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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## AUSTRO-GERMANS GIVE THE RUSSIANS NO REST--CZAR'S FORCES ARE STILL RETREATING

### Severe Fighting All Along the Eastern Front Except in Central Poland--Military Critics All Contend That Little Prospect German Offensive on Any Big Scale While This Drive Is On--Crown Prince's Effort to Reach Verdun Has Been Very Costly--Roumania Still Remains Neutral

London, July 17.—The Austro-German armies, which now appear to be working in perfect concert as a result of German organization, are giving the Russians very little rest or time to reorganize themselves after their retreat from Galicia.

Simultaneously with the German effort to reach Warsaw or the Russian lines serving that fortress, from the north, the Austrians have attacked along the Dniester and have succeeded in crossing the river at several points. General von Mackenzen's army, which doubtless has been waiting for Field Marshal von Hindenburg to move north, has also come to life again.

Fighting has been resumed in Southern Poland, in fact there is fighting of more or less severity all along the Russian front, except in Central Poland, where the Russians hold such strong positions that in the opinion of military men, it would be impossible to break through.

The Germans claim to have made further progress with their northern operations, but with the Russians retreating it is not likely that the main forces have clashed yet. The combined operations are the most gigantic yet undertaken, the aim being, according to military experts, to squeeze the Russians out of Warsaw and the great slice of country which they hold north, south, east and west of that city, and at the same time attempt the invasion of Bessarabia.

So long as these efforts to crush Russia or to break her power of offensive continue, there is little possibility, so military writers say, of the Germans attempting any important movement in the West, for it is believed the Austro-Germans will for a long time require all their available troops in the East.

Four German army corps composed of Pomeranians and men from Schleswig are said to have left Thorn to reinforce General Von Hindenburg. The German Crown Prince did not try to break through the French lines at Argonne, but it is the opinion of military experts that his intention was simply to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

A German official statement claims one result of this offensive was the capture of seven thousand French soldiers in three weeks. On the other hand, however, the French claim to have regained most of the ground which they had been forced to give up and which they state did not exceed four hundred yards in depth. British critics describe the effort of the Crown Prince as a costly and but partially successful advance followed by a counter offensive, which definitely checked his progress.

Fighting is now in progress on the Lorraine frontier and at Artois, where the French continue the attempt to capture Souchez.

Further progress, unofficially reported from Athens, has been made by the Allies on Gallipoli Peninsula and Dardanelles campaign, and as the Athens despatches are generally ahead of official reports, this statement is credited here.

More important is the news that Roumania declined to accede to the Germans demand that Roumania allow munitions to pass through that country for Turkey.

The Entente Allies announce another victory in Africa, where they captured Megawdere, an important trading centre in Kamerun.

### OFFICIAL

#### BRITISH.

London, July 16.—General Hamilton reports that the attack in Gallipoli on the 12th, resulted in the advance of our right and right centre, including the French corps, by about 400 yards. Over 400 prisoners were captured.

Nothing special in the French report.

The Russians report enemy advance in the region of Riga. The Russians are occupying a position south of Przasnysz.

The Austrians are attacking in the Dniester district.

Steady Italian progress continues. Faltzrege peak was carried by a surprise attack.

#### BONAR LAW.

#### FRENCH.

Paris, via St. Pierre, July 16.—In the region north of Arras, the enemy attempted during the night to come out of their trenches south of Sarleu Castle, but was immediately stopped by our infantry and artillery fire.

In the Argonne our cross-firing kept back the Germans, who did not try to attack.

Between the Meuse and Moselle it was a busy night but without infantry attack.

There was a bombardment at Jonvaux ravine; at Ailly Wood, grenade fighting; north of Fleury, gun shooting and cannonade.

In Lorraine the Germans attacked on a 3-kilometre front on positions previously lost by them near Leintrey. At the same time they bombarded all our line from Champenoux forest to Enouse, making also a few partial infantry attacks, which were repulsed at all points.

Near Centry, after having taken a foothold in a small wood, they were driven back by our counter-attack.

In Parroy forest the assaulting troops, coming as near as our wire entanglements, were dispersed by our fire, leaving us some prisoners. The enemy's losses seem to be heavy.

Dardanelles.—On the 12th and 15th July our Oriental expeditionary corps and the British right attacked the Turkish positions, capturing several lines of trenches. A first line was captured on all this front during the morning of the 12th, and a second line that same evening after a magnificent charge by Zouaves and legionnaires. Next day saw new progress on several points, and the occupation of the low valley of Kereves. We captured 200 prisoners and our Allies 150.

The enemy was surprised several times by our artillery, while they were charging in dense formation, and sustained very heavy losses.

The fleet efficaciously co-operated in firing on Achi Baba and on the Asiatic coast.

**British Capture Important Town in Kamerun**

London, July 16.—A statement given out by the British Official Press Bureau, says that a telegram from the Government of Nigeria reports that on June 17th allied forces occupied Nagunggre, an important town in Central Kamerun.

Our losses were two killed and eight wounded.

**Thaw Free Man**

New York, July 16.—The Judge has decided that Thaw is sane, and releases him.

### American Market Open To Every One

Milan, July 17.—Commenting upon the Austrian Note to the United States protesting against the shipment of ammunition to the Allies, the Corriere della Sera points out that America never has refused to supply arms and munitions to the Central Empires, but that Germany and Austria are unable to obtain them from that country because of the superior naval power of the Allies.

The American market is open to all, says the paper, and if the Government were to close it to the Allies it would commit a violation of neutrality in favor of the Central Empires.

### Austrian Army Crosses the Dniester

Berlin, July 16.—Despatches from Austrian headquarters say that after a heavy bombardment of the Russian position, the Austrians have crossed the Dniester River at Uchebytskupo on the Russian border, where the Austrian Crown Lands of Galicia and Bukovina, and the Russian province of Bessarabia meet.

Germans forces have crossed the Windau River to the north of Koltynyan in Courland.

### Irishmen Receive Sentence of Exile

London, July 16.—The Government ordered three members of the Sinn Fein, Blithe, Malloys and Pim, of Belfast, to leave Ireland. The immediate cause of their expulsion is believed to be their campaign from public platforms against war recruiting.

### French Recapture Hill From Germans

London, July 16.—The recapture by the French of Hill 285 is announced today in a statement from the French Embassy, issued through the British official press bureau; also a refutation of the German claims of an important victory in the Forest of Argonne. The statement says their gains at no points exceeded a depth of 400 metres (440 yards).

### Alarming Spread Cholera in Austria

Zurich, July 16.—The Austrian Ministry to-day announced that there were 800 cases of Asiatic cholera in the Empire on July 7th.

### American Note Presented to Govt.

London, July 16.—Ambassador Page visited the Foreign Office this afternoon for the purpose of acquainting the British Government with a summary of the draft of the new American contra and Note.

## Historic Invitation Says Daily Telegraph in an Editorial

### Dealing With the Presence of Borden in British Cabinet

PRACTICALLY A REVOLUTION

### In the Old Governmental System of Great Britain

London, July 17.—The Daily Telegraph, dealing editorially with the Cabinet meeting, under the caption of "Historic Invitation," says the attendance of Sir Robert Borden at the Cabinet revolutionized the only practice and system, by which this country has been governed for more than a century and a half and revolutionized not less completely the nature of the constitutional relationship between Britain and the Dominion Overseas.

The Prime Minister, in issuing the historic invitation to Sir Robert Borden fully realized that consequences of immeasurable moment, must naturally follow his action in the fullness of time.

## Floods Threaten Kansas City

Kansas City, July 16.—Kansas City to-day is faced with a serious flood situation. According to announcements by the local weather bureau, at noon the Missouri river reached 27 feet and already miles of lowlands have been flooded.

The farmers have been forced to leave their homes, and the railroad service, both east and west is badly crippled.

## Munitions of War In Baltic's Cargo

New York, July 16.—The manifest of the White Star steamship Baltic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, heavily laden, was made public to-day. It shows that the ship carried, in addition to other cargo, 127 cases containing aeroplanes and parts thereof, 154 automobiles, 5,900 cases of cartridges, and other war munitions.

## American Packers Case in Court

London, July 16.—The third day of the hearing of the meat packers' case in the British Prize Court, was again occupied by Attorney General Sir Edward Carson. Presenting the Crown's arguments for the condemnation of the Norwegian steamers, Alfred Nobel and Kim B. Joranson, and of the Swedish steamer Friedland, the Attorney-General produced a letter that had passed between Messrs. Aschers of Hamburg and the American packers, and asserted that it contained frank statements that efforts were being made to deceive.

## British Govt. Pays For Cotton

Washington, July 16.—The British Embassy to-day began the practice of making payments at Washington for detained American cotton cargoes, the identity of the ownership of which has been satisfactorily established.

## Roumania Refuses The German Request Remains Neutral

London, July 16.—A correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Co. quotes the Vorwaerts as announcing that Roumania has refused to comply with Germany's demand to allow weapons and ammunition to traverse Roumania for Turkey.

## Battleships Pass Through Panama

Panama, July 16.—The Panama Canal was used to-day for the first time by large battleships of the United States navy, when the Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, carrying naval cadets from Annapolis to San Francisco, made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

## Manitoba Elections Be Held in August

Winnipeg, July 16.—The Manitoba elections take place on August 6th next. July 30th is nomination day.

Mr. James Crawford will leave by the Florzel going to New York and other parts on business.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND

### South Wales Miners on Strike--No Change To-day in Situation, Men Still Show Determination--Munitions Act Cannot be Enforced, Said to Have Made Situation Worse

London, July 17.—The day brought no change in the South Wales coal strike situation. Wet weather, which kept the men indoors, prevented them holding mass meetings which had been arranged and but few gatherings took place in small halls where the speakers devoted themselves to attacks on colliery owners and the Press, which is outspoken in its condemnation of their action in quitting work.

The Executive Committees of South Wales Miners' Federation, most members of which oppose the strike, came to London today, and conferred with Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who, it is understood, made new proposals for settlement of the trouble, which will be considered at a meeting in the morning.

There is no indication of any weakening on the part of the men, but the impression still prevails that a few days will see the end of the walkout.

It is not believed that the introduction of the War Act will force the men to go back to work, for it is impossible to bring 150,000 men before the courts or impose fines for contravening the act. In fact the resort to this measure is believed rather to have made the situation worse. Demands now include its withdrawal, so far as coal mining is concerned. Supplies of coal on hand are sufficient to prevent any embarrassment for a week, or more, as far as the navy is concerned.

## AMERICAN CABINET CONSIDERS A NEW NOTE TO GERMANY

### Respecting Her Rights to Travel the High Seas--Court of Enquiry Holds Captain and Owners Lusitania Not to Blame for Disaster

Washington, July 17.—Developments in the issue between the States and Germany awaited to-day the return of President Wilson from Cornish, N. H. The President is taking up with Secretary of State Lansing and other members of the Cabinet, several drafts of an answer to Germany's recent reply to the United States. The new note will reassert the right of Americans on the High Seas.

