

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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THE LEAKAGE OF GOLD FROM BRITISH ISLES MUST BE STOPPED

German Agents Busy on Continent Buying up Coins—Travellers

WILL BE SCRUTINIZED

People Advised to Use Currency Notes as Much as Possible

London, July 27.—The best method of economizing gold for individual circulation is engaging the attention of the public to the use of currency notes.

No steps will be taken to interfere with legitimate exports of gold, Mr. McKenna told the Commons this afternoon.

The question was raised in Parliament by a questioner asserting that quantities of British gold were daily taken to the Continent by travellers.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, July 27.—The India Office report enemy's positions captured in Mesopotamia: Turks evacuating Nasiriyah; eleven guns, two machine guns and many hundred prisoners taken.

No important news from France. The Russian Government report the Germans thrown back on the Narv. Engagements began with advance on the defence of Novo Georgievsk. Enemy attacks advanced to the works of Ivangorod were repulsed.

The Italian Government report that the battle continues on the Lower Isonzo. Further progress has been made, and about 1,600 prisoners captured.—BONAR LAW.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN

The following bulletin posted at St. Pierre, Official, midnight:—

In Artois cannonading lessened, several shells of heavy calibre were fired on Arras. In Champagne Perthes, Beaussart front and at Vanquois mining operations to our advantage.

Rome, July 27.—On Lower Isonzo, after an effective artillery preparation, our infantry advanced, realizing substantial progress. Our western wing captured a large wood called Basco del Cappuccio. From the centre we secured several lines of trenches to the right, Monte dei sei Busti was captured and lost several times, finally they retook part remained in our possession.

Port au Prince, July 27.—After several hours' fighting at the Presidential residence, President Guillaume took refuge in the French Legation, where he had been preceded by the members of his family.

By noon the city was in possession of the Revolutionists.

Geneva, July 27.—A despatch from Laibach to the Tribune, says: "Last night the Austrians began to evacuate Gorizia."

The evacuation of Podgora is also a question of hours."

London, July 27.—Four British trawlers, a Norwegian steamer and a Danish steamer, has been sunk by a German submarine.

The crews were saved.

RUSSIANS HAVE PUT THE BRAKES ON AUSTRO-GERMAN ATTEMPT ON WARSAW

The Torrent of Men Has Been Slowed Down But the Advance Continues Slowly--Von Hindenburg Now On Defensive Against Russian Counter Attacks

BATTLES ARE NOW AT THEIR HEIGHT AND MOST CRITICAL PERIOD REACHED

The French Report Some Success North of Muenster, in Alsace, Where Heavy Artillery is Tearing Up German Trenches--Italians Continue a Terrific Bombardment of Austrian Trenches

London, July 27.—The Austro-German attempt to envelop the Russian Army defending Warsaw and capture the Polish capital, which, for the time, has progressed almost with the momentum of the offensive which cleared Galicia of Russian troops, has been brought nearly to a standstill.

Berlin asserts that they completely failed, and that the German force is advancing in an easterly direction. The Russians, who were defeated in the Baltic Provinces recently, have also turned, according to the Berlin official report, and have delivered an attack from Mian, which, however, was repulsed.

Further south, the Germans continue their advance eastward towards the Vilna-Petrograd railway, but there is a lot of territory to cover before this is reached, and it is considered more likely, that General Von Buelow who is in command here, will turn south-west and threaten the Russian armies which are facing Von Hindenburg everywhere.

The battles are now at their height especially the one in which Von Macken-

Kenzen is engaged, and all military critics believe that this is the most critical in the campaign, for the whole German plan depends upon his reaching the Lublin-Cholm railway.

With interest largely centered in the East, the important offensive of the French in Alsace has been almost disregarded. They report to-night another success north of Muenster, which apparently is their objective, and the repulse of a series of German counter-attacks.

The French have concentrated a lot of artillery in this region with high explosives, and have been simply tearing up the German defensive works which are among the strongest along the whole line.

Artillery is likewise playing an important part in the battle on the Isonzo where the Italians are reported to have concentrated for three days their fire on the Austrian positions. This fire is said to have exceeded in violence that which the Austro-Germans employed against the Russians in Western Galicia, which, up to that time, was the most terrific ever experienced in war.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SPREAD HAVOC AMONG FISHING FLEET

"We Have Nice Torpedoes" Correct Shell Fire North of Scotland

GERMANS SHOUTED

Out "Have Nice Torpedoes Here For Churchill and Grey"

London, July 27.—Apparently determined to demoralize the British fish supply as much as possible, two German submarines appeared suddenly among the fishing fleet off the north coast of Scotland, and by shell fire sunk nine of the trawlers—Roslyn, Celtic, Cydorna, Cadwell, Strathmore, Honoris, Cassie, Hermon, and Sutton.

In each case, in spite of vigorous shell fire from the German underwater boats, the crews of fishermen escaped without injury, although the men of the Honoris and the crew of the Sutton drifted in open boats for forty and forty-five hours, respectively, before being picked up.

All the men were landed safely today. Many other fishing vessels were forced to take refuge in the northern harbours.

Some of the fishermen declare that the Germans aboard the submarines spoke good English. In one case they shouted out to the British sailors, "We have nice little torpedoes here for Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Grey."

A LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS AFTER THE WAR

Paris, July 17.—(delayed by censor)—"The Minister of Finance in the belligerent countries will be the most forceful advocates of the limitation of armaments after the war" asserted Marcel S. Embat, Socialist leader and French Minister of Public Works, in a statement to a representative of the Associated Press.

Continuing the Minister said: "They will speak not only in the name of the superior ideal of solidarity, they will speak in the name of the budget, and of public credit. It we leave aside the philosophical consideration that might incline us to desire a limitation of armaments it seems to me that during the war and after it financial considerations alone will suffice."

"I have come from an interesting session of this chamber consecrated to a discussion of war appropriations. Two discourses completing the admirable report of M. Metin (Albert Metin, general budget reporter of the Chamber of Deputies) for the appropriations committee emphasized the extent of the sacrifices that the war has imposed on us."

"You know that M. Metin calculated the war was costing France 50,000 francs (\$10,000) a minute. The expenditures of the British are not less than ours. While the Russians and Italians are feeling a heavy burden on their shoulders."

"On their side, our adversaries, the Germans and the Austrians are crushed by financial burdens. You have noticed recently the failure of the Austrian loan."

"If the war proves to be long, which is not an improbable conjecture (the president of the cabinet and the Minister of Finance today took occasion to say so and prepare the public mind for it) endeavors to form an idea of what will be the state of the public finances of the belligerent countries at the conclusion of peace. We must expect that the public debt of each of those countries will be augmented by a considerable number of billions."

I ask them, of any one capable of seriously examining a financial situation, how it will be possible to pay the debts contracted or the interest on the loans and at the same time keep up as costly armies and fleets as in the past, without renouncing expenditures for social reforms which impose themselves to-day upon all civilized people."

"The carnage of which we are witnesses may reasonably be expected to open the eyes of the people to their practical side of the question, whether it will be easier after the war than before to limit armaments, it seems to me it will."

THE OVER-EMPHASIZED SUBMARINE

It is reassuring to read that the designers of our American submarines have for two years been perfecting a disappearing gun attached to the deck of the submersible craft.

It has been kept secret because we were not sure that other Nations were perfecting the same scheme. The war in Europe has done much in the development and use of the submarine, as it is the first conflict in which this kind of boat has been given an opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness.

We must keep pace with this development, as the importance of the submarine has been clearly shown. Our Naval officers are, however, not making the mistake of supposing that the submarine is all important. It is not. Essentially it is the weapon of the weaker side.

To-day it is the only weapon that Germany can launch forth upon the seas with any reasonable hope of achieving success. Because Germany does not care to risk battle with her dreadnoughts does not mean that the British dreadnoughts are useless. Quite the opposite. If the strength of the two opponents on the seas to-day were more nearly equal, the essential need of fighting craft other than the submarine would be made strikingly manifest.

It would not be wise for us to judge the importance of the submarine merely because of its great activity in Europe. We have not forgotten that after the Falkland Islands and North Sea engagements, where battle cruisers played so important a part, there were many of us who advocated the immediate construction of the speedy, unarmored, but heavily ordnanced, fighting machines.

SHIPPING

Argyle left Marystown 7 p.m. yesterday outward.

Clyde arrived at Lewisporte 3 p.m. yesterday.

Dundee left Salvage 7.30 p.m. inward.

Ethie arrived at Carbonar 2.30 p.m. yesterday and sailed at 2.45 p.m.

Glencoe left Belleoram 6.30 p.m. yesterday coming east.

Erik left Port aux Basques this a.m. for North Sydney.

Meigle leaving Humbermouth this p.m.

Sagona arrived at Battle Harbour 2 p.m. yesterday going North.

"PORTIA" SAILS

The Portia sailed this morning at 10 a.m. for the westward, with the following passengers:—

Messrs. Pittman, Kearney, Ryall, O'Flaherty, Squires, Sparkes, Darby, O'Driscoll, Davey, Carnell, Lee, Gilles; Mesdames Lee, Davey and Fischer; Misses Lee, Apgood, Cruise, Bishop and Hiscock and fifteen in stateroom.

Monday's express left Millertown Junction at 10.15 a.m. yesterday; left Norris' Arm on time. Yesterday's express arrived at Millertown Junction at 1.05 a.m. The express left Port aux Basques at 8.05 a.m.

The surplus of any of the Aeroplane Fun will be devoted to a fund of Machine Guns for the Newfoundland Regiment so far as they will be required.

Across country to-day the weather was calm and fine. Temperature ranging from 60 to 70 above.

If you would prefer to work for \$12 a week rather than \$13, you surely are superstitious.

Austrians Prepare For Big Retreat From Gorizia

Geneva, July 28.—All trains from Gorizia have been reserved for troops, ammunition and food supplies. It is believed later that workmen have been ordered to cease strengthening the fortifications and every measure has been taken for a great retreat.

At Doberdo, Austrian troops guarding the route to Trieste, have been unable to hold their positions.

On the Carzo Plateau, with the exception of a few trenches, the Italians have captured the entire Plateau, the Austrians losing 2,000 men in two days here.

The great Italian offensive on the banks of the Isonzo is progressing favorably.

ATTEMPT TO KILL BULGARIAN KING

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 3.—(Correspondence).—An anarchistic plot to assassinate King Ferdinand has been discovered in the court-martial trial of seven persons accused of complicity in the bomb outrage at the Sofia Casino on February 13.

The accused described themselves "Satanists," this being the title of the anarchistic group to which they belong and which, under the leadership of a man named Anastasoff, was concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate the king two years ago.

The February bomb outrage occurred in the midst of an official ball, and resulted in the death of four prominent young people and the injury of many others. Those killed included the son of the minister of war, and a daughter of a former war minister.

What the details were of the plot against the king have not been made public.

If it wasn't for men women would dislike each other.

