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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. III. No. 162.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

GERMANS ARE FEELING THE BIG PRESSURE

Teutonic Army Still Offers a Strong but Unsuccessful Counter Offensive on British Front...

German Shortage of War Material

LONDON, July 17.—(New York Tribune).—Judging from a recent German army order, which has just reached London, every German General will soon be leading an army of rag pickers...

IRISH PARTY TO HOLD A MEETING NEXT SATURDAY

John Redmond Wants Text of Irish Bill Made Public—Says Further Delay May be Fatal—There Must be no Change From the Terms Agreed on...

Mr. E. M. Jackman Dies at Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 21.—Mr. E. M. Jackman, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who for nine years (1900-1909) was Minister of Finance in the Liberal Government of Sir Robert Bond of Newfoundland, died at 11.20 last night...

ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE OFF WEST COAST JUTLAND

LONDON, July 21.—Heavy cannonading has been heard off the West Coast of Jutland and in the Baltic Sea between Landsort and Gottsa Sands, by a vessel arriving at Danish ports...

Threats on Open French Towns

BERLIN, July 21.—Threats of all raids on open French towns, as measure of reprisal, are made in an official statement issued here to-day.

ITALIAN TROOPS MAY NOW BE SENT TO WEST FRONT

A Ministerial Decree is Posted in Rome Placing Persons and Property of Germans on Same Footing as Austrians and Hungarians—Italy May Declare War on Germany...

The Evacuation of Belgian Territory

HAVRE, July 20.—In order to be prepared to meet the situation which would arise in the event of evacuation of Belgian territory occupied by the Germans, and its re-occupation, a Belgian parliamentary commission has been appointed to consider and prepare measures which may then be urgently required.

Seek Information

WASHINGTON, July 20.—An informal inquiry has been made by the State Department to the British Embassy for information concerning the application of Britain's trading with the Enemy Act to American business firms and corporations.

War Veterans Return Home

The arrived here by the Kyle's express yesterday afternoon the following naval men from active service: E. Brewer, T. Sexton, L. Hayden, E. Beach, J. Fowlow and J. Simmons. There also came Private McLeod of the 8th Regiment who has seen service in Gallipoli with "ours."

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- RECEIVED JULY 20, 9.30 P.M. 2nd Lieut. William H. Grant, New Glasgow, N.S. Wounded July 16. 772 Private George J. Stone, Bell Island, At Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot. Gunshot wound, face. 1630 Private James P. Joe, Badger Brook, At Stationary Hospital, Endell Street, London. Gunshot wound, forearm, slight. 1652 Private Louis Sparkes, Lower Island Cove, At Clandon Park Hospital, Guildford. Gunshot wound, leg, severe. 1802 Private Joseph Stevenson, McNeil Street, Gunshot wound, back, LeTrepot, July 3. Admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth. 1713 Private Leo J. Killef, Little Bay Barystown, On way to England (gunshot wound in thigh). Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth. 1000 Private Leonard Hayley, Bonavista, Gunshot wound, neck. Admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth. 1293 Private John Ryder, Bonavista, Gunshot wound, head, Boulogne, July 4th. At King George's Hospital, London. 1695 Private Garland Rident, Newton, B.B. Gunshot wound, back and arm, Rouen, July 3. At Clandon Park Hospital, Guildford. Gunshot wound, severe, forearm and back. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—Terra Nova vs. Sahis at St. George's Field this evening at 7 o'clock. It was 903 in the shade today. Warm enough for all Terra Nova. Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost. The S.S. 'Algon Quin,' arrived here forenoon from Bell Island. She has 2,100 tons of coal on board for this port. Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power. The schr 'Camperdown' with 300 qts and the 'J. A. Hynes' with 340, arrived at Westleyville from the Straits yesterday. Some of the stokers of the Bloodhound being absent yesterday the steamer was delayed and did not get away till this morning. Delegate Woods hustled to get the men aboard. WANTED 400 good Opt Sacks, P. H. COWAN & CO., 276 Water St. Trits-at-mon. The men who were up before Court yesterday for deserting the fishery service of M. Kavanagh, agreed to-day to pay for the goods advanced them, and we released from custody to-day. Mr. Fisherman, to save nine-tenths of your engine trouble, use CARBONVOID. Mr. Hinkel of Belvidere Street, steamer steward on the Prospero, had a letter from his son, Pte. Lawrence Hickey yesterday. He is in Lord Derby's Hospital, London, suffering from a wound received in the big push and he is getting better rapidly. He hopes soon to be up and about. PATRIOTIC BUSINESS MEN. The undermentioned business men will give a percentage of to-morrow's sales for patriotic purposes and others who may like to come into the list can 'phone their names to Mr. D. Baird, Parker & Monroes; or Mr. H. Loder at C. L. Marches. T. J. Freeman, C. L. March Co., Ltd., Gray & Goodland, A. Tooton, Kodak Store; T. M. Devine, A. G. Fortune, J. W. Taylor, Spurrell Bros., Garrett Byrns, J. Whiteway, Z. Cox, I. F. Perlin, S. Faour, cigar store; Barnes & Co., M. F. Wadden, drug store; Alex. Scott, Henderson's, Mrs. McCoubrey, British Store, A. S. Wadden, McGary's Cafe, Garland's Bookstore, A. Parsons, cor. Pleasant and Gower Streets.

French Repulse German Attacks

PARIS, July 21.—Positions captured yesterday by the French, south of Somme, were subjected to vigorous counter attacks. During the night the Germans charged the French lines south of Soyecourt, but the War Office announced to-day they suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder.

Civilians in Asia Minor in Desperate Straits

MILTYLENE, Greece, July 21.—Refugees from Asia Minor report a famine ravaging the entire village of Smyrna. The condition of civilians is said to be most pitiable.

British Prisoners Shot by Guards

NEW YORK, July 20.—A despatch to the Journal from Berlin says that two British prisoners were killed by guards during a riot in a workshop near the detention camp. Inquiry has been ordered.

IRON MINE SOLD. Millions Will Be Spent in Its Development.

We learn to-day that the iron properties known as the Bay de Grave Mine at Snow's Pond, near Clark's Beach, were recently taken over by a wealthy corporation of Duluth, Minn., U. S. A. The purchase is on the basis of a royalty to the owners and local men. The experts who visited the property report that there are 10,000,000 tons of ore in sight now and the possibilities are most encouraging. The plant to be erected will cost fully two and a half million dollars, and included in this estimate is the building of six miles of railway to the deep water shipping terminus at Clark's Beach. It is expected that work of a preliminary character will start shortly and that quite a number of men will be employed at construction labor. All connected with the mine are delighted with the prospects and it will mean much to the people of Conception Bay generally.

British Advance 1000 Yards

LONDON, July 20.—An official at midnight from the British headquarters in France reads:—North of the Bazentin-Longueval line we have advanced about 1,000 yards in the face of stubborn opposition. Heavy fighting still continues in the northern outskirts of Longueval village and Delville wood. On the remainder of the main battle front there is no change.

INVESTIGATION INTO CAMPAIGNS IS CONSENTED TO

British Government Has Consented to Demands For an Investigation into Dardanelles and Mesopotamia Campaigns—Grey Looks For a Successful Ending of the Latter Campaign. LONDON, July 20.—The Government has consented to the demand for an investigation into the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia campaigns, asked for in the House of Commons and Lords to-day. In expressing satisfaction with the Government's position, Sir Edward Grey said he hoped, and the Government was satisfied that, everything possible was being done to remedy what seemed from the correspondence to have been a very disastrous state of affairs in Mesopotamia. It was hoped, he added, that in co-ordination with the Russian attempt in that quarter, the country could look forward to the accomplishment of what was originally intended, and that there would be no evacuation, causing all the suffering which had been endured in vain. Mr. Lloyd George announced in the Commons that it had been decided that the Commander-in-Chief in India should be under direct control of the Army Council in India, in respect to supplies for the forces. Representations by the War Office, the Secretary said, would be sent out to assist in supply arrangements. Future requisitions from Mesopotamia, for stores would be made to the Marine Office.

POLICE HAVE ROUGH TIME.

To-day a burly Swedish sailor, who had been trying to cool off on the product of Jamaica, found that it increased the thermal atmosphere to such a degree that at first becoming boisterous, he later became bellicose, and tried to wipe Const. Whalen off the map as an introductory feat, intending more ambitious stunts later. The plucky young officer closed with and threw him and then, helped by Officer Woodford, manacled him. He, however, gave the officers a tough fight, but was eventually placed in the lock-up.

OFFICIAL

FRENCH. PARIS, July 20.—French forces have captured the entire first German positions from Estrees to the height of Verduno Villers, according to an official statement issued by the War Office to-night. They have also taken on both sides of the river, 2,300 prisoners in to-day's engagement.

PATRIOTIC BUSINESS MEN

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DON'T SEE PEACE FOR YEAR YET

Experts Believe Final Victory Over Germany May Yet be Year or More Distant—Germans Probably be Strongest When They Are Forced Back to Own Territory. LONDON, July 21.—The Morning Post, Petrograd correspondent, while exulting on the success of the Russian push declares that all experts in Petrograd believe the final victory over Germany may yet be a year or more distant, adding, for Germany grows stronger as circumference of the defence contracts and will probably be strongest when once more he is driven back upon his own admirable home railway system.

INJURED BY AUTO.

As Mr. Ralph Johnson, of Bowring Bros. Grocery was cycling in Bannerman Road Tuesday evening an auto running at good speed turning in from Circular Road ran full tilt into him. He was rendered unconscious. He was severely hurt about the body and legs and had his ankle badly cut. He was driven home under the care of a doctor. The bike he rode was beaten in pieces by the collision.

PORTUGUESE FISHERMAN TAKES A BIG FISH AFTER A HARD FIGHT. PORTUGUESE COVE, N.S., July 15.—Last evening about 8.30, Bill Power was out to his nets, when, in about a fathom and a half of water a shark was entangled in his net. A lively struggle ensued, after a rope had been hitched around the shark's tail, when the fish started off at 8 knots. It was finally brought to shore and speared. It weighed approximately 1,000 pounds and measures about 15 feet from tip to tail. Bill Power is to be congratulated on handling the shark single handed.

Miss Nellie Routledge, daughter of the late Paul Routledge of this city, entire first class mail on the Holland, arrived here by the express yesterday. American steamer Noordam, on her from Sydney after an absence of several years.

WILL BE RE-ARRESTED.