It probably will be brief until either Great Britain or Germany requests specifically mediation on the subject of submarine warfare and contraband. Officials hold that the American Government will make no move in this direction, and that this Government will not subordinate the Lusitania case or the assertion of its rights at hints from Germany.

The Court held that no blame for the tragedy attached either to Captain Turner, Commander of the vessel or the Curmaid Line owners. After having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the disaster, says the report, the court finds the loss of the said vessel and lives due to damage caused the ship by a torpedo fired by a submarine of German nationality.

In the opinion of the court the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship but also with the intention of destroying the lives of people on board.

## Austrians Retreat Across the Vistula Complete Rout

Geneva, July 17.—The following despatch was received from the Austro-Hungarian forces which attempted to dislodge the Russians from positions along the Vistula river have been repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians attacking in turn occupied a miles of the Austrian trenches.

Fresh Russian batteries which have arrived and which have been posted on the Sereth River have begun to bombard the passage across the Dniester River, south of Saleszczyk, obliging the Austrians to recross the river, their retreat is being converted into a rout by Russian bayonet attack, east of Horodenka.

## Violations Of American Neutrality

San Francisco, July 15.—Federal officers were conducting a search to-day for fourteen men accused in indictments returned yesterday by the Federal grand jury of violations of American neutrality. Ralph K. Blair, formerly a lieutenant in the British army, who is alleged to have aided in recruiting soldiers here for England, was one of the 14 indicted. Harry G. Lane, former British soldier, was arrested last night. Three other individuals and one corporation are to be tried on charges of recruiting soldiers.

## Cargoes to Germans

Chief interest in the alleged neutrality violations centered in the case of eleven individuals and three corporations, indicted in connection with the steamer Sacramento, which is said to have delivered a cargo from this port to German warships in the South Pacific.

The Sacramento is owned by the Northern and Southern Steamship Co., whose president is Philip Thayer. According to U. S. District Attorney Preston, Thayer's name has been prominently mentioned in the grand jury investigation. His present whereabouts is unknown to the Federal authorities.

Preston said to-day he considered the Sacramento's case far more important than that of alleged recruiting.

## SICK PEOPLE ARRIVE BY TRAIN

Jacob Crocker, from Bonne Bay, with a sore arm; Wesley Cowans, Newtown, a sufferer in the Newfoundland disaster who lost his leg and goes to New York for an artificial limb; Ambrose Nichols, Port aux Basques, eczema; Silas Hicks, Carmanville, internal malady; all arrived here by this morning's accommodation train at 1 o'clock for hospital.

Mr. Eli Whiteway, who was at the station despite the lateness of the hour, looked after them all.

## NFLDERS. RECEIVE SOME WOUNDS

We learn today that Mrs. O'Brien, whose son Michael is a Naval Reservist on H.M.S. Albatross, received news to the effect that he, with other friends in the same ship, were wounded in a recent brush which they had with a German ship, where we could not learn.

O'Brien was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. He and thirteen other wounded Newfoundlanders of the same ship are now in hospital.

## SENTENCED FOR RUNNING SHEBEEEN

Const. John Morrissey arrived here by the motor car owned by Fred Hibbs to-day from Bell Island. He had with him a man, a cripple, who had been running a shebeen on the Island for some time past and who was yesterday before Magistrate Power.

He was convicted, fined \$50.00 or 30 days, and took the latter alternative. He was taken to the penitentiary.

## FIVE YOUNG CHINESE ARRIVE

To-day by the Express there arrived here five young Chinamen who come all the way from the Province of Canton. They crossed over to British Columbia and came in by the C.P.R. and Kyle to Port aux Basques. They were met by Kim Lee and Tom Lee at the Railway Station and will work in the former's laundry. Four of them were here before, having been on a holiday home, but the fifth had to pay the head tax.

## "FLORIZEL" SAILS

S.S. Florizel sails at 3 p.m. for Halifax and New York, taking the following passengers:—

Miss Wiseman, C. O'Neill Conroy, Mrs. Benning, P. Benning, Cella Benning, Joseph Benning, C. B. Kelly, Dr. Pratt, Dr. Overton, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Teiter, H. D. Blaucher, Mrs. Rigerson, Jas. Crawford, Margaret Landy, Robt. Mercer, Bessie Thomas, Alice Parnell and T. Finn and about 30 round trippers.



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## HALLEY & CO.

## "Victory" Flour

MADE IN A NEW MILL

TWICE as much "Victory" Flour has been sold this year. Why? Because as the flour becomes known the demand increases. "Victory" Flour is the highest grade imported to this Colony and nothing better milled.

Get out of the rut of always asking for the same brand that you bought ten years ago, as we represent a new and up-to-date mill, and the old known brands of flour cannot be made from a new mill, unless they have a fire, as it would cost too much to pull down a fairly good mill to build a new mill, with all the latest machinery, such as the mill we represent.

Remember the name and ask for "Victory" Flour, sold by all the leading merchants, and well and favorably known by the F.P.U.

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**July 15, '15.**

## ORANGES, ONIONS, TURNIPS, ETC.

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80 Cases ORANGES.  
20 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.  
20 Bunches BANANAS.  
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40 Barrels NEW POTATOES.

## George Neal

'Phone 264.

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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.

## THE STATUS OF BRITISH IN UNITED STATES

### Sir Cecil Spring Rice Enquires as to America's Attitude in Regard to Those Who Desire to Enlist

Washington, July 10.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, formally applied to the state department today for a definition of the American government's view as to whether British patriotic societies or other unofficial agencies violate neutrality laws in sending subjects of Great Britain from the United States to volunteer in the British army.

Conferences between the departments of state and justice will be held before an answer is given to this question, from which a serious diplomatic controversy may develop. The practice of returning volunteers to Britain has prevailed since the beginning of the European war and it is said the British government is prepared to register an emphatic protest if the United States takes the position that it is illegal. The return of indictments at San Francisco against five persons charged with enlisting recruits for the British army is understood to have precipitated the ambassador's action.

A Discrimination.

According to the British contention it is unjustly discriminatory to interfere with the transportation of volunteers who are not actually enlisted on American soil when no objection has been made to notifications by consuls to reservists of other countries in the United States. In this connection emphasis is laid upon the fact that Great Britain has no reservists in the same sense as Germany, France, Italy, and other continental powers.

Officials of the department of justice explained today that they have had no understanding with the state department in regard to recruiting. They pointed out, however, that the criminal code plainly prohibits the enlistment of "any person" in the United States to fight against the people of a friendly nation. The efforts of the department, it was declared, have not in any instance been directed against volunteers returning to their own country to fight, but against organized efforts to induce such return.

U.S. Neutrality Campaign.

A lull in the neutrality campaign of the department of justice is expected to follow today's developments—the return of indictments in San Francisco in connection with enlistments for the British army and the delivering of supplies to German warships, and the indictments in Chicago against the Montegrin officials.

Although little information concerning the San Francisco prosecutions had reached Washington tonight, it was said that the case of the men accused of supplying the German ships is one of the most interesting that has been developed by government agents in many months. The indictments were asked because of alleged violation of the neutrality laws by the steamship Sacramento, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line. Late last fall the Sacramento cleared from San Francisco for Valparaiso, and, according to the department's evidence, while at sea turned over most of her cargo of supplies to the German squadron of warships which subsequently was destroyed off the Falkland islands by a British fleet.

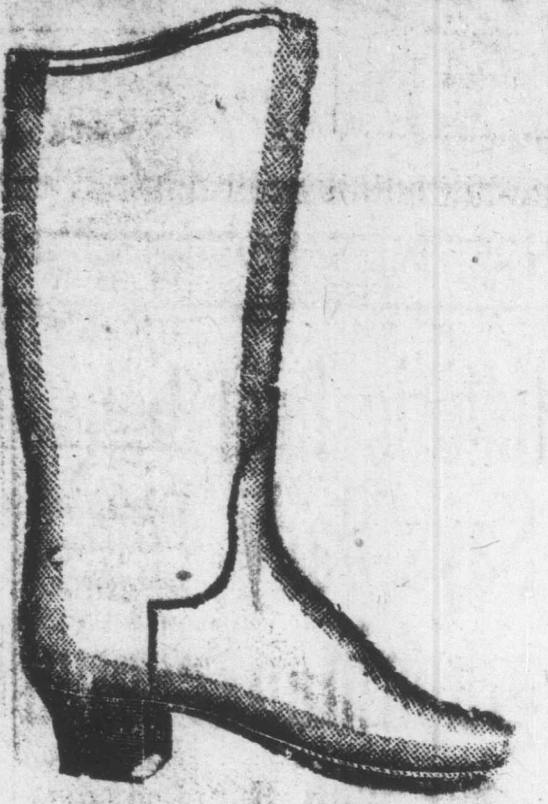
Reports to Washington say that when the Sacramento sailed from San Francisco she had aboard as a "stowaway" an officer of the German navy or naval reserve, and that when she had steamed a few miles outside the Golden Gate this man appeared on deck, virtually took charge of the vessel and through the wireless aboard got into communication with the German fleet. Upon arrival at Valparaiso the Sacramento laid up for the war.

INDICTMENTS AT FRISCO.

San Francisco, Calif., July.—Indictments charging sixteen individuals and four corporations with alleged violation of United States' neutrality were returned today by the Federal Grand Jury.

John W. Preston, United States district attorney, said tonight the investigation into recruiting had not been completed and probably will be resumed July 20 when the Federal grand jury reconvenes. He said evidence had been secured showing that

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To-morrow may be. You little realize how reasonably such security may be bought. May I have the opportunity to explain?

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### "The Canada" Giant Aeroplane

Toronto, July 2.—The giant aeroplane now under construction for the British Government at the Curtiss works in Toronto is to be completed this month, and will be one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, aerial fighting machine in the world. The general lines of the America are being followed in the design, but several departures are in the Canada, that being the details will make her a distinctive type, which will show as the "Canada" that belongs to the name which will be bestowed on the machine when finished. While the America is a hydro-aeroplane, the new flying machine will be of the land type. She will carry a machine gun and a plentiful stock of ammunition and explosives.

Husband—Is this butter perfectly fresh?  
Wife—The dealer told me it was just from the crematory.

The work had been financed through official channels.

Two indictments were returned against Ralph K. Blair, alleged British recruiting agent. One of them charged him with hiring recruits for foreign military service and the other charged conspiracy to do so.

Names of four men besides Blair and one corporation were withheld pending their arrest on charges of alleged recruiting of men for the British army.

Three corporation and eleven individuals were named in indictments returned in connection with the alleged delivery of supplies to German warships by the steamer Sacramento and the alleged making of a fraudulent manifest.