Haytian People Truss Up a Butcher in General Oscar

Port au Prince, July 27.—General Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince and a supporter of President Guillaume, caused to be executed at the time of the outbreak of the revolutionary movement in this city, all political prisoners in the hands of the Government, to the number of one hundred and sixty men.

The victims of this massacre included General Orestes Zamor, the former President of Hayti, who was driven out of the country last year, but returned in March, 1915, when he was made a prisoner.

When the people of Port au Prince heard of this massacre there was a general outbreak of indignation. The mob invaded the Dominican Legation, where General Oscar took refuge, and, after the unsuccessful defense of the Presidential Palace against the rebels, they seized Oscar, and dragged him before the doors of the Legation, where he was promptly shot.

The mob, excited to a great degree, then turned on the French Legation, and threatened to invade the building to compass the execution of President Guillaume. The latter took refuge under the flag of France this morning, after he had been compelled to flee before the rebel attacks.

VESSLS ARRIVE GOOD FARES

Mr. LeMessurier, Dep. Minister of Customs, had the following information last evening:—The banker 'Quito', Rose, master, arrived at Hr. Breton from the Banks with 950 qtls. The 'Climax' and 'Progress', schooners, arrived at Wesleyville from the Straits yesterday with 300 qtls cod each.

"STELLA MARIS" BEING SOLD

We hear that before the Stella Maris was raised the idea was entertained of blowing the hull to pieces and then removing her from the waterway near Morey's premises. It was thought that to save the ship would entail more expense than the hull would be worth, but Capt. Saunders demonstrated otherwise.

We hear that the Captain, in consideration of removing the ship in a specified time, was given the vessel as the price of the work, which he concluded so thoroughly and cleverly. We also understand that the vessel is in good trim and will be as good as ever when she is repaired and otherwise attended to. She ship will be sold and we hear the purchase price will be \$9000.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT ON GIRL Committed at Bell Isld. Last Week

Shortly before midnight last night Detective Sgt. Byrne placed under arrest in the City a man of mature years and married. The charge against him is a serious CPC, being in effect that he last week, at Bell Island, committed a serious assault on a little girl of twelve years.

The police were only recently notified of the matter, and the prompt arrest is a testimony to the astuteness of Det. Byrne.

THE "KYLE'S" PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7 a.m. to-day with the following passengers:—

Mrs. M. Chapman, Mrs. D. Whiteway, Mrs. J. Pike, John Geo. F. P. Thompson, B. J. McGarry, R. R. Chappell, J. F. McKenzie.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES--

Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY
Check and Figured Percalé in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY
Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A
Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B
Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

An assortment of **CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES** In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' **UNDERWEAR** For Summer wear.

WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS With Rubber Grips

WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS In White, Tan and Black Colors

WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES In all the leading shades

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES

JAPANESE SILK In all colors.

WOMEN'S BELTS In Tinsel, Leather, Sateen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

Dainty designs in washable **FANCY SILK MOHAIR** 27 inches wide. A variety of colors. Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

DRESS MUSLINS Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

Brand New Line of Lawn Embroideries and Insertions, all widths

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GERMANY IN WAR TIME

The Word "Cotton" Brings a Start to All Germans. A Neutral Advises Keep Cotton Away from Germans

London, July 22.—The following is contributed to the Daily Mail by a neutral writer:

This is cherry time in Germany. The hay crop, considered a "record" one, was almost finished when I left. It has been a particularly brilliant early summer.

My life was strenuous during my recent visit. A neutral has to be very careful in Germany in these times. If he wishes to get the facts he can do so only by a process of conversational analysis and deduction. Here and there and increasingly one comes across people like railway officials who say to you, "Ich darf nicht." (I am not allowed to talk.)

I took one day's complete rest during my trip for the purpose of visiting an old college friend at the charming little mountain village of —. I was the only passenger who descended at the sleepy station, and as I walked the long white road bordered on each side for miles by the rapidly ripening cherry and scented the aroma of the hay which was being carted by brawny peasant women, it was difficult to believe that I was in the midst of a country that is fighting for dominion over almost all the chief nations of the world.

Our Own Good Germans.

My old friend knew that my views about the war do not coincide with his, and so we tactfully agreed not to discuss the subject. An invalid, one of the innumerable Germans living on my pensions, he bubbled in sketching and writing and the gentler kinds of sport. We spent the whole of the brilliant day in his little house by a tiny stream talking over old times, and next day I made my way to a flourishing and populous Bad well known to English people.

Here were plenty of signs of war. For the great resorts, Homburg, Marienbad, Kissingen, Naheim, Wiesbaden and Baden-Baden, are, according to all reports and the evidence of my own eyes in more than one instance, enjoying a kind of war prosperity, due to the fact that they are filled with badly wounded or mentally injured soldiers and their relations. The life is just the same as at ordinary times, the music morning, noon and night, the patients walking about sipping their glasses of water, the doctors scurrying about the town in motor cars. The keeper of the hotel in which I stayed, who for over a quarter of a century has fawned and fattered on British Americans and Russians, said to me as I left, "We here at — are delighted. For the first time we have got our town filled with our own good Germans, and not with the objectionable foreigners who have monopolized it hitherto."

Music as Usual.

There is no falling off in the music of Germany at this time. The piano is as much a nuisance at Dresden as at any other time. "The Merry Widow" still afflicts the provincial opera houses. The Germans never seem to get tired of hearing the same music, and though they call "Die Lustige Witwe" ("The Merry Widow") "Die Lustige Witwe" ("The Troublesome Widow") as a sort of joke, they still even in the midst of war attend it in big houses. They are not so many war plays as one would expect. "O Die Leutnants" ("Oh, These Lieutenants"), a kind of musical comedy of a semi-military nature, goes the rounds, and there are *Widder und Widdler* (*Widder and Widdler*) and *Widder und Widdler* (*Widder and Widdler*) and a play I described on my last visit. "Wie Barbaren" ("We Barbarians"), is still most popular. Otherwise the German is sticking to his regular music diet. Shakespeare is, as ever, the great favorite, with here and there an alteration to suit the present war-time. The national pastime of beer-drinking does not seem to have suffered in any way during the army. The Bavarian army, indeed, has its own small, portable breweries attached to it, so that the soldiers may get their Munchner Bier (Munich beer) fresh in the trenches.

Anxiety Over Cotton.

The abundant prosperity in Britain at this time, so obvious to a passing stranger like myself, has doubtless the same causes as those that are bringing about the war prosperity of Germany. Here you have many hundreds of thousands of men drawn from civilian life, with a

consequent dearth of and great demand for labor. Exactly the same thing is happening in Germany. There appears to be nobody out of work either in London or Berlin. Walking along the Thames Embankment the other night I missed the sleeping tramps who usually loiter on the seats. In the Tiergarten a fortnight ago I did not see one idler of the out-of-work kind.

People here ask me how the Germans are managing for tea, coffee, and the like. It should not be forgotten that when they captured Antwerp they found gigantic stores of everything of that description, including spices, British biscuits, pickles, rice and many other commodities. As for sugar, Germany is, I believe, almost the first sugar-producing country in the world. Sugar, it should be remembered, is often used there to feed animals, and despite that fact the price is still normal. Other prices have risen considerably, and the German housewife is making the same outcry as the British housewife.

But your chief chance of punishing Germany is to stop cotton. I do not believe that Germany is yet short of cotton. I think a shortage is beginning in india-rubber, but I believe that the army will have enough even for a very long war. What Germany cannot get otherwise, if you stop it, is enough cotton. I found out the feeling about it in a score of ways. Ammunition-making in Germany is such a common industry that almost everyone knows something about it. One has only got to mention the word Baumwolle (cotton) to see a shadow of anxiety pass over the face of anybody connected with the ammunition industry. On the other hand, they have been getting it in immense quantities since the war began. The German habit of thinking ahead and storing up things has never been more plainly shown than in this cotton business. They have plenty, but they are using plenty.

Take my advice as a neutral friend and stop them getting any more.

Mrs. John Housekeeper Everywhere, Nfld.

Dear Madam:
Does the laundry soap you are now using give satisfaction? Even so, would you not like to try something that you may like even better. White Russian Soap has just been put on the market. It is pronounced by those who have used it to be just what they have always wanted. It is equally good for bath or laundry. When next shopping, we would suggest that you ask your grocer for a cake.

Yours faithfully,
CLEVELAND TRADING CO., Agents.

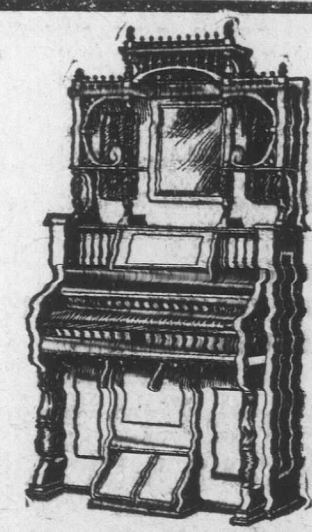
P.S. Hope you had a nice cup of Arbuckle's Breakfast Coffee this morning. Your friends in the States all use it. jy27:hw:tf

STEBURMAN'S OINTMENT

I had been suffering from Exema for four years, I had been to five doctors and they all said they could not do anything for me. I was told about Steburman's Ointment and I bought six boxes, and after using some I was cured, and no return of it since. I guarantee anyone using this ointment for exema will be cured also.

I remain,
Yours truly,
PETER JOY.
204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

Steburman's Ointment, 25 cents per box or 5 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with order. P.O. Box 151 or 15 Brazil's Square.



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Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair brokne plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
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RUSSIAN ARMY LEADERS NOTED FOR SIMPLICITY

Warsaw, July 17.—Simplicity and lack of ostentation are the leading characteristics of everything Russian in this war, and particularly of the army. The two most simple men I have met are the Grand Duke Nicholas and General Alexieff, who has been appointed to the command of the northern armies.

The theory in the Japanese army is that the brain of the army should be so far away from the actual scene of operations that he is absolutely detached from the atmosphere of war, and that between himself and the front there should be so many nervous shock-absorbers that the operators of the great chief himself should be the realm of pure reason, with no noise and excitement and hurrying aides to impair his judgment.

Lesson From Japanese
I recall a conversation I once had with Major (now Lieutenant-General) Tanaka, Field Marshal Oyama's personal aide-de-camp.

"I should have liked to be with the general staff," I remarked to him, "during the battle of Mukden. It must have been an exciting time with you." My friend laughed and answered:

"You would have had a great surprise, I imagine. There was no excitement at all. How do you suppose Field Marshal Oyama spent much of his time during the battle?"

One naturally imagined that it was spent scrutinizing maps and making plans, and I said this to Tanaka. "Not at all," he replied, "when the battle began our work was largely finished. It was but necessary to make an occasional change in the line here and there, and this took but a few minutes. Most of the time the Field Marshal and Kodame (Chief of the Central Staff) were playing croquet."

