

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Saw No Reason for Ireland to Shed Her Blood for Other People

Sir Roger Casement Will Appeal to Criminal Court of Appeals—Statute Involved is Five Hundred Years Old and Has Never Been Legally Tested so His Counsel Says

CASEMENT REVIEWS RECENT IRISH EVENTS

Says, "We Have Seen a Constitutional Army Refuse to Obey a Constitutional Government"—Know His Road Led to the Dark Side—Claims Self Government Ireland's Just Right

LONDON, June 29.—After the verdict the prisoner shook hands with a friend who was sitting below the dock, while the usher placed black cloths over the heads of the Judges. The voice of the Chief Justice was firm, but his face was pale, as he spoke the few words in pronouncing sentence. He began: "Roger David Casement, you have been found guilty by a jury of your peers of high treason, the highest crime known to law," and concluded by sentencing him "to be hanged by the neck until you are dead." As the Judge pronounced the sentence the prisoner, who was leaning on the iron railing of the dock, smiled; then a warden touched his arm and he withdrew behind the green curtain from what may be his last appearance before a public which, during the trial, has regarded him without animosity, if not with some degree of sympathy.

Michael Francis Doyle, counsel for Sir Roger, gave out the following statement tonight: "The verdict, though regrettable to us, was not a surprise. We will take an immediate appeal to the Criminal Court of Appeals; then to the House of Lords, if necessary, involving a statute, five hundred years old, under which Sir Roger has been tried, and which never has been legally tested."

Casement reviewed the recent events in Ireland from the beginning of the formation of the Ulster Volunteers and said: "We have seen a constitutional army refuse to obey a constitutional Government. We were told that the first duty of Irishmen was to enter that army. If small nations were to be the first consideration, I saw no reason why Ireland should shed any blood for any people but her own. If that be treason I am not ashamed to avow it here. If Unionists choose the road they thought would lead to the good side, I knew my road led to the dark side. Both of us proved right. So I am proud to stay here in a traitor's dock, than to fill the place of my accusers. Self-Government is our right. It is no more a thing to be withheld from us, or doled out to us, than right to life, or sunshine to spring flowers." Throwing aside his manuscript, Sir Roger said: "My Lords, I have done. Gentlemen of the jury, I wish to thank you for your verdict. I meant no reflection upon you when I said this was not a trial by my peers."

Halifax "Dry"

HALIFAX, June 30.—Halifax is "dry" today, the Prohibition law having gone into effect at midnight. Every liquor dealer in the city (46 in number) when he closed last night, locked his door to remain closed.

Carranza Meets America's Demands

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Mexican Ambassador-Destinate Arronondo today received a message from the Foreign Minister, instructing him to report that First Chief Carranza had issued orders to General Trevino to release the American troops captured at Carrizal and since held prisoners, because he did not wish to aggravate relations between the two countries.

The Favorite Defeated

NEW YORK, June 29.—Dillon fought and outpointed Moran, nine out of ten rounds.

Terra Nova Nurse at Saloniki

Newfoundlanders they say are to be found in every part of the world. Recently we were shown a photo of one of Placentia's daughters, Sister Ine Bradshaw, a daughter of Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw, who is attached to the 5th Canadian Service Hospital, now stationed at Salonika. Sister Bradshaw has a brother serving the colors also. He enlisted in Victoria when the war broke out and is now "somewhere in France" doing his bit for his King and Country. In this great war Newfoundland has played a great part and besides those who enlisted here nearly every Canadian Regiment has had Newfoundlanders among its ranks. Sister Bradshaw is, we think, the only Newfoundland nurse in the Eastern seat of war.

RUSSIANS ARE TOO MUCH FOR THE AUSTRIANS

In Fighting East of Kolomea the Austrians Were Compelled to Retire Southward After a Terrific Artillery Engagement—Big Battles Now Reported on Italian Front

LONDON, June 29.—An Austrian official communication, received here tonight, reports that the Austrians have been compelled to retire from part of their front, from Kolomea in Bukovina southward. The statement says that massed Russian attacks over a front of forty kilometers in the region east of Kolomea, led to stubborn battles and hand to hand fighting. In this fighting, after the Austrians had been brought up to the superior forces of the Russians were repulsed, but in the evening the Austrians were compelled to retire on part of their front at Kolomea and southward, after a terrific artillery engagement.

The statement adds that big battles have developed on the Italian front, in the regions of Monte San Michel, near San Martino, east of Vermigliano. These battles continue, but the Italian attacks are being partially repulsed by counter attacks.

ALLIES GROW SUSPICIOUS OF GREEK GOVT

Entente Powers Are Dissatisfied With Greek Government's Proposal to Take Two Months to Demobilize Greek Army—Growing Suspicion is Evident of Sincerity of Greek Intentions

ATHENS, June 29.—The Entente Powers are most dissatisfied with the Greek Government's proposal to take two months to demobilize the Greek army. Diplomatic officials made representations this morning to the Government that one month was required as sufficient. There appears to be a growing suspicion in Entente circles of the sincerity of Greek intentions. General Yakakissas, former War Minister, has been ordered to Katonina, near the Allies' lines.

THE BLOCKADE WILL BE STILL MAINTAINED

No Substantial Change in Allies' Attitude Will Follow Notice of British Government to Discontinue Rules Governing Maritime Trade as Laid Down by Declaration of London

WASHINGTON, June 29.—According to information reaching here, no substantial change in the restrictive measures adopted by the Allied Governments against the commerce between the Central Powers and neutral countries, will follow the notice of the British Government, through Lord Robert Cecil yesterday, of the intention of the Allies to discontinue partial enforcement of the declaration of London, governing maritime trade. At the present activities of the Allied blockaders, where they have proven effective, will be continued, however, through the issue of new orders in council, based upon municipal law.

The Mexican Situation

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Mexican situation stood today virtually where it was 24 hours ago, except that more National Guardsmen were hurrying to the border and the time allowed Carranza to declare his intentions towards American troops in Mexico is growing shorter.

Survivor Tells of Kitchener's Last Moments

LONDON, June 29.—The Daily Mail publishes the following account of the loss of the Hampshire by Leading Seaman Rogers, one of the Hampshire's survivors:

"Of those who left the ship and have survived I was the one who saw Lord Kitchener last. He went down with the ship. He did not leave her. I saw Captain Saville help his boat's crew to clear away his galley. At the same time the captain was calling to Lord Kitchener to come to the boat, but owing to the noise made by the wind and sea Lord Kitchener could not hear him, I think."

"When the explosion occurred Kitchener walked calmly from the captain's cabin, went up the ladder and on to the quarterdeck. There I saw him walking quite collectedly, talking to two of the officers. All three were wearing khaki and had no overcoat on."

"Kitchener calmly watched the preparations for abandoning the ship which were going on in a steady and orderly way. The crew just went to their stations, obeyed orders and did their best to get out the boats, but it was impossible. Owing to the rough weather no boats could be lowered. Those that were got out were smashed up at once; no boats left the ship. What people on the shore thought to be boats leaving were rafts."

"Men did get into the boats as these lay in their cradles, thinking that as the ship went under the boats would float. But the ship sank by the head, and when she went she turned a somersault forward, carry-

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
698 Private Patrick Joseph English, 66 Merrymeeting Road. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; ability.

1414 L.-Corp Henry Sellars, Harbor Grace. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; disordered action of heart.

1563 Private Alexander Barter, Cape La Hune. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, finger.

1423 Private James McFatridge, Main River, St. George. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, foot.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary

SAYS COUNTRY WILL BE GUIDED BY WHOLE PEOPLE

President Wilson Speaking to Large Gathering Declared the Nation's Policy of Development Must be Guided by the Whole People and Not by Any Small Group

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—President Wilson, describing himself as "in a fighting mood" enunciated today before a large crowd in Independence Square his conception of some of the cardinal American ideals. He declared that America in dealing with other nations, must indicate, whatever the cost, its principles of liberty, justice and humanity; that America's first duty must be translated into action existing in above selfish interests; that the nation's policy of development must be guided by the whole people, and not by any small group. The crowd liked particularly the President's declaration that American principles must be vindicated in the country's foreign relations, which apparently has been interpreted as referring to the Mexican situation. At no time, however, did Wilson mention Mexico or any other foreign nation directly.