The young man who was arrested yesterday evening for collecting subscriptions for the "Canadian Courier" without authority, is named McNaughton, of Montreal. When brought before the Magistrate he asserted that he was the agent of the journal, and asked to be released till he telegraphed his employees. He gave securities that he would appear in Court to-day, but did not turn up, when the Court sat. He was fined to-day \$10 or 50 days and as he did not appear, will be re-arrested by the police.

U. S. Schooner Captured by Germans

LONDON, July 21.—The American schooner "Prince Valdemar" has been captured by German warships while on her way from Philadelphia to Sweden with a cargo of oil. The schooner was taken into Swinemund.

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop.) The Annual Garden Party at Mount Cashel WILL TAKE PLACE ON Wednesday, July 26th. Road Race, Football Fives, Pony Race, Baseball Final, Dancing, Gun Exercises, Skittles, etc. The C.C.C. and T. A. Bands will be in attendance. July 15, 17.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Germany's Doom Coming From the North, Says a Well Known Writer

Well May Germany Want to Get Out of the War This Year—She Has Nothing to Gain by Continuing It and Will Have More and More to Lose—Germany Has Come to the Cruc—Whence Can She Expect Any Solution in Her Favor?—The British Army is Going to Help to Make History

(By J. L. Garvin, in New York Tribune).
LONDON, July 15.—Through all the accidents of this struggle I have insisted on a fundamental fact. Unless Germany could break Russia she could not win even the land war. Not only so, if the Central League could not break Russia in the present campaign all the hopes based on their previous progress would be broken sooner or later by the action of the Czar's armies with the other allies. From that standpoint this month of July seems likely to be perhaps the most critical period of the whole conflict. The general soundness of that judgment stands verified, but in how different a manner from anything imagined!

All life, but especially war and politics, is an astonishing interplay of the calculable and the incalculable. Many persons foresaw with a vision as intense and sure as that of the Old Testament prophets the coming of this war, but no one anticipated its occasion or its character. The last Lord Salisbury, indeed, with that brooding sagacity he had often predicted that Armageddon would break over some sudden issue coming sideways. But even he could not have anticipated that the assassination of an Austrian Archduke two years ago would summon armies not only from the older nations but from the ends of the earth and would send millions to their graves. Thus, if we say that things are constantly turning out as piercing thinkers warned the world for years beforehand we are half right. And if we repeat that "it is the unexpected that happens" we are half wrong, in spite of Disraeli and the attractions of epigram.

The Unknown Factor.
Like the heaven and the dough, there is always the mingling of some unknown factor with circumstances that were plain and obvious. The war, parallel with its dreadful practical concerns, keeps us musing about old human questions of fate and destiny, lay and chance. It brings to mind what wise physicians used to tell us in peace—that men who walk the hospitals, with their scenes of healing or of doom, are apt to become either mystics or materialists.

The recovered strength of Russia was obvious, indeed, but we all knew it to be still far from its maximum. The smashing force of General Brusiloff's onslaught was a surprise almost as startling to the Western Powers as to the Central Empires themselves. The Russians have far surpassed all reasonable calculations based on Western standards. On the other hand, though no one could admire more than myself the magnificent achievement of our Eastern ally or take a firmer view that the ultimate effect of the Russian factor will be enormous. I am not among those who look for the total debacle of Austria during the coming months. It is better to keep to measured views, though to sketch dazzling theories would be much easier.

Journalistic Romance.
There has, of course, been the usual effervescence of optimistic romance on the part of the more facile journalism. The Russian offensive had scarcely gone twenty miles forward when the headlines were crediting it once more with the weight of the old familiar steam roller and the speed of a high-powered motor car. Pictures were conjured up of Russian infantry divisions sweeping over the rivers as though every man were shod with seven league boots. As for cannon and shell, they were doubtless coming on at a rare rate by some means left vague. Nothing in this corresponds to the ponderous and deliberate realities of war.

Even if the most sober view be taken, the Russian operations are bound to have a far-reaching, perhaps a transforming effect, in favor of the Allies as a whole. What has happened on land, in conjunction with the clenching of British sea power against Germany, and with the Allies' reassertion of their trade power, seems bound to shorten the war and to modify all previous speculation. Neither the Western nations nor the Central Empires had supposed that Russia—though believed to be impregnable gain on the defence—could strike any blow like General Brusiloff's before the beginning of next year.

Germany's Mistake.
Hence the practical and moral preparation in the West for the continuation of a four years' war under conditions that would relieve the appalling strain on France. Hence also the profound, strategic mistake, as we held hold it to be, of Germany's de-

termination to concentrate against Verdun the masses of guns and men which might have been employed with far more formidable effect upon some sector in the east but for the infatuation under estimate of Russia, which possessed Berlin and Vienna alike.

This is another of Germany's "psychological blunders," and its origins go back for years, almost for generations. Frederick the Great met his bloodiest checks because he despised the warnings of General Manteuffel, who had served in Russia. The Germans assume a tone of overweening superiority towards all Slavs, despite the remarkable Slavs of the high practical ability given by Poles and Czechs as education increases among them. The present German Emperor was surrounded for years by persons like Professor Schliemann, who held that the Czar's army, in conflict with Prussian organization, would prove little better than a rabble. Last August it was believed that for all serious purposes the "rabble" was permanently dispersed.

The Russian Fallacy.
American visitors to Berlin during the last nine months have been assured again and again on the highest authority that there was no further danger, nor the slightest, to either Austria or Germany from the Russian side. Even more extreme views were held by the incorrigible anti-Russian fanatics in Vienna and Budapest. General Konrad von Hoetzendorf was telling a Swedish interviewer, just before the thunderclap, that the Muscovite barbarians must, of course, be thrust back toward Asia. It was implicitly assumed, when batteries and battalions were amassed for the attack on Verdun and the great adventure in the Trentino, that the Russians had not a real kick left in them.

We thought this a stupidly arrogant view and only hoped that the ironic fates would keep the Central Empires in the same complacent mood until circumstances were ripe, but very few in the West, even among the better informed, thought that the Czar's armies were yet in a position to shatter the enemy's defence on any sector.

Czar Settles Gun Problem.
The question of rifles in Russia was no longer a serious difficulty. The supply of field artillery and shells was excellent. But, arguing from Western standards, more big guns and still more big guns would be wanted for a long time to come. There could never be too many. From the Baltic to Rumania the armies of the two Kaisers had walled themselves up behind successive lines of extraordinary solid and elaborate defences. It seemed probable, that the means for smashing those defences could yet exist.

Then Brusiloff struck with a vengeance. He opened an overwhelming fire along an immense stretch of front and in a few days he had done what had been thought impossible in the West: for twenty and thirty miles ahead, not at one point only, but on three different sectors, he had swept everything before him, and thrown his cavalry through the gaps. In ten days over 120,000 Austrian and German prisoners had been taken; the enemy's dead and wounded were reckoned in addition at as many again. It was a stark blow such as had not been struck at Austria since the Grand Duke's first invasion of Galicia.

Turning Point of War.
Evidently this event must upset all calculations in favor of the Central Empires. It is an unmistakable turning point in the whole European struggle. This is true independently of all extravagant anticipation with regard to immediate Russian progress. If our allies indeed sweep once more across the Carpathians—if on the other wing they break the direct Austro-German communications south of Brest-Litovsk and if, as in the autumn of 1914, they take Lemberg, so much the better such events would speak for themselves: there would be no need to explain their bearing on the war, or to enter into any balanced discussion of contingencies.

But take the more cautious view. Suppose that the Czar's armies by the end of July were held up or even had to recede; the conclusions adverse to the Central Empires would not be altered. Conceive as possible a formidable concentration of Krupp-power, which Brusiloff for the present, could not overcome. What would it prove? Nothing but that Russia, in order to strike a great blow for the relief of her French and Italian allies, had moved in a loyalty as splendid as her prowess a little before the time that

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would have been best for herself. The chief advantage of the surprise is over. German and Austrian transport facilities are still incomparably superior. Prodigious is the output of heavy batteries by Krupp and the Skoda works. The Russian guns can only be brought up gradually to create an artillery situation as favorable as that which existed when Brusiloff, with accumulated stocks of ammunition in hand, opened the destroying fire of his preparatory bombardments.

Russia's Great Task.
The further the Russians advance toward the enemy's chief railway centres in Galicia and South Poland. All that might mean that there would be long pauses for reorganization between the Russian whirlwind attacks. There might even be fluctuations and oscillations of fortune.

The rising forces might be delayed. Their nature would not be altered. Their pressure would continue: sooner or later their advance would be resumed with more crushing weight and more sustaining progress. Examine the hypothesis on which some friends of the Central Empires still build. Suppose Hindenburg attempts the perilous adventure of an offensive seeking to cross the Drina. He might expose his flanks and endanger his connections unless the redoubtable Brusiloff could be surely contained—a guarantee no longer easy to insure. But even if Hindenburg could advance a certain way—the Russians might well choose to draw him on—what would he gain? We may take it for granted, I think, that by no human possibility, can the Teutons repeat Mackensen's and Hindenburg's triumphs after the Galician "Durchbruch" of last year.

East Front Situation Changed.
The entire situation is different. Then the Russians had just made their greatest strategic mistake at the very time of the disastrous breakdown of their internal organization; their military position was about as bad from every point of view as an army ever stood in. They had fought their way across the Carpathians at the price of 500,000 casualties. Exhausted by these losses, their lines of retreat through the mountain passes became precarious as soon as Mackensen broke through. On the other side their armies in the Polish salient were imminently threatened by envelopment. At such a moment the munitions supply failed.

Now their front is fairly straight. Their communications are everywhere secure. They have behind them what they believe to be an impregnable series of prepared lines to fall back upon with immovable stolidity if any thing goes very wrong with the sequel of their present offensive. Grant another stiff check, and what then? Still Russia would get stronger and stronger, not only in equipped reserves, but in big guns, munitions and every appliance of war.

Take one very suggestive comparison: Russia has already inflicted nearly as much loss on the Central Empires as Germany in the last four months has inflicted on the western allies. Again, Russia must have added to her equipped numbers in the last four months as many fresh men of the prime fighting age as the Germans before Verdun have lost in casualties, though these by now must amount at the very least to well over 400,000 men.

Russia's Strength Increasing.
It is a moderate conclusion to say that Russia's relative fighting strength would be twice as great by this time next year if the war went on. Nothing then could prevent her, in conjunction with her allies, from overthrowing Turkey, mastering the Balkans and destroying Austria also—whose destruction, indeed, may be the only means of enabling a permanent settlement and reconstruction to be reached in Europe.