Much the same atmosphere of detachment from the activities of the campaign may be seen to-day in the Polish city where General Alexieff has his headquarters, except that no one here has time for croquet. It is safe to say that beyond his own staff, there are not fifty soldiers in the place. In fact, it is less military in appearance than any city I have seen since I have been in Russia.

Miles from Fighting

In front of his quarters are a couple of soldiers, and a small Russian flag hangs over the door. Nothing could lead one to believe that within is the man in the palm of whose hand lie the fate and movement of hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of men, and at whose word a thousand guns will waken the echoes with their metal throats. In trenches miles away, stretching through forest and alone (trenches, numberless regiments and brigades await the curt order from this building to launch themselves against the German lines.

The man himself is as quiet and unobtrusive as are his surroundings. Perhaps fifty-eight or fifty-nine years of age, with a very intellectual face and an almost shy manner, General Alexieff is currently reported to have the keenest brain in the Russian field armies. The staff consists of about 75 members. If their looks do not belie them they are about the most serious and hard-working men that one can find in a long journey.

While at Warsaw rumors are flying quick and fast as to German advances and Russian mishaps, at General Alexieff's headquarters everything is serene and calm. The general opinion of the staff is one of optimism, although for the moment the Russians are in the trough of the sea.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL IN OPERATION; NATIONAL MAKES NOTABLE INAUGURAL TRIP

Route Via G. T. R. T. & N. O. and C. G. R. to Winnipeg Traverses Magnificent Scenery. Enormous Farming and Mining Territory and Pulpwood Forests. Paradise for Tourist and Sportsman Now Accessible

Canada's new Transcontinental Railway, the second bond of steel uniting East and West, is now in operation, the first regular train to traverse it having left Toronto at 10.45 last Tuesday night and arrived in Winnipeg, where it connected with the G. T. P. for Prince Rupert, at 8.50 p.m. on Thursday. It is jointly operated by the Grand Trunk, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario and Canadian Government Railway Systems.

Routed via North Bay, Cobalt and Cochrane and thence due west to Manitoba, the "National" as the crack train of the new route is known, passes through twelve hundred and fifty-six miles of Eastern Canada's grandest scenery, with scarcely a glimpse of the barren territory that makes rail travel a matter of endurance rather than pleasure.

In addition to regular passengers, about forty eastern newspapermen went along as guests of the three railways, returning from Winnipeg via the Great Lakes and reaching Toronto Sunday night. It was an experience the delights of which none will forget.

Demonstration at Toronto.
The "National" was inaugurated last Tuesday night, the new train being given a civic send-off at Toronto by Mayor T. L. Church and other officials of the city. There were also at the Enlan station the three commissioners of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Chairman J. L. Englehart and Messrs Denis Murphy and Lee, the latter of whom accompanied the official party to North Bay.

The splendid train of nine coaches

pronounced by railway men one of the finest that ever left Toronto, pulled out at 10.45 over the G. T. R. and shortly after daybreak reached North Bay, where the T. & N. O. took her in charge for the run through the world's richest mining district—a country lavishly endowed by nature, for the region between North Bay and Cochrane is one of the natural beauty spots of scenic Canada. It is unfortunate that comparatively few, principally those interested in mining operations, are aware of its charms.

Fascinating Travel Zone.
But the Transcontinental is the Open Sesame to this wonderland of the North and a new epoch has dawned. The tourist and sportsman have found a new paradise, within the range of a few hours' journey not only in the famed Temagami and Temiskaming regions along the T. & N. O., but on the Canadian Government Railway from Cochrane west, and particularly that section of it from Grant, a divisional point two hundred and fifty miles beyond Cochrane, to the Manitoba boundary—a network of sparkling lakes and streams, verdant-clad hills and islands, that thrilled the Isaac Walton of the party with a longing for rod and fly.

A Sportsman's Paradise.
These waters are said to teem with trout, bass, pike, pickerel, etc. No doubt they do, and more. Many a good story surveys and construction men of the pioneer days of the line can tell of the catches made in leisure hours.

"Magnificent game country" is a frequent exclamation of the traveller on the Transcontinental. Passengers

frequently saw deer, surprised along the right-of-way by the new iron denizens of the woods, take frightened flight into the timber. The engine killed a young bull moose near Hearst, one hundred and thirty miles west of Cochrane, on Wednesday night. These were only a few incidents of one phase of a most delightful journey.

Moose and Deer Country.
There are thousands of square miles of moose and deer country up there that have scarcely ever heard the crack of a sportsman's rifle—and it can now be reached in a Pullman. The waters are alive with bass, salmon trout, lake and brook trout, pike, pickerel, whitefish and other varieties. A number of summer resorts in the Temagami region are already fast becoming famous for the sport they yield the fisherman. The Transcontinental is a factor in another branch of the fish industry, as it will facilitate shipment of halibut from Prince Rupert via the G. T. P. to the East in ice cars. This business is already well established, fresh Prince Rupert halibut finding a ready market in New York and even in London and other parts of Britain where the North Sea fisheries are practically dormant owing to the war.

Rich Clay Soil.
The land is a clay loam of exceeding fertility, on heavy clay subsoil, and in the large cleared sections of which Cochrane, New Liskeard and intervening places are the centers it is producing crops with which only the choicest in old Ontario can compare. Grain, hay, roots and small fruits are grown with great success. If you don't think so, visit the fall fair at Cochrane this year.

An Educational Trip.
A great many Canadians have entertained the impression that the Transcontinental is "somewhere in the North," too close to the sub-arctic regions to ever be anything better than a connecting bond of steel between East and West. They let it go at that. Some of the newspapermen in the party frankly pleaded guilty to that belief. But now; they have been shown.

A Land of Sunshine.
As a matter of fact, Cochrane is in a latitude about fifty miles south of that of Winnipeg. It is almost on the 49th parallel, just about corresponding with the southern boundary of Western Canada. New Liskeard is far south of any point in the West. Summers in the clay belt are hot and the winters could but dry. The season is slightly shorter than in old Ontario, but summer frosts are rare and counteracting the comparative shortness of the season is the fact that there is more daylight and therefore more sunshine in the twenty-four hours, which means that crops mature more rapidly. That is one of the secrets of the clay belt's productivity. Speding along the Transcontinental last Wednesday evening, weather fairly clear, a newspaper could be easily read by sunlight at 9.30 p.m. At this season there are about eighteen hours of daylight.

The Great Clay Belt.
While the country up along the T. & N. O. to Cobalt, Halleybury and New Liskeard is fairly well known to the public, by reputation at least, a description of that farther on is of greatest general interest, for perhaps few knew that at a conservative estimate the Ontario Department of Agriculture figures the available area of virgin farm lands in what is known as the "great clay belt" at thirty million acres.

That estimate is pronounced by people who know the country to undershoot the mark. But let it get at thirty million acres and try to picture what it means. It can't be done. You have to see it.

Area of Farm Lands.
New Liskeard, a fine little town of three thousand people, is one hundred and thirteen miles north of North Bay and just inside the southern fringe of the clay belt, which extends from there to 'way up beyond Cochrane, which is one hundred and forty miles from New Liskeard, at the tip of the Ontario government's long steel finger pointing toward the Arctic. Cochrane is only one hundred and seventy-two miles from James Bay and is the junction point of the T. & N. O. the Canadian Government Railways.

From Cochrane along the C. G. R. the clay belt stretches for approximately one hundred and fifty miles east and three hundred miles west. Square that by the distance between New Liskeard and Cochrane alone and one arrives at stupendous figures, rather hard to grasp at a distance. Of course it is not all future farm land; there is mining country in it, too, including Porcupine, Swastika, Larder Lake, Dane, etc.

Enormous Pulpwood Supply.
But practically the whole of this vast territory and a lot more outside its bounds is covered with timber and standing pulpwood, pulpwood and more pulpwood. One might venture to assert that there is enough pulpwood in Northern Ontario to wrap old mother earth and several of her planetary neighbors many times in news print and have enough left over to tuck them into a comfortable paper sack. Without knowing how many tons such a fantastic feat would require, one can easily believe that his train passes through sufficient forest growth to accomplish it. Properly conserved, Canada's pulpwood resources would appear to be inexhaustible.

Spruce Predominates.
Spruce is the chief member of the tree family in this region, some red and white pine, balsam and poplar and occasional splashes of birch and tamarac—but mostly spruce of a good size for pulpwood. Here and there are evidences that forest fires in other years have wrought some damage, but there is an efficient fire-rangefinding system now and stringent precautions are enforced.

Boon for the Settler.
This pulpwood is the incoming settler's first harvest. He hauls it out to the railway and sells to the mill-

owners at a good price that does himself and his family over the first and hardest years of the pioneer life. And the reaping of this harvest clears up the soil for the annual crop draft on Nature's stores.

Warmer Than Manitoba.
South of Cochrane the average date of last frost is June 5, first frost September 11. The mean average temperature at Halleybury, on the Quebec boundary, is 36.8 degrees and average annual precipitation 21.77 inches. At Kenora on the Manitoba boundary mean annual temperature is 35.5 degrees and average annual precipitation 21.14 inches.

Another thing to be counted upon in reckoning up future conditions is the fact that as a forest country is cleared the mean temperature becomes higher, the soil warms to a greater depth and nature is stirred to a more generous response to man's activities.

Enthusiasm En Route.
From North Bay to Winnipeg everybody along the route seemed to have taken a holiday to see the National flyer go through. At every town, village and station and even from the lone cabin of the fire ranger or settler God-speed was waved as she shot by. It was noon hour at Cobalt and it seemed that the whole town was out for the event. The National pulled in and out amid cheers and during the brief stop the travellers had a fine view of the celebrated silver camp. Cobalt lake, surrounded with great mine shaft buildings, is now drained quite dry, and operations have begun on its bed. A strike had recently been made under the station and the representative of a Cobalt paper regaled his conferees on the train with a vivid description of how his desk danced about to the tune of blasting operations in "shifts" beneath the town.

Similar receptions awaited the National as she skirted beautiful Lake Temiskaming and steamed through Halleybury and on to Englehart and Cochrane. The Ontario government has an eight hundred-acre experimental farm started at Monteth, in the heart of the farming country, and as if to remind one that he is still within the bounds of civilization the T. & N. O. has a large greenhouse and park at Englehart, which is five hundred miles north of Toronto, where all the flowers for the decoration of station grounds along the line are grown.

Velvety Roadbed.
Cochrane is the northern terminus of the Ontario government line and at that point the National swung westward on the Canadian Government Railway System, formerly known as the N. T. R., for the last leg of the run to Winnipeg, an almost straight-away flight of seven hundred and seventy-five miles over a fine, smooth roadbed. Rolling along at forty-five miles per hour, speed was unnoticed. Cochrane is the commercial center of the north country, an advantageous point for outfitting, hunting and fishing parties, and its tributary district embraces rich agricultural lands, gold-fields, nickel and iron mines and pulp and lumber mills. It has a station that would do credit to most big cities.