MAKES PLEA FOR CLEMENCY FOR CASEMENT CASE

Manchester Guardian Says Casement Was a Fanatic and That the Death Penalty Will do Nothing to Kill Such Dreams as His—Rather it Will Give Them Life

LONDON, June 30.—The "Manchester Guardian," one of the most influential papers in the country, makes a direct plea for clemency for Casement. While admitting that no other sentence but that of death could have been pronounced by the court, the "Guardian" says Casement was a fanatic and his crimes, like those of many other fanatics, are free from the taint of sordidness and meanness. The death penalty will do nothing to kill such dreams as his, rather will it give them life. For the sake of the New Ireland, which we hope to see, it is a moment for clemency, and an indirect plea for mercy is made by other papers on the ground that the execution of Casement would not assist in settling the Irish problem.

GARRISON WAS BURIED UNDER STORM OF SHELLS

German Capture Fortified Work in French First Line Trenches But Brilliant Counter Attack Wins Back Position—German Attacks on Hill 304 Are Repulsed

PARIS, June 30.—In a terrific attack upon the French positions east of Hill 304, in the Verdun sector, the Germans captured a fortified work in the first line of French trenches, after the garrison had been literally buried under a storm of shells. The position was recaptured by a brilliant French counter-attack, according to an official statement issued today. The Germans also delivered a powerful attack on the French in Avocourt Wood, and west of Hill 304, but all their efforts are declared to have been checked with heavy losses to the attackers. Considerable activity is reported on the front from Neuport to the Aisne.

Russian Score Big Victory Over Enemy

PETROGRAD, June 29.—Yesterday General Letchitsky, after artillery preparations, inflicted upon the enemy, despite a desperate resistance, a great defeat in the region between the rivers Dniester and Pruth. He took possession of three lines of trenches.

OPENS ALL ROUTES TO HUNGARY

Russians Have Captured Three Lines of Austrian Trenches Compelling the Latter to Retire Southward—Russian Occupation of Kimpolung in Bukovina Opens all Routes into Hungary

LONDON, June 30.—That the Russians are slowly, but surely, closing in on Kolomea, in Galicia, is shown by both Russian and Austrian official reports tonight. Heavy battles are proceeding. East of this, important railroad junction the Russians have captured three lines of Austrian trenches, compelling the Austrians to retire their lines southward. Kolomea is now closely pressed from both north and east, while to the south-east the Russian occupation of Kimpolung, in Bukovina, opens all routes into Hungary.

A Lady Boob.

Edith (still blushing)—"Am I the first girl you ever kissed?"
Jack—"No, darling, but you are the last."
Edith—"Am I really? Oh, Jack, it makes me so happy to think that."

General Brussiloff, the Organizer of Victory.

Tolstoi For told This War and Indicated Brussiloff as the Great Man Who Was to Emerge From it

MANY Russians who hold that Tolstoi was a prophet as well as a philosopher say that he foretold this war, and indicated General Brussiloff as the great man who was to emerge from it. Not being partial to Grand Dukes, it was not to have been expected that Tolstoi would have referred to Nicholas, although from military achievement the Czar's uncle would appear to have accomplished all that was desired up to the present time. But Brussiloff—the accent being on the second syllable—seems to fit the prediction made by the Russian novelist. If he is not to be the great outstanding man of the war he is at least the outstanding military leader of the present. He has had more important successes in a shorter time than any other leader on either side since the war began, and from what we can learn of his character he is likely to continue. He is not the sort of a leader who can profit only when the enemy is temporarily demoralized. He is of the Moltke type. His moves are planned long in advance. They are made along mathematical lines. They are not to be resisted, except when an abler general with better troops opposes him, and so far the war has developed no abler general, no better troops than the Russians.

Relatives in Brooklyn
Until a month ago the name of Alexie Alexievich Brussiloff was absolutely unknown in this country. Now it is famous, and newspaper readers vie in mispronouncing it. Yet the world is a small place, and General Brussiloff has a sister-in-law in Brooklyn. Mrs. Charles Johnson, whose husband has written for the New York Times on several occasions, is naturally his relative, and the enterprising Brooklyn Eagle has secured an interview with Mrs. Johnson. From these accounts we are able to get a pretty clear idea of the kind of man that General Brussiloff is.

A Deeply Religious Man
His sister-in-law says: "He is a good man, a kind man, a modest man. Personal triumphs have no lure for him. Honors? He could have had them by the bushel. He is deeply religious in a mystical way. Whatever may befall him he considers himself the holder of a sacred trust. God has given him gifts above the ordinary, and Russia has granted him the opportunity to make use of these gifts for her cause, which is knit up with the cause of humanity. He has ability, he has faith, and he has a will to fulfil his obligations." Of his modesty there is abundant evidence. When he arrived at Kovno a short time before he took up his command he traveled simply as A. A. Brussiloff, with nothing to indicate his high rank. He spent a few days in walking about and chatting with officers and men, and until his staff arrived nobody knew his importance.

Plays No Favorites
When his staff came his wife, who was allowed, like the wives of other officers, to visit her husband for a fortnight once in three months. At the end of that period she had made herself so popular that it was suggested to the general that her stay should be pro-

longed, a privilege it was quite within his power to grant. He refused, however, on the ground that that his wife was entitled to no more privileges than other officers' wives. He also refused to be permitted to enter the trenches at some safe point, an act that would surely have won for her a decoration from the Czar. But he sent his wife home, and with her the corps of newspaper correspondents who had been permitted to visit the front. Important events were pending. He smiled at their maledictions, but he was very firm—nobody should be in the camp but men who were going to fight.

First Time Under Fire
Though Brussiloff has been a soldier from boyhood, and he is now nearly 60, this is the first time he has seen actual fighting. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War he was kept in Europe instead of being sent to the front because it was feared that there might be other foes beside Japan to grapple with. He has long been recognized as a strategist, an "organizer of victory." His moves are planned in advance, and he has had years instead of months to plan a part of this war, because when Austria seized Bosnia-Herzegovina he was one of those who concluded that war with Austria was inevitable, and since that time he has been studying the ground over which he calculated that many of the battles would be fought. To him is due one of the earliest Russian successes of the war, the capture of Halicz. When he was obliged to fall back he did so with the greatest of composure. He knew his absence would be but temporary. Now that Russia has the men equipped and the artillery ammunition, he is renewing his advance with the utmost confidence that it will eventually vindicate all Russia's hopes.

GREAT WORK OF BRITISH ARTILLERY
The Intensity of the British Artillery is Frightful—Shell Follow Shell at Only Few Minutes Interval—Prisoners Taken by British Appear to be Stunned

PARIS, June 30.—A correspondent of the "Liberte" on the British front says the intensity of the British artillery at certain points is frightful. Shell follows shell at only a few seconds interval. The efficacy of the fire has been noted by reconnoitering parties. Not only have the first line trenches been wrecked over a considerable area, and some of them entirely straightened out, but the second line and third line of defences have come under British fire, two munition depots, five miles in the rear, have been blown up, and prisoners brought back by the British appear to be stunned.

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THRILLING STORY OF RESCUE OF SURVIVORS OF DESTROYER SHARK

Clinging to Raft Seamen Sang "Nearer My God to Thee" -- Commander Served Last Gun in Battle.