Thus, even if Russia were held up for a time, worse storms would burst again from that quarter. Certainly the Hapsburg troops could not stand up, right against them and Germany, with her dwindling reserves, will be less and less able to provide for safety in that before next winter, apart from everywhere, I might have pointed out

the doubled track to Archangel, Russia will have at the terminus of the Kola railway a new ice-free port in Europe. All the supplies she requires to make final use of her trained numbers will come in more rapidly than ever. That is the prospect in the East. No matter how you look at it, the prospect is worse for the Central Empires than it has been.

Well may Germany want to get out of the war this year. She has nothing to gain by continuing it and will have more and more to lose. Germany has come to the cruc. Whence can she expect any solution in her favor? Not by the surrender of France. It is always just possible that the enemy may take Verdun. Dearly as we hope the French may hold it to the end, its local defence, in view of the larger purposes of the war, is not worth more than a certain cost in lives. By raising the bid the Germans may come nearer their object.

But even the fall of Verdun would not bring one inch nearer the surrender of France nor relax her grip on Germany. After the galling disadvantage in artillery during the last few months her relative gun power will begin to increase again from now on. The Italians have secured an invaluable breathing space, thanks both to their own tenacity and the Russian intervention.

Every day has contributed to build up the resources in men and guns of the British army. It is able to strike hard, as the last few days have proved. Britain, like Russia, will in various ways be very much stronger three months hence than now, and stronger again six months hence, and still stronger later. Nothing Germany can do will alter that process. The British army has reserves enough for a four years' war or a five years' war, and in equipment it is going to be second to none in the world. We rather think that is going to help in making of history. Germany and her confederates will soon be kicking all around against the pricks—the harder the kicking the worse the consequence for the Central League.

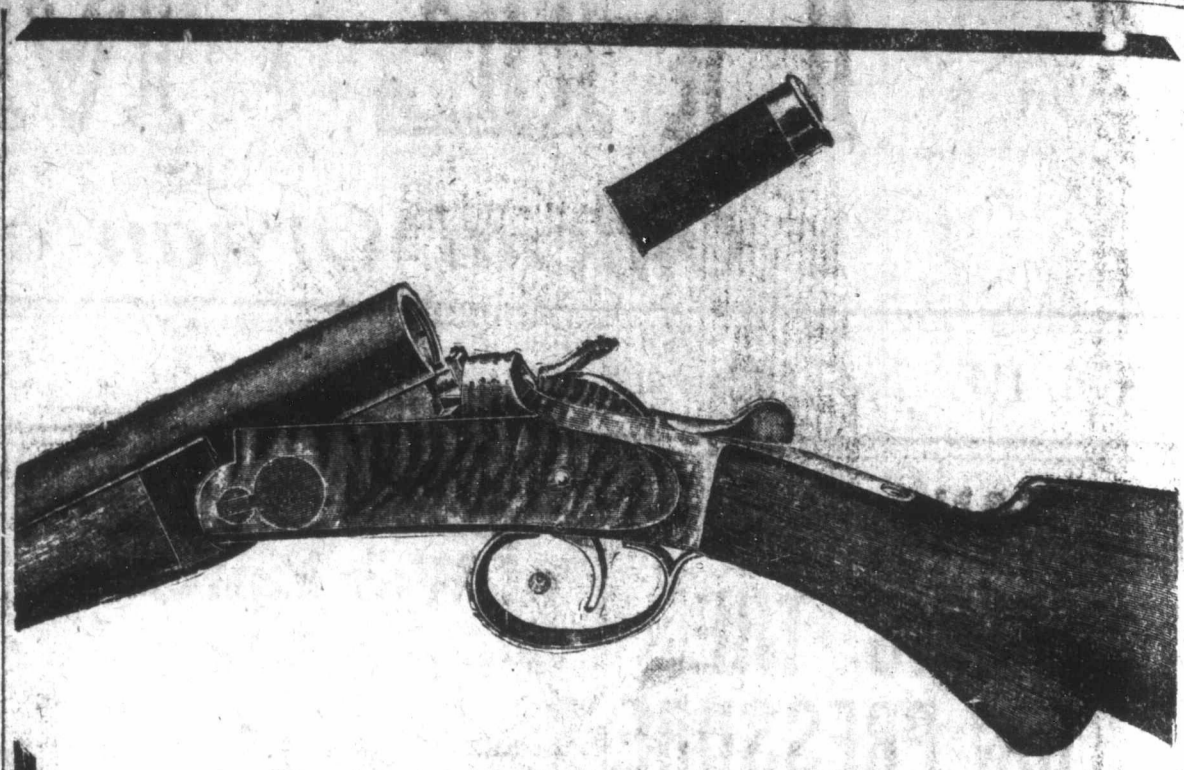
So much for the land situation. Now add the sea situation. If we had to fight Germany single-handed it would be a comparatively cheap war which we could continue indefinitely. She never can resume normal commerce with the world at large before she has conceded satisfactory terms of peace. She cannot get out into the Atlantic either by the Strait of Dover or by the north passage. Austria cannot use either the Adriatic Sea or the Egean.

Turkey Throttled.
The throttle grip on Turkish maritime commerce closes the Dardanelles, the Gulf of Smyrna, the Syrian Levant, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf. If the war goes on the Allies with absolute certainty can dispose of Turkey. They can debar the Central Empires from intercourse with nine-tenths of the world. Their trade power is even more invulnerable than their sea power. Not a single inch of colonial ground throughout the world can be recovered by German force. We have heard German efficiency extolled, and within its technical limits it deserves admiration—but in combined judgment and energy Britain has been too much for Germany.

We are inclined to think that peace is nearer, not for Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's reasons, but for others the clean contrary. The German Chancellor thought that the war map as it stood a few weeks ago must be taken as the basis of negotiation. We emphatically reject that basis. Herr Bethmann imagined that the war map could only be modified in favor of the Central Empires. We think that the longer the war continues the worse it must be for the enemy in every way—military, maritime, commercial, social—and the more will the war map be modified in favor of the Allies.

Changes Before Autumn.
In at least one of the outlying theatres, and perhaps in all of them, a complete change of the existing position will be effected or insured before the end of the autumn. By that time Germany, we believe, will be ready to offer terms that would have been unthinkable in Berlin and Vienna a fortnight ago. Whether the terms will be sufficient even then to form the basis of a good and lasting peace has yet to be seen. If not, the war will go on—and that as we hold, could only mean a darkening prospect for Germany herself and death to both of Germany's partners. We begin to see the possibility of a nearer peace as sailors, after a long voyage, might describe the first dim signs that proved indeed to be not cloud, but land.

Romance of an Orilla Girl
Orilla, Ont., Packet.
An Orilla girl knitted a pair of socks and sent them off to the war, with a note tucked in, the face of which gave her address. She has just received a message from the soldier at the front who got them. He writes: "Received your socks, I am wearing them now—one on my head and the other on my arm. Who told you could knit socks?"



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and get right right after the big fellows. Bear Brand are very comfortable, and absolutely waterproof right to the top.

CLEVELAND RUBBER COMPANY,

New Martin Building, St. John's, N.F.

German Officer Says Allies Use Aerial Torpedoes

Wounded Editor Describes How Wrought by New Missile

BERLIN. (By way of London.)—An eye-witness account of the Anglo-French offensive is given in despatches from Lieut. Dambitsch, one of the editors of the "Zeitung am Mittag," whose company was stationed in the trenches near the Somme River.

The lieutenant was wounded during the preparatory bombardment, but was there long enough to witness the almost indescribable destruction wrought in the front line trenches by the artillery. He says that the massively built positions had been regarded as virtually indestructible and impregnable, but the event proved that the progress in development of offensive tactics since the September offensive had not been realized.

"Right at the beginning of the artillery preparation," says the lieutenant, "the enemy showed the Germans a new thing in the destruction of observation balloons. An aviator swooped down on one of these, and shot fire balls from above, a burst of flame marking the end of the balloon."

The second day's bombardment, June 26th, brought another surprise in the way of aerial mines of unheard of calibre, which were thrown in incredible numbers. The explosion of the first airship torpedo shattered by its tremendous detonation the bomb proofs and threw up a massive pillar of black earth perhaps a hundred yards. This showered the whole neighborhood with roofs, bricks, and earth. This was a regular Vesuvius eruption.

"The destructive effects of this uninterrupted throwing of the heavier mines was almost immediately visible. Then entrances to two bomb proofs were buried, and the inmates had to be removed."

A few minutes later an orderly, sent with a message to the left of a company, returned, reporting that the trench had been completely levelled. Lieut. Dambitsch, going to observe, saw as far as the eye could reach crater after crater, six feet deep, the earth between being torn up in a wild high chaos of trench timbers and wire entanglements.

Work of Months Destroyed

"The work of day and night for nine months," says the chronicler, "was destroyed in a few minutes. Report after report arrived of bomb proofs demolished by aerial torpedoes, burying the inmates. The trenches became rapidly levelled; communications between the sections was difficult. The third line were so heavily shelled that it was impossible to traverse them. An orderly sent to a captain was hours under way. On the left flank, the company trench was so obliterated that it was difficult to trace it. The only means of progress was to dash from crater to crater, fully exposed to heavy fire, while crossing the intervening ridges. Finally, we arrived after a period of intense danger, and found the left platoon of the company in the same position as the right platoon of the company. A number of men were still buried in the demolished bomb proofs. Their comrades worked for hours excavating them."

Half Buried Men

"During this work, an intrepid battalion surgeon arrived with an oxygen apparatus and stood for hours under heavy artillery fire ministering to the half buried men, and attempting to revive those asphyxiated."

"The bombardment continued without cessation, aerial torpedoes being hurled from ranges never before known to mine throwers, and the French artillery pounded every yard of ground with an intense fire of big shells."

The lieutenant describes how welcome were reinforcements arriving that night, "quite as much to assist in digging out those buried as to contribute to the defence." He was leading them through the demoralized trenches when he and his orderly were wounded by an exploding torpedo. They were sent to the hospital, thus missing the infantry attacks.

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DON'T MISS THIS GREAT PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY.
"BLIND JUSTICE."