A Detention Camp.
Westward the line plunges through dense forests cut back from the right-of-way as a fire preventative. At one point the National came to a cleared area of some hundreds of acres. In the distance attention was attracted to about twenty buildings similar in type to the stock barns at the Ottawa fair grounds. A bunch of soldiers in a hot soccer game and a nondescript crowd around the buildings brought everybody out of the train, but they were promptly held up by more soldiers along the right-of-way. It was one of the war internment camps, housing about two thousand Austrians and a few Turks and Germans, who earn their keep and a small wage by clearing land for an experimental farm that will be established there. Attempts to "snapshot" this interesting spot in the wilds ceased at the sharp command: "No cameras."

"Do they ever get away?" a guard was asked. He waved his hand at the country and grinned. "How would you like to try 'hoofing' it out of here?" was all he said. The soldiers were mostly from Toronto and there was a big demand for news-

PRESENTATION OF COLORS WILL BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

"THE MILLION DOLTAR MYSTERY"

Episode No. 10,

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WONDERFUL! THRILLING! SENSATIONAL!

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UP SHE GOES

Great Aeroplane Entertainment

Thursday, July 29th.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson

Our finest local amateurs will appear:—Mrs. Colville, Mrs. Chater, Miss Flora Gift, Miss Frances Gosling, Miss Mary Doyle, Miss Bradshaw, The Calypso's String Band, Mr. Tom O'Neil, Bonnie Rossley, Jack Rossley, Dodd and Kelly, The Sunshine Girls, Mrs. Rossley. Songs, Dances, Monologues. Music: Mr. A. Crocker, Mr. Jago.

TICKETS on sale at Gray & Goodland's. Reserved Seats, 50c.; General Admission, 20c. Doors open at 7.15. to commence at 8 p.m.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

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A strong drama of the Underworld; this feature is produced in 2 acts by Kelem Company.

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A corking comedy with Jay Diggins and Flora Finch

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Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

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Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

A. H. Murray

ST. JOHN'S

Rivers Numerous.
West of Cochrane a number of majestic rivers wind through the country, including the Abitibi, the Mettagami, Missanabi, and several headwater branches of the Albany. This country is in the James Bay watershed and all flow northward. The water power of these rivers will be enormous when developed.

The Return Journey.
Across the Manitoba boundary the scene gradually changes and a stretch of prairie land unfolds itself to the traveller's view. Winnipeg is reached at 3.50 Thursday afternoon. Representatives of the city's industrial bureau met the visitors and motored them about the city, after which the easterners were their guests at dinner in the Fort Garry Hotel, one of the Grand Trunk's chain of big hostels, on a par with the Chateau Laurier here.

The party left the same night for Fort William over the C. G. R., where it boarded the Huronic, one of the Northern Navigation Company's palatial lake liners, on Friday afternoon. Sunday morning saw them in Sarnia after a delightfully cool passage across lakes Superior and Huron. A wireless from Mayor Walters of Hamilton, received in mid-Huron, asked the newspapermen to spend Sunday in the Ambitious City and a hearty acceptance was flashed back. Hamilton was reached at noon over the Grand Trunk and a motor drive was followed by luncheon at the Yacht Club. Toronto was reached, via G. T. R., at seven p.m., officially ending the great scenic loop by rail and lake.

The tour was personally conducted by Mr. H. R. Charlton, general advertising agent of the Grand Trunk System, and Mr. Walter Thompson, head of the Grand Trunk Press papers.

First Aids to Settlement.
For a considerable distance west on the C. G. R. the country is surveyed into townships and is being opened up with government colonization roads to facilitate settlement, a boon to newcomers in getting pulpwood and other produce out to the railway. The result of this policy is already evidenced by the sprinkling of settlements here and there, cosy little cabins that make the city man almost envy the people whose lives are laid in such inspiring surroundings.

One of the largest paper mills on the continent is being constructed at Iroquois Falls and will shortly begin operations on a huge scale. Others will follow at points along the Transcontinental, several large interests already having experts in there looking into water power facilities, which are abundant all through the region. A number of pulp mills and lumber mills are already operating.

Live Young Towns.
Hearst, Grant, Armstrong, Graham and Reddit are divisional points on the line, all bustling with business and feeders for their respective territories. Between Grant and Armstrong, about midway between Cochrane and Winnipeg, the traveller again enters a wonderland of lakes and islands, stretching over a distance of three hundred miles or more, almost to the border of Manitoba. This is destined to be one of the most famous hunting grounds of America, now that it is easily accessible, and already Winnipeggers are invading it with rod and gun at the western end. Graham is the junction point of the southerly branch to Fort William and Port Arthur.

Good Times Up North.
It has a big iron pyrites industry and extensive fox raising, lumbering and farming interests and is going ahead at a surprising rate. Indeed, depression is a thing unknown in the towns along the C. G. R. In the Temiskaming country, too, things are booming again, it being stated that they are much better in Cobalt than before the war.

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 27, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Swimming Box Removed

THE swimming house at Long Pond has been moved from off the clear passage to the water. The swimming club has learned the lesson that it is always better to consult the rights of others. Had they but had a little regard for the rights of others they would have saved themselves a lot of vexation and not a little expense.

We expect now to be voted a member of the Improvement Association, because whilst administering a rebuff, we have at the same time given the club a very nice lesson in the art of having regard for others.

We hope we have improved the gentlemen. The next time they contemplate a bathing house they will remember their first effort, and be more considerate.

High Explosives

THERE are few people to-day who do not believe that cotton is an absolute necessity to the manufacture of high explosives (thanks to ignorant scribblers). Therefore we hear the cry on all sides keep cotton from Germany and you will soon bring her to her knees.

The idea is evidently a false one and is not entertained by men of scientific turn, as the following message will go to show:

London, July 16.—W. F. Reid, inventor of a process for making smokeless powder and former president of the Society of Chemical Industry, declared at a meeting of the society to-day that "there was no truth in statements made by some scientists to the production of high explosive shells."

"There is practically no cotton used in the manufacture of high explosives," Mr. Reid declared. "The whole thing is a great fraud. There may be some trace of cotton in the explosive but the bulk of it is coal products."

"Eminent scientists have made erroneous statements on this subject. If people associated with science would only speak on the branches with which they are connected the advantage would be very great."

Mr. Reid says, that the bulk of high explosives is a product of coal. This may be so or it may not, but it is a fact that the Germans have long excelled in the chemistry of coal, by the destructive distillation of which they have succeeded in obtaining an almost limitless number of products, among which are no less than seventy odd dyes, about half of which are permitted to be used

by the United States. Pure Food Laws, as coloring matter for sweets and other articles consumed either as food or confectionery.

It is quite possible that men of such scientific ability as the Germans undoubtedly are have a method of making high explosives from coal.

Coal dust when intimately mixed with air is a highly dangerous explosive mixture as mining men have learned to their cost. But the knowledge gained through painful experience and by experiment has taught men to use protective means against the menace to life and property. Dry mines are being sprinkled to keep down the dust, and a great many explosions are annually prevented by this means.

Dust explosions in mines are exceedingly dangerous, in that, unlike gas explosions they are not merely local, but may spread to all parts of the mine, providing only that there is dust enough in suspension to carry the flame along, in a manner as a trail of gun powder if ignited at one end will burn by a series of explosives from one end to the other.

Explosions have been produced at the Pittsburgh Testing Station of the United States Bureau of Mines when there was only .032 ounce of coal dust suspended in 500 cubic feet of air. In order to produce combustion it takes all of the oxygen in a cubic foot of air to completely burn .125 ounce of the dust.

In France ignition was obtained in one case with as low a weight as .023 ounce to a cubic foot of air. It has been discovered also that cereal dust in a mill is a dangerous element, and often causes violent explosions.

It has been discovered also that cereal dust in the air is capable of taking fire even at a much lower ignition temperature, and is much more violent than coal dust. Static electricity is sufficient to cause explosions in flour mills.

It is estimated that a sack of flour suspended in 4000 cubic feet of air (a room 20x20x10) when ignited would generate sufficient force to throw 2500 tons 100 feet high.

Many bodies if finely divided and mixed intimately with air form explosive mixtures, such as iron filings, powdered resin, etc., and it is quite possible that the German scientists may know of a method of treating any of those substances to form high explosives.

Sugar, which is a substance raised in great quantities in Germany, if treated with nitric acid, in the manner in which cotton is treated to make gun cotton, may be made into an extremely powerful explosive.

Glycerine also when treated with nitric acid forms the very dangerous explosive dynamite. In the form in which it is commonly used dynamite is largely mixed with a fine earth called tripolite, which diminishes its explosive qualities very greatly.

Potassium salts, such as for instance potassium chloride if used with sugar forms a very efficient explosive even when clumsily made.

Thus it may be seen that cotton is not at all an indispensable article to the manufacture of high explosives, and it is very doubtful to our mind if Germany is using cotton to any great extent in the making of gun powder. The number of explosive mixtures is almost infinite. Even water itself when superheated forms a violent explosive, as we often witness in boiler explosions.

We are aware that we are not teaching anything new in this writing, or something not already well known to those who read much, and we apologize to those people, and excuse ourselves on the plea that we are writing for those who have not had time or opportunity to read much, in the hope that it may prove interesting and in some way instructive.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Interesting and Useful to The Toilers of the Sea.

BRITISH FISHERIES

ACCUSTOMED as we are to ancient and conservative methods of fishing, it will be of interest to learn of the importance and methods of the British Fisheries, as the shortage in the British catch will likely have an important bearing upon our fishing industry, at least as long as the war lasts.

The chief methods of sea-fishing carried on in the United Kingdom are: (1) Trawling; (2) Line Fishing; (3) Net Fishing.

Trawling

Trawling with British fishermen means fishing with the beam-trawl, and differs consequently from our "bultow" fishing. The beam-trawl is a triangular bag-like net towed along the sea bottom by steam vessels or ketches. The mouth of the trawl-net is attached to a frame, consisting of a long wooden beam supported by a triangular hoop of iron at each end. These trawl-heads, or runners, glide along the bottom and raise the beam three or four feet above it, the upper side of the net is attached to the beam, the sides to the trawl-heads, while the lower edge of the mouth of the net is formed by a thick heavy warp which is a great deal longer than the beam, and thus lies on the bottom between the irons in a deep bight.

The size of the trawl varies according to the size of the vessel working it, but for deep-sea fishing the beam is 36 to 50 feet long, and the mesh of the net is always about 4 inches at the mouth to 1 1/2 inch at the "cod" end. The trawl is towed by means of two "bridles" attached one to each end of the trawl-head, and a cable or rode, the end of which is fastened by a shackle to the bridles.

The trawl is always carried along the rail or bulwarks on the port quarter, extending from the after chains to the taffrail. When the trawl is "shot," it is towed from either the port or the starboard quarter, according to the wind and tide. The trawl is hauled in over the bows or amidships by small winches.