LONDON, June 24. (Correspondence)—Clinging to a raft on the oil-covered water off the Jutland coast, a lieutenant and a number of seamen who had played their part in the great battle, and were now at the mercy of Fate, sought solace in the hymn which comforted the victims of the Titanic. They had been for some hours amidst the horrors of the din and confusion of the terrific conflict. A lack of food and exposure to the cold and wet had reduced them to a state of exhaustion. "Let us sing something," said the brave young lieutenant, and the brave men started "Nearer my God to Thee," but before they had reached the completion of the hymn their weakness and the awfulness of everything around overcame them, and they had to stop. The story is told by Charles Herbert Smith, an A.B., who was one of the survivors from the destroyer Shark. Smith was landed in Hull with five other men. The Shark, as has already been stated, was one of the first British vessels to draw the fire of the German fleet. "It was not long," said Smith, "before we drew the fire from the long line of German ships whose smoke rose on the horizon. In a few minutes the fire had become intense, and our vessel shivered and shook as shells exploded around us. Many shells fell short, but eventually the Germans got the range of us, and after about ten minutes one shell took our propeller and damaged our steering gear, and another penetrated our oil-tank. Being out of control and the centre of such a heavy fire we were in a precarious condition, but our commander cheered us and said we were all right. The dead were lying about the deck, and most of the guns had been put out of action. Then the shells burst right over us, and when the smoke cleared away I saw Commander Jones and two men fighting our only remaining gun. So far Commander Jones had escaped injury. He was still cheering the men, and, by working the last gun, he drove off two destroyers that were heading for us. Then another shell came, and a fragment, striking the commander on the leg, severed the limb. He remained at the gun until a torpedo struck us, and we went down by the stern with our flag still flying. I slid down the deck, and the next thing I remember was striking out and swallowing mouthfuls of oily water. A raft was floating by, and I and others, including a lieutenant, got on it. We were on the raft for several hours. We saw the German fleet pass us, and then the tide carried us out of the battle line. The enemy's ships passed us as if they were pressing the British fleet back, but Admiral Beatty's vessels succeeded, before the arrival of the main fleet, in sending the Germans back. I can recollect being on the raft, and then nothing more until I woke up in the bunk of a steamer. I must have been washed off the raft, as the men of the steamer, the Vidar, which had rescued me, told me that they took me out of the water. My last recollection is of someone calling me Charlie. It gradually dawned on me that I was on a steamer. Then came the recollection of the battle followed by the momentary thought that I had been taken prisoner and was on my way to Germany, but the depression caused by that quickly gave place to a feeling of elation when I realized where I was and found that we were bound for my native town.

The circumstances of the rescue of the survivors of the Shark are vividly described by two nurses who travelled on the Vidar. About 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, as we were walking the deck we observed a Zeppelin flying westward, or towards the coast of England. Through our glasses we could plainly see the number—124. Just about nine o'clock we sighted a great black object in the sea. It looked at first rather like a sail lying on the water. We discovered that it was a wrecked German battleship. On the upturned side "meters" were marked instead of "feet," as in the case of British ships. Very soon afterwards our attention was directed to

HUNS MURDER THE CANADIAN MEDICAL MEN

Toronto Officer Speaks of Attacks On the Canadian Wounded and Doctors

THE FIGHT AT YPRES
Lieutenant R. H. Joyce Tells How the 3rd Division Was Badly Cut Up

If further proofs were necessary to substantiate the assertion made in his report to General Sir Sam Hughes by Surgeon-General Guy Carleton Jones, director of Canadian Medical Services at the front, that the Germans were murdering Canadian medical men and wounding in the dressing stations, a letter which arrived recently from Lieut. R. H. Joyce gives support to the allegation. In the course of a most interesting letter to his mother, Mrs. R. B. Joyce, of 320 Brunswick Avenue, Lieut. Joyce makes reference to the Germans wounding medical men and their soldier-patients, and adds: "One cannot express the feeling such devilry arouses; you can imagine how vicious our counter-attack was and also the rest that are to come will be."

Lieut. Joyce went to England last November, and after nine weeks' stay at Bramshott was sent to the front. It is presumably of the fight at Ypres during the first week of June that Lieut. Joyce speaks in his letter. The battalion to which he was attached at the time was back behind the lines resting, but was rushed up to the support of the other Canadian troops in the front line. Lieut. Joyce in his letter, which is dated June 6th, describing the fight states:

"The Germans attack in great numbers on our front, after a terrific bombardment, in which three battalions suffered so heavily that they could not hold the line and the Germans came through. Our battalion was rushed up and kept in reserve, so we have not suffered many losses. The whole affair was as severe as anything that has happened yet in this poor battered-up corner. Our 3rd Division is so badly cut up that I think they will have to pull it out. General Mercer, as you may know, is missing, and also poor Lyman Gooderham. The line is now strongly reinforced with troops of all kinds, and there will be some hot fighting around here before the Germans are dislodged. There is nothing vitally important in it except the very heavy losses. They were stopped and suffered tremendously—the trenches are full of their dead and the ground covered with them. Once more this spot and Canada are linked up by a repetition of what happened last year.

"Don't think too much about the war. Everything is all right here. They may pick away at us and annoy us, but they can't do any more—they are stopped up. I am anxious enough to get home myself, so I am not running any unnecessary risks, but there are little jobs which have to be done now and then. If we all kept down behind the parapet we would not get anywhere, and the war would never end. . . . Continued talk of peace may mean something, and all this may be the Hun's dying struggles. He cannot hold out much longer.

"We had a visit while at the school from General Birdwood, who commanded the Australians at Gallipoli—a fine-looking man. The Australians are good fighters. I guess, though, they are up against something worse than Turks up here. Did I tell you that in the attack they wounded our doctors and soldiers in the dressing stations? One cannot express the feeling such devilry arouses. You can imagine how vicious our counter-attack was, and also the rest that are to come will be. There was no gas used, simply a preliminary bombardment of unheard-of intensity. Supports coming up were wiped out, but our artillery was doing the same to them. They lost tremendously. As I said, this division may come out to be reorganized in part, and reinforced, and it looks that way, as other troops by thousands are pouring in."

A Question

"I dress expensively. Do you think you could do as well for me as father does?"

"Perhaps so," said the young man, "still I shouldn't like to go around looking as shabby as he does."

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Wholesale Dry Goods Men. St. John's.

full of floating bodies. There were dozens of them. It may be that there were hundreds. They could not be counted. Hardly had we grasped the meaning of it than one noticed a number of floating mines. Again one could not say how many. Here was danger for ourselves, as well as tragedy. Among the flotsam and jetsam, human and material, were five men clinging to a gigantic buoy, probably 30ft. or 50ft. in circumference, and large enough for men to sit on its rim. One man was lairily lapping the water with his hand and throwing the spray upon a patent fire signal-device affixed to the buoy which, I believe, only burns so long as it is "fed" or "struck" by water. It was just the action of an automaton, and nothing more, so lifeless was he. The other poor fellows appeared to be cataleptic almost, but from either the man mechanically lapping the water, or from one of the others, we could hear a faint and plaintive cry. Gradually we distinguished the words. It was, "We are alive!" "We are alive!" "We are alive!" They were alive in that sea of dead! It would be difficult to tell you what a thrill, right to the marrow, as you say, those words gave. And the pang! Captain Christiansen instantly set about a rescue. With only a small crew he was only able to lower one boat, and this, manned by the first officer, slipped down the sides of the Vidar and made for the great black circle, with its living freight. "We are alive!" "We are alive!" they continued to say. Whether because of the flow of the water, the darkness, or what, the wrecked sailors rapidly drifted towards us in the steamer and away from the boat we had launched. As they got beneath us a ladder was let down. They made no effort to reach it, and it was plain that they were too ill to do so. One man only was able to make signs. The others remained practically motionless. One by one, with great difficulty, they had to be carried up the gangway and laid upon the saloon floor.

Their Limbs Were Frozen, and the eyes staring and the teeth perpetually chattering. Nothing could warm them in the least for a time. Brandy we gave them in suitable doses, at intervals, and, having no water-bottles, we kept continuously massaging the frozen limbs and rendered other aid. In this our fellow-passengers did everything they were asked, and the feeling of sympathy was so intense among us that even men had tears in their eyes as they worked. When we took off their clothes, we found that three of the men were wounded and bleeding. The first officer's boat brought two more survivors, making seven. Unhappily, one died, despite all we could do for him, and we rather feared that we should lose one if not two of the others. But they pulled round. The first man to speak did so an hour afterwards, but he was only able to mutter the words like "From Shark." "Went down," "Battle." Another man helped him, with similar words to convey to us what had happened. The first man made an effort, and said: "Whole of German Fleet—'whole of British Fleet—battle! After making the poor fellows as comfortable as possible for the night, at midnight we continued our voyage. The captain had remained about in the hope of picking up other survivors, but decided that there were no more, although there were hundreds dead. When morning came our charges were, happily, very much better, and, in fact, one of them was quite chirpy, as you say. The body of the comrade who died was wrapped in the Norwegian flag and carried to a separate cabin, where the captain saluted it by taking off his cap, while the women cried. Ordinarily, the body would have been buried at sea, but as the Vidar was near port the dead hero was put ashore in his own country."

