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TALK CLAIMS OF BULGARIA IN BALKANS

Serbian Minister Thinks Ceding of All His Country Would NOT Force Bulgaria into the Fight.

London, Aug. 18.—The Balkan capitals are showing the liveliest interest in the reports that the Germans are preparing to launch a campaign against Serbia, according to special despatches from Bucharest, Sofia and Athens, printed in this morning's newspapers. Several of the correspondents declare that the proposed German offensive against Serbia would be "a blessing in disguise" in it would probably bring about a union between the Balkan states.

Cessions to Serbia.

Athens, Aug. 18.—The entry of Bulgaria into the war against Turkey is only a matter of time. It is officially confirmed that the attitude of Bulgaria and Serbia is highly favorable to the recent propositions of the entente powers, which agreed to induce Serbia to cede to Bulgaria the disputed provinces in Macedonia. Serbia will be compensated in Albania, while Greece will be compensated in Smyrna and the Asia Minor hinterland. These cessions and annexations, it is hoped, will materialize in the conclusion of a successful war against the Teutonic allies.

Urging Bulgaria.

The leaders of all political parties in Bulgaria and the cabinet members are urging Bulgaria to accept the extremely favorable overtures of the entente powers. King Ferdinand is still opposed to war, fearing the ultimate triumph of the German armies, but he is expected to accept the advice of the cabinet and bow to the will of the nation and cast his vote with the allies.

Jolt for Germans.

Diplomats here are predicting that Bulgaria is finally on its way to abandon neutrality and say that German influence in Sofia has received a rude jolt, and that the Teuton agents are powerless to stem the tide of sentiment aroused when the entente powers' sweeping offers were announced. Bulgaria is expected to throw its military strength through Adrianople in a quick rush on Tchatalja to co-operate with the general military movement of the allies against Turkey.

Offer of Serbia.

The integrity of Bulgaria is assured for a certain period after the war. A Note received yesterday conveys the information that Serbia is not willing to cede to Bulgaria the territory desired, but offers instead Monastir and other Macedonian territory. Serbia is not insistent and bows to the wish of the entente powers.

A Minister's Views.

In an interview printed in one of the papers, the Serbian minister said:

"I do not believe a concession from Serbia would remedy the situation. Even if we ceded all Serbia, Bulgaria would still find a pretext for non-intervention. Only one event can possibly unite the Balkan states in the present situation and that is a German attempt to force a way through Serbia. Such a step would compel Roumania to come to the rescue and it probably would bring in also Bulgaria and Greece. As a Serb, I cannot wish for a German invasion of my country, but I should consider it providential for Europe."

What Serbia May Do.

Some newspapers express the belief that the Balkan situation is hopeful for the Quadruple Entente powers. The general impression conveyed by the editorials is that Serbia will be successfully pressed to yield to the Bulgarian demands and that the diplomats of the entente powers apparently are now engaged in trying to arrange a suitable compensation for Serbia. The assertion is made that, if the allies win Serbia probably will be given the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina with an outlet to the Adriatic and an indirect outlet through Croatia to Fiume. This, it is declared, will represent at least ten times the value of the concessions which she is asked to make to Bulgaria.

The German View.

Amsterdam, Aug. 18 (fa London).—Representations made by the entente powers can be regarded as doomed to failure, declares the Frankfurter Zeitung in discussing the Balkan situation.

Regarding the same subject, the Voestische Zeitung says:

"The agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey now is so complete it cannot be disturbed. The active fabrication of notes suddenly begun by the entente powers is merely intended to throw sand in the eyes of

the world as the entente powers know only too well how the situation stands regarding Bulgaria. They know also that the Germanic allies await with indifference Roumania's decision.

Greece in Bad Position.

Greece is thrown into a bad position, inasmuch as it has indicated an intention of rejecting the overtures of the allies. The cabinet here is in great consternation, and the newspapers of all parties are beginning to cry for "Venizelos." Greece is expected to consent to the terms of the allies for the ceding of the Kavala hinterland, but it will probably not take an active part in the war.

Turkish Conditions Bad.

The American embassy in Constantinople is advising women and children to leave Turkey. Fourteen women and children, including the family of Consul-General G. Raynald, arrived here yesterday. Living conditions in Turkey are becoming harsh and the prices of food are rising. Communication between Constantinople and the rest of the world is in danger of being severed.

Unjust to Bulgaria.

Rome, Aug. 18 (Via Paris, Aug. 18).—The Bulgarian minister to Italy, D. Rizov, discussing in the Tribuna the negotiations between the Balkan States and the Quadruple Entente, characterized as unjust statements that Bulgaria considers herself indispensable to the allies and is bargaining on that basis.

Bulgaria, the minister asserts, has not changed her program. She was deceived in signing the Treaty of Bucharest of 1913, under the terms of which she ceded to Roumania nearly 3,000 square miles of territory. What Bulgaria now wished, he continued, was reparation based upon the principle of nationality for which the Quadruple Entente is contending.

British Judge on War Contractor.

Witness was questioned with regard to the services he volunteered at the war office. In the course of the evidence Mr. Justice Horridge remarked: "Patriotism very often has the accent on the pay."—Report in London Daily News.



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1,000,000 SHELLS ORDER OF ALLIES TO FIRM IN U.S.

Orders from the belligerent governments continue to pour in to American industrial companies. It is announced that the new contract into which the Hall Switch and Signal Company has entered for the manufacture of shrapnel for the Allies is the most favorable yet placed with that company, and also one of the best obtained recently by any of the American railway equipment companies, inasmuch as it calls for the manufacture of the entire shrapnel, with the exception of the fuse and the charge.

In that respect, the order is similar to some of those placed with Canadian companies, including the National Steel Car Company. Two other contracts placed with the company in recent weeks called for the manufacture of shrapnel parts. Work on these contracts has already been begun. The new order calls for 1,000,000 shells.

In the wide variety of orders which have reached the Pressed Steel Car Company from abroad there have been included box cars and hoppers for Russia, car building tools and machinery for Russia, steel pontoons for bridges for Belgium, steel ties for Greece, which in times of peace would probably have been supplied from Belgium or Germany, and shell forgings for British and French consignment.

U.K. WILL TAKE SURPLUS GRAIN

Canada is Asked For Information As to Supply—Will be Record One

The British government is already taking adequate steps to secure Canada's available supply of grain from the coming harvest. A definite request has been received from the home government for information as to the estimated available supply for export and the extra tonnage of vessels required to move the grain from Montreal to the United Kingdom. Although no information is available on this point, it is assumed that the British authorities will take steps to provide the necessary tonnage.

The supply of wheat and flour available for export is expected to prove a record. Predictions are of the most optimistic nature. This year's supply for export is estimated at 175,000,000 bushels as compared with about 94,000,000 bushels last year.