A beautiful three-act social drama produced by Essaney with Ann Murdock, Ernest Maupain and Henry Walthall.
"AISLES OF THE WILDS."
A Biograph re-issue produced by D. W. GRIFFITH, with Dorothy Gish and Clara McDowell.
"CITY OF VANCOUVER, B.C."
(A Scenic over the Canadian Rockies.)
"THE SECRET TELEPHONE."
Harold Lockwood and May Allison in a delightful two-act social drama with the American Players.
"SOMETHING IN HER EYE."
(A rattling good comedy subject.)
SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE NICKEL'S BUMPER MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Monday—MARY PAGE. Coming—"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"—The \$800,000.00 Photo Play.

King's Speech to the Overseas Parliamentarians When He Received Them at Buckingham Palace

LONDON, July 11.—The following is the King's speech to the Overseas Parliamentarians whom he received at Buckingham Palace.

"It gives me much pleasure to welcome you here to-day, as I fully recognize the importance of your visit, and of others of the same kind, for they promote intercourse between the Mother Country and the Dominions. They maintain the constant interchange of ideas which help to bridge the seas which divide the Empire."

"Fifteen years ago, the Queen and I visited the great Dominions which have chosen you as their representatives. We treasure with abiding recollections the loyalty and affection evinced towards us throughout that unique and memorable tour."

"We, on our part, greet you to-day with feelings no less hearty and sincere, as representing those who, while separated by distances, are united by the strongest ties of blood and patriotism, and who hastened across the oceans to the support of the Motherland in her hour of danger. Gloriously they have fulfilled that mission, sacrificing their sons in the common cause, placing their wealth and resources at the disposal of ourselves and Allies. Never so long as the Empire lasts will the heroism which has been immortalized on the battlefields of Anzac, Ypres, Hooge, be forgotten."

South African Union
"I congratulate the members of the South African Union, who are justly proud of their successes achieved both under the leadership of General Botha, and more recently by forces comprising British regulars, South Africans, Rhodesians, East African

settlers, and native troops from my Indian Empire, in an offensive so vigorously conducted by General Smuts. "During the past year and half, it has been my pleasure to inspect those forces from the Dominions which have partly carried out their training in this country. I can testify to the splendid quality of the troops, the spirit, loyalty and devotion of which they have given the amplest proof in face of the enemy."

"I trust your stay here will be both pleasant and instructive, and that opportunity will be given you to estimate the efforts being made to keep the navy and the army efficient both in men and equipment, and bring the war to a victorious end."

"We can learn much from each other, so it is my earnest hope that such visits as this will be both frequent and fruitful, and that they will be reciprocated by no less frequent and fruitful visits from citizens of the Mother Country to the Dominions. These will tend to consolidate the union of the Empire, which is consecrated by the memories of the common sacrifice and heroic determination to defend it."

Sir Geo. Foster's Reply
Sir George Foster replying, said:—"The services our overseas Dominions have been able to render have been able to render have been freely given, promoted by the loyalty and love for the Motherland, but also resting on the basis of the firm conviction that the gigantic struggle in which the Empire is now engaged involves issues of liberty and civilization common to all, and absolutely vital to our own well-being."

Kaiser Heartless As History Shows

Heaped Insults Upon His Father, Even After he Was dead

Those who remember the Kaiser's conduct when his grandfather died in March, 1888, are scarcely surprised at his hatred of England and his heartlessness to-day. Every sort of mental annoyance was inflicted upon his father, the luckless Emperor Frederick, who only reigned 99 days and every one was in terror when William came to see his father, lest he should suggest that he become regent.

It was when Frederick died in June of 1888, however, that Prince William showed his true character. As soon as the emperor had drawn his last breath, he doubled the guard around the new palace at Potsdam, where the dead man lay, and allowed no one to leave or enter. He then declared that all the property of those within, his mother, sisters and attendants, was confiscated for a time, and personally went through their bedrooms, bouffoirs, cupboards, desks, strong-boxes and other receptacles.

The reason for this search of his mother's home was that his father was said to have kept a detailed diary, one volume of which proved conclusively that the whole German Emperor idea, was originated by Frederick. As Bismarck had arrogated to himself all the credit for this, he had instilled into William the necessity of confiscating all the volumes for fear of state secrets being revealed.

He told his mother's officials that now he was master, and only his orders were to be obeyed. He tore up the list of persons who might be admitted to look for the last time on the dead emperor, which the Empress Frederick had given to her chamberlain, and substituted an order for the admission of high army officers. In fact, he heaped insults upon his dead father and his living mother.

Defective Work In Parliament Buildings

OTTAWA, July 18.—What looked like defective work by the original builders of the Parliament buildings was revealed by an examination made of their ruins by a party of newspaper men, which was conducted over the scene of operations by Hon. Robert Rogers, ministers of public works.

On the terrace there now lies a number of large pieces of cut stone that had been patched in an extraordinary way to overcome settling, the result, it is believed by architects, of bad masonry work. These stones when called upon to bear the strain of the building cracked and split, and they were subsequently patched.

The front walls still standing provide a number of examples of bad work. For example, the northeast corner stones upon which the tower rested had been wrenched from the brick foundations adjoining, and look as if at any time they might have collapsed under the weight of the tower.

There is no binding left in the mortar, and the walls when looked at sectionally, are seen to be falling apart. In some cases this kind of workmanship had been patched. The cross walls had not been tied.

It is stated that the building would have given way if an attempt were made to put another storey thereon. The southeast corner of the

building was built upon earth, though solid rock could have been found some eight inches deeper down. It had since cracked badly.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting L. C. SHUMWAY in

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A strong drama of the under world produced in 2 Reels by the Lubin Company.

"THE MOMENT BEFORE DEATH."—A thrilling drama, featuring ADA GREASON.

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PROFESSOR McCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.

A New and Classy Musical Program, Drums and Effects—

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THE USUAL BIG CHILDREN'S MATINEE ON SATURDAY

MERCHANTS

Rise to Your Real Opportunities.

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

We offer you a real opportunity to have all your orders to us filled by experts—with absolutely accurate and exact results. Not only that, but every order that comes to us goes straight through and back to you in the shortest possible time.

Think what it means to be able to turn all your orders over to us—no matter how particular or how simple—and be perfectly sure that they will come right back to you complete in every way. Our service, our men and our equipment practically become your own—without the slightest bother or care on your part.

There is never any question about accuracy or the quality of material when you send your orders to us. We buy our goods from all factories, wherever we can get the BEST material, and that is the only kind that you or we can afford to use.

Hundreds of others have proved the value of our service. Why don't you join them by sending us your next order?

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have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.

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building was built upon earth, were put up by the Government by though solid rock could have been day labor, and took twelve years to found some eight inches deeper down. It had since cracked badly.

A new stack room for the library 247 feet long, will be inserted in the face of the cliff due north of the library itself. It will have a capacity of a million books. There will be a living quarters for the speaker in the new buildings.

The old buildings, it stated, were put up by the Government by day labor, and took twelve years to construct. As regards the new structure, Hon. Mr. Rogers stated: "For every thing that is being done we have the unanimous approval of the Parliamentary Committee composed of both Conservatives and Liberals."

"We intend to make a good job of it, and there will be no graft if we can possibly help it."

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



John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
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Fishermen, Notice!

We want to purchase at our stores

3,000 BRLS. CODROES.

The following instructions must be closely followed by all packing Codroes to sell at our stores:

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

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

F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd

JUST IN:

25 Barrels
Large
PEANUTS

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



"To Every Man His Own."

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 21, 1916

THE FOOD BLOCKADE

THE British Government is evidently doing its work in closing off supplies destined for Germany; and the annulment of the Declaration of London has caused knocking of teeth, and weeping in the great German centres. For many months Germany treated this blockade as a joke, and sent broadcast over the world reports of scientific discoveries whereby man could do without eating or something similar, but then it suddenly changed its tune and began to sing that its children were starving. Subsequently it professed to have abundance of supplies and so on, until its stories became as fickle as a weathercock. The German press is evidently now under no illusions as to the rigid enforcement of the blockade being attempted, and turning around seeks to array neutral hostility against Great Britain's alleged tyranny over the sea.

Although it is only two or three weeks since the Kaiser delivered to German sailors at Wilhelmshaven or in the Kiel Canal a bombastic speech congratulating them upon an alleged victory over the British navy, yet the Tagblatt—Berlin's most important newspaper—claims that Great Britain may attempt to declare everything contraband that floats on the high seas. But how can that be? If the Kaiser told the truth to his sailors, how can the Tagblatt be telling the truth to its readers? The Germans cannot have won a decisive victory over the British navy if the latter at the same time enforces the food blockade with increasing vigor. The two contentions are irreconcilable. This paper points out that Great Britain may compel Holland, Sweden, and other neutral countries to sell their surplus products to it instead of to Germany. It claims to information that the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland and Roumania that Great Britain has become the sole purchaser of their surplus supplies. It is intimated that Great Britain is financing the whole purchase of these food products and will herself resell them to the Allies.

There are several indications that the food blockade is of greater stringency than has been generally known through the medium of our newspapers. Hence it would seem that the arm chair critics who have been condemning the Imperial Government for laxness in enforcing the blockade were talking without warrant such critics, for example as Winston Churchill whose fittings between the front and the House of Commons have been so numerous and so disturbing of late. People are getting tired of Winston Churchill's meanderings, and some erstwhile favorably disposed English papers suggest that Churchill remain at the front and accomplish something, if he is capable of doing it.

BEING RECOGNIZED

THE Canadian press is very eulogistic of Newfoundland just now. We are at last coming to our own in the way of official recognition for the work done by our gallant lads at the front. The London Times makes the announcement that the only overseas contingent taking part in the "Battle of the Somme" were the Newfoundlanders. This is truly a distinction; and we shall always feel proud to know that our soldier laddies were selected for what is without doubt the most selected? We don't need to tell.

A Canadian exchange says that the Newfoundland boys seem to have no such word as "fear" in their vocabulary, and they march like the old regiments with a spirit of initiative that even the old regiments do not possess. They have been specially selected for patrol and reconnaissance work, and they evidently are opening the eyes of their Commanders. It is said that there are no troops at the front that equal our boys, especially in this particular phase of warfare.

Naturally, we are feeling very proud of our boys, and we have no doubt that when the honors are being distributed, we shall come in for our share very largely. This must be a source of pleasure to the relatives of the boys; and pending further details, we take occasion to congratulate them on the heroism of the brave "little colonials" as they are termed who are so gallantly fighting the battle of honor on the fair fields of France.

Herewith we publish an article dealing with the part played by Terra Nova's sons which we take from a recent issue of the New York Times:—

Newfoundlanders Fight Bravely.