On the east coast of England the greater number of trawlers belong to Hull, Grimsby, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Ramsgate which fish, in winter, on the Dogger Bank, and on the banks off the Dutch, German, and Danish coasts in summer.

This fishery now has been completely demoralized owing to the activity of German submarines; and the facts given above will explain why there is such a shortage of fish in the eastern English ports. If we are well informed some of the Grimsby trawlers are now fishing off the Nova Scotia coast, with headquarters at Canada. These trawlers (off the east coast of England) do not come in to land their catches; but steam-carriers are employed which bring the fish to market daily.

The principal trawling ports in the south-west of England are Brixham and Plymouth. The autumn and winter fishing is carried on off the respective ports, but in spring and early summer, nearly all the boats fish south of the Wolf Rock off Mount's Pay, or off the north coast of Cornwall.

In many places steam-tugs combine trawling with their ordinary work, shooting their trawls when on the lookout for ships. This is the custom with steam-tugs of Falmouth and Cardiff, the boats from the latter place fishing west of Lundy Island. There are a few trawlers at Tenby, and this kind of fishing is also carried on from Whitehaven, Fleetwood, Blackpool, Southport, and Liverpool, the trawling grounds on the north-west coast lying between the Isle

of Man and the mainland, and off the Welsh coast.

In Scotland there is a large fleet of trawlers at Granton, Leith, and Aberdeen.

In Ireland, Dublin is the centre of a large and important trawl fishery. The Irish fleet fish between the Isle of Man and the Irish coast. Trawling is also carried on to some extent in Dingle and Galway Bays.

Trawling can be carried on only over fairly level bottoms. It is a very expensive fishery, as even without accidents the trawl-nets soon wear out, and even on the most favorable ground, they some times hitch in sunken wrecks, or isolated rocks, or lost anchors, and are of course torn to pieces.

The principal fish caught in the trawl are all kinds of flat fish, viz.: halibut, turbot, brill, soles, plaices, flounders, dabs and other less familiar forms called by different names in different places, such as lemon soles or merry soles, megrims, witches; and all kinds of white fish which feed to a great extent on the sea-bottom, such as cod, haddock, whiting, pouting, pollack, coal-fish, hake, ling; and other miscellaneous species as gurnards, red mullet, bass, breams, dories, and congers.

Line Fishing

Hook and line fishing is carried on by hand-lines and long-lines.

The "long-line" fishing is really our bultow or "bultor" fishery. The lines on the east coast are always baited with mussel, and the hooks are baited on shore by the wives and children of the fishermen. Each man of a crew contributes a certain number of lines of his own; each line when ready is coiled up in a separate basket, made of wicker-work and very shallow; it is known as a creel.

All the hooks are laid in the centre of the coil, and as they are baited and placed in position fresh grass is scattered over them and among them, so that the bait remains moist until the line is "shot."

Very long lines are used, and they are worked by vessels of about the same size as trawlers, but having a compartment of the hold to which sea-water has access, and in which the cod (the principal fish caught) are kept alive. These lines are each usually about 7000 fathoms long altogether when "shot," or about eight ordinary miles and carry 1680 hooks. The bait most used consists of whelks.

Whelks are the ordinary periwinkle. They are the commonest mollusks of the northern parts of the northern hemisphere, occurring from low-water mark to 100 fathoms. Whelks are not only used as bait but are much used as an article of food by the poorer classes in England. Whelks are boiled and eaten with vinegar and pepper.

We have often wondered, and we have asked some of our banking skippers, why they do not use whelks for bait, especially for their fall trips. For the past two years they have been spending weeks searching for squid bait; and if they would arrange for a supply of periwinkles, we believe their Labrador trips would be successful. Will some of our enterprising skippers take the lead in this direction, and thus solve one of our very serious fishing problems?

Tons of periwinkles are to be found around the shores of Conception and Trinity Bays, and on the South Coast.

Fishermen on the south coast of England call these long lines "bultors" (our bultows).

They use squid bait generally when it can be procured. The squid is procured from the trawlers who scoop it up in their nets.

Hand-line fishing on the British coasts is practically conducted on lines similar to our own, and on the south coast of England the chief fishery is whiting.

Net Fishing

The English fishermen use seines and moored nets as we do;

but the chief fishery for seines is the pilchard fishery off the coast of Cornwall. These pilchards are the sardines of commerce, or at least, what we usually get under the name of sardine.

The pilchard fishery is one of the great industries of Cornwall, in the south-west of England. Forty thousand hogsheads, or 120 millions of pilchards have been taken in the course of a single season, requiring 20,000 tons of salt to cure them. The fishery gives employment to about 10,000 persons, and a capital of nearly Three Hundred Thousand Pounds is invested in it.

The headquarters of the fishery are Mount's Bay and historic St. Ives.

Pilchards are cured in cellars, and are packed in hogsheads for export, each hogshead containing about 2,400 fish. These casks are usually exported to Naples and other Italian ports—whence the fisherman's toast "Long life to the Pope, and death to thousands!"

Drift Nets are used by British fishermen very largely, in the capture of herring, and mackerel, and they are sometimes used in pilchard fishing.

THE HERRING FISHERY

The Fishing Gazette, of New York, says:

"The demand for herring is good. Holland herring is all going to Germany, perhaps. There is none coming here. Scotch herring which sold a year ago at from 35 to 40 shillings, has now reached the astonishing price of a hundred shillings."

Think of it fishermen, Scotch herring selling at about \$20 per barrel!

Editorially, the same periodical says:

"Newfoundland herring in this market have been fetching good prices as a substitute (blacy type ours) for other foreign herring. A shipment of several hundred barrels was sold on the dock recently without going to cold storage."

Why we ask, must our herring be selling as a substitute for other packs when our product is a decidedly better article. Can we not remedy this trouble which which amounts almost to disgrace? We can remedy it; and we must if we are to get sale for our herring.

The whole trouble seems to be with the package just now. Formerly it was the packer. We remember when "prime Labrador" went off the Labrador coast—branded and inspected? of course; but when the barrel was opened the contents revealed other products than herring.

Who is to blame? The Government of this Colony which tolerates gigantic swindling under the guise of inspection.

COD OIL

We notice the following item regarding Newfoundland cod oil in The Fishing Gazette:

"The trade in fish oil was amused during the week by a report of \$80 per barrel for Norwegian cod oil. Upon investigation we found Newfoundland cod oil selling at \$38. Why should buyers pay \$80 for other cod oil when they can buy oil equally as good for \$38?"

We notice that the price of cod oil in the New York market is 50 cents per gallon!

The following is taken from a recent exchange:

"A report just received from Christiania announces fear of a fish famine in Norway, due to the demand in the belligerent countries, especially by Germany. Norwegian fishermen are said to be getting as high as 80 per cent. above normal prices. All along the coast German buyers have been busy cornering all they could of salt and fresh fish. Prohibition of the export of some varieties of fish is even being considered."

We commend this to the Adelaide Street personages who have been prognosticating woes unnumbered to the hardy toilers who have gone down to Labrador.

INCONSISTENCIES

(From The Ottawa Citizen)

DISCUSSING the attitude of the United States in the European war, a local contemporary bases its remarks upon the following:

The United States and Germany were joint signatories of that convention of the Hague Peace Conference of 1907 which specified that the territory of a neutral state should be held inviolate by belligerents. In 1914 Germany attacked Belgium without provocation.

The exact position thus established as between Germany and the United States was as if two able-bodied men had made a compact with each other to respect certain things which included the protection of a weaker person, and that then one of the two men savagely assailed the weak person without provocation.

What sort of man would the other party to the pact be thought by any decent spirit if he neither did nor said anything?

It is quite true that the United States and Germany were joint signatories of the Hague Peace convention regarding the neutrality of Belgium but it is equally true that the United States signed the articles relating to Belgium and other neutral states with a formal disclaimer of any right or obligation under these articles to interfere in any European dispute which might arise solely among European nations.

As a nation which maintained the right to interfere in all American affairs which might involve European nations, as the upholder of the Monroe Doctrine, the United States could not consistently as the right to meddle in a strictly European dispute involving neutral nations. She, therefore, cheerfully restricted her privilege, if it may be so called, in this regard.

If the United States had interfered at the beginning of the war, on the ground that Belgium's neutrality had been violated contrary to the Hague convention, she would have made herself the laughing stock of Europe and of America—it would have been a worse blunder than Von Bethmann-Hollweg's scrap of paper incident and would have wrecked whatever good The Hague conferences had accomplished.

Many good Americans are anxious to see Germany defeated but many have never given a thought to the treaty obligations of their country. They are the people who profess to be horrified at Germany's callous indifference to such obligations—yet they would have their own government do likewise!

The same is true of many Canadians and Canadian newspapers. It does not appear inconsistent to such to blame Germany for treating its international obligations as scraps of paper and in the same breath invite a neutral nation,

Germany is a very large consumer of fish; and this will account very likely for the shortage in prospect amongst the Norwegians.

"Saturday Night" of Toronto says that the large consumption of fish in Germany is due to the doctrine of German Kultur. The idea of German Kultur, it says:

"Has been to sweat the laborer, skilled or unskilled, to the last ounce of his endurance, and to feed him on the coarsest food as a reward for his efforts. In recognition of his virtues he has the honor of being kicked into the gutter by swaggering sergeants—perfecting their candidacy for the Iron Cross. When he craved meat, there was horseflesh if he had money to pay for it, and in some parts of Germany the flesh of dogs. A highly educated German, from Hesse-Darmstadt, told the writer two years ago that it was not for the cheapness of fish in Germany the working classes could not survive. We hear much of the German frugality. How could the German be otherwise than frugal under such conditions?"

such as the United States, to do likewise.

Even more remarkable, perhaps, is the sudden importance that many journals attach to The Hague peace proceedings in these circumstances. Usually the belligerent newspapers are scoffing at The Hague conventions as the dreams of dreamers. But when it is necessary to invoke The Hague sessions to make a point against the common enemy these conventions assume an aspect of the weightiest character and any violation of their provisions is pointed to (when committed by the enemy) as certain proof of the utter lack of national morality on the part of the foe!

Certainly the war has made for much confused thinking among ourselves as well as among the German press and people.

TOWARDS NATIONAL GUILDS?

Before considering the details of the new proposals as sketched in The Times, we should like to congratulate the press generally on having recovered some of its ancient and honorable freedom of speech. As we foresaw might be the case, the coalition by absorbing each section of the press from partisanship, has really invited it to become a national organ once more.

The thought now being put into the writing of journalists is, we venture to say, greater and more sincere than at any time during these last fifty years. And even if it results, as it does, in a confusion of tongues and a welter of counsel, the stage is intermediate and transitory, and may give place to parties of public opinion in the press aligned upon principles rather than upon the old caucus wires.