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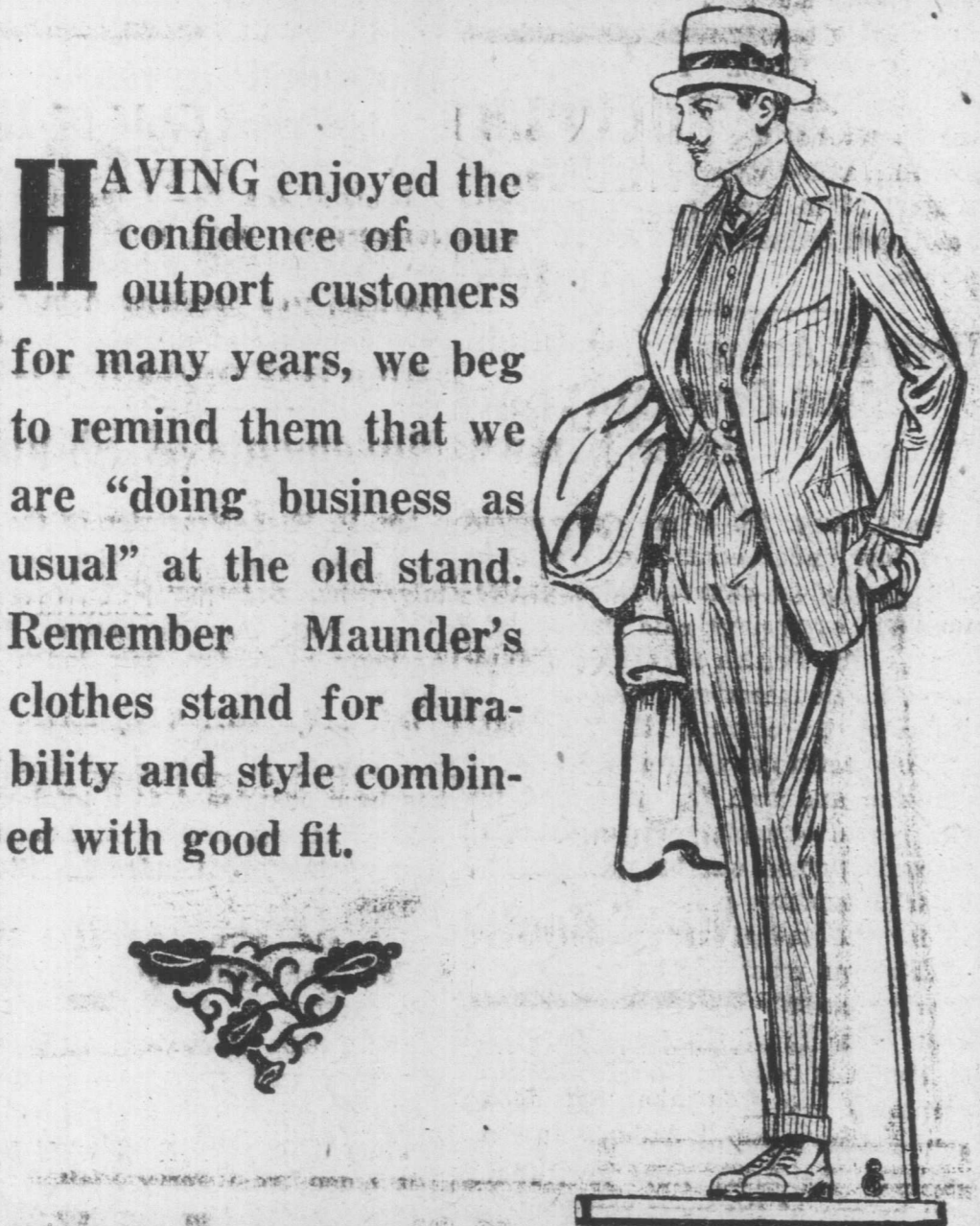
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Proceedings of the House of Assembly

(Continued.)
HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Chairman: I would just add a word or two to what has already been said in this connection, and in reply to the statement asked for by the Hon. member for Twillingate. Mr. Coaker. As all are aware the amount voted was as customary \$24,000. Of this there was expended up to June 1914, \$12,000. A further deduction of \$3,000 for the site of the hospital at Mount Pearl made the total expended \$15,000. The expenditure of the account as voted since July first and up to April 1st is \$11,260.36. That is about the average expenditure under the present arrangement. The staff of the Tuberculosis Cottage Hospital is a medical superintendent, a nursing superintendent, (Miss Campbell) and six probationary nurses and some servants. The report of the medical superintendent as to the work being done there it will table. Referring to the report it will be seen that the average number of patients there is 14 or 15 per day including those in camps. As has already been said here the work has chiefly been in and about St. John's, but at the same time no application has come in from the outports and remained unattended to. The difficulty about outport patients is, as Dr. Rendell says, that if he goes to answer a call it is necessary for some one to take his place, as his place in St. John's ought not to be without a supply. Although it is quite impossible for the Doctor to leave St. John's yet nurses can and will be trained to take his place either there or here and attend to cases requiring attention, and I have no doubt that this service will be satisfactory. The acquisition of the Reid Sanatorium to this service will have a telling effect, but of course with the increased expenses made necessary by its maintenance it is quite evident that \$24,000 will not be enough. When the Government asked for this sum, they did not anticipate that it would all be expended and in fact but \$15,000 has been spent. The remainder has been transferred to the General Hospital grant. I think that this explanation ought to be sufficient.
MR. MORINE.—Just a word or two

Mr. Chairman. We are not talking about last year, but this year, and I suppose that the reason we are asked to vote this sum is because we are asked to. I think I find an error in what the Colonial Secretary has said. He thinks Dr. Rendell well suited to the work because of his experience as a physician. But Dr. Rendell has not conducted this campaign in the line laid down. I have heard the Hon. John Harvey and the Doctors who advocated the establishment of this department and they say that the work now is being done in a mistaken direction. What is attempted now is to have patients treated and cured of tuberculosis. This is where the physician Dr. Rendell comes in. All that is needed to cure this in time, fresh air and good food. This carrying on a curative business is a departure from the recommendations of the commission, as I think their idea was to have a board which would serve more as a bureau of information than as a hospital staff. This is why I think this a mistaken work. It rests with the government to confer with these gentlemen who recommended and vote accordingly. If some of it is to be transferred to the General Hospital, have that done here now. Most of this curative work can be managed by the doctors of the various outports. The outports, it has been admitted, get very small advantage from this system. They find out they have tuberculosis and take medicines which every doctor can tell them are no better than water. What the country wants is to have its attention centered upon the causes of and the way of preventing this disease. This is the only good department of this sort can do. This situation is a peculiar one indeed. It is not a case of scarcity of money but to discover the best way to spend it. I agree most emphatically with those who maintain that the proper thing to do is not to spend this on people, individual cases, who having contracted the disease are doomed to die, but to educate in hygiene the people and the children who have not yet contracted it and are likely to. The Premier ought to have this matter enquired into. There can