## THE BATTLE OF GULLY RAVINE IN GALLIPOLI

### Allied Troops in Dardanelles Straighten Out Left of Line—Moral Effect of Action felt in Spirit of Forces

London, July 9.—The British press representative in a graphic description of the battle of Gully Ravine on June 28, which placed the allied line diagonally across the isthmus of the boot of Gallipoli by pushing forward a mile on the allies' left wing, emphasizes above all the great moral effect on the British Forces, who, he says, "now feel that they at length have got the whip hand of the Turks." They repeatedly failed previously in attacks on the positions now won and their present success is mainly due to a change of tactics and improvement in support afforded by the artillery and to the splendid co-operation between the military and naval forces.

French Straighten Line

"Our left wing has been constantly held up by the strength of the Turkish positions," the account says, "but on June 24 the French by a gallant and successful advance straightened out the line on the right and now our left wing has followed, opening up the brightest prospects for the future if only our gunners are kept supplied with unlimited rounds of ammunition."

As an illustration of the exhaustive nature of the previous fighting the correspondent says that on June 29 the division upon whom the brunt of this battle fell had some battalions without a single officer who originally landed in the Dardanelles.

Borrow French Guns.

On the 25th the British infantry forces were greatly assisted by the loan of some French trench mortars, which, dropping bombs of melinite vertically into the enemy's trenches, were used with deadly effect.

"The great difficulty out here has been to hold captured positions against fierce counter attacks during the night," the correspondent declares. "The ground is so broken and provides so much natural cover that the enemy, having advantage of minute knowledge of its configuration, is able to creep up under cover and retake portions of trenches with the aid of hand grenades. On the night of the 28th these tactics were attempted, but failed, and the enemy who seemed exhausted engaged in no fighting on the 29th. Thus our men were able to consolidate their positions and the enemy's attempts on the 30th to recapture these positions were fruitless and since then they have shown no disposition to renew the fighting."

## THE MORALE OF RUSSIANS

### Remarkable Retreat in Which Grand Duke's Troops Took 53,000 Prisoners

London, July 13.—The Times correspondent with the Russian forces on the Zlota Lipa river, Galicia, says he learns that the Russian flanking armies are not retreating through local necessities but owing to the situation in the centre where concentrations of the Germans continue to be directed.

"From information gleaned from high sources," says the correspondent, "I believe that the extreme left of this army would not have been obliged to retire had it been acting independently. The retreat of this army was one of the most remarkable rearguard actions recorded in military history, for, although faced by overwhelming forces of the enemy, it retired with no loss of morale and in six weeks has withdrawn from the Stry river to the Zlota Lipa and has taken 53,000 prisoners, besides inflicting a loss on the enemy probably greater in casualties."

Costly for Austrians.

"All the officers here agree that the Zlota Lipa river is such a strong natural barrier that it could have been held indefinitely if this army's movement were independent. It is futile to speculate how much farther the army will retire, but before Tarnopol is reached there are at least two natural positions and it will cost the Austrians three to four fold our loss in carrying each of them."

Poison Fumes Welcomed.

A Montreal contemporary remarks with a suggestion of boastfulness, that, despite the war and the activity of the submarines, the usual cargo of Holland's gin has arrived safely at that port from Rotterdam. Some people may think it was part of the enemy's evil design to allow it to arrive safely.

## Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

¶ We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

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To Halifax	20 to 30	35 to 55	9
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To Boston (D.A.R.'way)	30 to 41	51 to 72	18

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DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. CO. Line, every day except Sunday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

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John Cotteridge . . . . . do	200.00	Wm. Boland . . . . . do	45.20
Est Jonathan Diamond . . . . . do	145.00	Jno. J. Boland . . . . . do	45.20
Geo. Russell . . . . . do	10.00	Peter Boland of Patk. . . . . do	51.05
Geo. Holohan . . . . . do	30.00	Rd. Hartery of Ml. . . . . do	40.00
Priscilla Holohan . . . . . do	59.09	John Chidley . . . . . do	41.25
Stephen Holohan . . . . . do	59.90	John Roach of Jno. . . . . do	50.50
L. O. Association . . . . . do	50.03	Eliz Roach . . . . . do	20.25
John Tilley . . . . . do	550.00	Michael Toole . . . . . do	13.75
Jos and Wm. Rowe and Samuel A. Earle . . . . . do	751.00	J. F. O'Driscoll . . . . . do	174.55
Ambrose Young . . . . . do	1,050.00	John Ronayne . . . . . do	100.00
John C. Hopkins . . . . . do	10.00	Patrick Crane . . . . . do	87.10
Est. Wm. Cumby . . . . . do	30.00	John Roach of John and Mary Hartery . . . . . do	31.00
Est. Francis Howell . . . . . do	100.00	Michael Brothers . . . . . do	72.40
Est. Eliz. Thorne . . . . . do	20.00	Jas. Kennedy . . . . . do	345.95
Est. Philip George . . . . . do	18.75	Matt. Butler . . . . . do	66.00
Wm. Price . . . . . do	717.58	Very Rev. N. Roach . . . . . do	50.00
Matt Butler . . . . . do	259.35	Sarah Drew . . . . . do	400.00
Est. Thos Young . . . . . do	977.50	Bridget Yard . . . . . do	600.00
Jos. and Wm. Rowe and J. A. Earle . . . . . do	50.00	Gregory Mallowney . . . . . do	25.00
Est. Martin Dian . . . . . do	59.25	Maurice Mallowney . . . . . do	60.00
Jas. Fewer . . . . . do	1,500.00	Jas. Hooley . . . . . do	100.00
Margaret Murphy . . . . . do	158.00	Denis Howlett . . . . . do	100.00
Est. Arthur and Jos. Murphy . . . . . do	5.58	R. C. Epis. Corporation . . . . . do	150.00
Est. Mary C. Boggan . . . . . do	83.25	Morgan Lundrigan . . . . . do	25.00
Thos. Stanley . . . . . do	77.75	Christopher Yard . . . . . do	150.00
Est. John Doran . . . . . do	134.75	Richard Burke . . . . . do	25.00
Est. John Merrigan . . . . . do	91.25	Matt Whelan . . . . . do	30.00
Est. Jos. Dunn . . . . . do	485.00	John Riley . . . . . do	200.00
Thos. Brien of Thos. . . . . do	108.50	James Riley . . . . . do	200.00
Edw. Martin . . . . . do	73.00	Patrick Riley . . . . . do	180.00
James Butler . . . . . do	73.00	David Riley . . . . . do	140.00
Lawrence Devereaux . . . . . do	32.00	Ambrose Ronayne . . . . . do	70.00
Patk. Hackett of Patk. . . . . do	70.50	Chas. Hudson . . . . . do	20.00
Edw. Hackett . . . . . do	56.00	Margaret Mulcahey . . . . . do	70.90
Patrick Molloy . . . . . do	45.00	John White . . . . . do	936.50
Michael Molloy . . . . . do	45.00	Rev. Fr. Renouf . . . . . do	273.75
Thos. Molloy . . . . . do	45.00	Est. Jos. McGrath . . . . . do	1,135.75
James Molloy . . . . . do	45.00	Est. Ed Brennan . . . . . do	130.75
Wm. Neil of Rihd . . . . . do	40.00	Est. Jas. Babstock . . . . . do	168.75
James White . . . . . do	79.00	Est. Joseph Quinn . . . . . do	52.75
Alfred Sutton of Ml. . . . . do	68.50	Maurice and Mary Harri- gan . . . . . do	68.50
Ml. Sutton of Geo. . . . . do	75.50	Est. Stephen Luther . . . . . do	75.25
Thos. Sutton . . . . . do	133.65	Est. John Hornsall . . . . . do	165.75
Jos. Ryan of Denis . . . . . do	48.00	Est. Colin McCarthy . . . . . do	102.00
Wm. Ryan of Thos. . . . . do	93.50	Francis Greene, Sr. . . . . do	40.00
Francis Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	93.50	Willis Howell . . . . . do	975.00
Rich. Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	83.50	Thos. Howell of Abs. . . . . do	150.00
Michael Ryan . . . . . do	110.00	Est. Thos. Barry . . . . . do	150.00
Geo. Sutton of Geo. . . . . do	56.65	Edw. and Johanna Corbett . . . . . do	150.00
John Sutton of Geo. . . . . do	73.40	Est. Ml. White . . . . . do	90.00
Thos. Moores . . . . . do	56.65	Wm. Keefe . . . . . do	55.00
Jas. Sutton of Geo. . . . . do	350.00	Est. Ml. Cullen . . . . . do	80.00
Jas. Waddleton of Jno. . . . . do	300.00	Est. Margt. Murphy . . . . . do	40.00
Patrick Hackett . . . . . do	255.00	Est. Francis Drake, F. Drake, Sr. and Thos. Drake . . . . . do	104.00
Thos. Butler . . . . . do	790.00	Est. Ambrose Young . . . . . do	100.00
Wm. Williams . . . . . do	738.00	Thos. Chubbis . . . . . do	20.00
Thos. Hartery, Sr. . . . . do	150.00	Israel Penny . . . . . do	100.00
Elijah Vators . . . . . do	230.00	Geo. and Francis Howell do	50.00
John Hartery of Danl. . . . . do	220.00	Obadiah Antle . . . . . do	150.00
Thos. Hartery of Danl. . . . . do	160.00	Absalom Murray . . . . . do	195.00
Rich. Hartery of Danl. . . . . do	70.00	Edw. Penny . . . . . do	100.00
Thos. Hartery of Mich. . . . . do	110.00	Chas. Penny . . . . . do	100.00
Rd. Hartery of Mich. . . . . do	190.00	Albert Antle . . . . . do	150.00
Michl. Hartery . . . . . do	90.00	Israel Summers . . . . . do	150.00
Est. Wm. Molloy . . . . . do	370.00	Reuben Hiscock . . . . . do	355.00
Thos. Molloy . . . . . do	210.00	Elihu Clarke . . . . . do	200.00
Thos. Hartery of Thos. . . . . do	220.00	Gilbert Hiscock . . . . . do	800.00
Danl. Hartery . . . . . do	180.00	Lionel Baldwin . . . . . do	75.00
Danl. O'Leary . . . . . do	180.00	Ambrose Cole . . . . . do	170.00
Denis O'Leary . . . . . do	180.00	Rd. Nicholle . . . . . do	70.00
Robert Coombes . . . . . do	100.00	John Nicholle . . . . . do	70.00
Wm. Molloy . . . . . do	108.50	Moses Nicholle . . . . . do	70.00
Thos. Ward . . . . . do	150.00	Joseph Vators . . . . . do	158.00
Ml. Ryan . . . . . do	66.50	Mattin Butt . . . . . do	150.00
John Ryan . . . . . do	95.40	Hayward Slade . . . . . do	80.00
Thos. Ryan . . . . . do	127.00	Moses Parsons . . . . . do	200.00
Richard Ryan . . . . . do	97.00	Thos. Howell of Abs. . . . . do	90.00
Dan. O'Leary . . . . . do	61.50	Fredk. Walsh . . . . . do	215.00
Denis Ryan . . . . . do	176.50	Thos. Yard . . . . . do	109.20
Edw. Hackett . . . . . do	90.00	Robert Dean . . . . . do	100.61
R. T. P. and M. Tobin . . . . . do	721.20	Jas. and Danl. Ryan . . . . . do	6,000.00
Peter Molloy . . . . . do	37.00	Silas and Arthur Clarke do	133.00
Edw. Molloy . . . . . do	37.00	Est. P. Furlong . . . . . do	637.75
Jas. Butler . . . . . do	249.35	Geo. Dean . . . . . do	36.50
Antoinette Murphy . . . . . do	350.00	Fredk. Walsh . . . . . do	525.00
Patrick Curtis . . . . . do	500.00	Francis Greene . . . . . do	425.00
Jas. Devereaux . . . . . do	108.50	Jas. Butler . . . . . do	120.00
John White . . . . . do	28.50	John Knox . . . . . do	115.00
Rd. Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	25.00	Saml. Gillispie . . . . . do	38.85
Jno. Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	25.00	Fredk. Clarke . . . . . do	75.75
Francis Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	25.00	Wilhemina Newman . . . . . do	123.00
Geo. Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	25.00	Joseph Parsons . . . . . do	382.25
Alex Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	25.00	John King . . . . . do	318.75
Ml. Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	25.00	Jos., Wm. and Ml. Kello-way . . . . . do	344.25
Thos. Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	25.00	Eli Kelloway . . . . . do	60.25
Wm. Sutton of Wm. . . . . do	25.00	Jos. Trickett . . . . . do	350.75
Lawrence Hackett . . . . . do	50.00	Elijah Trickett . . . . . do	50.25
Jas. Hackett . . . . . do	50.00	Saml. Trickett . . . . . do	87.25
Patk. Hackett . . . . . do	50.00	Richard King . . . . . do	17.75
Thos. Brien . . . . . do	100.00	Sarah Fahey . . . . . do	1,371.75
Peter Tobin . . . . . do	110.00	Ed. Vaughan . . . . . do	108.25
Elias Dean . . . . . do	110.00	Wm. T. Pippy . . . . . do	105.25
Cornelius Kennedy . . . . . do	354.50	Chas. Cramm . . . . . do	45.25
Est. Matt. Corrigan . . . . . do	412.50	Thos. Peach . . . . . do	15.25
Wm. Kennedy . . . . . do	752.70	Rosella Peach . . . . . do	45.00
Mary White . . . . . do	87.00	Richard Flight . . . . . do	343.25
John Kent . . . . . do	115.70	Abel L. Flight . . . . . do	157.75
Est. Thos. Stanley . . . . . do	200.00	Manasseh Flight . . . . . do	160.50
Patk. Kavanagh . . . . . do	118.00	John S. Flight . . . . . do	110.50
Jas. Kavanagh . . . . . do	50.00	Ebenzer Short . . . . . do	46.45
Joseph Keefe . . . . . do	85.00	John Peach, Sr. . . . . do	77.85
Joseph Quirk . . . . . do	10.00	John M. Thistle . . . . . do	42.90
Valentine Keefe . . . . . do	20.00	Reuben Noffall . . . . . do	15.25
Patrick Walsh . . . . . do	25.00	F. Delaney and Wm. Nof-tall . . . . . do	309.70
Michl. Keefe . . . . . do	25.00	Fredk. Thistle . . . . . do	7.75
Peter Bamable . . . . . do	38.00		