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Supplying Verdun is an Enormous Task

French Cabinet Minister From Paris is Shown About Vast Depots.

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS, at the Front, France, June 20. General Antoine, commander of the Tenth Army Corps, was bending over a military map at his headquarters when M. Painleve, a member of the French Cabinet, was announced. General de Castelnau, commanding the western front, had invited the Minister to visit the several corps headquarters near Verdun, and had authorized the representative of the Associated Press to accompany the Minister. Two of Gen. de Castelnau's personal staff, Major Camut and Lieutenant Lagionie, acted as escorts to the party, and in the circuit of several hundred kilometers three army corps headquarters were visited—the Tenth Army Corps under General Antoine, the Fifth Army Corps under General Hellouin, and the Third Army Corps under General Humbert.

It was the first day of this trip of inspection. M. Painleve had taken a leading part in the debates of the Chamber of Deputies on questions relating to the military campaign, and this was to let him see at first hand just how that campaign was being conducted.

At Corps Headquarters.

The commander of the Fifth Army Corps, General Antoine, is a man of commanding presence, tall and athletic, a little beyond middle age, with bronzed face and iron gray hair and moustache. He was in

then the airmen came in with the negatives just taken of their section. The whole war-zone was laid out in small squares, the aviators minutely photographing each square, and then the squares were fitted together like a jig-saw puzzle, making a complete picture of the whole zone. When the edge of a square was too close to a German battery for the aviator to reach in safety, the photograph was taken by a camera, lashed to a high pole, and held above a trench.

These last, trench pictures, presented a gruesome scene of the havoc and desolation where the batteries were doing the worst work—the ground swept of trees and foliage, littered with debris, and a few twisted trunks extending their distorted arms.

General Antoine and Minister Painleve visited the living quarters. The big barracks stretched for half a mile ahead—substantial, temporary, one-story structures of corrugated iron with an inner double sheathing of heavy paper felt. There was a blast of bugles and a rattle of drums, saluting the Commanding General and the Minister. An as the sharp notes sounded, hundreds of French soldiers—the poilus—who were camped along the route, chatting in groups, sitting at rough benches, and doing their hundreds of little camp duties, sprang to attention and stood there like statues as the General passed by.

It was a striking scene, these poilus standing rigid, not in regular array, but scattered and massed for half a mile along a dusty battle route, some on the road, others on the rising slopes, with their commanding officer passing among them. The General paused as we neared one group of twenty grimy soldiers, ranged beside a field-kitchen, the ovens smoking and giving off an odor of soldier rations.

BIG FEATURE PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK-END AT THE NICKEL.

"THE RING OF THE BORGHIAS."

A powerful social dramatic offering, produced in four parts by the Edison players—Margaret Prussing, Augustus Phillips, Richard Tucker and Carlton King are featured.

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A Vitagraph comedy.

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A thrilling detective story produced by the Kay-Bee players in two acts, presenting THOMAS CHATTERTON.

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COMING—Another Great Serial, "THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY," a picturized romantic novel by ROY L. MCCARDELL. MONDAY—Fourth Episode of "THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE."

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Drawings of Greater New York.

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A great scenic picture.

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<p>Also in Stock: 200 Bags LIMA BEANS. 400 Bags ROUND PEAS. 400 Bags YELLOW EYE BEANS. 500 Sides SOLE LEATHER. 100 Cases TOMATOE CATSUP. 100 Boxes DATES, 10 oz. Pkts.</p>	

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

"Yes, my General," answered the poilu, his face beaming.

"And the rice, do the men like it?" queried the General.

"No, my General, they will not eat it."

The poilu was very definite in condemning the rice portion of the ration, and had no hesitation in expressing this disapproval to the General. General Antoine asked many other questions as to the food, and was answered in the same frank and smiling way.

How Cleanliness Pays.

Entering the barracks, the poilus were ranged at attention alongside their long lines of bunks. Everything was spic and span floors clean, bedclothes piled neatly, mattresses sunning in the window.

There was the same orderly arrangement in the huge eating quarter, kitchens and elsewhere. Outside the barracks, on the sloping terrace, the poilus had planted artistic flower beds, with huge letters in flowers spelling Joffre, Castelnau, Antoine

and the other commanders. A huge stock of shells rose among these flowers, and the poilus stooped some of these monster shells on end with a bunch of flowers and a French flag in the nose of the projectiles.

General Antoine took a personal interest in the "depet d'eclopes," as it is called—an extensive organization run by slightly wounded men.

General Antoine originated the idea and it has spread all through the army, these depots back of the front doing scores of helpful little duties for the men on the firing line.

Here there was an immense laundry turning out a wash of 10,000 pieces.

"It helps the man in the trench to have a clean shirt," said General Antoine as he showed the stocks of flannel shirts about to be returned to the men in front.

There were kitchen gardens for fresh vegetables, forges for mending trench tools, armories for repairing guns, a candle factory, and innumerable other activities, all run by soldiers who had lost a finger or the edge of an ear, or had some other slight wound temporarily incapacitating them.

At night the party became General Antoine's guests at the extensive private residence requisitioned for army purposes alongside headquarters.

Something About Pripet Marshes

The enemy advance in the centre of the eastern line of fighting has now reached the great Pripet Marshes bordering on Brest-Kitovsk, based on the middle course of the Dnieper, between Mohileff and Kiev, says the London Times. The Pripet River, which rises between Wladawa and Kovel, flows into the Dnieper above Kiev, after following a winding course for more than 450 miles. It is navigable for the greater part of its length, and forms the main artery of an intricate system of sluggish streams which give to the whole region its peculiar character.

The basin of the river covers an area of nearly 50,000 square miles.

The region, in its atmosphere and general aspect, bears a certain family likeness to Masuria. The climate is notoriously unhealthy, and the population, a mixture of White and Little Russians, Poles, Lithuanians and Jews, is comparatively sparse. In all seasons difficult of access, the Polistie is in many parts practically impassable in autumn and spring. The Pripet is ice free for about 250 days in the year and the spring floods broaden its waters in some districts to as much as ten miles. From this waste only gentle slopes, on which are built the local villages, emerge like islands. During the last thirty or forty years the Russian Government has done a good deal in the way of reclamation and deforestation. To-day a considerable part of the region is under cultivation. Pinsk, where the Pripet becomes navigable, is, with a population of 35,000 the largest town in the region.

The system of waterways is supplemented by four main strategic lines of railway, three of which run from west to east and the fourth from north to south. The north and south line is the only through railway which our allies still command in this region.

The Island of Patmos.

Of deep interest in the eyes of most of us is a little island called Patmos. Patmos has an entirely Greek population of four thousand, mostly sponge fishers, and although in close proximity to Turkey, no Turks dwell on the island, and no mosque has ever been erected where John was in the spirit on the Lord's Day. The only export from Patmos, according to an old geographer who visited the island a hundred years ago, was at that time cotton stockings, which were sent to Venice.

The same authority adds that there were three hundred churches on the

island, which, seeing that the number of grotto on the mountain in which it is of dwelling houses was only seven claimed that John wrote his book. hundred, suggests a rather handsome. Over the grotto a small church has surplus of places of worship. The been erected. The isolation of the monastery in which John's name is island gives a pathetic interest to perpetuated is a massive building John's description of the heavenly flanked by towers like a fortress, and Jerusalem when there should be "no the visitor is shown inevitably the more sea."

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Large
PEANUTS

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 30, 1916

THE POLL

THE polling in the Municipal contest closed at 8 p.m. yesterday and we hope it brings to us a new Civic Board, that one of the good things that body will give us is some more up to date machinery for the conducting of future civic elections. The manner in which yesterday's election was conducted is no compliment to us rather was it a disgrace and no wonder was expressed when disfranchised citizens voiced their indignation. The number of booths set apart for voting was altogether too small and this was particularly noticeable in the West End.