AT THE NICKEL

be no doubt as to which of these two treatments is the better means of investing our money.
DR. LLOYD.—I would add just a word or two Mr. Chairman to what has already been said on this matter. I do not wish to question the great work that is being done but the fact of dealing with patients already sick. I do not question the expenditure, but only wish to emphasize what has already been said by the member for Bonavista, Mr. Morine, which was that the present system was a mistaken one. The opinion of Governor McGregor has been quoted but it will be remembered that he laid special stress on the necessity of educating the people along these lines. It will be remembered that the idea of the committee was that lectures be given all over the country, and that the school children be taught on such matters. This I think is the programme as they wished it and think that should it be followed out it would be the means of great benefits being done to the whole community.
 The unfortunate part of the present campaign is that that aspect of it is being dropped. You had only to go into any public office, or any private office, when that campaign was on, and you saw little signs such as "Don't Spit"—"Don't do this"—"Don't do that." All that has gone. Why? The need is as great to-day as it was in those days. As has been pointed out by the hon member for Bonavista, the main problem that we are up against is not the cure of those already afflicted with consumption, but it is to prevent the spread of consumption to those who are not afflicted to-day. Prevention, more than cure, is the main problem that we have to tackle; but at the same time I am not in any way depreciating the

good work done in connection with efforts to cure; what I am regretting is that the campaign of education has been practically dropped, and though I have not had any conversation with Mr. Harvey, nor do I know much of what he said, I venture to assert that that is the aspect of the present work—the dropping of the campaign of education—that he is deploring. Now, Sir, in connection with this fund a very remarkable thing has happened, there has been a surplus; and although that surplus has been turned over to the General Hospital, yet I think it would have done far better service if it had been spent in continuing the education campaign which was introduced by the Committee. I would strongly advocate that during the forthcoming year all the money he spent and that what is left over and above the amount actually needed for the treatment of consumptives be spent on education. I don't think we can accord to drop this phase of the question. Nothing that could happen to Newfoundland, not even the war that is at present raging, is as dangerous to us as the ravages of consumption; and if we are ready, for the sake of honor, to make an expenditure of \$1,000,000 in connection with the war, we surely ought to be prepared to spend \$10,000 to put down this greater evil that has been ravaging our people for so long. Now, Sir, I merely wish to add the force of my remarks to urge upon the Government the necessity of utilizing the whole of the grant, and of directing Dr. Rendell to take up, as well as the work which he has undertaken, the educative part of the campaign which was conducted by the Committee.
 Now, there is another matter in connection with which I would like to make a few comments. I would like to ask the Premier if he would table the actual vote made last year in connection with the Governor.
RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—You mean the general Estimates.
MR. MORINE.—The slips that go through the Clerk's table.
DR. LLOYD.—I mean the allowances to the Governor. I want the votes that were passed in connection with allowances to the Governor.
RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—You will find them in the Estimates of last year.
DR. LLOYD.—My understanding was that there was a vote of \$2,500 for travelling. My recollection, right or wrong, was that that vote was not to be spent in connection with entertainment. My understanding of the matter was that the Governor's salary was raised—and very properly raised—very considerably. We on this side of the House gave our assent to that increase on the very pretext put forward by the Premier was assigned as a reason for increasing the salary. It will be remembered that the unusual course was taken of tabling letters from the Governor dealing with his expenses at Government House and stating how much money he was out of pocket; and that afforded a pretext for asking for an increase in salary which this House very readily granted. But there was no suggestion whatever that the \$2,500 was to form part of an entertainment fund, and I think that no matter what has been the practice in the past that practice cannot justify wrong. No matter what Governments may have done in the past, that does not justify doing anything that is not right now. It may be that those concerned with this vote have not given proper thought to the matter, but, as I take it, this is an allowance to form a fund from which the Governor may draw for actual travelling. Now, speaking again from memory, I have some recollection of reading that this question was contested in Canada not very long ago in connection with a Chief—I think the Chief Justice of British Columbia.
MR. MORINE.—One of the Judges of British Columbia.
DR. LLOYD.—He claimed that he was entitled to the travelling expense vote, received the money, and refused to return it even when a claim was made for its return on the ground that he had not actually expended that sum of money in travelling. That led to a claim being made upon him for the return of the money, and the case was tried in some Court in Canada. I do not know what Court.
MR. MORINE.—Exchequer Court—before Judge Cassels.
DR. LLOYD.—What happened in this case was this: The Court held

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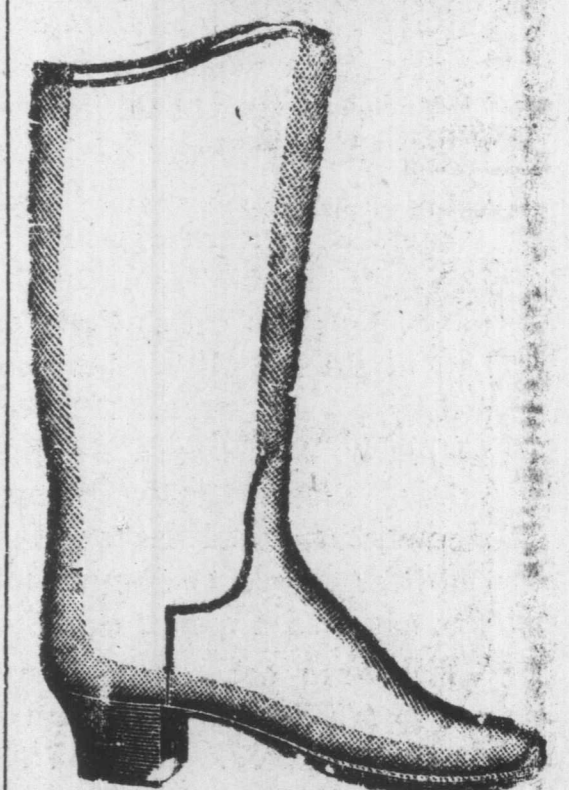
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a way, if you like that he will be able to draw it without any voucher. At the present time the Department of Finance is not justified in paying any part of this sum except upon a properly made voucher, as pointed out by the Audit Act. Put the thing in such a way that no question can be raised in connection with it, and at the same time protect the reputation of any man who may occupy the position of Governor of this colony.
MR. COAKER.—Mr. Chairman, with regard to this matter of the Governor's salary, last year we permitted the vote to go through as it stood. We raised no objection, as we thought that the Governor was entitled to what he asked so far as his salary was concerned; and when he asked to have his travelling expenses raised from \$1,000 to \$2,500, we consented to that also; but I want to state here now that if you alter the vote—if you want—we will not support it. We don't intend to vote for anything other than that which was passed last year. That \$2500 was voted for travelling expenses, and if you alter it in any way we will vote against it. Last year, everywhere we went in the North, we were told that all we had to do was to vote increases to the Governor. I am willing to allow that amount to go through for travelling expenses, but we will not support any alteration.
 The Cabinet crisis in Japan has been settled. The Premier, Count Okuma, it was announced on Aug. 8, at the request of the Emperor, has decided to withdraw his resignation and has re-formed his Cabinet. Following the example of Mr. Asquith at the time of the now almost forgotten Ulster crisis, when he tided over a difficult period by himself assuming the Secretaryship of War, Count Okuma becomes for the time being his own Foreign Minister, Baron Kato having declined to retain the portfolio.
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 26, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Fishery Outlook

CONSIDERABLE dry fish has passed from the fishermen to the fish buyers in outports during the past few days. Very little fish has been purchased here. The price paid at outports ranges from \$5.50 to \$6. At Bonavista the price is \$6; at Fogo a strict cull prevail, the best fish fetching \$6. Many of the fishermen are not over eager to sell.