## AT THE NICKEL

"THE BEST MAN"  
Dramatic adaptation of the novel by Grace L. H. Lutz  
—produced in two parts by the Edison Co'y.  
"MYSTERIOUS MR. DAVEY"  
Vitagraph comedy with Sidney Drew.  
"HAZARDS OF HELEN"  
An episode of this thrilling railroad series.  
"THE PLOT"  
Two-part Vitagraph drama with Maurice Costello.  
**FORBES LAW DUGUID Sings—"THE YEOMAN'S WEDDING SONG."**  
THE USUAL GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY FOR THE LITTLE ONES.  
COMING—The Presentation of Colors to THE NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

GET OUR  
PRICES ON  
GASOLENE,  
Lubricating  
Oil and  
KEROSENE  
SMITH CO. Ltd.

STEBURMAN'S  
OINTMENT  
To Whom it may Concern:—  
Here is evidence of the wonderful  
healing power of Steburmans Oint-  
ment to the public:—  
My little boy suffered terribly from  
eczema, and this Ointment made a  
perfect cure of him. I would not be  
without Steburmans Ointment for  
anything.  
Yours truly,  
MRS. J. HARDING.  
64 Flower Hill, St. John's.

J.J. St. John  
To Shopkeepers:  
100 dozen  
ROYAL PALACE  
Baking Powder at  
50c dozen tins.  
500 Dozen  
TOILET SOAP  
1 dozen in a Box,  
35c dozen.  
500 Dozen  
BLACK PEPPER, at  
10c lb.  
150 Dozen  
ELECTRIC PASTE,  
the best Blacklead  
on the market,  
48c dozen.

J.J. St. John  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd  
Thoughtful People  
Are stretching their  
Dollars by having  
us renovate the old  
garments, and make  
up remnants of  
cloth.  
C. M. HALL,  
Genuine Tailor and Renovator,  
248 THEATRE HILL  
READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

### HOLD TRENCH A WHOLE DAY

Eleven Brave British-  
ers Showed Wonder-  
ful Pluck in Ypres  
Affair

London, July 8.—An eye-witness,  
under date of June 4, reported:  
On Monday evening last we re-  
captured the stables close to the  
Hooge Chateau, near Ypres. A row  
of houses on the main road just out-  
side the grounds of the chateau was  
in our hands, but the stables had  
been disputed ground. In this  
quarter fighting is proceeding. On  
the Festubert front our guns severely  
damaged the German trenches near  
Ferne du Bois, and a working party  
of infantry who attempted to repair  
them lost heavily from our rifle fire.  
Among many other stories of hero-  
ism which are narrated of the fight-  
ing around Ypres may be mentioned  
one of an incident which occurred on  
May 23. The enemy had attacked  
our line on the east of the salient  
had driven it back for some distance,  
and had occupied our trenches. In  
one trench, however, were an officer  
and ten men who refused to fall back  
in spite of the desperate situation in  
which they were placed, and fought  
on throughout the day, almost sur-  
rounded and under incessant attacks  
with hand grenades. Several times  
word was sent to the officer author-  
izing him to retire, but in the face  
of what must have appeared certain  
death he remained where he was, in  
the hope that we might recover the  
position by a counter-attack. It was  
not till nightfall that the gallant  
handful withdrew, after having kept  
the enemy at bay all day.

A Trying Experience.  
During our attack near Fromelles  
on May 9 and 10 one of our men  
had a trying experience, in which  
he displayed great gallantry and pre-  
sence of mind. After having got in-  
to the German trench, and finding  
that he was the only survivor of the  
party with which he had advanced,  
and that he was being surrounded by  
the enemy, he managed to crawl in-  
to a deep shell crater close by. The  
Germans knew where he was, but  
could not shoot him and were pre-  
vented from approaching him by our  
rifle fire. They therefore contented  
themselves with lobbing hand grena-  
des into the crater where he lay.  
All day long the British soldier  
remained in this hole in the ground  
within a few yards of the hostile in-  
fantry, picking up and hurling back  
the bombs with which he was pelted.  
At night he managed to crawl back  
safely to our lines.  
Commander's Close Touch.  
Whenever possible troops who  
have been fighting are inspected by  
the commander-in-chief so soon as  
they are relieved from the trenches,  
and these inspections, which are of  
the most simple character, are deeply  
appreciated by all ranks. The com-  
mander-in-chief passes slowly along  
the ranks and then makes a short  
speech thanking the troops for the  
services they have rendered and ex-  
plaining in a few words the true  
significance of the operations in  
which they have taken part.  
To men who may have been for  
weeks under incessant shell fire  
without to all appearance achieving  
any result compensating for the  
sacrifice they have endured it means  
much to learn that their devotion  
as, for instance, in the trenches  
round Ypres, has had an appreci-  
able if indirect effect not only on  
operations in this theatre of war but  
on the international situation. Nor  
is it possible to estimate the effect  
of the personal influence which  
plays a part in such direct relations  
between the commander-in-chief  
and the soldiers. It has done much  
in inspiring the splendid devotion of  
our men.

Master R. Redmond, son of Mr.  
Patk. Redmond, who had been two  
months in Hospital suffering from an  
affection of the left eye is now able to  
be out. The impaired sight is grad-  
ually becoming normal.

### ROSSLEY'S THEATRES

EAST END. WEST END.  
THE FINEST SHOW IN THE CITY AT  
THE PRICE, QUANTITY AND QUALITY.  
**OURS!**  
ALL NEW PICTURES TO-NIGHT—Vitagraph Features.  
Featuring Clara Kimball Young, Maurice Costello,  
Earl Williams, Flora Finch, Edith Story, Van  
Dyke Brooke, and other stars.  
NO GERMAN PICTURES AT OURS.  
Great Singing Act, "I LOVE THE LADIES."

### 5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"BRONCHO BILLY, FAVOURITE"  
A Western Drama with G. M. Anderson.  
"UNDER FALSE COLORS"  
A Comedy Drama with Norma Falmadge. When she  
is betrothed to a fortune; what she was is for-  
gotten in what she is.  
**"THE BEAST"**  
A strong Kalem Drama featuring Alice Joyce.  
"THE PEACE MAKER"—A Vitagraph Melo-Drama.  
"THEY CALLED IT BABY" and "HIS FAITHFUL  
SPOUSE" are two great Comedies.  
GOOD MUSIC AND GOOD SINGING.  
A BIG SHOW FOR LITTLE MONEY.  
The usual extra pictures at the Saturday Matinee.  
SEND THE CHILDREN.

### 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 satis-  
faction 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).

### SALT AFLOAT!

S.S. BELLERBY and S.S. NASCOPIE  
Will be due from CADIZ about Saturday  
or Monday next.  
Will be sold cheap whilst discharging.

### JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

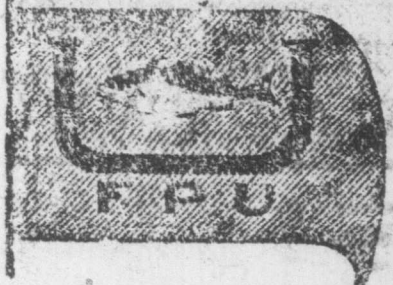


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GROOTES COCOA**

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**J. J. ROSSITER**  
Real Estate Agent

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 Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 17, 1915.

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**Canned Caplin**

THE NEWS discussing the above-mentioned commodity errs when it says "Mr. Henry Verran, of Placentia, has accomplished what many have tried to do and failed."

More than a quarter of a century ago, Capt. Golder, an employee of John Munn & Co., of Harbor Grace, put up caplin in a most attractive, and convenient form. The flavor of the caplin was perfect, and the package in which it was put up was equally as attractive as the most artistic sardine package.