It is gratifying to us in particular to find that as the press becomes independent it becomes revolutionary. We never expected, we confess, to read in the journals of all parties simultaneously, opinions hitherto exclusively withheld in these columns. Nevertheless they are there, plainly enough to be recognized by any body.

The Times, The Express and The British Weekly call, for instance, for the abolition of profiteering—for the duration of the war at any rate. The Times, The Daily Mail and The Star refer to National Guilds by name and tentatively commend the proposal. The Daily News, The Manchester Guardian and The Nation specifically adopt the suggestion of a partnership between the state and the unions.

A summary of the present drift of press opinion would show, in short, that our seed has not been sown in vain, though we have had to wait for necessity to water it. Four ideas at least, now beginning to flourish, are enough to make a revolution. They are as follows: the recognition of the trade unions as the junior partners of the state; the establishment of both employers and workmen as state servants; the abolition of profiteering, and the national organization of all industry. With these we are well content as the fruit of eight years' propaganda.—The New Age (London).

GETTING AT HOARDED GOLD

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

It was in response to an urgent Government appeal that the German people, in the closing months of 1914, turned gold into the Bank of Germany in exchange for notes. In the four months from September 1 to the close of December alone, the Reichsbank's gold holdings increased \$136,000,000. While \$60,000,000 of this came from the Spandau "war chest," and possibly

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Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
 - 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
 - 20 Crates BANANAS.
 - 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
 - 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
 - 2 Crates TOMATOES.
 - 10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE
 - 20 TWIN CHEESE.
 - 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
 - STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
 - APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
 - GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

THE WAR BUILDS UP CANADA'S TRADE

Ottawa, July 27.—Canadians have no reason to dissent from the view expressed by Premier Borden—that the Dominion has no fears for the future, though the struggle may be long.

Canada has demonstrated its ability to furnish its full quota of men who are making a record on the other side. And recent trade reports show that the Dominion has many reasons to feel buoyant.

For the first time since the Confederation—forty-eight years ago—only \$6,500,000, but during the same month this year they were \$16,750,000.

ance of trade. For the two first months of the fiscal year, April and May—June figures are not yet available—there is a preponderance of exports over imports of \$17,000,000. This balance, while not large, is in striking contrast to the usual predominance of imports in the past, and it is more remarkable when it is considered that the period of the country's greatest export trade for the year has not yet arrived.

Exports of the products of the mine, forest, fisheries and farm, all show substantial increases, but it is in manufactured goods that the greatest gains have been made. In May, 1914, exports of manufacturers were \$1,914,000, but during the same month this year they were \$16,750,000.

BALKAN STATES TO JOIN ALLIES IS CERTAIN

Says Italian Historian

After Italy's example, what will Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece do? Will they go to war against the German empires or remain neutral?

These questions, asked by Professor Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, are answered by him in this way:

I believe that Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece will act; just as Italy did; but no one, not even the most ardent partisans of the Anglo-Franco-Russian coalition, must be astonished if still a little more time passes before anything occurs.

They will enter for the same reasons as hurried into Italy into the conflict despite her great reluctance. Not one of the Governments of the three countries would be sure to remain standing when the war is over if the country were persuaded that the government had allowed the only occasion to escape that would ever be likely to present itself to enlarge the State. In those countries public opinion is even more violent an impediment than in Italy, and in that country it certainly doesn't sin on the side of excessive gentleness and tranquillity. But the three dynasties that rule them have roots that are not so tenacious and deep as those of the Savoy dynasty in Italy. They are very recently of foreign importation; moreover, that which makes the case much worse, they are German.

German Rulers Inconvenient.

If at the end of the war the public opinion in one of those countries is dissatisfied with the Government's stand during the conflict, it will certainly say that the hesitation and errors of the Government were caused by the dynasty's sympathy for the Germans and will immediately accuse the crown of treason. What the consequences would be of such an opinion would be easy enough to imagine. In ordinary times it was worth so much to Germany and Austria to have so many families reigning in the Balkans of German origin, it may now be asked if the advantage has not been turned into an inconvenience by the extraordinary situation created by the European war. It is just because they have so many ties with Germany that the sovereigns of Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria have to look out that they are not suspected in these grave moments of letting the national welfare come after dynastic considerations; and so at the decisive moment they must show themselves favorable to war, even if in their hidden thoughts they would prefer peace.

All Three Need Expansion.

It may be added that all of these three States are little States, having much more need of growing than has Italy. For a modern state, a certain surface and a certain population are necessary to enable it to function. For Greece and Bulgaria especially, an increase of territory is of vital importance. This necessity explains the military and war-like spirit that prevails amongst those peoples, their strength of propaganda and expansion, the ardent nationalism that animates them. And it is difficult to imagine that all three can remain with sheathed swords to the end of the conflict.

But if these reasons lead us to predict the entrance of Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria into the conflict, we must not be stupefied if, there are still dickerings and hesitations. The Balkan States, like Italy, are pushed on toward war by many reasons, and they are also held back by difficulties, some of which are of no little importance. To declare war on a neighboring State it does not suffice to have serious reasons for refusing some of that State's territory. If that were so the entire globe would be continually at war. A more plausible reason is necessary, a casus belli—something that justifies war, before the other nations, as well as before the public opinion of the country that must fight.

War's Burdens Still Heavy.

It is necessary also to take two other difficulties into account, one of which is common to both Greece and Bulgaria and was a stumbling stone to Italy; the other is particular to the three Balkan States, but was unknown to Italy. When the present war broke out Greece and Bulgaria, like Italy, had just come out of a war—in the case of the former ones, at least very bloody and costly. These had tired the people, torn the army, dried up the finances. To start right in again in another war is an undertaking not so easy to accomplish as to talk about, although the difficulties of beginning again disappear little by little as time passes.

Then again, the two Balkan wars left bitter hatred and rancor, not only between Greece and Bulgaria, and between Serbia and Bulgaria, that the common desire to grow at the expense of Turkey and of Austria stumbles every moment over memories of that war and the rivalries it created. Neither Roumania nor Greece can move before being sure it will not be attacked in the rear by Bulgaria, and they have not yet this certainty, as much as the diplomacy of the Triple Entente has worked to remake the former Balkan League.

Why They Must Join In.

So I believe that if the war goes on for a long time, as it seems all too certain it will unless a miracle happens, the three Balkan powers will unite themselves with the coalition to fight against the German powers, and that the example of Italy will give these little States the decisive push forward. Between Italy's action and the Balkan powers there is a sort of invisible thread that binds them together. Who would have imagined, for example, that the refusal of Greece and the unlooked for resignation of Venizelos would be one of the principal reasons to decide Italy to enter the war? Yet, such was the case. As everybody remembers, the strongest man in the Italian Parliament, Giolitti, tried at the last moment, when the Minister Salandra had decided on war, to denounce the Triple Alliance, and signed the promise with the Triple Entente, to send everything up in smoke by overthrowing the Ministry, and accepting the last proposals of Austria. He tried to do in Italy that which King Constantine did in Greece, and failed.

It will be Italy's example that will push the last hesitating ones on toward war. They will not want to show themselves less resolute or wary than the great Mediterranean State; nor will they desire to renounce the participation in the advantages and honors of which Italy's intervention has been and will be so fruitful. Anyhow, Greece could not have been the first of the neutral powers to intervene. Italy had to be that power. So it is not to be wondered at that Greece, shoved ahead too quickly, decided to turn back; but it is certain that Italy could not imitate Greece, and that, imitating Italy, the Balkan States will not turn back again when the decisive moment arrives.

J. J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen
ROYAL PALACE
Baking Powder at
50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen
TOILET SOAP
1 dozen in a Box,
35c dozen.

500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.

150 Dozen
ELECTRIC PASTE,
the best Blacklead
on the market,
48c dozen.

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Bld

Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
243 THEATRE HILL

ADVERTISE IN THE
MAIL AND ADVOCATE
FOR BEST RESULTS

A CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS FOR ALLIES

Paris, July 18.—France to-day celebrated her national holiday quietly but impressively. There was less of a parade and less frolic than since the origin of the Third Republic. There was no open air dancing, no fire works and no rejoicing of any kind.

It was a poor day for the wine shops, but a great day for patriots. The faded tri-color flags that had been flying since the outbreak of the war were replaced by fresh banners. Everywhere it was distinctly a day of the national battle hymn, the "Marseillaise," and a day in Paris for thousands of patriots who honored Captain Joseph Rouget De Lisle, composer of the hymn, whose body was brought from Choisy-le-Roi and placed in the Hotel Des Invalides, or decorated the monuments in the Place de la Concorde. All the patriots wore medallions with the bust of De Lisle and arms of the city of Paris on them. These medals were sold for the benefit of the Paris fund for the relief of soldiers.

President and Leaders.

President Poincare, all the members of the cabinet, the presidents of the senate and chamber, and the highest officials of the government marched behind the gun-carriage while a detachment of dragoons led the way.

While the cortege was passing the hospitals in the hotels along the Avenue des Champs Elysees every balcony and every window was filled with wounded men and in the dense crowds, on the pavement, many maimed soldiers and many bronzed reservists, home on leave, saluted the tier and the president of the republic in solemn silence.

There were no cheers or manifestations until the procession passed the Grand Palais, when the Republican Guards band struck up the "Marseillaise," "Vive la France," and "Vive l'Armee," shouted the crowd in a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm.

A flotilla of aeroplanes, flying low, circled over the Arc de Triomphe at the start and followed the line of the procession to the Hotel des Invalides.

An Ever-Living Nation.

"Wherever it resounds," said President Poincare, speaking at the Hotel des Invalides, "the 'Marseillaise' has evoked the idea of a nation that has a passion for independence and whose sons, all of them prefer deliberate death to servitude.

"Its striking notes speak the universal language understood to-day throughout the world. A hymn like that was needed to interpret in a war like this the generous thought of France.

"Once more the spirit of domination menaces the liberty of the people. Our laborious democracy for many long years contented itself with works of peace, and it would have considered criminal or insane any man who would have dared to nourish warlike projects notwithstanding repeated provocations, and regardless of surprises at Tangier and at Agadir, France remained willingly silent and impassive."

President Poincare rapidly sketched the events in Europe leading up to the war, finding everywhere a deliberate purpose of Germany and Austria-Hungary "to promote war for their own objects, as history will show."

The "Scraps of Paper."

The president alluded to solemn treaties being torn up, to the barbarous terrorism of non-combatants and to science dishonored in the service of savagery. Turning to the members of the French cabinet he said:

"You interrogated your conscience knowing that nothing has been neglected to combat this war. We have been innocent of a most brutal aggression, methodically premeditated. What would tomorrow be if a lame peace should ever rest upon the debris of our cities?"

The Whole Future.

The President said that France under such a peace would be at the mercy of her triumphant rivals, and added:

"There is no soldier, no citizen, and no woman of France, but understands clearly that the whole future of the race and not only our honor, but our very existence depends upon the heavy hours of this war.