"The Times correspondent at British headquarters in France sends the following:—

"The Newfoundlanders were the only overseas troops engaged in these operations. The story of their heroic part cannot yet be told in full, but when it is told will make Newfoundland very proud. The battalion was pushed up what may be called the third wave in the attack on probably the most formidable section of the whole German front through an almost overwhelming artillery fire and across ground swept by an enfilading machine gun fire from hidden positions. The men behaved with completely noble steadiness and courage."

THE PROSPERO HERE

The S.S. Prospero arrived here from the Northward at 4.30 a.m. today. The ship made all ports of call going and returning and went down to Quirpon, where she arrived Monday morning. She had fine weather all the time, brought considerable freight in fish and oil and her passengers were: D. Noah, Mrs. J. J. Nogriss and daughter, Mrs. Kennedy, Misses Burke, Morris (2), Murcell, Strong, Lemon, Hiscock, Coffin, Way, Fitzgerald, Fowling, Ryan, Carey and Duncan; J. Bowers, D. Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, R. Murcell, Mr. Bratt, Mrs. Bratt, Miss Colbourne, H. Simms, Mr. Cook, E. Sansbury, Rev. M. Winsor, Mrs. Hynes, Mrs. Sean, Mrs. Brown, F. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Ryan, H. Spurrell, W. J. V. Rendell, W. V. Kean and 21 teenage.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning with C. F. Oldford, Miss J. M. McRae, Rev. Fr. Brown, H. C. Newby, R. Day, Miss H. Day, A. E. Bowman, T. L. Sheppard, Miss M. Roberts, Mrs. E. H. Rennie, Mrs. E. P. Gould, Mrs. C. Jardine and 2 children, E. J. Molloy, Mrs. J. Muir, Miss J. Muir.

TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 5 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1. Left Grand Falls 8.43 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2. Left Glenwood 1.35 a.m. due at St. John's about 8.10 p.m. To-day's No. 2. Left Port aux Basques 8.50 a.m.

TO-NIGHT'S FOOTBALL

The football match to-night will be between the Terra Novas and Saints. The line-up will be:

Terra Novas—Walsh, goal; J. Kavanagh, J. Hart, backs; W. Duggan, T. Jackman, E. Kavanagh, halves; Duffy, Jimms, E. Kavanagh, Pitcher, Evans forwards.

Saints—Ewing, goal; Barnes, Pearce, backs; Kerr, Burns, Foster, halves; Bastow, Reid, Elton, Watson, Auckinleck, forwards.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

By Our Correspondent

RECENTLY we had an interview with a prominent Canadian fish dealer and we were rather surprised to know that in the city of Quebec it is a very difficult matter to get a supply of fish. This seems extraordinary; but on investigating conditions, we found that notwithstanding the possibilities of the market few fish dealers give it any attention. The chief source of supply for Quebec is Gaspe, and it appears that the Gaspe people are either unable or careless as regards the demands of the Quebec market.

There is certainly an opportunity here for some wide awake fish people in this city or in some of the western outposts to get a connection with the fish handling people of Quebec.

Whilst it may not be possible to develop a fresh fish trade with perhaps the exception of halibut or salmon, there is a good market in Quebec for salt bulk codfish and herring. The Canadians, as a rule, use little dry fish. The French Canadians use none; they look for "poisson verts"—that means salt bulk. The fish should be packed after being well washed and clean salted in old, clean flour barrels, each barrel containing not more than two hundred pounds. The packages should be well hooped and as clean as possible. This is the class, and the only class of fish that will sell in Quebec.

There is an excellent market for some twenty-five hundred or three thousand barrels of good split herring, of uniform size in barrels or half-barrels. The herring must be well packed—the package is the chief consideration, as these herring must be distributed amongst the farmers, and the usual process is that they buy in the city market and cart the goods home. They must have absolutely tight packages. Interested parties might communicate with the Dominion Fish Company, Market Place, Quebec, both Quebec Fish and Fruit Company, S. Peter Street, Quebec. Both these companies are reliable concerns, and will doubtless be glad to get a Newfoundland connection. They are especially anxious to get hold of a real good brand of Newfoundland herring. They don't seem to worry about the price, but they insist on getting the right quality of herring, and especially the right package. This is an opportunity for some of our outport merchants who have small schooners available during the month of September. This is the most satisfactory time to make shipments to Quebec.

The farmers are then selling their produce, and gathering up their fish supply for the fall and winter. During the summer season they buy very little salt fish, and depend upon the rivers for the weekly supply. They get a quantity of eels and a supply of a fish which is something like our fall smelts. They also get a salmon; but as this sells at twenty-five to thirty cents a pound few farmers buy it. But in the month of September they make provision for the winter.

Outport merchants have a double advantage now getting into this trade. The return cargo of flour or peas or similar Canadian products would defray the entire expense of the trip.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle left Burin 2.10 p.m. yesterday inward. Clyde left Lewisporte 8.10 a.m. to-day. Dundee left Port Blandford 1.45 a.m. to-day. Ethle due Flower's Cove from North. Glencoe left Placentia 3.50 p.m. yesterday. Home left Lewisporte 8.10 a.m. to-day. Lady Sybil left Port aux Basques 5.25 a.m. to-day. Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 8 a.m. to-day. Petrel left Clarendville 4.25 a.m. to-day. Meigle left King's Cove 3.45 p.m. yesterday coming South. Sagona left Catalina 4.10 p.m. yesterday going North.

SICK PEOPLE ARRIVE

By the Prospero there came up several patients who were undergoing treatment in the Hospital at St. Anthony. One man had his eye removed down there. They were landed at King's Cove, Trinity and other places and one woman came here to go to Hospital.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

YESTERDAY, July 20th, was the anniversary of the resignation of Sir E. P. Morris from the Government of Sir Robert Bond in 1907. This act of treachery was begotten in a mind foul with a dishonorable ambition and defended by chicanery of the lowest kind. His excuse for the secession was as paltry, as frivolous as can well be imagined, and the wonder is that honest men ever listened to it or supported the man who could descend so low.

A more disastrous event never happened in all the fickle fortunes recorded in Newfoundland history, than this same secession of Sir Edward from the ranks of the Liberal party. He found the country flourishing and in a fair way to be raised to that position which her geographical strategic and natural wealth on sea and land entitle her. Her financial condition was most flourishing and an era of substantial progress was assured her, if left still to the guidance of a sane man with a sane policy.

Sir Edward chose this time to break off into a policy the most unwise ever dreamt of. The result has been most disastrous.

There are many suspicious circumstances in connection with events following the act of treachery that incline one to believe that Sir Edward was the willing and pliant tool in the hands of certain individuals who used him to further their own designs.

To the thinking person the very flimsiness of Sir Edward's reasons for getting out of the party must be sufficient evidence of treachery if no other were forthcoming.

His excuse was so childish, so pettish as to make one blush for his country. So simple, so lacking in reasons that seems worthy of a man that one cannot even feel manly contempt for him, but a feeling of pity.

That such a man could have followers and trumpeters to raise a fanfare is not at all surprising, but is disgusting and heart breaking. Sir Edward is recognized as a firm-flammer of the purest water. This same freakish gift of his has carried even well intentioned men off their feet and made them cling to Sir Edward as the great chief, the man destined by nature to carry his native country to a high plane of development and unsurpassed prosperity.

But not all of those who believed in Sir E. P. Morris were honest men. If that were so the sorry tale of ruin that Newfoundland tells to-day would be a different story. No, many of those who huzzahed for the traitor were corrupt men, men who had no other thought but to fatten upon the spoils of office which, should Sir Edward win, were to be at their disposal.

Look at the orgie, the assault in force upon our natural resources which the return of the Morris party to ill gotten power let loose upon the land. Who ever saw such corruption in high places as has marked as with a path of slime the trail of the so called "people's party." Not one break in the whole sequence of foulness from 1907 to the present day. The wonder is that people have not risen up in revolt long ago. But then of course the arch sophist is on guard to allay all trouble of that kind. A thick layer of the ever ready sophistry when applied by a master hand can be depended on to turn away wrath and flim flam the people.

The warp of the Morris party's weaving is composed of heavy threads to sustain the weight of the wool of smaller deeds of mal administration. The principle thread in the warp is of course the railroad contracts. Lesser ones fill out the whole nefarious breadth and every thread from side to side is foul. Who can point a single thread of either warp in the fabric that Sir Edward has woven that is not unfair and a disadvantage to the poor country.

The manner in which the railway contracts have been disposed is evil throughout. Leaving aside the lying and misrepresentation resorted to by the father of the contract wherein it was represented to us that the construction of the five branch railroads was to cost four millions and that their construction would not entail any additional taxation upon us, let us turn to the other features of the transaction. No tenders were called for, no

surveys were made, but Messrs. Reid were authorized to go ahead with the work. These men were left to build the roads to their own advantage, where they liked and how they pleased.

Some day a commission will survey this branch and we expect some pretty nasty exposures.

Then it was agreed that the contracts be paid in gold. This is the most disadvantageous arrangement to the country, but, of course a fine thing for the builders and incidentally to the gentlemen who got it through, providing of course there were any rakes off to be made.

We have not space to refer to all the crimes of the Morris Government. They are sufficiently obvious to us all and hardly need comment. The agricultural force we will handle in the course of these writing. This is intended just to keep in our minds that the day when Morris set up shop for himself was an evil day in the history of Terra Nova.

The Prime Minister.—No other country has shielded incompetency. One of the besetting sins of the Prime Minister is his intense loyalty to his colleagues, which they, of course, appreciate; but at the same time he cannot be loyal to the nation.—Sir Arthur Markham, M.P.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE WALLS OF JELICOE

THERE was a Joshua, as the ancient stories show, led Israel's band to the Promised Land, 'twas a very long way to go; And this bearded, sandalled prophet, costumed quite "comme il faut," Seemed rather at fault when forced to halt at the Walls of Jericho. But he blew the brazen trumpets—seven times did they blow—And, at the sound, sheer to the ground crashed the Walls of Jericho.

There is a Kaiser William with a fierce moustachio, Shakes his mailed hand towards England and curses the bulldog foe. For his armies have ravaged Europe and his guns crawl to and fro. But check at the tide where lordly ride the Dreadnoughts of Jericho.

Oh, the wooden walls of Nelson were our bulwarks long ago, But these iron walls his soul appeals—the Walls of Jericho!

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 21
ROBERT BURNS died, aged 37, 1796.

The St. John's Typographical Union's first excursion; held at Kelligrews, 1887.