Countless letters and telegrams reach us, asking for advice. Our reply is, that the men who refuse to sell at less than \$6 in outports will be best off at the end of the voyage. Fish must advance later. The catch for August was never worse. The Labrador catch to date is about the worst for thirty years. The bankers are doing very little. To-day the total catch of fish does not equal last year's catch to date by 5000 qts. The European markets are clean. There is no Brazilian fish remaining over either here or at Brazil.

Buyers of St. John's are active at present in buying at outports. Union members should carefully follow the President's advice tendered to Councils.

Some buyers are offering but \$85 for cod oil. The rush of oil to St. John's is over. Fully one-half of the cod oil has been shipped by the fishermen. They shipped early, expecting a slump in prices. Liver is being generally manufactured and the supply of cod liver oil will be larger than was expected a month ago.

Fishermen are again warned not to sell liver at less than 20 cents per gallon. Common cod oil will sell this fall at 40 cents per gallon. Those who sell liver should demand 20 cents to the dollar's value per gallon of refined oil as the price of liver.

The early fish should be shipped if anything like \$6 can be secured in the outports. Soft Labrador will soon be offering at some ports. The price should be about \$4.80 at outports and \$5 here. Fancy prices will be again paid for soft Labrador, as the Labrador catch is far below last year's Labrador catch.

Labrador planters who ship on the coast should secure the full value of fish this season. Remember last year the price given was \$3.60 when it should have been \$4.60. Labrador shore fishermen were robbed one dollar per quintal by exporters last year. This year there will be no robbing. The decision of the Supreme Court re "current price" compels every planter to have the price of fish marked on his shipping receipt. There is no need now to

sell for the current price as long as the court considers that the current price is to be what a majority of exporters fix as the price, at a meeting of a combine of exporters, so long will it be the duty of every fisherman to demand in plain figures the price he is to receive for his fish; that price this year should not be less than \$4.50.

Get all you can over \$4.50, but don't sell at less. Don't allow any buyer to write current price on your receipt. It has cost the F.P.U. some hundreds of dollars to find out what the term "current price" really implied. The secret has been discovered, and we trust as long as the fishermen have an F.P.U. to advise them, and a paper of their own to publicly proclaim the true value, that all will stand firm and follow the advice tendered.

There must be no more fooling with selling fish at a price that would be fixed a month or two after it was shipped and that price to be what the combine fixes.

Fancy a Supreme Court Judge rendering a judgment in this 20th century defending a system in fixing prices for fish, that upholds the action of a combine of exporters!

Every dog has its day and thanks to the F.P.U. the current price dog has had his day. The exporters were delighted with Judge Emerson's decision re the current price, but little did they realize when they laughed that he who laughed last, laughed loudest.

Mr. Coaker went North on Tuesday and hopes to go as far as Nipper's Harbor. He will join the "Can't Lose" at Catalina and probably return on that ship next Monday.

Patriotism

"THE most contemptible creature on earth is the man who is a traitor to his country" says The Daily News of Tuesday last. Just so Mr. News, we also entertain that belief. Now what is a traitor to his country? Does the editor of The News see the position as we see it? We think not. What The News regards as traitorous we can only guess at, but we are pretty sure that his idea of patriotism is of a peculiar hue and odour that is not quite agreeable to people of refined sentiment. We should not like to take our cue in patriotic endeavour from one whose ideas are so very peculiar, as to love of country. We would reject the attempt to insinuate such virtues (?) into our soul, as we would repel the approaches of the father of evil, were he to say to us, "all these I will give you" on certain conditions.

The hallowed word "patriotism" falls with ill grace from the lips of the man who edits The News, when we consider what his "patriotic" efforts in this country have produced. It is logythesome, it is disgusting in the superlative degree, and it makes our blood boil to have to listen to The News editor talking of patriotism.

We suggest that in the name of common decency that gentleman look into himself, carefully analyze this sentiment of his on which he bestows the title of patriotism, and see if he can find a name at once more applicable and less offensive to those who yet entertain a spark of the lofty ideals of patriotic fervor.

The News editor is a hide-bound supporter of a political band of bandits who have let loose upon this country a regular orgie of graft and grab till not only our treasury and our natural resources have been made the spoils of political politicians, but our fair name abroad has been made to stink in the nostrils of bona fide investors. We have been ruined in purse and good name by the crew of pirates that The News helped to the decks of the good ship, robbed by the horde that his labors have helped into power, and yet the fellow has the cheek to talk of patriotism. It

is revolting. What can be his ideas of patriotism, can any one tell, or has he any clear idea himself.

Mr. Robinson has made himself very snug in this country since he came here as a school teacher a few years ago, by what devious means is open to guess, but it is not so easy to guess what return he has ever given the country for what the country has given him, or rather what he has taken from the country.

A brother of the same gentleman has lately come in, and is now up to his eyes in the "promotion" business. A business that has an ill savor in this land of fraudulent promotions. Mr. Edward Robinson is a timber shark and confines himself particularly to Labrador areas, where recently he was involved in an attempt to ruin the good name and character of a gentleman named Potts, who in some way incurred Mr. Robinson's displeasure.

What brand of patriotism is it that can support a scheme to rob the land of all its potential wealth, and to hand it over as a free gift to greedy corporations. We never heard The News say a word against the raids on our timber and mineral wealth, or against the many fraudulent transactions in connection therewith that have been a disgrace to the country, and a menace to the prosperity of the land.

We do not remember ever to have heard The News lift up a voice of protest against the iniquitous Reid-Wilson deal, whereby millions of dollars worth of national property was handed over as a free gift to the Reids, to further swell the already bloated monopolistic holdings of that grasping concern. Yet The News is patriotic, oh, yes, of course, but its patriotism is of a peculiar kind, it is that kind which pays.

It does not pay to oppose all these big monied and powerful concerns, but our patriotism is real, and we are willing to make sacrifices for our country's welfare.

We cannot see that The News editor has any room for finding fault with visiting Newfoundlanders from the domains of Uncle Sam, who may be giving vent to opinions that are not expressive of devotion to the British Empire. For an American citizen even though born in a British colony there is no felony in that.

He may be a perfect gentleman and still desire to see his native land and state in the great Union to the South of us, and there is nothing false to any principle of patriotism involved. He is true to the land of his adoption and is likely a sincere lover of the land in which he first saw the light of day.

Newfoundland exiles ever turn in affection towards their native land.

The editor of The News finds grievous complaint against those Germans in the United States whom he regards as being true to the fatherland, but the same editor finds fault also with the Newfoundlanders who, he thinks is false to his native land.

We ask now where is editor Robinson's consistency. If the German in America sins in loving the fatherland, the Newfoundlanders should also sin in being true to the British Empire, when he also is an American citizen by adoption.

The Newfoundlanders can love their native land without loving the British Empire, because his country is not the empire, but, in a political way only, is connected with it.

This is his patria, this only, this island of Terra Nova.

American citizens may entertain any views they like respecting an empire they never acknowledged, but the Newfoundlanders wherever his is, must, if he is a man still rever his native home, and have aspirations for her; and in entertaining those views he is not to be thought as false to the land of his adoption.

RUSSIA--THE UNCONQUERABLE

THE fall of Warsaw and the huge successes of the Kaiser's armies in the eastern theatre are viewed pessimistically by many; but to those who know the history of the Czar's dominions, the temporary successes of the Teuton are neither discouraging nor final.