"We have willed to win. We have the certainty of winning. We have as much confidence in our strength and in that of our allies as in our right.

The Day of Glory.

"No, no. Let our enemies not deceive themselves. It is not a sign of precarious peace or a disquieting fugitive truce between one shortened war and another one more terrible; it is not to remain exposed tomorrow to new attacks and mortal perils that France rose in ardent enthusiasm to the manly accents of the 'Marseillaise.' Already the day of glory for which the 'Marseillaise' is celebrated illumines the horizon."

LADIES AMERICAN COTTON One Piece Dresses

Extra Value
Only \$1.20 and \$1.40 each.

ROBERT TEMPLETON

393 Water Street.



Just Received



'Acme' Canned Meats

- 1's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 2's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 1's ROAST BEEF.
- 2's ROAST BEEF.
- 1/2's VIENNA SAUSAGE.
- 1/4's POTTED MEATS.



GET OUR PRICES.

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PICNIC REQUISITES!

SLIPPERS

CHILDS' and MISSES' GLACE STRAP SLIPPERS.
CHILDS' and MISSES' PATENT STRAP SLIPPERS.

SHOES

CHILDS' and MISSES' TAN STRAP SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' TAN LACED SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE JEAN SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE KID SHOES.

—and—
SOCKS and HOSE TO MATCH.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—
Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE N.P.A. AEROPLANE FUND

ONLY 7 DAYS BEFORE 4TH AUG.

Estimated cost, two Aero-planes \$22,500.00

Amount collected 21,108.18 Balance required 1,391.82

Amount acknowledged \$20,169.18

Office Staff of T. & M.

- Winter 25.00, Kenneth Pearce, Grand No. 5.00, W. R. Lawrence 3.00, Nancy Lawrence 4.00, Burt & Lawrence 10.00, Rev. Canon Colley 5.00, Chas. Gooden 5.00, Fredk. B. Williams 2.00, Edmund H. Williams 1.00, J. A. Young, Bank of Nova Scotia 10.00, Rev. T. B. Darby 5.00, R. Peach 3.00, F. Woodman, J. P., New Hr. Geo Bussey, New Hr. 10.00, F. W. Angel 15.00, Hugh H. Carter, K.C. 5.00, K. M. Blair 20.00, I. C. Morris 5.00, Ronald C. Morris 2.00, Employees United Towns Elec. Co., Carbonear 25.00, R. W. 2.00, Employees Imperial Tobacco Company 42.00, William Noel 5.00, Mrs Simms, Military Road 5.00, J. O. Havermale 25.00, *Subscriptions from Holy road 103.00, J. H. Edgar 3.00, S. G. M. 10.00, E. M. 10.00, Miss Mary Francis 1.00, A. G. Carter 5.00, "Emancipator," King's Cove 1.00, Est. W. A. Slattery 10.00, Ford Windsor 5.00, J. Skinner, Marble Works 10.00, Mrs. McCoubrey White 1.00, F. W. 5.00, Rev. J. S. Sutherland 10.00, *Officials Custom House and Marine & Fisheries Dept. 142.00, F. Malyn 2.00, *Employees Royal Stores Ltd 83.22, per Daily News: Miss Laura Pike 1.00, J. D. Halfyard 5.00, Lilla Cornick 5.00, Eva Cornick 5.00, Cecil Cornick 2.00, W. C. Knight 1.00, Miss Nellie Gabriel 2.00, L. Duchaine 2.00, T. L. Walsh 1.00, J. J. Collins 1.00, J. Donovan 1.00, M. J. Galway 1.00, J. Halley 1.00, H. Cranford 1.00, From Well Wishers 8.20, A. Rees, Bell Island 5.00, W. H. Davidson 20.00, Andrew O'Connor 5.00, James Ryan & Co. 200.00, Hon. S. D. Blandford 10.00, Proceeds Children's Bazaar held by Olive Redstone, Camilla Conker, Dorothy Ellis and Marion Coyell 14.35, \$21,108.18, *Details will appear in to-morrow's list. J. A. CLIFT, Treasurer.

St. John's, July 27.

Employees Job Bros. and Co. Also Retail Store.

- F. Crane 10.00, A. C. Bennett 5.00, P. J. Kent 5.00, W. L. Christian 5.00, Jas. D. Rendell 5.00, Christina McGuire 1.00, Mabel B. Maunder 1.00, I. M. Gamberg 1.00, M. S. Sinnott 1.00, Geo. Williams 5.00, L. J. Taylor 5.00, Geo. Newman 1.00, Wm. Black 5.00, Rob. Hennessy 1.00, H. Gabriel 1.00, W. S. Crossman 10.00, James Davls 5.00, John Leughlan 5.00, Capt. James Melkie 10.00, Thomas Cousins 2.00, P. Taylor 1.50, Ronald Taylor 1.00, George Taylor 2.00, Abs J. Learning 1.00, Boyd Taylor 1.00, Nath. Lidstone 1.00, Theo Whitten 1.00, Ell Russell 2.00, Edward Hiseock 1.00, W. H. Whitten 2.00, Robt. Guest 1.00, Thomas Gordon 1.00, Jerry Luby 1.00, Thos Williams 1.00, N. Callivan, (Jr.) 1.00, Ell Jeans 1.00, A. Parsons 1.00, Jas. Roberts 1.00, James Clancy 2.00, Joseph Keough 2.00, Small sums 33.70, \$132.20

In the U.S.A., the name Arbucles on a tin of coffee stands for excellence. It is being introduced by the Cleveland Trading Co., and is for sale by W. E. Reams, T. Fitzpatrick, A. Thomson and W. Gosse.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Employees R. H. Trapnell, K. S. Trapnell, J. C. Snow, E. B. Snelgrove, Miss C. O'Neill, Miss I. Lawlor, H. Snelgrove.

Employees Daily News

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes H. Hodder, Daniel Wall, C. Hamlyn, J. Stanley, C. Stevenson, Ed. Kearney, G. H. Andrews, D. Kennedy, D. Ciancay, M. Pike, G. Howell, Thos Kearney, J. O'Toole, W. Amde, Leo Wall, D. Marshall, Ino. Fifield, W. H. Cullen, Jno. Coney, J. J. Foran, Small sums.

Employees Baine Johnston and Co.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes P. Pennessy, P. Clancy, M. Maddigan, Jas. Murphy, John Sheppard, Sam Roberts, A. Luscombe, Frank Hall, Jas. Bartlett, Jos Bennett, Jos Bennett, W. Edney, Wm. Donnelly, S. H., M. B., Joratio Taylor, Jd. Stone, John Hennebury, Thos Hennessy, John Heator, Jas. Power, E. O'Neill, E. E. Bursary, J. H. Chafe, S. R. Cullen, T. Sinnott, A. O. Dwyer, A. Donnelly, F. Collingwood, L. Lindsay, Sums under one dollar.

Employees Empire Wood Working Co.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Leo Cook, F. Bonnell, R. Burgess, E. Dwyer, James Stowe, H. Taylor, F. Mitchell, A. Antley, T. Driscoll, Bertha Drew, Sums under one dollar.

Employees Monroe and Co.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes M. A. Shea, R. G. Chafe, H. Ebsary, Hubert Garland, M. Lane, S. Thistle, G. Rogers, Ino Thistle, Ino Constantine, W. French, A. Whitten, Wm. Rodgers, T. Kidney, W. O'Rourke, Sums under one dollar.

Employees N. F. Boot and Shoe Co.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes W. J. James, W. A. Thomson, G. G. Hunter, L. J. Melvin, Malcolm Parsons, J. Maddigan, J. Noseworthy, Sums under one dollar.

Collected by H. H. Batstone, Nipper's Harbour, per Daily News

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. C. Tilley, Henry Milley, H. H. Batstone, H. R. Starks, Arthur Noble, L. J. Noble, J. R. Batstone, R. M. Batstone, W. J. Stratton, Oarius Rideout, Dorman Noble, Norman Noble, Frank D. Cotton, George Cramm.

In the U.S.A., the name Arbucles on a tin of coffee stands for excellence.

It is being introduced by the Cleveland Trading Co., and is for sale by W. E. Reams, T. Fitzpatrick, A. Thomson and W. Gosse.

"OUR BOYS" TRANSFERRED TO ALDERSHOT

At the meeting of the Aero-plane Fund Committee, held last night, His Excellency the Governor read the following cable message received from Secretary of State Bonar Law, which speaks for itself:

"The Newfoundland Battalion is to be moved to Aldershot, where it will be attached to the Third New Army as Army Troops Battalion. Depot will remain at Ayr." Though of course it would be impossible to say with certainty what this transfer portends, it looks as if "our boys" will soon be taking part in events of stirring interest and great importance, and that they will acquit themselves creditably we have not the slightest doubt.

THEY "JUMPED" THE CLAIM

There is a report about the city at the present time that quite recently a combine of city residents captured the Batts Hill copper mine near Colliers by what is held to be pretty sharp practice. As the story goes, the owners of the property, who had spent much money in development work, overlooked the fact that the lease had lapsed and failed to pay the renewal fees. The other learning of this applied for and secured the property here, and have ousted the original owners and discoverers of the mine, which it is alleged is a promising copper proposition. One or two well-known and respected clerics are amongst the original owners, and in certain quarters intense indignation is expressed over the transaction.

These are the facts as forwarded out to us, but we do not vouch for their accuracy. No doubt the interested parties will set themselves right with the public, if the assertions made as to their conduct do not agree with conditions as known to themselves. Of course it is only fair that their side of the story should be heard.

Who's chewing Coca-Cola Gum? Everybody's chewing it. Who are selling it? We are—Yours truly—W. Brophy, J. L. Courtenay, Barber; W. Josse, T. Malone, Duckworth St.; P. Maher, T. McMurdy & Co.; T. H. Neill; Royal Stores, Ltd.

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

A SPLENDID CATCH OF TROUT

Messrs. Rd. Bogan, T. McGrath and Alan Williams, who had been fishing at Middle Pond, returned yesterday with twelve dozen Speckled Beauties, 12 out of which weighed 1 1/2 lbs. each. While pulling for the shore Mr. B. accidentally took a header into the water, but his friends hooked him out, after remarking how neatly "he rose to the fly."

Venus Drawing pencils are per cent.—ap12,tf

WILL BE REDOCKED TODAY

The S.S. Polemhall, which left for dry dock, Monday, will be redocked for repairs to-day. There was some extra good trap fishing at Trapree, ranging from 50 to 150 qts. One of the largest traps there is said to have taken 300 qts. in a haul.

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

WARSHAW AGAIN INTERNED HERE

The German, Warsaw, about whom there has been so much talk of late, came to the police station at 2 p.m. yesterday and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was taken to the Penitentiary for the time being by Sgt. Byrne.

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

Attempted Firing Ogilvie Ware House

Seaforth, Ont., July 28.—German sympathizers are blamed for what is considered a deliberate attempt to burn the warehouse of the Ogilvie Milling Company containing 20,000 bushels wheat here at noon to-day. The fire was discovered by workmen who, on investigation, found oily waste secreted under the building. There was little damage done.