Emmett insurrection in Ireland, 1803.

James Gordon born in Scotland, 1803.

First wedding in St. Mary's Church, Soutside, 1859.

Battle of Bull's Run, 1861.

Matthew Walbank appointed Master in Chancery, Supreme Court, Newfoundland, 1863.

American warship Vandalia arrived in this port, 1861.

Governor McCallum visited Placentia for first time, 1899.

Labor Day parade, 1898.

Mechanics' Society presented Michael Comerford with scarf of honor, 1898.

So he blows his brazen trumpet, full loudly doth he blow, Yet undismayed by rout or raid tower the Walls of Jericho, And the solid British Public remains "in statu quo," Says with a grin, "Bill, go to—Berlin, or else to Jericho."

—Grace Hall.

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

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

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

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
Labrador Service

S.S. MEIGLE will sail for Labrador on SATURDAY, July 22nd, at 10 p.m., calling at Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Trinity, Catalina, King's Cove, Wesleyville, Battle Harbor, and the usual Labrador ports of call. Freight received up to noon 6 p.m. Saturday.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

ANDERSON'S --- The Store of Style & Quality

White, Spot, Stripe and Cross Bar

Muslins

In the Clearing.

We have agreeably surprised hundreds of women with OUR LARGE OFFERING OF DRESS MUSLINS in dainty designs AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Within the last few days WE HAVE TAKEN ALL OUR STOCK OF SPOT, STRIPE, and CROSS BAR MUSLIN and are SELLING THESE AT EVEN SMALLER PRICES.

This is your opportunity. DROP IN AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

A rapid march out of Boys' Straws

---AT---
HALF PRICE.

They are all without a flaw—you'll find some 35c. to 40c. Straws among them—but they are all cut to this ONE PRICE—

17c.

See that your boy is COOL and COMFORTABLE. Get him one.
WHEN SENDING STATE SIZE.

\$1.00 to \$1.40

Shoes

Going out at

69c pair.

THIS IS A CHANCE you can only get but once in years.

LACED AND STRAPPED WITH BUCKLE AND BOW.

If you need Shoes now or later this is your opportunity.

Table Cloths.

Do You Need a Strong, Cheap Table Cloth?

STRONG—In good quality diaper with no dressing.

CHEAP—ONLY 59c for a 1 3/4 by 1 3/8 yard cloth—with a four inch fringe around the border.

IF YOU NEED A CLOTH NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Ladies'!

Fashion doesn't whisper

Neckwear

This season, she shouts it.

Yes NECKWEAR is one of the biggest interests of the year.

The whole swing and sweep of NECKWEAR may be seen in our showroom—YOUR CHOICE.

17c.

Ladies!

Plain, Cashmere

Hose

Are of vital importance for summer wear.

They are cool because they are thin.

They are neat because they are fine.

They are what you want—cheap and in season.

17c. --- A Special --- 17c.

What is it your husband asks of

Hose

FIRST—that they are light weight. Then they must be stylish.

We are now showing two specials in thin summer weight.

STYLISH—Colours: Navy, Grey, Champagne, White, Tan, Black, Fawn.

PRICES:—

15c & 20c pr.

ARRESTED FOR FALSE COLLECTING

Yesterday afternoon Sgt. Byrne arrested a foreigner who has been in the city some time past for collecting subscriptions for a Canadian journal without the authority of its management. When taken to the station the accused asked for bail, which was granted, the man furnishing his own bonds to appear when requested to do so later.

HALF-MINUTE TALKS TO BUSY BUYERS.

2. Give Us a Chance.

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

CLEVELAND RUBBER CO. New Martin Building, St. John's. jnc29,21w,tf

THIS

is the kind of weather when the housekeeper will appreciate the comforts of a

GAS STOVE

in the kitchen.

We have them in all

Sizes

and our terms make it easy for you to buy one.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

Armenians Die by Hundreds

Returned Missionary Helped Many of the Destitute Refugees

REVOLT OF ARABS VERY SIGNIFICANT

Turks Suspected Their Victims of Favoring the Allies

Almost patriarchal in his dignity of bearing and simplicity of manner is Dr. W. N. Chambers, whose striking figure was one of the features of the Missionary Education Movement Conference held at Whitby last week. He is filled with a great sadness because of the unnumbered things that have happened in Armenia, the country where he has labored for the best part of his life, and behind his sadness and his eloquence is the burning desire to make us, in our comfortable homes, realize some of the horror which has overtaken the Christians in the East. Dr. Chambers returned to this country last October. He was born in Oxford County, Ontario, and was sent to Erzerum by the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1879. His brother, Dr. Robert Chambers, who had been four years pastor of the Whitby Presbyterian Church, accompanied him. For twenty years Dr. Chambers ministered in Erzerum and the balance of the time in Adana, Cilicia, within twenty miles of Tarsus, the home of Paul.

Helped the Refugees.

During 1915 the deported Armenians from the northern side of the Taurus Mountains were passing through Adana to the northern parts in the Damascus region, and Dr. Chambers saw the results of the horrors they had been through and helped as many of them in their destitution as he could. As a result of the deportation half a million Armenians are now in Northern Syria, trying to exist by eating grass and dying by the hundreds each day. As recently as May of this year, the following figures were issued:

Armenian population of Turkey, Persia and Syria before the European war, 2,000,000.

Massaged or died of wounds, disease or exhaustion, 750,000. Survivors, 1,200,000. Destitute and starving, 1,000,000.

Views on Arab Revolt.

Dr. Chambers considers the Arab revolt to be of the very gravest significance. Underlying the revolt is the religious factor. Britain, being at war with Turkey, the huge Moslem-Mohammedan population of Egypt and India, cannot go on pilgrimage to Mecca; and again, the Grand Sherif of Mecca has never been cordial to the claims of the Turk, because he gained the caliphate by conquest. The Arabs have always been restless and have taken the present situation as an excuse to carry on the claims of independence. The question as to whether the revolt can be controlled or not hinges on the Allies' ability to maintain the good-will of the Arabs. It will undoubtedly very greatly embarrass the Turkish position.

Declaration of Holy War.

Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, and Tala'at Bey, Minister of the Interior, are the evil geniuses of the Young Turkey Cabinet in Constantinople. The other members of the Administration are opposed to Armenian deportation but yet, on account of these men, are unable to mitigate the situation. They, too, were responsible for the proclamation of the Holy War. There was strong

pro-Ally feeling among the Young Turks when Europe was first set aflame, but the proclamation by the Sultan of a religious war against the infidel made it incumbent on everyone to fight to the death. This Holy War has been a factor in the situation of deeper significance than we in the West have quite realized. It was fostered by Germany in the hope of arousing the Mohammedan world against the British Empire, which would mean the arousing of the Mohammedan world against the Christian one and so fomenting a religious war, the very contemplation of which would be horrible in the extreme. Said Dr. Chambers: "We have to thank the loyalty of the Mohammedan subjects of both the British Empire and French Republic that the Holy War was without influence outside of Turkey."

Suspected Armenians.

Lying at the base of the Turkish situation are two factors, one of which is the racial animosity greatly emphasized by the traditional hatred between Mohammedan and Christian, and the immediate and existing cause—Turkey's suspicion of Armenia's duplicity. The Turks looked upon their victims as being in sympathy with the Allies, although the Armenians had never done anything to warrant the accusation or any punishment. At any rate, the edict for the banishment of a dangerous element was issued, and following it was the proclamation of the Holy War. There was a strong progressive

CHILDREN FLEE FROM CITY

NEW YORK, July 15.—Communities immediately surrounding New York City show increasing fear that they will be infected with infantile paralysis from children fleeing the plague in the metropolis. A number of cities and towns in New Jersey and New York have established quarantines and some are turning back all children from New York City. Paterson, N.J., which has had one death from the disease, has excluded all children no matter whence they come. The State Health Department at Albany has called the attention of New York City authorities to complaints from up-State communities that children believed to be from infected districts here are being sent to other parts of the State. The department announced that nine cases of infantile paralysis up-State were children from Brooklyn.

The exodus of children from the uninfected parts of the city continues however, and it is estimated that several thousand go each day. In many residential sections a marked change in the appearance of the streets. Blocks that used to swarm with children are now almost deserted. Many parents are keeping their children in the house, despite the warning of physicians that such extreme precautions would injure the child's health and make it more susceptible to disease.

IT DESERVES PRAISE

Cleveland's Health Cocoa is a natural food; pure, palatable, wonderfully nutritious and invigorating. Unlike some other cocoas, Cleveland's is manufactured from selected, cocoa beans under clean and perfectly hygienic conditions. It contains no waste, is easily digested, and is wholesome with that true flavor of the cocoa bean which no other prepared cocoa possesses. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1908, Serial No. 44624.

JOHN B. ORR CO. Ltd., New Martin Building, St. John's. jy17,tw,tf

Seek to Stamp Out Infantile Malady

American Health Authorities Urge Isolation of Paralysis Patients

INSTRUCTIONS SENT OUT

Disease Not Epidemic, Reports Show, Save in New York City

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Instruction for state and city authorities concerning means of preventing spread of infantile paralysis was completed by the Public Health Service to-day to be mailed throughout the United States. It recommends isolation of patients for six or eight weeks, and of persons coming in contact with them and a general strengthening of all sanitary precautions.

Reports to the Health Service to-day indicated that infantile paralysis is not epidemic except in New York City. Elsewhere the number of cases is barely above normal. Authorities of a number of states, it is said, are considering the lead of California, which plans to demand that persons coming from infected areas, show a physician's certificate of freedom from contact.

Czar Ferdinand In a Quandary

(By John H. Hearley) United Press Staff Correspondent.

ROME, July 17.—Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Franz Jose have sent an urgent request to the Czar Ferdinand that he despatch Bulgarian troops to Gallipoli and Trentino fronts to help check the Russian and Italian offensives.

A delegation of Austro-German military and diplomatic officials arrived at Sofia, Sunday, carrying the request. They pointed out to the Bulgarian ruler that continued successes for the Russians and Italians would bring Roumania into the war and that Bulgaria would then be squeezed between the Roumanian army on the north and the Allied forces in Greece and crushed.

Czar Ferdinand replied that the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from service in Galicia or on the Italian front would invite an immediate attack by the Allies from Saloniki. He promised, however, to submit the appeal to the Bulgarian General Staff.