Choice fish were used in the packing, and the highest grade olive oil only was employed. Golder's experiment was all that could be desired from an edible point of view; but it was financially a failure.

It was a failure simply because the article was a Newfoundland product!

People sneered at the idea of Preserved Caplin! but they were willing to pay 15 cents a tin for imported rubbish supposed to be a sardine.

**The Caluminator**

THE Penny-a-Liner who under the caption "Just Round the Corner" scribbles for the editorial page of the Adelaide Street daily, himself furnishes a most striking illustration of what education of a sort can do for a man.

His remarks of Thursday afternoon are nothing short of extreme villany. Pretending to have a holy horror for lying he indulges in the most degrading form of the art of deception. His cowardly and sneaking, vile insinuations are reeking with the very stench of hell.

Too low and cunning and cowardly to come out with an open charge against this paper he makes use of the weapons of the sneak, who desires to work injury to another but has not the virility of the common thug.

What must be the state of that base creature ugly and warped mind wherein such vile insinuating hell draughts are brewed, can any body picture so foul a mess. What a cess-pool it must be, and how far beneath the dignity of being referred to as human, for it is heinous and belongs to one possessing the instincts of a lower order than that of man.

The being who can entertain such a spirit of utter degradation is beneath the consideration of any man, and we are constrained to raise a voice of protest, not against him, but against the pub-

**MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS**

The power of influence of the man (COAKER) and the organization (the F.P.U.) he has fathered were amply proven in the recent General Election. Every District in which Union Councils were generally organized returned F.P.U. members to the House of Assembly, the success being most marked in Bonavista where there was an actual turn over from the Morris Party of Three Thousand Votes and Two Ministers of the Crown were badly beaten in the battle of the ballots. THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT IF THE OTHER DISTRICTS HAD BEEN FULLY ORGANIZED BY THE F.P.U. THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION WOULD HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM POWER.

Now these successes in business and politics amply prove that not only was COAKER'S scheme for the organization of a Fishermen's Union a feasible and eminently practical one but also that he chose the right time to launch it. It is this keen insight into men and their affairs that is the special characteristic which assures him (COAKER) success in his various undertakings. FOR COAKER IS GIFTED WITH THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO APPROACH AND HOW TO HANDLE THE MASSES. A great deal of his success in this respect is due to his (COAKER) unique and striking personality.—MOSDELL, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20th, 1913.

lication of such debasing scrawls. Our attitude towards the writer of that villainous and cowardly attack is that which we hold towards any pestilence.

We would caution the unwary and tell them to beware of the poison.

We are performing a duty to the community when we attack such writings, for we should not have our youth grow up in the false and pernicious belief that a lie and an attack upon any person is perfectly justifiable, however contemptible, if it can be done in safety.

Accomplish any dastardly deed, but have regard for your own safety whilst doing so, is the motto of the assassin, and this is the dangerous teaching which the viper of Adelaide Street promulgates.

He who speaks so grandiloquently of education would teach an infernal brand of it. If we take his conduct as a basis for our judgment we must assume that his idea of education amounts to being able to so frame your words as to accomplish your evil designs without danger to yourself.

We are accused of being liars, enemies to our country, enemies to everything that people hold dear, but the accusations are veiled in such a way that rebuttal is denied us.

We may say to the snipe who does the vile work for the paper operated by enemies to the F.P.U. that his efforts are sure to recoil upon himself.

He cannot injure the F.P.U. or this paper, both are too firmly established, and both have accomplished too much good, to be easily thrown down.

And we say as we have often said that honesty does not harbor in the intentions of him who fights in the dark, or who uses the weapons of the common assassin.

Were the creatures who run the Adelaide Street paper actuated by an honest desire to benefit the fishermen of this country, or had they any but the vilest motives in view, they would not find it necessary to adopt the tactics of hell.

They need not fear, that if they have an honest cause, that will not meet with an honest man's reception.

Let the cause be good and let it be openly, fearlessly espoused there are honest and upright men enough in this country to back it up and to bring it to a triumphant issue.

What is it that gave life and vigour and irresistible compelling force to the F.P.U. and drew honest men to its standard? Was it that it played the part of the sneaking coward that stabbed in the back and spread the poison of unmanly insinuations abroad, or was it rather the virile and honest manhood that stood behind it?

Was it not by its fearless outspoken attitude on all public matters, and the noble way in which it faced the forces of corruption

in political and mercantile life of the country, that brought many men in their thousands flocking to it.

The campaign waged by the F.P.U. was an open, fearless meeting of the dragons that for two hundred years had held our fishermen in poverty and oppression. No ways that were dark were ever had recourse to. What hitting was done, was done in sledge hammer blows and with an honest and fearless front.

Dark deeds have ever dark approaches, bravery, walks in the sunlight to honest endeavour.

We are often harsh in our criticism, but we are always honest, fearless in attack, and manly in defense; and we find that is the surest way to lasting success, or any success worth having.

**LICENSE REDUCTION**

THE campaign now being organized in Ottawa for a reduction in the number of liquor licenses is an indication of the general trend of public sentiment in regard to the sale of intoxication.

The question is one of supreme importance and the whole problem presents many difficulties which cannot all be solved by the application of a general measure, short of total prohibition.

It is clear, however, that the fewer licensed liquor stores or bar rooms the better the opportunity for regulation and the less the chance for violations of either the letter or spirit of the present laws.

The people of Ontario have voted against the oblation of the bar room and it seems only logical to now give individual localities the option of deciding whether the system should be curtailed as regards extent and bettered in respect to operation and the quality of the goods dispensed.

The city of Ottawa, it may be argued, is growing and it should not, therefore, be deprived of any licenses now in existence. But the fact is that the larger the community the fewer the licenses, and in Ottawa's particular case there were over twice as many liquor permits in existence twenty years ago as at present, and over three times as many in 1875.

The sentiment would seem to be towards few licenses and better licensed premises, both in regard to conduct and to surroundings.

It cannot be denied that a large number of licensed places aggravates the evil of intemperance.

A similar number should decrease the number of offences, but even if this should prove not to be the case the public should, as a whole, benefit from the better character of those places privileged to sell liquor and the authorities should be in a position to discriminate between those seeking the privilege.

Altogether, and viewed solely

**Engineer W. L. Butler  
Calls Up Govt. Engineer  
To Wake Up at Once and Do His Duty  
Respecting Railway Inspection**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Sometime in June The Mail and Advocate published some correspondence anent an engine on the Bonavista Branch. In pursuing this correspondence you will note that I did not get the report asked for. It was not until two months after I wrote the Colonial Sec. that I received his comment. It runs as follows:

May 28th, 1915.  
Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 1st of April, regarding the locomotive used by the Reid Newfoundland Co. on the Bonavista Branch, I beg to say that the Assistant Boiler Inspector, St. John's, was asked to make an examination of this engine and he has finished his report which was to the effect that there was nothing the matter with the engine that could lead to any danger to the public. The boiler is practically a new one, but the machinery required the usual annual overhauling, repacking of glands and tightening up generally.

There was a leakage of steam from one of the cylinders, which might appear to a member of the general public as a source of danger. You, however, having been "driver" of this engine until lately, would know that such leakage of steam did not constitute a danger to the travelling public.

Your obedient servant,  
J. R. BENNETT,  
Colonial Sec.

Now, according to the above I am branded a liar by the Colonial Secretary, for you will note that he says that there was nothing the matter with the engine, while I contend that the engine was in such a condition as to render it a source of danger to the travelling public, and this I am prepared to prove at the present time by a practical demonstration if the engine is in the same condition as when last seen by me.

Now, I am not going to question the qualifications of the Assistant Boiler Inspector, but I will say this much, and that is he either didn't know whether the engine was in a serviceable condition or he knew it wasn't but said it was O.K. in order to justify the Reids in keeping it in service. As for the Colonial Secretary, he is not expected to know, notwithstanding familiarity of engine parts, evinced by him in his letter. Of course the whole thing is intended as a bluff and an attempt to cloak the real thing so as to give the Reids a free hand as they are sure to get while Morris holds control for the Government and the Reids are one, the Reids dominate the Morris Government.

However, this is going away from my subject and to return to same I will say that the engine under discussion would not be allowed to "run" in U.S.A. or Canada by any means. If any of my readers have in their possession the rules and laws of the Interstate Commission please turn to rule 50 and you will read the following:

All steam valves, cocks, and joints, studs, bolts and seams shall be kept in such repair that they will not emit steam in front of the engine, so as to obscure their vision.

Now, if steam escaping from a leak in an engine in U.S.A. obscures the vision of the engine, why it must surely do the same thing in the country, and if the Government Inspectors of U.S.A. says it is a source of danger to the travelling public (and they consider it a danger) why it must also be a danger to the public of Newfoundland, for according to the geometrical axioms, things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. So if steam in the form of vapor obscures vision in U.S.A. it will do so in Newfoundland unless we have a perpetual dry atmosphere.

I wonder if I wrote the Colonial Secretary and told him that two trains were to cross each other at a certain siding, but owing to the engineer being compelled to work long hours, fell asleep and never woke until he had passed the crossing point by one mile, would he believe me? Perhaps he would have been forced to believe me.

From the material viewpoint, the campaign for fewer drinking places and depots for the sale of intoxicants should appeal with equal force to those opposed to the traffic altogether and those sincere citizens who, while anxious to promote measures for the benefit of the community, are not convinced of the justice or feasibility of total prohibition. The Citizen.

Have it, had the East bound train lost no time, but as luck would have it (if there is such a thing as luck) the East bound train did lose a little time, other wise there would have been a head-on collision, and no doubt it would have been attended with dire results, as this is the worst kind of collision that can happen.

I understand that there is some kind of a law in the Statute Book that provides that trainmen shall have 8 hours rest after working 12 hours, if it reads "8 hours rest" this is not proper, for it leaves a loop hole for the Railroad Co. They take advantage of this by only giving their men 8 hours from the time the train arrives at the station till it departs again, out of this 8 hours it is not unusual to spend 2 and 3 hours shunting, and by the time you get a wash and a feed you have very little time for rest.

Of course the Dispatching Office don't want to hear tell of the 8 hour business when they have any cars to move, it is only when you are good and tired that you will dare to ask for 8 hours rest, for fear you will see another man coming to take your "job." What is needed is proper laws put on the Statute Book and someone appointed to enforce them. I believe that if Sir R. Bond had got in power he would have had legislation to regulate the working hours of Railroad employees.

If the travelling public knew that the man at the throttle was as often in the land of Morpheus as he is awake I am sure they would be crying out for such legislation. I remember one time running an engine in a subconscious state due to being on duty too long, coupled with the soporiferous effect of the monotonous sounds produced by the moving machinery. On this particular time I was forced to stop the train in order to dispel the subconsciousness. If this kind of thing is allowed to go on unchecked something will happen sooner or later. The trammels should be forbidden by law to remain on duty from St. John's to Port aux Basques if the train make running time, they must at least be on duty 30 hours, and this is too long.