We have in our mind's eye one populous section for which there was not one booth room. This is that portion of the West End coming from New Gower Street to Hamilton Street and up Hamilton Avenue, a mile or more in length, and to serve this section only the booths on New Gower Street and a couple in the extreme West End were available. As a result many did not vote, but worse still many could not vote as the greatest rush to all the booths was after tea and we saw one booth at least where 32 men had not the chance to cast their votes, another where 20 were similarly denied and it is reckoned that several hundred voters could not use the franchise because of this and other faulty arrangements.

Another factor which contributed to this was the incompleteness of the voters lists. Many names were not recorded by the enumerators, as a result many refused to take the oath necessary, on conscientious grounds and their votes were lost to the candidates. This caused much delay in the recording of individual votes, men waiting to vote had their patience exhausted and many busy men left the booths without voting.

There was no necessity for two ballot papers, one would have sufficed, the ballot boxes were too small for these. We could go on almost in most indefinitely enumerating the defects apparent but we refrain. We have no hesitation in asserting that it was one of the most ill conducted elections viewed from the standpoint of system that we have seen in many years.

FETE AT ST. PIERRE

On the 22nd of the present month the Colony of St. Pierre was en fete, when celebrations were held in honor of the anniversary of the French Colonization of the Islands. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. David who preached a very eloquent and patriotic sermon. This was attended by the Governor and suite and the festivities were of the most elaborate kind.

The S.S. Cranley arrived at Botwood Tuesday to load paper and pulp, having made the round trip from Heart's Content to London and return in 21 days.

REVELLE

BY CALCAR

"THE EVENING HERALD" has heard the reveille and is waking up. Dazed by its long sleep, it is rubbing its eyes, and making itself funny by calling to the country to get up, stupidly imagining that everybody else is asleep.

Hear the vary bird calling on all and sundry to get up and plant potatoes. It is too funny for anything, as the Yankees say. Here is a spectacle for the gods. Here is a journalist who prides himself on being first of his kind, the most wide awake newspaper man in Newfoundland, and a long way outside it, making himself ridiculous, by recommending, in his issue of June the twentieth that a campaign be started for the encouragement of the planting of potatoes in greater abundance than ever before. This he recommends as an offset to the purchase of Prince Edward Island's whole crop, by the British Government.

Let people who do not read The Herald may not believe it that it advocates on June twentieth the starting of a campaign of this kind, we reproduce here. The Herald's own words. Really too, it would be a pity not to perpetuate the brilliant editorial, from so brilliant an editor. If it does not sound the very lowest depths of absurdity, then recommend something that does, for we long to see it.

PLANT POTATOES.

"We have been informed that the British Government has purchased the entire crop of potatoes of Prince Edward Island, presumably for the use of the men in the trenches, and it has been pointed out to us that this will mean a serious situation for the people of this Colony next winter, inasmuch as it will not be possible to supplement the local stock of potatoes by purchase from the 'Island' at the close of the season, as in other years. Therefore, it is suggested that steps should be taken to induce a potato-planting campaign all over this Island without delay, in order that our people may be assured of a sufficient supply of this very valuable food for next winter, and also that those who grow potatoes may be able to secure for themselves the money from this source which would otherwise go to Canada. Another fact which it is emphasized should be borne in mind, is that because of the shortage of steamers there must be grave difficulty in getting here during the fall and winter the necessary stocks of flour to meet the requirements of our people, and if there is a shortage of flour and potatoes, there will be a lack of starchy food which science represents to be indispensable in the maintenance of a healthy physique in a community. Consequently, that very serious results may follow in the train of a short in these two items. We invite, therefore, the consideration of the authorities as to whether the time has not come for the active inauguration of a potato-planting campaign as suggested."

The Herald editor, we are told does not drink shandy gaff or any thing of that kind, then what is the matter with him, can anyone tell. If it is not shandy gaff, then in the name of goodness what sort of gaff is it he makes use of. It must be pretty safe to effect the brain in this peculiar manner.

We know or have some pretty accurate idea of how long it takes to get the authorities to work in a matter as is here presented to them. It would be weeks at least before they had made up their minds, granting them that alacrity which even the most pressing affairs might demand of them. Very well, granting them the remaining ten days of June to get their wits together. It is now the first of July, very late for potato planting in this country even.

We will say they (the authorities, invoked by The Herald,) have got to work by July 1st. What problems await them. First they must get the agriculturists in agreement with the plan. More time gone. Idle to speculate how much. Next is the problem of the land. What fields are available? And right here we think the "authorities" would meet a very grave impediment to their potato plans. Impediment, really it looks more like an Alpine barrier. What farmer is going to break up a promising field in July to plant it with potatoes that even the most fortunate series of circumstances that could be invoked would yet leave a very uncertain crop.

We will say some farmer decides to plant potatoes so late as this. If he plows under his ripening grass, he must be assured some very valuable return in potatoes, a return which neither the lateness of the season nor the hastily prepared land warrant the expectation of. We will say then that he cuts and makes his hay first. More time gone, which brings the planting still later.

What fields if not his hay fields to plow up has the farmer. His turnip or oat field.

Is it reasonable? Oh, shades of departed journalists. What creatures fill your seats. Granted that the farmer is willing to sacrifice his certain crop, which he has so far produced at great labor and expense. Are the difficulties of the "authorities" now at an end? Scarcely we should think. It is now indeed they thicken around them.

What about the seed? What about the fertilizer? And what about the hoeing and the weeding, now that the haying season is on? These are but some of the difficulties in the way of The Herald's suggestion, and we name them just to show how impracticable a mind has the doctory editor of that sheet.

Of men of this type are our legislative halls filled. Men with no more capacity for government than so many denizens of equatorial African forests.

Is it any wonder that we are not progressing as a people. Fancy a man of the style and stamp of The Herald editor monkeying with legislation for this or any other country.

A year and a half ago The Mail and Advocate first recommended special activity in farming operations. Where was The Herald man then that he did not support this paper, in its laudable plans? He was asleep, and heard not the call, till somebody whispered to him of a threatened starch famine, which menaced his manly physique.

Where, we might ask were those two highly paid agricultural experts, Messrs. Downey and Dexeaux, that they were not in evidence, as they should have been, urging the necessity of more extended farming operations?

It is too late now as far as this year is concerned, but there is another year coming.

J.J. St. John

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Morahit Surprised By Russian Drive

Berlin Military Expert Admits Great Offensive Was Unexpected

ENERGY IS 'EXTRAORDINARY'

"If Optimistic," He Writes, Germans May Call it "Last Great Force"

Berlin, June 20.—Major Morahit in The Tageblatt, writes as follows concerning the Russian offensive:

That the Russians' newly collected forces would be so numerous as to carry on a general offensive along a front of four hundred kilometres was hardly to have been expected. We must, therefore, recognize an extraordinary energy in this gathering together of forces.

If we are optimistic we can say that Russia is staking her last great force. If we would judge carefully we must bear in mind that populous Russia produces at least two million young men annually, whom Russia has so far been able to turn into soldiers. The truth, however, will always remain that this new prolongation of the fighting in the east is mainly due to the furnishing of guns and ammunition by America and Japan.

"Blood and Mud"

"The Russian March offensive against Von Hindenburg, which was smothered in 'blood and mud,' was undertaken by about divisions. Judging from the extent and ferocity of the present fighting, we see that the Russian forces are twice as great here, and that the enemy's southwestern army has hurled at least six million men, not counting reserves, against our defensive positions between the bend of the Stry and Czartorysk and the zone of Czernowitz. Involved in the struggle are Germans in the region west of Rovno, as far as the army of Count Bothmer, this last named army, and the army of General Pflanzer-Baltin.

All will be forced to struggle hard, but at present we need not give credence to the Russian reports. That fable of the great losses was ever a Russian characteristic.

The general situation of the war forces us to seek the impulse for the Russian attack in agreement reached at Paris conference. The purpose of the Russian offensive from the standpoint of great strategy would be attained if the armies of the Central Powers were forced to stop their own offensives and weaken their forces. This, however, is not noticeable, nor will it ever be achieved by the Russian attack.