It is questionable whether even the fall of Moscow would dampen the ardor of the children of the "Little Father," the modest appearing, earnest-faced Czar, who is worshipped by his subjects, as nothing earthly could be worshipped excepting perhaps that sad-faced grand-daughter of Victoria the Good who shares the burden of his crown.

Russia is really unconquerable. Her dreaming, poetical, simply devotional people would have to be exterminated before Russia would pass away. Her preservation is a religion, a life's duty to men and women roughly reckoned in millions, for no census ever pretended to give its actual population.

For the Russian soldier retreat in battle is no disgrace, "the rebound will equal the drop." To surrender territory is not to definitely lose it, for the Russian knows how to wait. He has waited centuries for Constantinople and never lost hope, as he waited for the suffrage for decades with a certainty of gaining it at last. The simple faith of the moujik must be broken down before Russia could be defeated. Nothing has yet broken down his faith!

Few understand this long-enduring race; and writers have given us but slight insight into this characteristic. Travellers and outside observers have dwelt on what is romantic and curious in it, rather than what is actually written under the racial mask of stoicism.

"In reality," says the author of a recently published volume—"Abused Russia"—the Russian is no stoic. He is very sympathetic, and often finds it hard to control his tears. Sometimes a whole group of men will be found crying together over the troubles that might have befallen one of their number, such as the death of a friend, a crop failure, or some similar misfortune.

His sympathy in fact not infrequently carries him to dangerous excesses at times, and we can readily understand the Czar's ukase prohibiting the use of vodka, the national drink, when we read that "it is considered a shame to leave a wedding sober. In fact a peasant drinks when he is in sorrow, and drinks when he is in joyful mood; he drinks when he has a good crop, and drinks when he has a bad crop, to drown his sorrow."

This can be no longer as the prohibitory measures recently enacted will remove from the Russian peasant all temptation to drink, and will in fact be the financial and political salvation of the race. The sums spent formerly in vodka seem almost beyond comprehension. Russia's drink bill previous to the war amounted to about \$1,000,000,000 annually.

It is generally assumed that the Russian peasant is just a barbarian; and "Russian savagery" has almost passed into a proverb. The fact is that originally, before the invasion of the Tartars in the 15th century, the Russians were very thrifty, generous, law-abiding citizens, and that they possessed to a high degree, gentle, and mild characteristics. When other European countries indulged in all forms of tortures and inhuman barbarities in punishment of political and religious offenders, it was an unknown thing for Russians to mutilate or torture even the worst criminal, political or otherwise.

In 1113 Vladimir Monomachus abolished capital punishment, signing: "Put not even an enemy to death, for the soul of a Christian is sacred."

No people have ever been compelled to suffer the soul-racking tortures and cruelties, the continual plunder and pillage, that befell to the lot of the Russian people. The Tartars crushed every noble trait from the haughty Russian heart, vice and avarice became the leading characteristics of the nation, and might became stronger than right.

We have been reading much of the "Cossacks" since the outbreak of the war, and the author whom we have quoted gives us an interesting account of these formidable legions. He says:

"At the end of the 15th century, hunters from Kiev went south into the steppes of the kingdom to cossack, i.e. to trade in fish and game. Their occupation gave them a distinctive name. They had really no conception nationality; and eventually any malcontent or adventurer was received by the Cossacks regardless of race or creed. They never took kindly to the cultivation of the soil, and became a warrior population. They had the privilege of electing their own ataman, or chief, who appointed all officers, and at first they took orders from him only, and not even the Russian Minister of War had power to dictate to them. All the commands were given directly by the Czar to the ataman, and his subordinates executed the orders.

The Cossacks constitute the most loyal body of men the Emperor has to-day. They are the backbone of Russia; take them away and she will go to pieces."

Russia is the direct antithesis to Germany which is organized exclusively for war, and fully prepared for predatory attacks upon trade and commerce everywhere; for Russia is the greatest wheat producer in the world, the great fur producer, the future dairying mistress of the nations, unless fertile Siberia denies its promise. As yet but fractionally developed, Russia is bound to become greater as she realizes her comparatively new gift of freedom and political liberty.

Russia must defeat Germany in her militant madness in order that she may fill out her great destiny. She has set out deliberately to win, no matter what the cost; and there is no sacrifice Russia will not make to gain a lasting victory which shall for ever prevent Germany from interfering with her peaceful progress towards the full development of her tremendous possibilities.—Com.

Rockefeller's Power

(The Public, Chicago)

W. L. Mackenzie King, head of Rockefeller's Industrial Board, is enough of an economist to realize that control of natural resources gives to his chief despotic power over labor. He made this clear when he advised the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations that it would do better to plead with Rockefeller to do the right thing rather than attempt to raise a demand that he do so. John D. Rockefeller could do more for the men, he said, than all of the public opinion that might be stirred up. The worst thing about Mr. King's declaration is that it is true. Unless public opinion is ready to demand, and enforce the demand, that monopoly of natural resources by Rockefeller, or by any other man or group of men, be destroyed, he will continue to wield more power over his men than public authorities can control.

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland. Established, 1908. President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A. Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS. Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A. District Chairmen: Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.; Harbor Grace, A. Morgan; Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.; Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson; Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.; Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.; Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.; Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A. Number of Local Councils—240. Membership—20,000. Disaster Fund—\$6,000. Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd. Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000. Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A. Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A. Inspector of Outport Stores—J. G. STONE, M.H.A. Head. Offices, Warerooms, and Water Front. Premises, 167 Water St. ST. JOHN'S. BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION: PORT-DE-GRAVE, CLARK'S BEACH, BAY ROBERTS, BAY-DE-VERDE, WINTERTON, PORT REXTON, CATALINA, BONAIVSTA, KEELS, GREENSPOND, NEWTOWN, CAT HR., DOTING COVE, SELDOM, TILTING, JOE BATT'S ARM, MAIN TICKLE (Change Islds.) NORTH END (Change Islds.) HERRING NECK, BOTWOOD, LEWISPORTE, TWILLINGATE, EXPLOITS, NIPPER'S HR.

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HALLEY & CO.

July 3, m. eod.

"Victory" Flour

Increased Sales to last year's customers proves flour satisfactory; also flour to be as represented, highest grade Manitoba. 35,000 barrels sold for Fall delivery.

Franklin's Agencies, Limited, Agents.

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GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW

SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

July 3, m. eod.

For Sale

A SPLENDID

MOTOR BOAT

ALMOST NEW.

Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails—18 h.p. Engine—Will be sold a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper

Union Trading COMPANY.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

FROM PUBLIC OPINION

London, England, May 21st, 1915.

THIS mystical tale from the trenches is taken from "Life and Work," the Church of Scotland magazine. No writer's name is given.

"Strange tales reached us in the trenches. Rumours raced up and down that 300-mile line from Switzerland to the sea. We knew neither the source of them nor the truth of them. They came quickly, and they went quickly. Yet somehow I remember the very hour when George Casey turned to me with a queer look in his blue eyes, and asked if I had seen the Friend of the Wounded.