There came near being a smashing at Gaff Topsails sometime ago only the sectionmen saw the two trains coming towards each other, and some of them ran toward one and some toward the other, by so doing they prevented a head-on collision. I have been told that the engineer of the train that was in fault said that he had been "on duty" too long and therefore was not responsible for what happened, and to further ease his weariness he is said to have asked for rest at Howley which is the next station West of Gaff Topsails. Of course this was only an excuse, for he knew he wasn't going to get rest at this place would mean holding up the express. It was only a warning for the Dispatching Office. I heard that he got out of the racket with 30 demerit marks, while the conductor got the "bounce" when instead he should have instituted legal proceeding for being forced to work longer than the hours prescribed on the Statute Book.

I trust that the incoming government will see to such things and have a general cleaning up day in railroad affairs, for at the present time the "system" is rotten to the core. If the incoming government do not do any more than is being done at the present time it is just as well to abolish the Government Engineer's Dept. and save the country that much money, for it is worse than useless, as it is at the present time. Here we are paying a whole staff of government inspectors, some of them don't know when to look for the thing that they are supposed to inspect, while others will inspect it and keep what they saw to themselves instead of making a report of same and giving it to the public, the same as is done in any other country where there are rules and regulations.

There was an engine smashing on the Bonavista Branch yesterday, who knows the cause of this? Will the Government Engineer be able to tell us in his report whether it was caused by defective wheels or defective road, or a combination of both. Wake up Government Inspectors and try to do something to earn your money, you can't bluff all of ours, so it is no use in you trying.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for space.  
Yours truly,  
W. L. BUTLER.

**Peace or Bankruptcy**

The Belligerent Nations Coming to the End of Their Financial Tether

BANK OF ENGLAND'S Resources Running Low—Warring Nations' Credit Rapidly Declining

A NOTED FINANCIAL Authority Thinks the End Cannot Be Far Off

Several of America's most notable financiers have become so impressed by the demoralization in European money that they predict a general collapse is not far off.

The question whether American bankers will be justified in financing unlimited additional shipments of merchandise to belligerent unless some means can be devised for securing payments.

There is not enough gold in all Europe's central banks to pay for the supplies already contracted for here.

The currency of every belligerent has fallen to an unparalleled level of depreciation.

Russian money, compared with the American dollar, has lost 25 per cent. in value, German money is down more than 15 per cent., Austria and Italy are much worse off, French currency is down fully 5 per cent., and now England's is in the toboggan. It has declined upward of 2 per cent.—and payment for her gigantic orders placed here has not yet begun in earnest.

European governments cannot induce holders of American securities there to sell them and subscribe to the colossal war loans being floated.

England's stock of gold in Ottawa, it is stated, has been depleted to almost nothing, so that no further assistance can be looked for from that quarter in settling accounts.

The Bank of England's reserve has fallen to near the alarmingly low level recorded to 16 per cent. It used to be 50. The great English institution, once the strongest pillar of the world's financial structure, does not to-day contain enough gold reserve to pay for one month's merchandise exports from the United States in foreign countries.

It is well recognized by international bankers here that Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy are all on a bankrupt basis already, and that every week the war continues will aggravate the position.

International exchange is expected to become much more demoralized within the next few months.

How Europe can pay for the billion dollars worth of grain and cotton which she will need from the United States this year is beyond the power of bankers to figure, they state.

**Eminent Authority's Views**  
Max May, the noted foreign exchange authority says:

"It is all very well for European governments to declare grandiloquently that they will keep up the war two years or more if necessary."

"They can't do it—not one of them!"

"They are approaching the end of their financial resources faster than they may know."

"All their currencies are depreciated already, and the demoralization, like a snowball running down a hill, will increase very rapidly."

"American investors should stick to American investments—as Europeans are doing, you will notice."

"Exchange on more than one European country is already becoming a gamble."

"When exchange breaks down the war must quickly collapse."—The Citizen.

**PRUSSIAN FRIGHTFULNESS**

"I planned to take the dynamite in the room with me, and cut a hole in the door and have the food shoved in through it. I planned to keep them (Mrs. Morgan and children) there until Mr. Morgan gave me his promise that the exportation of war munitions would stop. Unless he stopped it I would tell him of my intention to kill Mrs. Morgan and the children and myself by exploding the dynamite."

This from the German, Holt, is a curious sidelight on the mental make-up of the modern Teuton. It is an illustration of the frightfulness and bluff which have characterized German policy since the beginning of the war.

Holt, whether crazy or sane, seems to have been impelled by the same peculiar ideas which prompted murder, pillage and plunder in Belgium, the shelling of Rheims, the dropping of bombs on undefended coast towns of England, and destruction of non-combatants on the high seas. All these served no possible military purpose, but were designed and carried out with the idea that they would cow the victims into a spirit of surrender.

Holt, by the same policy of frightfulness, hoped to cow J. Pierpont Morgan from doing legitimate business with the allied governments.

It is an interesting flashlight upon the psychology of Prussianism—Ottawa Journal.

**FREE POLAND**

Poland ranks as the sixth among the nations of Europe in point of population, in spite of a period of 125 years of oppression, repression, expropriation, and attempted denationalization.

We were to restore its boundaries as they were at the time of the first partition in 1772, Poland would rank in area second only to Russia; in fact, restore even the boundaries as they existed in 1793, and the status is still the same.

In spite of all oppression and attempted denationalization, the Poles survive the battle of resistance, and to-day demand in the name of Justice the freedom of their race, and country through approximately thirty million voices.—The Western Journal of Education, San Francisco.

**THE SPANDAU RESERVE**

It is alleged with all due solemnity that Germany must be near the end of her gold reserves because bags of sovereigns, tagged with labels showing that they formed part of the Spandau indemnity fund, exacted from France in 1871, are now appearing in circulation. Lloyd George himself is credited with possessing one of these noted tags as a sure proof of inroads upon the Spandau hoard.

Unfortunately, however, for the truth of this story it is not quite the German fashion to give away their secrets in such a slovenly manner as this would suggest. And again, the Spandau reserve amounts to only 20 million dollars as a cold matter of fact. After the Franco-Prussian War, when France was compelled to pay one billion dollars in three years, these 20 millions were put aside in the tower of Spandau, mostly in British sovereigns, as a future war fund for united Germany. How far will 20 millions go in this war? It wouldn't pay Germany's war bills for a week!

But at the time it happened this Franco-German financial transaction was a tremendous affair. It was, in fact, the wonder of the time. And France paid it all in less than three years without draining the country of gold, as Bismarck, who planned another attack on France within a few years, expected. The French paid of this indemnity in London credits and only about 55 million dollars in gold reached Germany from France. It is noteworthy that within a Iustrum France had more gold in her banks than before the war. When Bismarck tried his second war he was foiled because of French alliances and French credit.

The Spandau reserve may be dipped into; it may be seriously depleted. But the tags are of the bags, and the sovereigns are not being sent abroad tied up "in the original packages."—The Citizen.



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- 2's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 1's ROAST BEEF.
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- 1/2's VIENNA SAUSAGE.
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- LADIES' WHITE LISLE THREAD GLOVES, Elbow Length.
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- CHILD'S & MISSES' WHITE & CREAM LISLE THREAD AND SILK GLOVES.

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St. John's, Newfoundland.

## VIVID STORY OF LA BASSE BOMBARDMENT

Graphic Story Told By Pte. Bob Caldwell in Letter to Mother—Hell's Horrors Discounted.

Private Bob Caldwell of the 2nd Battalion writes the following letter describing the battle of La Basse to his mother, Mrs. Caldwell of Iroquois. It is dated from France, June 18, and reads as follows:  
"We came out of the trenches yesterday after several days' occupation. In the papers of June 17 there is mentioned that a British attack between Estane La Basse road and La Basse canal was repulsed after they had occupied the first line trenches. I was in that region and spent my birthday where that attack was at its strongest. On the 13th at 3 p.m. our artillery opened fire on the enemy's trenches, which ran from forty to three hundred yards from our line. We were forced to evacuate the trench at forty yards distance owing to the nearness of the heavy shells and I secured a good position for the gun at three hundred yards range and worked hard to make it secure, and at 6 o'clock got it so that a shell would have to light right on it before putting us out of business.

### Not One Sided

"The bombardment at 7 o'clock fell off. Believe me, the bombardment was not all one-sided, for the Huns answered us well, but the trenches they bombarded were evacuated. At night we had to build three more positions for our gun and keep up a fire on the enemy's trenches at intervals of half an hour or so, thus preventing them from repairing the damage done by our artillery.  
"Your parcel came that night and often when the rapid fire came I had a wedge of cake in my hands. The next morning we made a thorough preparation for the attack and consolidated our position in every conceivable manner.

### Plan of Attack.

"We had neared their trenches at the forty-yard point and here the attack was to be made by one of our battalions and on the left by an English division. Once their line was broken we were to bomb them out of their trenches. From our positions we were to keep up a rapid fire until our bombers had come along the trench. This progress was to be marked by a blue flag on the parapet.

"At 3 p.m. a heavy bombardment opened up on their trenches. Shells of all sizes were hurled at them. As the time advanced the bombardment grew in intensity.

### Rain of Shells.

"At 5.45 the real bombardment started and shells to the number of over two thousand a minute were hurled at a frontage of one thousand yards. The Huns knew our intentions and were replying in a goodly way. The din was awful. At 5.55 every one was warned to lie flat in the trenches for a mine was to be exploded and three minutes later the most damnable explosion announced its success. Large pieces of earth went heaven-high and then came crashing to earth. The crater was over forty feet deep and ninety yards long. One of our fellows remarked regretfully that he saw no helmets in the air. The shock was scarcely over till we were at the guns and opened rapid fire in their trenches in front.

### But One Desire.

"The noise was now maddening. Every one had the same desire—to kill! Shells dropped a few rods away, tearing the parapet to pieces and the earth was rising and falling and groaning under the ferocity of it all.

### Went with Cheers.

"At 6.15 over the parapets to our left, went the boys with a cheer—many of them fell with that yell still on their lips the others tearing like mad across the forty yards, someone falling at every step. Over the enemies' shattered parapets they went and we lost them. In the excitement we forgot everything but that our men were in the first line and we were to protect them. Crammed into the little position with the gun I carried on the work of destruction. Box after box of ammunition was eaten up by it, and the gun was so hot that asbestos gloves were necessary to handle it.

### Flag Advances.

"Two or three minutes from the time the charge had elapsed the fellow observing shouted that the blue flag was advancing. I had to keep my eye one hundred yards in advance of it. On came the flag, sometimes

on the double. It suddenly stopped, stayed stationary a minutes and then fell back a little. The gun was too hot to work so I had to get in a new barrel. We worked like mad men at and a minute later it again spoke destruction. (The blue flag had fallen back a couple of hundred yards.) A large shell fell where it was—away it went with its bearer. An hour later the firing abated somewhat. We had no news of what we had done but we were too busy making repairs to find out. At 9.30 the bombardment resumed and the bursting shells in the dusk made awfully weird the land around.