For a short time the Russian spring offensive against Von Hindenburg showed some small success. Four weeks later it ended in defeat. We hope the same thing will happen to the Russian offensive in the southeast."

Passport Bogy In The United States

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Canadian Government to dispel the passport and conscription bogy that has invaded the United States and materially affected tourist travel to Canada, the impression that all those entering this country require passports and are likely, once in Canadian territory, to be commandeered for military service, still largely prevails in the United States, even among hotel men and persons vitally concerned in travel, according to Mr. R. S. Hubbell, manager of the Carls-Rite Hotel, who returned to Toronto recently after having attended the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association.

The hotel men this year traveled by boat from Buffalo to Chicago. Mr. Hubbell, who was elected to the board of directors of the association as representative for Canada, declared that he was astonished to learn that even hotel men who are popularly supposed to have a pretty extensive knowledge of travel and traveling conditions, are for the greater part laboring under the delusion that Canada will admit no person within her borders who is not armed with a passport and that once admitted, any male person is liable to be enrolled in the overseas army.

The annual convention of the American Hotel Men's Protective Association of the United States and Canada was held at the same time as the Mutual Benefit Association's meeting and in this organization, Mr. George Wright, of the Walker House, was elected third vice-president.

THRILLING STORIES OF NEW V. C.'S.

SELDOM, if ever, has greater heroism been shown on the battlefield than by Lance-Corporal Cotter, of the East Kents, one of the new V. C.'s, says Lloyd's Weekly.

After his right leg had been blown off, and he had been wounded in both arms, Cotter wriggled himself to a crater fifty yards away, took charge of the men who were holding it, and for two hours held the position. He could not be moved back for fourteen hours, and during all this time, despite his terrible injuries, he had a cheery word for all who passed him.

For most conspicuous bravery, Captain Kilby, 2nd Staffords, was specially selected, at his own request, and on account of the gallantry which he had previously displayed on many occasions, to attack with his company a strong enemy redoubt. The company charged along the narrow tow-path, headed by Captain Kilby, who, though wounded at the outset, continued to lead his men right up to the enemy wire under a devastating machine gun fire and a shower of bombs. Here he was shot down, but, although his foot had been blown off, he continued to cheer on his men and to use a rifle. Captain Kilby has been missing since the date of the performance of this great act of valor and his death has now to be presumed.

For most conspicuous bravery. When the enemy exploded a mine, Lieut. McNail, 9th Royal Sussex, and many men of two platoons were hoisted into the air, and many were buried. But, though much shaken, he at once organized a party with a machine gun to man the near edge of the crater and opened rapid fire on a large party of the enemy, who were advancing. The enemy were driven back, leaving many dead. Lieut. McNail then ran back for reinforcements, and sent another unit for bombs, ammunition and tools to replace those buried. The communication trench being blocked, he went across the open under heavy fire and led up the reinforcements the same way. His prompt action and example undoubtedly saved the situation.

"AN IRISH GIRL—UNKNOWN."

AN INCIDENT OF THE DUBLIN REBELLION.

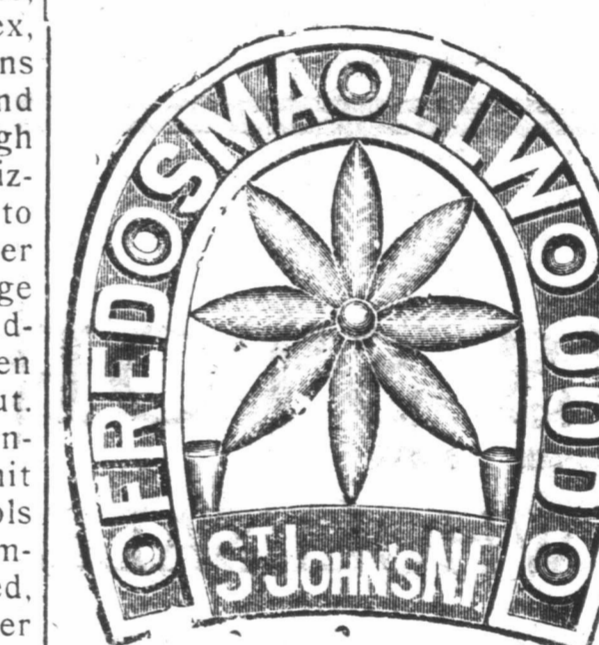
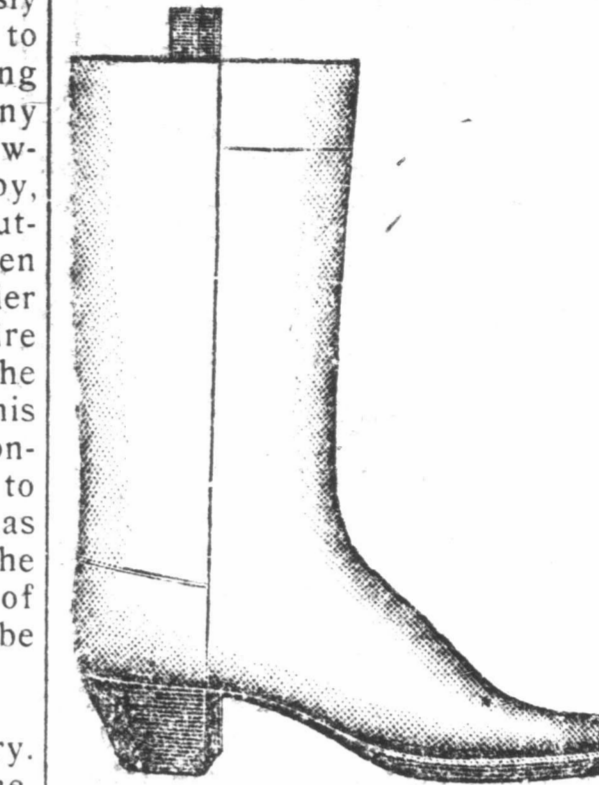
UNKNOWN her name—but not unknown her deed. It rises, star-like, o'er the blood and wreck. So young! Scarce sixteen summers had she seen. Yet was her soul a thing of flame and steel. Men wavered back before the rebels' fire. And Death was conqueror in that narrow street. When suddenly she came, no one saw whence. And ran to where a wounded soldier lay. And dragged him into safety. Unafraid. She faced the bullets of her countrymen. To give an angel's mercy to the unknown. And for this deed, oh, little Irish girl, May angels guard you where-so'er you go. —KITTY LOFTING.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

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

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To freight
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GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

June 30

THE Pillory abolished in England, 1837.

Weights and Measures Act first put in operation in Newfoundland, 1864.

Prince Louis Murat arrived here, 1870.

United States warship Junjata arrived in port en route to rescue Palaris Arctic party, 1873.

Edward Rothwell, M.H.A., died, 1892.

Gitteau, who assassinated President Garfield, executed, 1882.

Concert in St. Patrick Hall by Miss Stirling, 1897.

John Boggan, sr., died, aged 78, 1883.

The first session of Diocesan Synod of Church of England, in this country, opened formally, 1873.

Frank C. Berteau, appointed Auditor-General, 1898.

CALL CANADIANS' DEMONS

German Soldiers Tell Story of Recent Fighting

London, June 22.—Soldier returning to Courtrai from the front on said the Canadians fought like demons until they recovered the trenches lost the previous week, writes a correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraaf, who adds:

"German losses were heavy during the British bombardment preliminary to the recovery of the ground. The correspondent saw people from Courtrai, who described scenes there after the German defeat. Train after train and a long succession of motor ambulances brought the wounded back in Rue de Lille, and on the market places cars stood dripping with blood. Inhabitants of Courtrai rejoiced at the Germans setback, as on the previous Saturday they were angrily forbidden to cheer when 200 Canadian prisoners were marched in through the Porte de Menin.

"After being given food in the big school room the prisoners were taken to Ghent. Cheered occasionally when Belgian women caught sight of the men, not even the brutal punishment of the Huils could prevent them from cheering. On Monday 57 more Canadians came through, but neither party had any officers, and no General was seen."

Two City Kids.