"And then he told me all he knew. After many a hot engagement a man in white had been bending over the wounded. Snipers sniped at him. Shells fell all around. Nothing had power to touch him. He was either heroic beyond all heroes, or he was something greater still. This mysterious one, whom the French called the Comrade in White, seemed to be everywhere at once. At Nancy, in the Argonne, at Soissons and Ypres, everywhere men were talking of him in hushed voices.

"But some laughed and said the trenches were telling on men's nerves. I, who was often reckless enough in my talk, exclaimed that for me seeing was believing, and that I didn't expect any help but a German knife if I was found lying out here wounded.

"It was the next day that things got lively on this bit of the front. Our big guns roared from sunrise to sunset, and began again in the morning. At noon we got word to take the trenches in front of us. They were 200 yards away, and we weren't well started till we knew that the big guns had failed in their work of preparation. It needed a stout heart to go on, but not a man wavered. We had advanced 150 yards when we found it was no good. Our captain called to us to take to cover, and just then I was shot through both legs.

"By God's mercy I fell into a hole of some sort. I suppose I fainted, for when I opened my eyes I was all alone. The pain was horrible, but I didn't dare to move lest the Germans should see me for they were only fifty yards away, and I did not expect mercy. I was glad when the twilight came. There were men in my own company who would run any risk in the darkness if they thought a comrade was still alive.

"The night fell, and soon I heard a step, not stealthy, as I expected, but quiet and firm, as if neither darkness nor death could check those untroubled feet. So little did I guess what was coming that, even when I saw the gleam of white in the darkness, I thought it was a peasant in a white smock, or perhaps a woman deranged. Suddenly, with a little shiver, of joy or of fear, I don't know which, I guessed that it was the Comrade in White. And at that very moment the German rifles began to shoot.

"The bullets could scarcely miss such a target, for he flung out his arms as though in entreaty, and then drew them back, till he stood like one of those wayside crosses that we saw so often as we marched through France. And he spoke. The words sounded familiar, but all I remember was the beginning: 'If thou hadst known, and the ending, but now they are hid from thine eyes.' And then he stooped and gathered me into his arms—the biggest man in the regiment—and carried me as if I had been a child.

"I must have fainted again, for I woke to consciousness in a little cave by a stream, and the Comrade in White was washing my wounds and binding them up. It seems foolish to say it, for I was in terrible pain, but I was happier at that moment than ever I remember to have been in all my life before. I can't explain it, but it seemed as if all my days I had been waiting for this without knowing it. As long as that hand touched me and those eyes pitied me I did not seem to care any more about sickness or health, about life or death. And while he swiftly removed every trace of blood and mire I felt as if my whole nature were being washed, as if all the grime and soil of sin were going, and as if I were once more a little child.

"He Too Had Been Wounded."

"I suppose I slept, for when I awoke this feeling was gone. I was a man, and I wanted to know what I could do for my friend to help him or to serve him. He was looking towards the stream and his hands were clasped in prayer; and then I saw that he too had been wounded. I could see as it were a shot-wound in his hand, and as he prayed a drop of blood gathered and fell to the ground. I cried out. I could not help it, for that wound of his seemed to me a more awful thing than any that bitter war had shown me.

"You are wounded too! I said faintly. Perhaps he heard me, perhaps it was the look on my face, but he answered gently, 'This is an old wound, but it has troubled me of late.' And then I noticed sorrowfully that the same cruel mark was on his feet. You will wonder that I did not know sooner. I wonder myself. But it was only when I saw his feet that I knew Him.

"He Will Come for Me To-morrow." "The Living Christ"—I had heard the chaplain say it a few weeks before, but now I knew that He had come to me—to me who had put Him out of my life in the hot fever of my youth. I was longing to speak and to thank Him, but no words came. And then He rose swiftly, and said, 'Lie here to-morrow by the water. I will come for you tomorrow. I have work for you to do, and you will do it for me!'

"In a moment he was gone. And while I wait for Him I write this down that I may not lose the memory of it. I feel weak and lonely, and my pain increases, but I have His promise. I know that He will come for me to-morrow."

CAUSE OF THE WHEAT SLUMP

The Contracts Cancelled Were Those of a Big Italian Importer

Chicago, August 19.—Authoritative explanation was obtained to-night for the sensational action of exporters in suddenly cancelling during the last forty-eight hours contracts for large amounts of wheat purchased in the United States, roundly estimated at two million bushels. The announcement of the cancellation caused wheat prices to break wildly here to-day, the downward plunge at one time amounting to as much as 4 to 4½ cents a bushel, smashing the market to \$1.07 for the September delivery.

Most of the contracts cancelled were on wheat that had been intended for Italy. The buyers, however, according to one of the largest exporters here, found all prospective profits cut off by a plan of the Italian government to fix maximum prices or otherwise circumvent speculation. A careful statement of the situation resulting was made this evening by an exporter. He says that what has happened is probably this: "There has been in the last few weeks quite a large amount of wheat bought by Italian firms or private individuals and to such parties the Italian government may have issued an order prohibiting or regulating speculation by the Italian grain dealers with millers and consumers throughout the kingdom. On this account the Italian importer may have figured greater advantage in sacrificing his profit on purchases from the United States than in letting the contracts be shipped showing good paper profits, but which and more might be lost by efforts of the Italian government to give the consumer as cheap wheat as possible. Much of the wheat bought by Italy last winter was resold to the consumer at cost.

"Just now the government of Italy is not likely to buy wheat in the United States, not only because they think our prices are too high, but on account of high exchange."

Washington May Finance Mexico

New York, Aug. 14.—From reliable sources it has been learned that consideration was given, at the conference between Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, on the Mexican situation, to the possible attitude of bankers towards the financial necessities which will arise with the establishment of a new Government in Mexico.

Will See the Banks.

It was stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will call upon New York bankers to learn whether in case of the adoption of the President's plan in Mexico, they will be willing to make a loan to the new Government. It was said that seven firms are to be consulted.

On his return to Washington the Secretary of State denied that the conference had been for the purpose of considering means of financing any independent faction in Mexico which the United States Government might feel obliged to support. It was admitted in Washington, however, that the financial problem is one of the most perplexing in connection with a Mexican settlement.

Adviser Summoned.

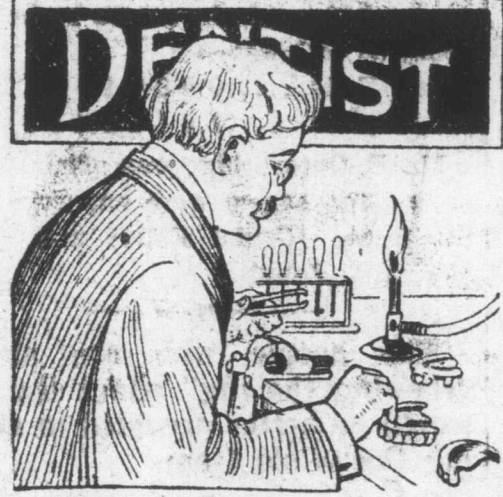
Announcement is made in a dispatch from Washington that Senator J. M. Cardozo de Olivero, Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who is about to leave Mexico city, has been invited to come to Washington to advise the Administration regarding conditions in Mexico. He has been looking after the interests of the United States Government there.