THE "PROSPERO" AND DAILY NEWS

The following item appeared in this morning's News: "The S.S. Prospero which grounded on a mud bank during her trip up north went into the dry dock yesterday. The steamer is undamaged, and after being repaired comes off the dock this morning, and sails north to-morrow afternoon."

We fear the veracity of The past. Surely Editor Robinson had not seen that item, or given his sanction to the publication of such a deliberate perversion of the truth. The facts are:

The Prospero struck on a shoal off Cape Freels, she bounced three times and only by mere chance she escaped having the bottom torn out of her. The passengers became greatly alarmed—some fainting. The boats were ordered to be ready for launching and passengers prepared to leave the ship should she be found to leak enough to make her risky. A fog prevailed, but in the day and along that shore scores of indications pointed to the position of the ship.

Capt. Kean should not have been there. It is out of his regular run. No captain commanding a passenger steamer should have attempted to pass as near to Cape Freels as the Prospero did. Capt. Kean is showing the public that a new master for the Prospero is necessary, and on behalf of the North, which is served by the Prospero, we now solemnly protest against Capt. Kean being continued as commander of the Prospero.

There must be a change sooner or sterner action will be involved. The travelling public must be properly protested and it now becomes the duty of the Admiralty Court to investigate the stranding of the Prospero last fall and this act of cleaning the bottom of that ship.

Capt. Joe Kean should be appointed to the command of the Prospero at once and Capt. Abram should be given employment ashore.

The public North has lost all confidence in Capt. Abram Kean is a safe navigator and the general opinion is that if he is continued in command of the Prospero a big disaster will sooner or later result.

How about your subscription to the Aero-plane Fund. Please don't put off what you promised yourself to do. Do it now. August 4th not far off.

PERSONAL

Mr. E. M. Jackman left by last evening's express on a short business visit to New York.

Mr. E. M. Jackman left here by last evening's express for New York, on a business trip.

Mr. Harvey McNeil, of Steer Bros' grocery store, arrived here yesterday after spending a holiday of a week's duration on the Southern Shore. Harvey did a good deal of cod-fishing, and to him, an unusually interesting experience, was helping to haul a trap with 50 qts. cod in it, at Witness Bay.

His Grace Archbishop Roche leaves for Placentia on Saturday morning. As this will be His Grace's first official visit to the place of his birth great preparations are being made in the Ancient Capital to receive the distinguished visitor.

"STELLA MARIS" GETTING IN TRIM

The Stella Maris was hauled over yesterday from Mudge's Beach, and is berthed alongside the Desola. Men are at work trimming away the coal in the ship, cleaning up the interior and generally putting her in good order and condition. Yesterday afternoon steam was got in the boilers and next week when the work of raising the Desola will be attempted, the several pumps on the Stella will give material help in it. The coffer dam on the deck is also being taken down.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in the marks of honest toil on your hands, but there is no need of wearing them. FLASH will take out all stains in a flash. Drop in for a tin to: W. E. Eagan, Ellis & Co. Ltd.; Walter Gospe, E. J. Horwood, F.P.C. Trading Co. Ltd. Steer Bros.

MOUNT CASHEL GARDEN PARTY

The annual Garden Party and sports in aid of Mount Cashel Orphanage will be held this afternoon in Mount Cashel grounds.

During the afternoon there will be a series of sports, including football and baseball, and a road race in which our best known runners will take part.

A novelty feature will be a pony race, which will be run in two heats.

The Mount Cashel boys will also be seen in an entertaining dance, and the good ladies will have a bountiful supply of ices and teas to suit every taste.

Considering the object no doubt the attendance will be as large as in past years.

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

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AT LITLEDALE

On Monday, Feast of St. Anne, Miss Belle Rawlins and Miss McNamara received the white veil at Littledale Convent. The former, a sister of Rev. J. Rawlins, took the name of Sister Alcyonus, while Miss McNamara received the name Sister Alphonsus.

His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by several of the clergy, officiated, and in a clear concise address spoke to the young ladies upon the momentous step they were about to take. He explained the meaning of the religious vocation, and solemnly declared that the postulants were bound to return to the world if they believed that they had no true calling to the religious life.

After the Reception His Grace gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

LOCAL ITEMS

Get the Coca-Cola Gum habit.

We understand that there will be no Mass celebrated at Mount Carmel Cemetery next Sunday.

Owing to some of the football players being engaged in the Mount Cashel Sports to-day, the football match, Saints vs. Stars, was postponed last night.

Have you tried Coca-Cola Chewing Gum?

The volunteers yesterday went thru squad and gymnastic drills indoors under Instr. Noseworthy. The men training with the rifle are doing good work.

The old man, who has been receiving shelter in the lockup for himself and son for the past week, was sent to his home, Boot Cove, by the Prospero to-day.

The first regular train for Trapree, opening a tri-weekly service, left here at 5:30 p.m. yesterday, the three members for the district going along.

Try Honeyfruit flavor—Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

People leaving here by to-morrow morning's train will connect at Placentia with the Glenoece at Placentia for S. W. coast ports.

The children of the C. E. Cathedral Sunday School Class and St. Michael's hold their annual picnic at Hafey's Farm to-day and St. Mary's at Mt. Pearl.

The Gum that everyone praises—Coca-Cola.

To-day is the 49th anniversary of the laying of the first Atlantic cable from Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content.

The residents of Hayward Avenue are loud in their complaint regarding the present condition of the sidewalks in that locality. Certainly something can be done to make this thoroughfare at least passable.

Buy a few packages of Coca-Cola Gum on your way home. Your wife will like it.

The road race at Mt. Cashel Sports to-day promises to be a most interesting event. Some of our best sprinters will enter and as all have made a good time at practice runs, it is expected a new record will be made in the 6 mile course.

Cleveland Trading Co. are distributors of Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

GROSS OUTRAGE ON THE PUBLIC

It will be remembered that at last week's sitting of the Civic Commission a complaint from Const. Mercer was conveniently shunted over, but from what we can learn, there was more in the matter than should have merited such treatment for a just and reasonable complaint.

We learn that the Commission is engaged in the laudable endeavor to reduce the number of night cars, but that peculiar means are being taken to cut down the expenses attached to same so that a tidy surplus may show up on the City's ledgers later on.

It will be noticed that catch pits have been placed on many streets, but, unobtrusively though they are, they are placed to serve a good purpose, which is nothing less than to be the receptacles for refuse matter from households not supplied with sewage.

At present, however, we hear that nightly in some sections of the city (and this had to do with Mercer's complaint) the men following the soil carts have been seen to throw part of their freight into these pits, which were never intended for such a purpose. This, if true, is an outrage on public decency, and an menace to public health, which should cease, and at once. Dr. Rendell, and men like him have worked assiduously and with great success to educate the people to the value of and necessity for the admission of fresh air night and day to their homes. Not a home, no day to their homes, but a home, no matter how humble, but recognizes the value of this, but in Heaven's name, how can people living near receptacles like these pits, open their windows under such circumstances.

We, in Newfoundland, can stand for a good deal, but if we allow this to go on a day longer, we deserve such treatment, and worse if it could be possibly meted out to us.

VELVET PENCILS FOR COMMERCIAL USE.—ap12,tf

SHIPPING

The Atilla, Halfyard, has reached Pernambuco after a run of 38 days.

S.S. City of Ghent arrived here at midnight to Geo. Neil with a cargo of produce and cattle; after a good run from P.E.I.

The Prospero came off the dry dock to-day, after receiving some repairs and a coat of copper paint.

The schr. Lila D. Young, Capt. Wright, arrived here yesterday forenoon for Dog Bay with 120,000 ft. lumber for the Horwood Lumber Co. She was four days on the run and had dense fog all the time.

"CACHALOT" WITH 10 WHALES

The Cachalot to date has ten whales with excellent prospects for a good voyage.

The Puma and Lynx, working on the S.W. coast, have not been reported.

AEROPLANE FUND COMMITTEE MEETING

At the Aeroplane Fund Committee meeting last night Mr. Withers presided in the absence of Chairman Gosling, and the attendance of members was large. His Excellency the Governor read a communication from the Secretary of State as to the disposal of the Newfoundland Regiment, which appears elsewhere. He incidentally praised the loyalty of the people of the Colony, the splendid work of the committee and held that when the war concluded, with the defeat of the enemy, the Colony would occupy a high position in the estimation of the people and authorities of England.

Mr. J. A. Clift, the Hon. Treasurer, reported excellent progress as regards the fund, as can be seen by the printed statement in another column, and passed a good response from the outports. Any balance that might be collected over and above the requirements of the fund will be devoted to the purchase of machine guns for our regiment, and for this purpose a meeting of the Patriotic Association will be held on August 5th, when the matter will be discussed.

The people who are always "chewing the rag" about the war would be better occupied in chewing Coca-Cola Gum.

WEDDING BELLS

HORWOOD—BLACKMORE — July 29th, married at S. A. Ciddell, Pittley's, by Brigadier Morehen, Chas. W. Horwood to Adj. Lusinder Blackmore.

OUR THEATRES

THE AEROPLANE CONCERT

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

"OURS" IN THE WEST END.

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

THE NICKEL

Almost attractive programme has been arranged for the Nickel theatre to-day, and being a holiday there will no doubt be large attendances. It will be earned with pleasure that the Newfoundland soldiers will be repeated. The tenth chapter of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be presented. The Bill includes a thrilling subject, "Shanghai" which is one of the best ever presented at this popular theatre. There will be a very laughable comedy and other films. Forbes Law Duguid, the celebrated Canadian baritone, will be heard in a new song. To spend a pleasant hour to-day, do not miss the Nickel theatre. It is the popular resort on holidays.

THE CRESCENT

The holiday features at the Crescent Picture Palace this evening and night will certainly afford splendid amusement to the many who come there for entertainment. As will be seen by the ad. as elsewhere, it is filled with most interesting subjects. "The Menace of Fate" is a strong drama in two acts, vividly depicting the life of the "Submerged Tenth." "A Strand of Blonde Hair" is a comedy of such mirth, producing possibilities that none should miss it; while "In Real Life" is a capital Essay photoplay and powerful domestic drama. Other fine comedies and comedy cartoons with splendid singing and music make up a holiday bill of rare attractions.

Have you seen the latest melody: "The Coca-Cola Rag!" Look out for it. We will publish it.

LOST—On Friday between Water St. and Queen St., a Bundle of Papers, the property of the Inland Game and Fisheries Board. Finder will please return same to GOWE RRABBITTS, Sec. Inland Game and Fishery Board.—jy24,tf

LOST—On July 23rd, a GOLD SIGNET RING, S.E.D. on seal, between Seamen's Institute and the Nickel. If found kindly send Matron Girl's Department, Seamen's Institute.—jy27,3i

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