Tommy—"My uncle hatches chickens from an incubator."
Willie—"I guess you mean an incubus."

Can You Beat It?

Park Street—"Well, it takes two to make a quarrel, so I'll shut up."

Mrs. Park—"That's just like a contemptible man. You'll sit there and think mean things."

The Difference.

"I'd like to get a mile away from that spoiled child."

"I'd like to get a rod near him."

Just Like a Boy.

"Bobby" inquired the mother, "did you wash your face before the music teacher came?"

"Yes'm."

"And your hands?"

"Yes'm."

"And your ears?"

"Wel ma," said Bobbie judiciously, "I washed the one that would be next to her."

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
LABRADOR SERVICE
S. S. "SAGONA"
Will sail from St. John's at 6 p.m., on Saturday, July 1st, for Labrador ports of call.
Reid-Newfoundland Co.

— ANDERSON'S —

THE HOME OF QUALITY AND STYLE

A DAINTY GARMENT for LADIES



White Sweater COATS

Our showing of a limited number of in three-quarter length. Get one of these and you'll have style, comfort, and distinctiveness. Going at these special prices:

\$1.45 Coat for..... \$1.15.
\$1.80 " "..... \$1.45.
\$2.50 " "..... \$1.95.

YOU WANT

What nearly every woman require.

Good Value, Good Fitting
Comfortable-to-Wear

STOCKINGS.

You'll find all this in our

Special **20c** Line.

The price is low enough; but the value is very high.

Don't confuse regular lines with this special value line.

Pair, 20c. Special, 20c. Pair.

SWEATERS FOR BOYS.

How nice your boy will look in this Sweater.

There is nothing as neat and Dressy as a Sweater.

Besides consider the health of your boy—how comfortable a Sweater is—don't let him be without one.



We are now showing A SPECIAL LINE.

BUTTON ON SHOULDER TUNIC BELT

Two Rows of Brass Buttons up the front.

Colours—Navy and Cardinal.

Prices: **\$1.00 to \$1.80**, according to size.

SEND FOR ONE FOR YOUR BOY.

17c-HATS of STRAW for your Boy-17c.

Look after your boys' comfort—get him one of these. They are all of good quality—at going out of season prices.

LADIES'

Who appreciate dress fabric of style—will find in showing of

SHEPHERD'S PLAID at 25c per yard.

A material that for quality and cheapness cannot be excelled.

This fabric is smart in appearance, and is suitable for any kind of wear; 36 inches wide. You ought to see it.

SEND TO-DAY FOR SAMPLES.

HOW TO GET A CHEAP RAGLAN.

Write to-day for samples of our lb. Raglan goods. From 30 to 38 inches wide, cost you from

25c to 35c yard.

Colour—Olive Green.

The pieces are large. It is a most wonderful offer. Drop a card to-day for samples—to delay is dangerous.

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED WHEN YOU SEE THE GOODS.

Poor Treatment Accorded Efficient Telegraph Operator

How One of Our Telegraph Operator's Was Able to Save \$2.00 per Month Out of His Salary.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your esteemed paper for the six months I spent at Musgrave in the Postal Telegraph office.

December 1st, 1916, I was sent to Musgrave Hr. by Hon. H. J. B. Woods, P.M.G., to take charge of the office. I was sent there for six weeks to instruct Mr. O'Green, from St. John's, who was sent there but could not do the work. When I arrived at Musgrave Hr. I learned that Mr. Green had gone back to St. John's again and I had to stay all the winter.

First, the salary given at Musgrave Hr. for telegraph work is \$11.50 a month. I also understood there was \$10.00 a quarter given for postal work, but I worked there six months and did not get a cent outside eleven dollars and fifty cents a month for telegraph work. Out of that I paid eight dollars a month for boarding, fifty cents for laundry, and the worst of all, I had to buy oil for the Government office out of my salary. Out of \$11.50 I use to save about \$2.00 a month.

I wonder if Hon. H. J. B. Woods only had two dollars a month to support him would he be able to wear a white collar? Certainly not! I think it is time for things to be seen into and when a person works for a thing they should be paid for it.

During my time I was at Musgrave Hr. there was a register letter came to my office for Mr. J. B. Wheeler, of which I entered the number into my register letter book and delivered to Mrs. J. B. Wheeler. At that time Mr. Wheeler was sick and a few days later died. This letter was in Mrs. Wheeler's house about a fortnight before she opened it, and on opening it she found there was forty dollars short. She then discovered the letter had been broken opened and sealed again.

How the letter came open and the money taken, I do not know. All I can say is, I did not notice anything wrong with the letter when I received it and delivered it to Mrs. Wheeler. There was nothing done with it while in my care.

I did not hear anything else about the mysterious letter until I sent in my resignation, as I did not get enough salary to stay there. Then Constable Dawe came to Musgrave Hr. to enquire about the letter. He brought Mr. A. Goodyear from Cat Hr., the man who brought the mail that the registered letter was in, which was broken open, and the court was opened before Mr. Cook and Constable Dawe, also two prisoners, Mr. A. Goodyear and son. After I was sworn and had given my statement the two prisoners were asked to cross examine me, but they said "they had nothing to ask me, what I said was alright." Then I was told by Magistrate Cook I could go.

In conclusion I must say if the Government could not find money enough to pay a bigger salary to support me I would leave the office and go home before I would steal money from a registered letter that contained money for paupers or any other person. I know a good name is better than riches.

I understand that Mr. A. Goodyear and son are out on bail. Mr. Wm. Abbott and Mr. Job Faulkner acted as bondsmen, and I think when this is settled, it will learn the robber that honesty is the best policy.

Before I finish I must say, go ahead Mr. Coaker with your noble work and when we get a Union government the operators will get a bigger salary, where it is needed.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, and wishing the President and Ad-

vocate every success.
A. B. C.
Man Point, Gander Bay,
June 23rd, 1916.

EMPIRE DAY RED CROSS FUND

Amount acknowledged	\$19,253.64
Collection at Cul De Sac	13.75
by Stephen Spencer, per	
J. Small, S.M.	248.50
Contribution from Durin,	
per H. W. Sainthill	68.70
Employees Hon. G. Know-	
ling	36.50
Collection, Horse Island, La	
Scie, per D. P. Duggan,	
S. M.	59.70
Mark Chaplin and employ-	
ees	29.00
Subscription from Freshwat-	
er, per M. H. Harvey, Sec-	
retary W.P.A.	\$19,691.79
F. H. STEER,	
Treasurer.	
N. B.—Eleven hundred pounds	
cabled Overseas Club to-day, making	\$4,100, or \$19,608.25.

GOOD FISHERY IN CONCEPTION BAY

At Kelligrews and neighborhood the past week or 10 days there has been excellent fishing and the men have taken from 2 to 4 qtls. daily on hook and line. Not for some time has cod been so plentiful in Conception Bay as at present.

Complaint About Road Matter From Victoria

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—As it is quite a while since I saw a word in your paper concerning the domestic affairs of Victoria, I thought I would write a few lines if you could spare me room. Well, Mr. Editor, summer has come again, and we are looking forward to see some road work going ahead. In fact I thought I would see more accomplished than have been done, but how can I expect much more? Our roads are like a crowd of hungry cows after the winter, dropping down. You may tell those responsible about it, and talk to them, and all they will say is "if our money holds out we will fix your roads. How much do they want? How can it hold out when they will go and fix roads around private stores, because they are near the local road. They will take all the rubbish that comes out of the main line road and fire it by the road-side and pile up the main frontage."

I was told by good authority that the job around this man's store cost fifteen dollars. Why should that be done while others can hardly get to their houses with a horse and cart. Now, Mr. Editor, what can we expect. We got a Chairman that has

not got enough brains to manage the business he has undertaken as it should be. How can we have things better while such men are looking after our affairs, men that don't know figures from a cow's horn. If the Government think this is wrong let them send and inspect our roads, especially our local roads. It is rotten business for a man to have charge of Government money who has to call this one and that one to do his business. It is alright if he calls in the is almost too conceited to approach or speak to; but I suppose it is just as well for him to have it for another few months, for then they can say they are clear of it.

Yours truly,
VOTER
Victoria, 25, 1916.