"The Germans were counter-attacking in strong forces and we were at the job again. A couple of hours later our boys were forced to fall back. They had pierced the Huns' third line.

### Hell But Shadow.

"In church the pastor warns his congregation of hell and its terror. In that attack and the one of the next day hell would have been but a shadow; the work of Satan would have been chivalrous compared to the butchery here. One shell landed about twenty yards from us in our trench. Five poor fellows were blown to fragments and four others were wounded. That is but what one shell did.

### Youth And Age.

"Among the prisoners that passed us were two I noticed, a young chap of sixteen wounded in the hand. His face was beaming with smiles for he knew he was safe. The other was an old man of fifty or thereabouts. There were tears in his eyes as he told us that he had a wife and five children at home. He, too, knew he had been snatched from an almost inevitable death. Could they not afford to smile?

"That day between our trenches and the enemy's was one of our chaps wounded. He was nearer their trenches than ours but was facing ours and from time to time with extreme difficulty he waved the water bottle at us. The sun was scorching. Everyone attempted to get near him but all were shot at and several shots were fired at him. I wonder if the prisoners I spoke of and those in the trench were the same?

"We are back from the firing line for another rest. During the seven days we had less than two hours' sleep a day. I am well and hope you are all the same."

### Life-saving Dogs

"The French government is using a number of dogs for the purpose of finding wounded on the battlefields. It is said that they find many men who have crawled into shelter after being wounded and might otherwise be easily overlooked, especially at night."—News item

And so the dog adds one more to the manifold proofs of its usefulness and its friendship for mankind. Yet it is not enough, perhaps, to make the vivisectioners pause. The procession of dogs into the serum-poison laboratories will continue undiminished. Many of these identical life-savers may come to their end in the torture chamber. A handsome reward, to be sure. But what of that? The serum mania, like other manias, is no respecter of either dogs or persons.



### OUR FILING CABINETS

They cover the field of every filing and indexing requirement. This describes, in short form, what the revices of the Globe-Wernicke Co. do for every busy office man. They keep all records concisely and consecutively so that they are always ready when called for. May I show you how it's done?

Percie Johnson, Agent.  
The Globe-Wernicke Co.

## Warsaw in War-Time

Warsaw is the same as ever. It is Sunday, and the church bells are ringing. The Boulevard de Cracovie is filled with promenaders. The weather is bright, and the air almost warm under the influence of the sun's cheering rays. One sees many pretty toilettes and still prettier faces. It was Mickiewicz who said: "The Polish women are the most beautiful in the world." Yonder, in a setting of green, is the great poet's statue on an imposing pedestal. One wonders why the inscription should be in Russian; would it not be possible to take advantage of the generous proclamation of the Grand Duke Nicholas and have it engraved in Polish?

The nave of the cathedral is filled with worshippers, listening with rapt attention to the oratory, at once delicate and powerful, of a priest still in his prime—the Abbe Gralevski, one of the finest preachers and one of the most devoted Polish patriots in the capital. He was a deputy for Warsaw in the first two Dumas. Two years ago he withdrew in a large measure from political life, and devoted himself to social work and school reforms.

His audience seemed spell-bound by his eloquence. The Abbe had touched a sympathetic chord in describing the national country life with its simple manners, ancient ballads and local costumes. I saw tears running down old men's cheeks as the vision of their dear native country took form and color on the orator's word-landscape.

## Economic Foundation Of History

The popularity of the Marxian dogma is due to the facts that, in the first place, it is an interpretation of history, just as the theory of Evolution was an interpretation of progressive variation in nature; and, in the second place, it appears under certain circumstances to be primary. Without some economic foundation obviously no history whatever is possible. Food is the first consideration of life, and under certain circumstances, becomes the only condition that matters, it does not follow that food is the only motive of life. On the contrary, food as motive is predominant only where food is precarious; as soon as food is comparatively secure, other motives begin to play; and in advanced societies these other motives overlay the economic as a building stands upon its foundations. Threaten the security of food and, of course, all the motives made possible by secure food are shaken and become relatively insignificant. The economic motive, in fact, can be found at the bottom of all other motives; but this is not to say that all other motives are economic, or even that economics enters into them. Because at the bottom of every structure you will find a foundation which is naturally the first condition of the structure itself, it does not follow that the structure is all foundation!

### The Mule

Mules are long-suffering patient and much-abused servants of ungrateful man. The humbler servant, the proverbially meek and lowly donkey, has plenty of altruistic sympathizers to speak up for his rights. But the mule!—he is the scorned embodiment of all round "cussedness, and the adjective "mullish" is plain evidence that his most conspicuous trait has become a classic. But the obstinate mule has his nobilities as well as his faults. He has borne the greatest conquerors in safety over the Alps and Pyrenees, and known when to draw his front and hind feet sharply together when the edge of the precipice was dangerously near, and needed no guiding hand to show him which way to turn next. Therefore when we saw by a headline in a local paper lately that a mule was to blame for having "committed suicide" we looked again and saw that the animal had merely stood still when he was appealed to go forward, and therefore got killed by a speeding trolley car, which probably could not be stopped in time to save the poor animal's life. We are told to go and learn of the aut if we would get virtue and wisdom; we might also learn of the instructive mule, if we were in diplomacy and had a gulfy precipice gaping suddenly at our feet, with only a few inches of margin at the slope. We never hear of a mule making a false step; hence, obstinate a creature though he be, we may also learn of him.—Catholic Standard and Times.

### Politicians and Corporations.

The Canadian Northern seems to have a sinister influence in both federal and provincial politics. How did it come that the G.N.W. took orders from the C.N.R. to destroy political messages affecting the Manitoba graft scandal?

Browne—Whatever became of Dixie? You remember he took a Ph. D. in Greek poetry.

Gray—He's scanning meters for a gas company.

## Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
- 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
- 20 Crates BANANAS.
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- 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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For further particulars apply to

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

LAST NIGHT'S GAME

B.I.S. Defeat Star in a Fast Game by Score of 2 Goals to 1

TOM DUGGAN INJURED

"Billy" Higgins Makes His First Appearance For the Season

Before a large gathering of spectators the B.I.S. and Star teams met in a well contested game in St. George's Field last evening.

The evening was an ideal one for players, yet a little chilly for spectators.

Sharp at 7 o'clock the ball was placed in position by Referee Higgins who made his first appearance for the season.

The Stars had the disadvantage of the sun in the first half yet in spite of this put it all over the Irishmen for the first 15 minutes of play.

Shortly after this a corner was given the Irish by Tom Duggan.

His "big brother" Billy placed the leather right in the Star goal keeper's hand.

Just previous to half time Burke scored from what seemed off-side the second goal for the Greenbacks.

The second half opened with a rush by the Irish forwards but the Star backs were there and cleared in fine style.

In this half quite a lot of disputing re throw-ins was in evidence. The young fellow on the line for the Irish seemed to be colour blind.

About ten minutes before full time Tom Duggan "took the count" and had to be carried off the field.

The players were: STARS—Goal, Phelan; backs, Thompson, Walsh; halves, Kavanagh, Hart, Duggan; forwards, Morgan, Caul, Phelan, Bell, Brien.

B.I.S.—Goal, Walsh; backs, Kavanagh, Thomas; halves, Duggan, T. Jackman, Kavanagh; forwards, Duffy, Burke, R. Jackman, Constantine, Evans.

Notes on the Game For the victors Jack Kavanagh, Edens and Billy Duggan played a rattling game.

Duggan's corner kick brought back memories of Ned Brophy who always scored from a corner kick.

Some of the Irishmen seemed to think it was a German squad they were charging from the way they "elbowed and rough housed" their way around the field.

Charging the goalkeeper was much in evidence last night. Pity some of the young bloods don't buy a Football Manual and learn a little.

Beside the numerous "referees" on the Grand Stand there were several on the field as well.

No man can handle two jobs at the same time—Toby.

Phelan Bros., Brien, Hart and Caul and Tom Duggan put up a good game.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The week-end programme at the Nickel theatre attracted large audiences last evening.

ROSSLEY'S

There was a crowded house last night at the popular little theatre and all enjoyed the splendid program.

THE CRESCENT

As the days go by the popularity of the Crescent theatre increases and its change of programme is watched by an appreciative public with interest.

CIVIC COMMISSION

The full Board was present at last night's meeting, Chairman Gosling presiding.

J. R. Gillis, Crosbie Hotel, wrote that he would like to demonstrate an air oil he handles and the Engineer will see him.

Mrs. Sarah Pope was given permission to repair store, Waldegrave St., and C. Morrissey's house, Lime St.

The Engineer having reported that Mr. Hardy had erected a stable at the rear of his dwelling, Coronation St., he Solicitor was instructed to apply to the law immediately.

A. Herder's plan for dwelling, Forest Road, were approved.

Committee on cabstands reported as an interview with Cabmen's Union, and will finalize at next meeting.

C. Fewer was given permission to repair house, Lime St. with the pass-ports, pay rolls &c., meeting adjourned.

LABRADOR BOATS RETURNING

Last night the Reid Nfld. Co. had the following message from Capt. Parsons of the "Sagona":

"Arrived at Ford's Hr. noon 5th; winds S.E. to N.E. with lense fog all trip north; returning south arrived at Macouvie 1 p.m. 16th; fog still thick; no sign of fish north; no ice on coast."

They also received a message from Capt. Burgess of the "Erik" in the afternoon, which said the ship had arrived at Battle Hr. at noon. Winds returning were N. E. to S.E. with dense fog.

She reports a good sign of fish from Long Island to Black Tickle and the ice off the coast.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets

TRAIN NOTES

Thursday's westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques on time, yesterday.

The Kyle's express and local trains arrived here at 12.20 p.m. to-day with several passengers.

The Star played a good clean game and deserved better luck.

The Star miss the old reliable Jack Hart in their back line.

The next drawing card will be B.I.S. and Collegians.

Should the Irish win they will be very near the championship mark.

THE N. P. A. AEROPLANE FUND

N.P.A. Aeroplane Fund—Estimated cost \$22,500.00 Amount subscribed 7,007.00

Balance required 15,493.00 Only 18 days before 4th August

- Amount acknowledged \$4,750.00 Hon. Dr. Skelton 20.00 M. R. 100.00 C. F. Bennett & Co. 100.00 Alex. J. Harvey 400.00 Chas. Marshall 200.00 E. S. Pinsent 52.00 A. G. Gosling 52.00 James Baird, Ltd. 1,000.00 P. J. Fortune 10.00 Hon. J. A. Robinson 50.00 S. T. Harrington 1,000 J. Frank Martin 100.00 Government House Staff 7.00 The Wilson Family 10.00 W. N. Gray 5.00 Levi G. Chafe 10.00 Hon. Mr. Justice Emerson 25.00

J. A. CLIFT, Treasurer. \$7,007.00

St. John's, July 16

FISHERY REPORT

Makovick—Calm dense fog; no fish. Holton—Light South and cloudy; unsettled, fishing fair.

