted to enter. Towns nearby were in ruins. In the distance Dead Man's Hill was discernible—its brownish summit flecked by white puffs of shrapnel shells in the blue sky. Through field glasses dusty furrows plowed up the slope by French artillery shells could be plainly seen, the shells exploding after churning the ground in irregular rows.

From Hill 171 we motored in roundabout ways behind the lines to Hill 310, which the French bombarded yesterday. Fresh shell craters scarred the daisy and poppy fields. Below a spider web of trenches led to Fort Souville. Nearby was another hill bombarded into a brownish mass of soil. Through binoculars the German lines near Froidterre and Thiaumont were dimly discernible, marked more plainly by the line of exploding shrapnel in the sky than on the earth. Later we visited the Argonne forest.

## HAIL STORM SWEEP SASKATCHEWAN

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 3.—A number of despatches have been received telling of severe damage at different points in Saskatchewan yesterday from hail. A hail-storm of unusual severity struck the district south of Saskatoon and a number of farmers suffered heavy losses.

Hail accompanied by severe winds visited Carlisle, destroyed and laid waste to the standing grain of over a strip of territory about four miles wide by twenty-five long.

A severe hail storm passed over Gowan district and the damage to the crops there is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

## Boy of 17 Saves Ship

The London Daily Telegraph tells how in the great naval engagement off Jutland a 17-year old boy saved his ship.

One who took part in the battle of May 31 tells the following story: The British destroyer Onslaught torpedoed and sank a German battleship of the Kaiser class, whereupon the officers went on to the bridge to congratulate their commander on his success. Just as they were doing so a German shell fell amidst them and swept the bridge, killing all the

officers except one midshipman, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age. The conning tower was wrecked and, among other things, all the charts were destroyed. Yet this young officer, a boy in years, but a man in courage, coolness, and resolute, took his vessel out of action, piloted her through these perilous and mine-strewn waters, and brought her, with the rest of her crew, safely into port. Such is the value of the training which our future captains and admirals receive in their early youth. Yet there are well-meaning but misguided persons who plead that our young middies and cadets should be left ashore when the stern work of battle is in prospect!

It takes a resigner to tell us things right to our face.