WEDDING BELLS

MURPHY-LAWTON.

Tuesday morning past the residence of Mr. J. T. Lawton, J.P., Bell Island, was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Miss Gertrude Lawton was joined in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony to Mr. John B. Murphy of the D. I. S. Co. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, which was most beautifully decorated, under an artistically arranged Bell, Roses and other plants, with shrubbery, were in profusion, and all were prettily arranged, and when the bride-elect entered the room to the strains of "The Wedding March," leaning on the arm of her father, the colours, mingled with the khaki uniforms of Lieut. L. C. Murphy, of the 1st Nfld. Regiment, who supported the groom, his brother, and Lieut. R. Burnham, the only other guest present, made a most picturesque scene.

The bride, who is a very pretty young lady, looked exceptionally charming in a most becoming grey costume with beautiful hat to match, and carried a novel muff of white satin chiffon, with marabout trimming, and orange blossoms. The brides-

JUST ARRIVED

Another Car-load of FERRO ENGINES

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

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

Lowest Prices on BATTERIES, COILS, PROPELLORS, SHAFTS, LUBRICATING OIL, ETC.

L. M. TRASK & CO.,
P. O. Box 1217,
140 Water Street, St. John, Nfld.

maids—Miss Mary Hanrahan of Hr. of Conception Bay. The Mail and Advocate tenders to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy Bell Island—were most beautifully its hearty congratulations and best wishes for a happy and bright future.

MORE CRAFT SAIL
The following schooners sailed for the Straits and Labrador last week from Trinity:—Sarah Francis, Petunia, Dolphin, Bessie H., Mary D., Farina, Minnie Gladys, Nimbus, J.S.G., group was well evinced by the many handsome presents received. The happy couple crossed to the Cove in Trafalgar, Mary Avery, Springfield, the Port Saunders which was gaily decorated with bunting and then motored to Holyrood, and the honeymoon will be spend visiting various parts

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

BLUE NOSE POTATOES

Just Landed Ex S.S. Sable I.

1000 Half Bags
P.E.I. POTATOES
GEORGE NEAL.

PHONE 264.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

There is a powerful social dramatic offering in four parts by the Edison players entitled "The Ring of the Borgias" at the Nickel theatre today.

THE CRESCENT

G. M. Anderson, Broncho Billy, is on deck at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in "Broncho Billy's Love Affair" an Essanay Western drama.

MORE FISHERY NEWS.

The following reports were received from the Board of Trade yesterday: June 24th. From R. Farnoux.

SACRED HEART TRIDUUM

The past three evenings a Triduum in honor of the Sacred Heart has been conducted in the Cathedral and St. Patrick's.

ACCIDENT TO STEAM ROLLER

Yesterday as the steam roller was at work on Henry Street its weight caused a subsidence of the street surface and the heavy machine sunk several feet in the ground.

Pat, Again.

An Irishman walked into one of the public offices the other day and from the noise it was plain that he was wearing a pair of new shoes of ones that had recently been repaired.

Presentation to Rev. A.G.C. Stamp

Last night the congregation of St. Michael's Church presented their retiring pastor Rev. A. G. C. Stamp, who will shortly return to England, with a beautiful caribou head and a seal mat as souvenirs of the country and a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services.

On behalf of the people of Saint Michael's congregation, we beg to tender our deep regret that you are so soon to depart from among us.

OBITUARY

MR. JAMES HUNT.

It is with great regret we record to-day the demise of Mr. James Hunt, butcher, at the age of 62 years.

Methodist Conference

GRAND BANK, June 29.—The Conference paid a touching tribute this morning to the memory of the Rev. George Paine.

REID'S STEAMER DEPART.

Argyle left Baine Hr. 3.50 p.m. yesterday outward. Clyde left Lewisporte 8.45 a.m. to-day.

TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday's No. 1. Left South Branch 11.20 p.m. Yesterday's No. 1. Left Norris Arm 8 a.m.

A SMOKING CONCERT AT SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CLUB

The first smoking concert to be held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club was given last night and was largely attended by the lads in khaki and the boys in navy blue.

FROM PRIVATE KEAN.

Capt. P. Kean of the Western Fire Station had a letter from his son, Pte. Geo. Kean, a veteran of Gallipoli, on yesterday.

SAINTS MAKE POOR SHOWING

Collegians Win in Last Night's Game by 4 to 0—A Fairly Good Game—Collegians Play all Round Scotchmen and Show Big Improvement on Their Opening Game

Before a fair gathering of spectators, but under none too good weather conditions, the Collegians and the Saints l'nd up to battle for points last evening.

LOCAL ITEMS

To-night's football game is postponed owing to weather conditions. The Prospero left Twillingate at 8.30 a.m., bound north.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

It is raining right across the country to-day with a S.E. wind. A motor lamp picked up on Quidi Vidi Pond by Mr. N. Vinnicombe can be had at the Western Fire Hall.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

The S.S. Sagona went into the dry dock last evening to be painted and cleaned up and get some rivets in the iron plates.

Mr. Fisherman, to save ninetenths of your Engine trouble, use CARBONVOID.

The S.S. Lyngford finished discharging her grain cargo at Shea & Co.'s to-day and will be docked for repairs to-morrow.

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

The remains of the man Ritey who was accidentally killed on board the banking schooner "Annie Spindler" were sent by last evening's express to his late home in Nova Scotia for interment.

SCHOONER HAD TO JETTISON.

The schr. "L. H. B." Capt. W. Doyle, arrived here at 4 a.m. today from Cadiz, salt-laden to G. M. Barr. She came out in 32 days and was delayed by fog and head winds.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning bringing Miss M. O'borne, Dr. Van Gorden, L. G. Richards, M. Voll, Mrs. J. J. Mulloy, Miss M. A. Shanahan, Rev. W. Fowler, A. P. Coleman, Mrs. Irvine, M. A. Reid, A. Urquhart, Mrs. Doyle, Miss Perry, W. Baughton.

GOOD VOTE RECORDED

The total number of votes recorded in the election for Mayor and Councillors amounted to 4127, which is a very full vote.

ATILLA ARRIVES; AN EVENTFUL TRIP

Thos. Murphy, One of Her Seaman was Drowned at Barbados—While on Run to St. John's Gerald Kavanagh Was Swept Overboard—Ship Badly Buffeted and Damaged

The barqtn. "Atilla," Capt. Greene, arrived here to Baine, Johnston & Co. to-day after a voyage, into which has been crowded some unfortunate experiences.

ANOTHER BANKER HERE

Reports Fish Scarce on Banks The Burin banker Minus Swim, Capt. Jarvis, arrived here early this morning hauling for 300 qtls. of fish for two weeks fishing east of the Virgins.

W.P.A.

A Public Meeting will be held, under the auspices of the W.P.A., in the BRITISH HALL, on Tuesday, July 4th, at 3.30 p.m.

WANTED! First Class

Cutter. Constant employment, good salary. Also Machinist. Apply, BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jnc24,ff

WANTED—At once,

experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jnc27,ff

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

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

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

WASH GOODS

We are up to date with all kinds of Washing Goods for Children of all ages and classes.

BOYS'

Galeata Blouses, from... 35c. up. Jean Sailor Blouses in White, Light and Dark Blue Collars, from... 70c. up. Jean Sailor Suits, "Long Pants," from... \$1.30 up.

GIRLS'

Middy Blouses, from... 70c. up. Childs' Underskirts, from... 25c. up. Childs' Nickers, from... 25c. up.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Election Returns To-Night Will be posted on building Corner Water & Springdale Streets. You are cordially invited to come and rest while the returns are coming in at THE FAIR, St. John's Newest Specialty Store. Corner Water and Springdale Streets.

How The Teams Stand. Tera Novas .2 1 0 1 3 Collegians .2 1 1 0 2 B. I. S. .2 1 0 1 3 Saints .2 1 1 0 2 St. Bon's .2 0 0 0 0

FISHED FOR CHURCH. The Roman Catholic people of the Petty Hr. observed the old time custom of "fishing for the church."

WARRANT FOR HIM To-day a man charged with a serious offence did not appear in court on a summons and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.