Officials in Washington are beginning to realize that if the United States stands sponsor for a new Government in Mexico it will be forced eventually to guarantee the large loan which it will be necessary to arrange. This fact, it is believed, has caused President Wilson to hesitate, but the belief is growing that he will finally consent to this assumption of responsibility.

OFFERED THE DARDANELLES

And Also Galicia if Russia Would Accept Separate Peace

Petrograd, August 18, via London, August 19.—The Novoe Vremya, confirming reports that peace overtures were made to Russia by Germany, says Germany offered Russia Galicia and the Dardanelles with a guarantee of the integrity of all Russian frontier, stipulating that Russia should not oppose the cession of Egypt to Turkey nor interfere with Germany's free hand in making peace with Russia's allies.



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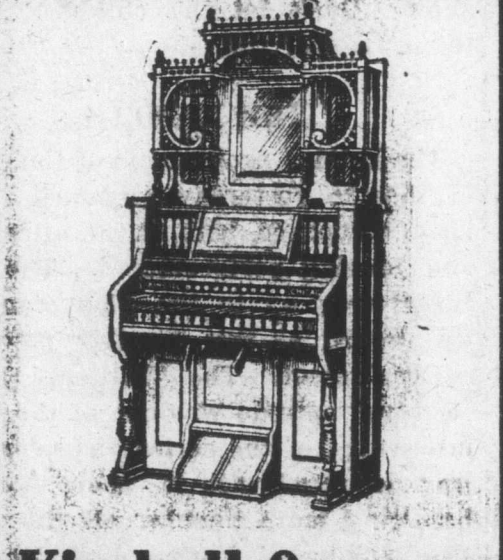
Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

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

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

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.

July 14, m. eod.



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ROYAL STORES FURNITURE.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

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

I remain, Yours truly, PETER JOY

204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 25 cents per box of 5 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 651 or 15 Brazil's Square.

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and \$1.50 2.50 Values

WE are displaying in the Eastern Window of Our New Store—nearly opposite the General Post Office—special lines of Men's Soft Felt Hats that were purchased at a clearing price—a third and more off the manufacturer's price, and we are offering them now at a Bargain—amongst them you'll find many excellent samples.

These Hats are made of Extra Fine, Fur-Felt, of a superior quality, and are finished with high-class silk ribbon bands and a deep leather sweat-band.

Your choice of side or back bow, in Grey, Brown and Black. We have some special values in Men's Black Stiff Hats too.

All these Hats are certainly correct in style—this season's shapes. Come in and examine them—we'll carve your name on the leather sweat-band Free of charge. Come to-day while the sizes are complete.

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

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

- 20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
- 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
- 20 Crates BANANAS.
- 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
- 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
- 2 Crates TOMATOES.
- 10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE
- 20 TWIN CHEESE.

- 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
- STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
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All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY. PHONE 379

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

TO ARRIVE THURSDAY Per S.S. Stephano

- Nova Scotia APPLES,
- New York APPLES,
- BANANAS,
- CABBAGE,
- California ORANGES.
- GEORGE NEAL

Mr. Geo. T. Hudson Seriously Injured

Mr. Geo. T. Hudson, the well-known dry goods man of this city, suffered an accident at Kelligrews Station yesterday forenoon which came near costing him his life, and from the effects of which he is now in the General Hospital suffering from injuries of a very serious nature.

Mr. Hudson left here by the 3.45 a.m. train to go up around the Bay and when the train arrived at Kelligrews alighted on the platform to talk with some friends. The train after landing passengers &c. for the station backed down to the siding and dropped two cars, the conductor before he did so warning passengers going forward to get on board.

On leaving the cars on the siding the train resumed its journey and as it passed the station, Mr. Hudson, who had remained on the platform tried to board one of the last cars. The train as it passed, was going pretty rapidly and gathering speed momentarily when Mr. Hudson grasped the hand rail but could not hold on and fell between the station platform and the cars. He struck with great force, and it is thought the steps of one of the passing cars hit him as he was hurled under the platform, and when the train had passed in a couple of seconds he was picked up from a pool of blood in which he lay. He was borne to the station where, happily, Miss Curtin, who is a trained nurse, was as she is staying with her mother and friends on a holiday at Kelligrews.

Miss Curtin rendered first aid and deftly bound the wounds which had been inflicted, and with the conductor other tramen and people about did all possible for the man.

The train was stopped after the accident, and when the incoming cars arrived, the man was put on board, and on arrival at Manuels received treatment from a doctor who accompanied him to town with Const. H. Humber. His injuries consist of a broken collar bone, his head was fractured in two places, he received a broken leg, with internal injury, and on arrival here was brought to the hospital in the ambulance.

He recovered consciousness during the night and was doing well considering his injuries this morning.

Strawberries and Cream at WOODS' Restaurants.

Hurt By Auto

A little boy named Tibbo, aged 6 years, was struck by an auto while passing along LeMarchant Road Tuesday night. The auto was going slowly and was stopped in a hurry, otherwise the child might have been killed. The boy was taken to hospital but was found to have received no serious injury. He suffered from shock and will be around again in a few days.

In the U.S.A., the name Arbuckle's on a tin of coffee stands for excellence. It is being introduced by the Cleveland Trading Co., and is for sale by W. E. Bearn, T. Fitzpatrick, A. Thomson and W. Gosse.

"Senlac" Here Capt. Kemp Ill

The S.S. "Senlac," Capt. James Kemp, arrived here at 11 last night from Montreal Gulf ports with a full freight, consisting of produce, live stock, &c. She had a fine run all through and brought a few passengers.

While on the voyage to Charlottetown Capt. Kemp became very ill of dysentery and on arrival at Sydney received medical treatment. Mrs. Kemp came on board there and came on to St. John's.

Grand Falls Team Dined

Last night the Grand Falls baseball team, the city team, the officials, trustees of the Reid trophy and some special guests were dined at McGarr's Cafe. An excellent menu was provided, after which speeches and songs helped all to spend an enjoyable affair. Mr. J. V. Havermale ably presided.

The toast list was:—"The King"—Prop, the Chairman; God Save the King.

The Grand Falls Team—Prop, A. Hiltz, Capt. home team; Resp, C. H. Haywards, Mgr. Grand Falls. "The St. John's Team"—Prop, G. Fortier, Grand Falls; Resp, Capt. A. Montgomery, Mgr. St. John's.

"The Cup, Owner and Trustees."—Prop, Mr. C. E. Hunt; Resp. M. H. Chaplain; W. J. Higgins, Esq., M.H.A. "The Officials."—Prop, H. Brown; Resp P. E. Outerbridge. "God Save the King."

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

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.45 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—F. B. Jennings, J. M. Moffat, G. L. Michaels, W. J. Fitzgerald, G. L. McWhanning, J. W. Tush, Dr. N. S. Fraser, J. O. Fraser, J. G. Greene, Mrs. Greene, Miss A. Brown, Rev. Dr. W. P. H. Kitchin, Mrs. M. J. Kitchin, Mrs. J. Hodder, Mrs. D. C. Archer, J. C. Fitzgerald, Earle Jones, James Fudge, P. J. Fennell, Mrs. M. McJanis, Sister Zera, Sister Josephine, S. A. and Mrs. Long, W. C. Harvey.