Hit Bridge 14 Miles Away

PARIS, July 16.—French artillery is beginning to throw a ring of fire around Peronne. How effective that artillery now has become is described by an officer attached to a heavy battery on the Somme front, who said:

"Thanks to our aviators we never have been spotted by the enemy's air service since we have been in our present position. Under these conditions our work is excellent. Objects aimed at are smashed with remarkable precision. For example, we have just fired four shells at a bridge more than fourteen miles away. Four times the aviation officer who was watching where our shipments arrived, signalled us by wireless the simple word 'bridge'."

I understand that your new servant is a disappointment.

Yes, replied Mrs. Gaddington Prynne. The last family she worked for doesn't seem to be at all interesting.

New Arrivals.

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

PHONE 264.

GEORGE NEAL.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Brave Death of British Officer

Was Born in Newfoundland but of Late Years Resided in England—His Parents Were Well Known and Esteemed in St. John's

Second Lieutenant Eric Finch Beatty, the eldest son of Mr. A. H. Beatty of "Highfield" Wimbledon Park, and of Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., Engineers, 66, Queen Street, London, E.C., age 28, was born in Newfoundland on December 1893, at which time his father was General Manager of the Iron Pyrites Mines at Pilley's Island, Newfoundland. He was educated at Margate College and in Brussels and Germany, and was fluent French and German speaking.

Intended for the Engineering, he was apprenticed to Messrs. Bellis & Morcom Ltd., Engineers, Birmingham. Within the last year of his apprenticeship, shortly after the outbreak of war, he entered the army in the ranks of the Royal Warwick's (Birmingham Battalion) with a number of his fellow apprentices; received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in February 1915, and was appointed to the 12th Sherwood Foresters (Pioneers) with which regiment and the 13th Sherwood Foresters he served for some time in England before being sent to France. He proceeded to France in October 1915 and was attached to the 12th Sherwood Foresters until some few weeks before his death, when he was transferred to the 73rd Trench Mortar Battery. He was killed in action on the night of the 23rd-24th June, 1916, and his Commanding Officer, writes:

"He met his death bravely, going up into a heavy bombardment and was at his post when his detachment was hit by a shell which killed him with four of his men instantaneously. Our loss is great as well as he was an exceptionally keen officer and was liked and respected by all."

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

LIEUT. MITCHELL'S FEAT WHICH WON THE M.C.

The London Times of June 26th publishes a list of those who won honours on the battlefield. Amongst the fortunate ones is Lieut. Mitchell who was awarded the Military Cross, the official record of his his bravery being:

"Sec. Lieut. John Brine Mitchell, 8th London R. T.F. For conspicuous gallantry. After the battalion bombing officer had been wounded, he rallied the bombers, led forward a patrol, attacked the enemy and held them back till our line was consolidated."

The funeral of the late Mr. John Conway, who died suddenly in his boat Tuesday afternoon, took place yesterday afternoon. It was attended by many citizens who held the deceased in highest esteem. Rev. Fr. Ryan imparted the final absolution at the Cathedral and interment was at Belvedere cemetery.

WEDDING BELLS

NOONAN-HATCH

The wedding of Miss Marcella Hatch, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hatch, to Mr. Joseph Noonan of Bay de Verde, was solemnized at the Roman Catholic Church, Bay de Verde on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Rev. J. V. Donnelly officiated. The bride was charmingly attired in gown of cream satin trimmed with Rhine stones and pearls and wore a very pretty hat to match. She was assisted by her cousin, Miss Angela Hogan, who was dressed in white embroidery. The bride's bouquet consisted of white carnations and maiden-hair fern, and that of the flower girl, Miss Marie Noonan, niece of the bride, of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. The groom was assisted by Mr. Denis Noonan.

Before the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Red Head Cove. Quite a number of the friends of the happy young couple attending, after which they drove to where the nuptial knot was tied. They then proceeded to their future home, where a very enjoyable time was spent. The number and excellence of the presents received amply testified to the popularity of the bride and groom. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch and chain and to the bride-maid and flower girl crescent brooches.

The writer wishes Mr. and Mrs. Noonan abundance of happiness through life.

Red Head Cove, Bay-de Verde, July 17, 1916.

An Oil Factory Destroyed by Fire

Mr. James Vinnicombe, the well-known resident of the East End of the city met with a very serious loss during the week, his cod-oil factory and plant at Pouch Cove being destroyed by fire. The factory contained 350 gallons of refined cod-liver oil and 150 gallons of common oil, and Mr. Vinnicombe lost all his clothing and the gear indispensable to such an industry. While visiting the city owner was informed of his loss which is a severe blow to him, as he carried no insurance. Mr. Vinnicombe says that no fire had been in the place for two days and how the blaze occurred is a mystery, but we hear the police authorities will make a thorough investigation.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers were engaged cleaning up yesterday and went through in-door drill. The following enlisted: Geo. Lynch, St. John's; Harold Sheppard, St. John's; Douglas Phalen, St. John's; Jas. Ash, St. John's; Jas. Stowe, St. John's; Roy Grandy, Grand Bank; Claude Forsey, Grand Bank; Jos. Harris, Grand Bank; G. Max Clarke, Grand Bank.

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

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Hoppers Are Subject to Much Discussion—Some Like Them, Some Don't—Ward System Election Causes Some Debate—Special Meeting to be Public Except VERY Special Occasions

Coun. Tait reported that he had seen several hoppers about town which were in a filthy condition. If the hoppers were utilized as they should be he said they would give good service, but in his opinion some people were so filthy in their habits that they would not help themselves.

Coun. Vinnicombe drew attention to the condition of the drain in Barnes Rd. He visited the place and consulted with the people, who would be delighted if a hopper were placed there. A report from the Engineer, some time ago, was that the houses were fit for sewerage. Notwithstanding, Mr. Vinnicombe said that at least some in the street were not.

Morey and Co. wrote that parties were excavating opposite their premises, Southside, and filling the drain with rubble, which in the event of a rain storm would mean the overflowing of their property. The complainants have the rights of redress in the law courts, though at the request of Coun. Mullaly the Engineer will report.

J. V. A. O'D. Kelly acknowledged receipt of copy of the late Commission's letter to Dr. Brehm, as regards to the "hopper" service. He asked that the matter of separating night soil in the strainers be fully inquired into. Mr. Kelly's letter will be given the fullest consideration. In the meantime the members are asked to make an inspection themselves. Coun. Mullaly intimated that he was not going to get out of his bed between the hours of midnight and 2 a.m. to "hop" around doing sanitary inspection when a staff was paid to do the work.

S. G. Coulton asked for a position as timekeeper. No position vacant. Mayor Gosling presided and the full Board was present at last night's meeting. Coun. Mullaly asked about the proposal made to change the name of Patrick Street contained in a petition time ago. The matter, he was told, was being looked up and would be ready soon.

Mr. Mullaly also asked if anything was being done in the tarvia matter, Sudbury Street, and the extension of the landing for fishermen in Bowling's Cove. He received a negative answer and expressed the opinion that all matters of detail should be attended to by the heads of the different departments. Coun. Ayre agreed with Coun. Mullaly in this and held that all details of departments should be listed. This will be done.

Coun. Mullaly asked if special meetings of the Council were to be public. The Mayor replied that in his opinion they should, except on very special occasions. The Council decided that special meetings in future be public—the Mayor's proviso holding.

The R. N. Co. wrote that they would repair the pavements at \$4 a square yard where cement was required and for half that price where sand only was required. The offer was accepted, with the Engineer to direct the work.

Coun. Ayre reported that the office committee were of opinion that the Solicitor be consulted with as to reducing the cost of the plebiscite election as to the ward system or otherwise to be held in September next. The recent election cost the city \$2,046, and if the same machinery used the city would be taxed approximately \$4,100 for elections in the one year.

Coun. Mullaly thought the expenditure would be a wasteful waste, as expressed by Coun. Morris some time ago, in a letter to the press.

Coun. Brownrigg offered as a solution that return addressed envelopes with a coupon, addressed to every rate-payer, be sent out by the Council and that on return the coupons be counted as would ballots.

Coun. Tait believed that such a course was open to corruption, as "the man next door" or the tenement owner would have the opportunity of using influence that would not be afforded in a regular election. He, however, regretted that the city should be put to a second expense this year.

The Mayor explained that the election was in the hands of the government, not the Council; and the matter was dropped for the present. N. Worsley complained of condition of retaining wall, Hanley's Lane. Referred to Engineer.

Jas. O'Brien asked permission to repair and make improvements to house, Alexander Street. He will have to submit plans. The Council empowered the Engineer to pass them, if fit, in order to prevent delay. The same order was made with regard to the Longshoremen's Union's request to repair their hall.

E. Murphy, 118 Water Street West, complained of the door from a grate

OBITUARY

J. W. NICHOLS, F.S.A.

Few in the Island were better known than Mr. J. W. Nichols, who passed away yesterday, after a few hours' illness. The previous night he had attended the Concert for the Blind at the College Hall, but was taken seriously ill, and conveyed to his residence in Pleasant Street. From the time of his seizure to his death he remained unconscious. Mr. Nichols was a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, and came to Newfoundland about 42 years ago, as a Master at the Methodist College. A few years later he resigned in order to establish the School of Art, which he conducted for many years with success, his faithful services being recognized by the Carnegie foundation. Of recent years Mr. Nichols was engaged in Art instruction throughout the Colony, under the auspices of the C.H.E. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church, in which he held many offices of responsibility and trust. Last year he published a work in connection with the Centenary of St. John's Methodism. No more loyal citizen lived than J. W. Nichols, and since the outbreak of war all his energies and all his interests were dedicated towards the war. To our soldiers and sailors he showed himself not only an admirer, but a warm and helpful friend. He was a true patriot, loyal to his adopted country, and devoted to his Mother Land. He is survived by a widow and two sisters, the latter residing in England. To them we voice the sympathy of their many friends. The funeral takes place on Saturday afternoon, from his late residence, 159 Pleasant Street.

The same year he joined the Juvenile Branch of the T. A. & B. Society and subsequently the Adult Branch and doubtless his long adherence to its principles were the chief cause to his success in life. After spending a few years in Boston he returned to his native city where he engaged in business in 1889 on Queen Street. Some years after he removed to Arcade Building where his firm was established till it went out of business in 1915.

Prospero's Poor Fishery News

The Prospero brings poor news of the fishery Northward. She reports that at the Grois Islands it is almost a blank. Along the French Shore the fishery is a failure except at Couche where traps secure something—3, and 4 bris daily. Some at Quirpon have from 300 to 400 qts ashore but the great bulk of the fishermen have only from 70 to 80 bris. It is the poorest fishery for years on the French Shore. At Belle Isle, in the Straits, trapping was fair and the people have from 180 to 300 qts under salt. It is very poor in Bonavista Bay except at Wesleyville and a few other places, and not good either on the whole in Trinity Bay.