American Tickle—Light Southeast and cloudy, poor fishing. Grady—Fresh South West and cloudy; no improvement in fishing.

Domino—Fresh Southwest and cloudy; fishing fair. Venison Island—Fresh Southwest and foggy; salmon plentiful.

Battle Hr.—Light S.W. and clear; no improvement in fishery; salmon plentiful. Twillingate—Wind S.W., light and dull; no fish caught to-day and water too rough for traps.

Hr. GrGace—Plenty caplin; hook and line 1-4 to 1-2 qt; nothing in traps. Lamaline—Wind South, moderate; fair sign of fish with jiggers and codnets; nothing in traps.

St. Mary's—Traps two to 10 qts; trawls 1-2 to 2 qts; caplin plentiful. Bonne Bay—Wind Southerly, raining; trap fishery over; boats averaged one half quintal on trawls.

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

WT. CARMEL CEMETERY

To-morrow Sunday the annual Mass at Mt. Carmel Cemetery will be celebrated at 10.30 when thousands interested will be present.

The Cemetery Board met last evening, Chairman M. J. Malone presiding. Important business was transacted, collectors and ushers appointed.

It was decided to have plans made of a substantial house for the caretaker. Tenders will be asked for to erect same at the entrance of cemetery. The erection of this very much needed house will be certain be very much appreciated and will add another 'tural to the generous benefactors of "God's Acre," which is now assuming a very pleasing aspect.

"Knowing as we do the unkept condition of the grounds in years gone by. We are safe in saying both people and committee deserves a slight meade of praise for the good and Christian work performed.

B.I.S.—A Special Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society will be held on Monday, the 19th inst., at 8.30 p.m., sharp. Business: Presentation of Testimonial to His Grace, Archbishop Roche. By order, T. P. HALLY, Hon. Sec. jy17,2i

AGAIN STEALING FROM CAMPS

Messrs. Halley, McGrath and Thomas, for several weeks past have had a splendidly equipped camp at the Sand Pits. They sleep there each night and on going home last evening found that the pegs had been drawn, their tent partly demolished, and a lot of food stuffs and other articles stolen.

Three other camps, owned by Messrs. Griffin and others are in the same neighborhood and were similarly treated. The depredators are known and the matter will be placed in the hands of the police.

THE AEROPLANE COMMITTEE MEET

The General Committee of the Aeroplane Fund will meet in the Board of Trade Rooms, Monday night at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL ITEMS

Get the Coca-Cola Gum habit.

Have YOU sent your subscription to the Aeroplane Fund? Don't wait to be called upon—SEND IT TO-DAY.

The collections by the municipality for the week were \$976.08, as against \$1128.27 for the same week of last year.

Have you tried Coca-Cola Chewing Gum?

Last night a couple of youths in a petty larceny were arrested by the police. Petty thieving is very prevalent at present.

Quite a number of shipwrights are engaged caulking the hull of the tanker "Arancia" and giving her a section of bow. She should get away next week.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

It is thought that the fog of the last few days has interfered with the work of the "Cachalot" whaling from Hawk's Hr. She has one fish to date.

People complain that a cooper of the place often blocks the sidewalk, Corner of Casey and Charlton Streets, with heading and other material. The public have the prior right to such places.

Try Honeyfruit flavor—Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

Up to date far more tourists have arrived in this country from the United States than for many years past. It is thought that fully 100 per cent. more will arrive this year than last.

This is mostly caused by the war, for many of those coming this way would otherwise be in Europe.

While passing along Water Street at the foot of Adelaide Street last night an old gentleman named Kennedy was seized with a sudden illness and fell heavily to the sidewalk. He was unconscious for a while, was attended to by by-passers and on recovering was driven home by Const. Forsey.

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

It is now believed that the midnight visitor of Tuesday last to the residence of Mr. Lewis Murphy, as told in the Mail had intended to pay his respects to Mr. E. Murphy's house next door. Mrs. Murphy had counted some money in the shop at night with the blinds raised, and no doubt the housebreaker had his eye to business at the time.

The Gum that everyone praises—Coca-Cola.

That Bathing House is still permitted to stand on the public right of way, on the margin of Long Pond, and the Minister of Agriculture and Mines is inactive. It is about time now that the obstruction be removed and the Minister had better get busy. He has had plenty of time given him. We expected to hear of his having issued instructions for its removal in a day or two. Get busy. Do your duty Mr. Blandford.

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

Quite a number of traps were torn by the N.E. wind and sea of the past couple of days along the Southern Shore. Most of them were taken up today for repairs. There was no absolute losses of traps.

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

No bill for damages has as yet been received by the owners of the tanker Arancia for damages by collision with the Gordon Hollett. It is believed that a Board of Arbitration will assess the value of the damages.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

An old lady named Keziah Whalen arrived here by the accommodation train at 1 a.m. today for the Lunatic Asylum. She has been for some time past deranged.

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

A Torbay milkman was ordered home from the corner of Duckworth and Cochrane Streets this a.m. by the S.P.C.A. and will be summoned for cruelty to animals.

AIRMAN SHOT AS A TRAITOR

He Had Been in the Pay of Germans and Was Systematically Giving Them Information

A gentleman, a resident of the city, who visited England the past spring and was there a few months after witnessed the work of a crack aeroplane on the coast where he was located and greatly admired the daring of the aerial captain.

A few days ago he received a letter from the friend whose guest he was in the Old Country affording the sensational information that the much admired airman had been executed as a traitor.

To the consternation of the authorities it was discovered that he had been in the pay of the Germans and was systematically giving them information. He deservedly paid the penalty with his life.

To the credit of the Old Land be it said not often are its sons found to be so depraved as this one. Investigation proved that he was one of a hybrid type and that Hunnish blood ran in his veins.

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

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Christ Church, Quidi Vid—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 p.m. Other Services at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Brookfield School Chapel—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Methodist Churches—11 and 6.30.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30. Rev. J. S. Sutherland. Congregational—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. H. Thomas.

VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the number of recruits to date was brought up to 2059, the following being added:

Walter Yetman, Bell Island. Alan Howlett, Broad Cove, B.D.V. During the day all were given squad and physical drills and rifle practice at the Highlanders' Armoury at night.

Most of the recruits passed the medical examination and over 100 have been sworn in and received their kit. To-morrow the weekly church parade will be held.

MORE DIPHTHERIA

A Mrs. Martin, a young married woman of the South Side, developed diphtheria yesterday and is being nursed at home.

A seven-year-old child was removed to the Hospital yesterday from 16 Young St., suffering from diphtheria.

Arrived to-day by the S.S. Florizel: 40 bunches Bananas, 20 cases Cal. Plums, Blue and Red; 10 cases Tomatoes, 10 cases Cal. Grapes, 20 cases Cal. Oranges, different sizes; 5 cases Water Melon, 2 baskets Cucumbers. Wholesale and Retail. GLEESON'S, 108 Water St. E. Picnic Baskets a speciality. jy14,tf

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto—Fresh South and S.W. winds with showers on East Coast to-night. Sunday: Southwest and W. winds and warm; local showers.

Roper's—Bar. 29.50; ther. 60.

SHIPPING

The Stephano is on schedule.

The Nascope, salt laden from Cadiz, is due on Monday.

The Belleby, 12 days from Cadiz, salt laden to Job Bros. Co. is due to-day.

The S.S. Portia left Channel at 8 a.m. to-day going North.

The S.S. Pomerania should leave Philadelphia this a.m.

The schr. "Success," Churchill, master, has reached Pernambuco after a run of 45 days.

S.S. Prospero left King's Cove at 9.15 a.m. this morning, going north.

The cable ship Minia is coaling at A. J. Harvey & Co.

S.S. Adventure is scheduled to sail for Halifax tomorrow morning.

S.S. Argyle left Placentia at 6.30 p.m. yesterday for Red Island route.

S.S. Clyde left Fogo at 7 p.m. yesterday, inward.

S.S. Dundee left Salvage at 7.40 p.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Glencoe left Grand Bank at 5.15 p.m., yesterday going west.

S.S. Home left Exploits at 1.30 p.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Erik left Battle Harbor at noon yesterday, coming south.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 10.30 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Meigle left Port au Choix at 4.35 p.m. yesterday, going north.

S.S. Sagona left Macovick at 1 p.m. yesterday, coming south.

S.S. Fogota left Catalina at 6 a.m. today.

S.S. Earl of Devon left Coachman's Cove at 7.20 p.m. yesterday.

An ore steamer for Bell Island passed the Narrows at noon today.

S.S. Ethie left Heart's Content at 1 p.m. yesterday and is due at Carbon-ear today.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

POLICE COURT

Before Mr. Hutchings, K.C.

A fisherman, from the Battery, was before the Court this morning at the complaint of his wife charged with beating and illtreating his infant child, the evidence showed that the defendant had been out fishing on the 5th inst and when he came from the trap with about 50 qts of fish, though there was plenty of grub in the house, there was nothing cooked and the Mrs. and a lady friend were out on the bank having a conversation. Bonds in \$50.00 will have to be furnished for the defendant's future good behavior. A hungry husband must not lose his temper.

In the case of Capt. Wm. Martin, charged with a breach of the Merchants' Shipping Act, the case was withdrawn.

H. W. LeMessurier vs. Capt. Pico, charged with two breaches of the Merchants' Shipping Act. Not having the name on the stern of his ship and not flying his flag when coming into port. A fine of \$5.00 was imposed in each case.

Arthur Dessert, the impounder, sued Clifford Thompson for obstructing the complainant in the discharge of his duty on the 10th inst. It appears the impounder had a big day in the vicinity of Circular Road and was returning to town with his quarry, eleven cows, when the owner of eight of the cows interfered and "dispossed" Dessert of the bunch. The genial clerk of the Court must have been brought back to his reporting days as he listened to the evidence. The Counsel engaged were Mr. Carter for Dessert and Mr. Higgins for the defendant, who was fined \$10.00.

A drunk and disorderly was fined \$5.00 or 14 days and may expect the limit the next time he appears before the Court.

The four boys, who broke into Martin's Hardware, the night before last, are still at the Police Station. What to do with them is the question; but the question is not a new one. Sending such boys to our Penitentiary under present conditions is worse than useless; it is a crime; and this city is fast turning out a crop of young criminals that gives the police most trouble.

Monday evening, at 8 o'clock the members of the B.I.S. will present an address and handsome gold challenge to His Grace Archbishop Roche.

DEATH

BARNES—Died suddenly, this morning, at Champneys, T.B., George Barnes, aged 77 years.

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

Eat more Bread and Better Bread Few of us eat enough of the "Staff of Life." Make your Bread from PURITY FLOUR More Bread and Better Bread Wholesale and Retail STEER BROTHERS