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

1500 People Leave City The Holiday

The various trains which left St. John's since Tuesday night were crowded with people going to the country, many of whom were anglers and who returned with good catches. The excursion train to Ferryland at 8 a.m. yesterday took 350 persons, and the 2.30 p.m. train took 565 more. In all about 1500 went over the line.

Fire Alarm Yesterday

At 11.20 a.m. yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded from box 332, bringing the Western and Central firemen to the residence of Stanley Cavc of Pleasant Street.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL

Grand Falls and City Teams Play off Today

At 5 p.m. Tuesday, before a large gathering of fans, the City and Grand Falls teams faced each other on St. George's Field in the championship series of matches. Ford and King were the City batteries, with Slocum and Fronazo for the paper town.

Grand Falls seemed to be out of form and the St. John's team went easily, the score by innings being:—St. John's.....4 3 0 5 0 1 0 5—23 Grand Falls.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Wednesday Forenoon

The Shamrocks and B. I. S. tried conclusions in the regular city schedule, the trefail beating the harps by 15 to 4. The B. I. S., though they have yet to meet the Cubs, are the holders of the Wooden Spoon to-date.

Strawberries and Cream at WOODS' Restaurants.

The Gum that everyone praises—Coca-Cola.

Catholic Citizens Convention

Died In Hospital

Have you tried Coca-Cola Chewing Gum?

Doctors' Belgium Relief Fund

SHIPPING

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

WANTED—A Large Size HERRING SEINE, in good condition, to buy or hire. State size, condition and price. Address: "A.B.C.," care Mail and Advocate, St. John's.—aug23,24,25

LOCAL ITEMS

Get the Coca-Cola Gum habit.

About 30 residents of the city left here by the Portia at 10 a.m. yesterday to attend the garden party at Ferryland. They had a fine run up the shore, arriving at 3.30 p.m.

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The St. John Ambulance Assoc.

St. John's Nfld., August 23, 1915. (Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I have just received from the Headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association in London the enclosed letters, which I would be glad if you can publish so that those who have so generously contributed to the Fund to endow Newfoundland Beds in the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital at the Front may see how deeply their generosity is appreciated by those in charge of the work.

The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England—Ambulance Department.—The St. John Ambulance Association.

Believe me to remain, Yours faithfully, (Sgd) WM. H. MORGAN.

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

SHIPPING

The Dictator is loading codfish at Hr. Breton for Gloucester.

The schr. Dove left Moreton's Hr. yesterday with 1000 lbs herring for Halifax.

The Rosina arrived at Bahia yesterday all well. She was nearly 60 days on the voyage.

The Clutha left Bahia for this port yesterday.

The Susu left Horwood at 9.40 a.m. to-day.

The Devon is due here this afternoon.

The S.S. Elizabeth Maersk, Capt. Rohde, 12 days from Cadiz, salt-laden to Bowring Bros., arrived here Tuesday night.

The Danish barque Arken, Christiansen, cleared to-day for Pernambuco with 4,703 drums fish, shipped by the Monroe Export Co.

Still Poor Labrador News

The news in from Labrador at the Marine and Fisheries Department to-day is still far from cheering. At Makovik, Domino, American Tickle, Venison Island and Battle Hr. hook and line fishery is only fair. At Holton it is fair and all traps are up and at Smokey and Grady there is poor fishing.

Collapsed On the Street

While a man named Thomas Stamp was proceeding along Duckworth Street yesterday afternoon he became suddenly ill and fell heavily to the ground. He was unconscious for a while and was taken to the police station by officers Woodford and Duke and was sent to his home, Buckanan Street, after he recovered.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Reid's Ships

Argle left Burin 4.45 p.m. yesterday, coming east.

Clyde left Campbellton 3.30 p.m. yesterday, inward.

Dundee arrived at Port Blandford 2.50 p.m. yesterday.

Glencoe arrived at Grand Bank 7 p.m. yesterday, coming east.

Ethic arrived at Clarendville 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

Home left Port aux Basques at 11.50 a.m. yesterday.

Kyle left Port aux Basques at 4.45 a.m. to-day.

Meigle left Humbermouth 5.20 p.m. yesterday, due at Twillingate from north.

Regarding a Right of Way

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir,—I wish through the columns of your paper to show the public how some people in this country are being treated now a days. Some time ago we bought Bulger's property in this place from Mr. Peach, and Mr. Cameron bought 51 and a half feet east of ours. Mr. Cameron has a bill of sale from Maddock's estate to show just what he bought. Adjoining this property which we purchased, there is about 10 or 12 feet of land running towards the water which has been used by Peach, Bulger, myself and others as a public right of way for over 40 years. This right of way has been used by the public here and never was questioned before.

Mr. Cameron took action against parties using the other ten feet which was always regarded as a right of way. Judge Johnson was the Judge in this case and many people ask why Judge Johnson discarded the two witnesses on one side of the question, and accepted the testimony of Cameron's witnesses, when one of the parties for Cameron swore that there was not three feet of land between Kenna's house and Bulger's, whilst the other witness swore that there was 60 feet of land.

Cameron is not satisfied with the ten or 12 feet of land which Judge Johnson gave him and he has now taken part of the land belonging to Bulger's estate. We would like to know how Judge Johnson could give Cameron this 10 or 12 feet of land which he never bought, never possessed or thought of owning.

Possibly Judge Johnson did not know Hugh Cameron as well as the people of Carbonbar did. The people here are now-a-days asking what is the difference with the Germans and the Germans of the Cameron type in Nfld. We are come to the belief that an unjust judge is a very bad judge for the people.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, Yours truly, J. C. FOOTE.

Carbonbar, Aug 13, 1915.

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

Mrs. John Housekeeper, Everywhere, Nfld.

Does the laundry soap you are now using give satisfaction? Even, so would you not like to try something that you may like even better. White Russian Soap has just been put on the market.

It is pronounced by those who have used it to be just what they have always wanted. It is equally good for bath or laundry. When next shopping, we would suggest that you ask your grocer for a cake.

Yours faithfully, CLEVELAND TRADING CO., Agents.

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

Lanterns and Globes ALL PRICES. CLIMAX--Tubular STANDARD--Cold Blast TRULITE--Cold Blast Globes to suit all styles. THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.

Vol. London, mander B German s herbs dr The subm The fol ment res Operations ed two li the old A and from Bey. Seve on both s tives are area held ed. The summit O ridge, but make the tual crest low the c dated. T the Suvia upon a th Renewed a the Anzac unable to withdrew No spec or Russian The Ital capture of to the Tou Paris, A face statem of last nig changes at ades and c tois distric chez and t there has activity or artillery as Argonne d fille Morte ly severe h hand grea ance has l remainder of Austria In D Nish, Se skirmishes the Serbia tion of hos following c sued to-day "By infan enomy from left bank c borhood of On the sca teries shi near Bortza emy which into action Cruiser London, spatch to has been re a Russian s the German Baltic, north Song G. F STA There Ne Where Grows March on Be a Sold Sister Su for Sold Tupal Ca We hav New Mus from 2c. t soon and Other as—Land of (Sung) We're all I'll Make (Sung) Our Saxo (Part. The Battl (Part. There's a (Sung) Come Alo 2 cent G. F 1915, 11w, th