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

Baseball Finals

Last evening in the Mount Cashel finals the Cubs beat the Red Lions by nine runs to six and will play off at the Mount Cashel sports Wednesday with the Wanderers for the Reid Prize. Both Cooney and Hall for their respective teams did good pitching. Bad fielding and overthrowing by the Lions gave their opponents five runs in the third innings. Carter for the Cubs made a good impression for his first appearance and struck out a three-bagger. St. John doing a similar trick. The umpires were Messrs. Chesman and Hartnett. Mr. P. E. Outerbridge was scorer. The line-up was:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Position. Cubs: Hall (pitcher), Clouston (catcher), St. John (1st base), Duggan (2nd base), Murphy (3rd base), Lehr (s. stop.), Buckingham (r. field.), Pearce (c. field.), Tessier (l. field.). Red Lions: Cooney (pitcher), Power (catcher), Hiltz (1st base), Rolis (2nd base), Ellis (3rd base), W. Duggan (r. field.), Jenkins (c. field.), Quick (l. field.).

ing near his house. It was ordered that the plumbing Inspector report the number of houses fit for sewerage between Job and Alexander Streets, at present without connection, and in the interim the Sanitary Supervisor will deal with Mr. Murphy's complaint.

The Secretary of the Citizens' Committee asked for certain information which will be forthcoming. Mr. A. Rice asked for work for self and horse, upon which there was a lengthy debate. Coun. Mullaly asserting that all horse owners should get an equal share of the City's work. Coun. Ayre disagreed and Coun. Brownrigg thought that there should be no interference by the Council with the heads of the department in the matter of affording patronage.

Cyril J. Fox, Secretary S.P.A., referred to the absence of fountains for watering cattle coming by rail. Mr. Fox will be asked to consult the Reid Mtd. Co. on the matter. The Engineer reported on the matter of repairs to certain retaining walls.

The Passing of Mr. E.M. Jackman

To-day's public messages convey the sad intelligence of the passing of one of Terra Nova's most foremost sons in the person of Mr. E. M. Jackman which sad event took place at Montreal last night. Mr. Jackman when last leaving St. John's was in his usual good health but after reaching the Canadian city he was taken ill with a serious internal malady for which he was operated upon in the Homeopathic Hospital in that city.

Yesterday his brother Mr. W. H. Jackman was informed by wire that his condition was serious and that grave hopes were entertained for his recovery. This morning he was informed by wire from his brother Mr. Frank Jackman of the passing of his brother.

Mr. Jackman was the eldest son of the late Michael Jackman and was born in St. John's on February 29th, 1868.

Leaving school at an early age beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder, he was apprenticed at the age of 12 to that trade with which his name was so prominently associated till some two years ago. After spending a few years in Boston he returned to his native city where he engaged in business in 1889 on Queen Street. Some years after he removed to Arcade Building where his firm was established till it went out of business in 1915.

In 1900 he entered the political arena contesting the large and important District of Placentia and St. Mary's in the interest of the Bond Administration. In this election he headed the poll as he did in all subsequent contests in that District. For some nine years he held the important portfolio of Minister of Finance and Customs with credit to himself and his Government. The people generally of Placentia and St. Mary's District will learn with deep and sincere regret the news of Mr. Jackman's passing away as he was held in high esteem by all classes in the district, friend and foe alike appreciating the many sterling qualities which he undoubtedly possessed.

Tolerant to his opponents, loyal to his friends he had few enemies. Never having eaten of idle bread he was a most diligent public official and was always to be found at his office where he courteously administered his important duties as a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Jackman was a keen debater and one who could give and take hard blows when necessary. Some of the hottest debates in the House of Assembly of recent years saw Mr. Jackman in the thick of the fray; but when the fight was over his natural geniality asserted itself and old relations were easily resumed.

By his own even temperament and sound common sense he was able to command the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens and become one of the best Finance Ministers Newfoundland has ever had.

Mr. Jackman was a devoted and loyal Catholic but he never once uttered a word to offend the religious beliefs of another. He was a member of the Star of the Sea Society, T. A. & B. Society, the Knights of Columbus, and we think one of the oldest members of the Mechanics' Society. Always and ever ready to lend his energies to the advancement of his Church Mr. Jackman was looked upon as one of the strongest amongst our Catholic citizens.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.

The week end performance at the Nickel theatre commencing to-day is a magnificent one, and should be seen by all. The Essanay Co. presents a beautiful three-act social drama, featuring Ann Murdock, Ernest Maupin and Henry Walthall. "Aisles of the Wilds" is another picture of the highest quality. "The Secret Telephone" is a delightful two-act social drama by the American players, including Harold Lockwood and Mary Allison. "City of Vancouver, B.C." is a travelogue over the Canadian Rockies. "Something in her eye" is a very funny comedy. The big matinee for children takes place to-morrow.

THE CRESCENT.

"The Web of Hate", a strong drama of the Underworld is the headliner at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day; it is produced in two reels by the Lubin Company, and features L. C. Shumway. "The Moment Before Death" is a thrilling drama featuring Ada Gleason. "In Leopard Land" is a Jungle Zoo wild animal picture by the Selig Company. Billy Reeves, the celebrated London Music Hall comedian, features in "The Price of Ties" which is a comedy sketch. Professor McCarthy plays a new and classy musical programme. Send the children to the big Saturday matinee for a good time.

Entries for Mt. Cashel Garden Party Road Race will be received by Councillor Vinnicombe and Charles J. Ellis up to Monday, July 15, 1916.

Progress of The Wounded

Mr. D. M. Baird had the following information yesterday from the headquarters of the St. John Ambulance: 749 Pte. Mansfield, slightly wounded, July 1st, now on furlough prior to rejoining. 715 Pte. Richards, bareheaded, wound in hand; feeling well, cheerful, hopes to be up soon. 217 Pte. Rose, very slight wound, arm; slightly deaf, nothing serious.

Messrs. Peter O'Mara (druggist) and Fred Perry who were a week fishing at Pilsent's Falls returned last night after having enjoyed exceptionally good sport. They captured between them 60 salmon, some of them going 15 pounds.

Mr. Jackman was prominently identified with all Patriotic and Public movements, being a member of the Commission appointed by the Government some three years ago as well as being a member of the Patriotic Committee and the Board of Trade.

Having travelled extensively Mr. Jackman was a host in himself. His country was ever his thought and no man loved Newfoundland with a deeper love than E. M. Jackman. We have heard him say during his last visit home that no money or position would ever entice him to leave Newfoundland. The roll of peace maker was no new one to Mr. Jackman. It was he who settled the very vexed question on Bell Island some years back, earning for himself the grateful thanks of both Companies and men who were so well pleased with his efforts at the time they presented him with an address.

As regards his charity no one knows better than the writer; Mr. Jackman never saw a deserving case refused help. Many of those on whom fortune has not smiled will miss the helping hand; but those now bereft of a sincere friend will offer up many a silent prayer for him for whom life's sorrows are o'er.

Mr. Jackman was essentially a man of the people. His ideas were democratic and he fought when ever the occasion arose to safeguard the interests of the people of his native land. His open letters regarding the Reid Deal will still be fresh in the public mind and his stand on this question was that of one who loves his country above all else.

Mr. Jackman leaves a mother, two sisters and three brothers and six children to mourn the loss of a loving husband and a kind father. His remains will leave Montreal to-day accompanied by his mother, wife and brother, (Frank) and will arrive here on Thursday next.

A sad feature of his death is the fact that one of his sons George is now in Hospital in England suffering from wounds received in France and Edward who enlisted in the Canadian troops.

To his widow and children, brothers and sisters we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Governor Writes Sir Douglas Haig

Acknowledges Telegram of July 9 and Thanks Him For His Kind Message and Assures Him Newfoundland Regiment Shall be maintained at War Strength

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I beg to forward herewith copy of letter, under date 18th July, which His Excellency the Governor has addressed to Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., in reply to his telegram of the 9th instant. I feel sure that this letter will be of interest to the general public and shall be glad if you will kindly give it place in your columns.

Yours truly, J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

July 20, 1916. Government House, St. John's Newfoundland, July 18, 1916.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of July 9th in which you state that Newfoundland may well feel proud of her sons, whose heroism and devotion to duty displayed on July 1st have never been surpassed.

I have conveyed to the people of Newfoundland the message of your deep sympathy and that of the whole of our Armies in France in the loss of the brave officers and men who have fallen for the Empire, and the Armies' admiration of their heroic conduct. 2. My Ministers desire me to convey to you, on behalf of all the people of Newfoundland, their intense appreciation of your noble message and to add that, in their personal grief, they have been greatly sustained by the praise which you and our Armies in France have bestowed on the courage and constancy of the sons of Newfoundland.

3. My Ministers desire to add that it is the fixed intent of all that the Newfoundland Regiment shall (whatever betide) be maintained at war strength. Two full companies leave by this mail, the qualities of the new volunteers being exceptionally high in physique, character and aptitude for arms.

The losses in the field have stimulated recruiting. I have, etc., (Sgd.) W. E. DAVIDSON, Governor.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., Commander in Chief.

WANTED 400 good Oat Sacks, P. H. COWAN & CO., 276 Water St. frtsat.mon

Mrs. Geo. Churchill of Portugal Cove was taken to the Hospital to-day to be operated on for appendicitis.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP Best to be Had.

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

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland in the Board of Trade Rooms, Water Street, on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 8 p.m.

VINCENT P. BURKE, Hon. Secretary.

WANTED! First Class Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machinist. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street—jne24,tf

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'A Se...', 'Ber...', 'Fre...', 'tack...', 'Sou...', 'day', 'HUNS', 'Flood...', 'lays...', 'Fro...', 'Ger...', 'Kov...', 'gen...', 'Rus...', 'LONI...', 'the bu...', 'battle', 'France...', 'ment', 'that m...', 'British', 'lines n...', 'on the', 'To-day', 'which', 'since J...', 'in post', 'German', 'pressed', 'line in', 'Slonge', 'portant', 'of whic', 'General', 'the rid...', 'position', 'yond w...', 'and not', 'defende', 'despera', 'hold th...', 'contin...', 'An a...', 'ent say', 'masses', 'guns fr...', 'or to st...', 'The', 'Finan...', 'and'.