

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, August 14th.—The French government reports further German attacks repulsed in the Argonne. The Russian government reports the Germans driven back in the Baltic Provinces beyond the River Aa. Between the Narw, Bug and Middle Vistula, the Russians continue to retreat.

The Italian government reports another Austrian submarine sunk. One officer and eleven men were captured.—BONAR LAW.

Chased U-3 All Afternoon

Paris, Aug. 16.—The following is the French official version of the sinking of the Austrian submarine U-3 in the Adriatic:—

"On Aug. 13th, the Austrian submarine U-3, after attacking, without success, an Italian auxiliary cruiser, was pursued during the entire afternoon of August 12th, by Italian and French torpedo-boat destroyers. The U-3 was discovered and sunk by gunfire on the morning of August 13th by the French torpedo-boat destroyer "Bisson," which made prisoners of one officer and eleven sailors.

England Now Turns Attention To Food Supply

London, Aug. 14.—The Cabinet is considering important recommendations concerning the supply of food particularly wheat, made by the commission appointed in June by the Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, with Lord Milner as Chairman. The nature of the report is guarded closely, but it is estimated the recommendations include plans to increase the home grown supply of wheat by guaranteeing to producers a minimum price for their product.

Germans Converge On Brest-Litovsk All Three Roads

Petrograd, Aug. 15.—The new positions occupied by the Germans and Austrians were outlined with approximate accuracy on good authority today for the first time since the fall of Warsaw.

The line starting from the vicinity of Osowetz, near the Prussian border, opposite the Muzurian Lakes region, curves south and east running through Sokolow, Siedlce, Lukaw, Ostrowa and Vladowa.

Concentration of Austro-German forces in the direction of the fortress Brest-Litovsk is proceeding along three roads.

Many Killed In Railway Wreck On English Road

London, Aug. 14.—A serious accident to the second section of the Irish Mail on the L. & N. W. railroad is reported in a despatch from Northampton to the Central News.

The accident occurred at the western end of the Stowe tunnel. Several persons were killed and many injured. One report states that 50 or 60 persons were killed.

Heavy Howitzers Bombard Belgrade

London, Aug. 15.—The bombardment of Belgrade has been resumed by the Austrians with large calibre howitzers, according to an official statement issued at Nish on Friday, and telegraphed here by Reuter's correspondent.

There is said to have been no loss of life.

The two vice ministers ousted by Yuan Shi Kai for peculiarities must have been working the wrong side of the street.

One little dimple has caused many a fall.

Serbian Check Austrian Attempts On the Danube

Enemy Efforts at the Construction of Fortifications RECEIVE SET BACK

Serbian Artillery Destroys the Works and Shells Supply Trains

Paris, Aug. 15.—A Havas despatch from Nish, under date of Aug. 12th, delayed in transmission, contains what is apparently a Serbian official statement issued on Aug. 9th. The text follows:—

"Five hundred Serbian troops destroyed by artillery and infantry, five Austrian attempts to fortify points on the left banks of the Save and Danube rivers.

"During the night of the ninth our artillery opened fire occasionally on the supply train on the Beecherion Orsoval road, near the village of Elisevita.

In the neighborhood of Skelevets, the same night, the enemy opened fire on Dagne, beyond Tekia, killing a child. After opening vigorous artillery and infantry fire on our bank of the river, the Serbian artillery immediately reduced the enemy to silence on the morning of August 10th.

Enemy soldiers took boat on the Danube, near the ancient Turkish fortress of Gelubatz, beyond Dagne Milanovats, but were repulsed.

Boston Italians Create a Scene And Stone Germans

Boston, Aug. 15.—The gathering today of 1,300 Italian reservists, who were to sail on the steamer Canopic to-night and their friends, was marked by demonstrations against the interned German steamships, Amerika and Cincinnati, as a result of which several policemen were severely injured.

The sailors of the German vessels were struck by flying stones and sticks. Revolver shots were exchanged between the crowd and police, but it could not be learned that any took effect.

Pan-American Peace Proposals To Mexican Factions

Washington, Aug. 15.—The pan-American appeal to Mexico, now being delivered to the Chiefs of the factions and Governors of the States was made public here last night. Without even an intimation of armed intervention, it calls upon the leaders to meet somewhere in Mexico on neutral ground, in conference to adopt the first steps necessary for the Constitutional reconstruction of the country issue, and to call for immediate elections.

The service of the United States or any other pan-American Conference, are offered as intermediaries.

Violent Artillery Marks Activity On French Front

Paris, Aug. 15.—After violent hand-to-hand fighting near Palsalenne region between the Oise and Aisne rivers, French troops yesterday succeeded in occupying an excavation caused by the explosion of a mine under a German trench, according to a statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department.

Exceptionally violent artillery duels are reported in Artois, Champagne and Lorraine districts.

Nineteen French aeroplanes dropped 108 bombs on German depots in the valley of Spada, near St. Mihiel.

The quiet word in a final note requires no emphasis.

IN BIG BATTLE SOUTH OF RIGA VON BUELOW DEFEATS RUSSIANS PUSH THEM BACK IN N.E. DIRECTION

Germans Slowly Approaching Kovno Are Meeting with Heroic Resistance—Orderly Retreat of Grand Duke's Army is Shown in Fact that the Enemy Has Not Reported Capture of Guns or Other Booty

Nothing Doing on the Western Front But There is Increasing Activity Along the Serbian Frontier—No News From Dardanelles

London, August 15.—Having recovered from the check inflicted on him early in the week by the Russians, General Von Buelow, commanding a portion of the army of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg operating west of the river Dvinsk, has again taken the offensive and, according to an official report, published by Berlin to-day, has beaten the Russians in a battle in the vicinity of Kubisko, and pushed them back on a north-easterly direction, taking over 200 prisoners.

South, before Kovno, the Russians according to the same source of information, made an unsuccessful sortie from Kovno, which the Germans are now approaching.

In the Polish section various German armies are slowly drawing their line, advancing from the north-west south on Brest-Litovsk. While they continue to take comparatively small batches of prisoners, they make no claim to the capture of artillery or booty, which is considered by military observers as a fair indication that Grand Duke Nicholas' armies continue their orderly retreat, and that for a long time to come they will be able to prevent Germans from detaching any part of their army for large ventures elsewhere.

The only evidence of activity outside of Poland and the Baltic provinces is on the Serbian frontier, where the bombardment of Belgrade by the Austrians, and the counter bombardment of Semlin and Panscova by the Serbians, have been resumed. According to Nish, Austrian attempts to cross the Danube near the Serbian-Roumanian borders have been repulsed, but it is believed by military experts here that this region will be the scene of the next Austro-German offensive.

There is some speculation in military circles as to whether Roumania as well as Serbia, will be attacked, because of Roumania's refusal to allow munitions of war to pass through to Turkey, which is being pressed both on her Caucasus and Dardanelles fronts.

There is no late news from the Dardanelles, but information is hourly expected of a new movement, of which the landings by allies last week were the preliminaries.

Artois, forest of Argonne and Vosges mountains, continue to be scenes of activity on the western front, but no serious battles are in progress in any of these regions.

Naval Battle In Gulf of Riga Germans Defeated

Russians Meet the Kaiser's Ships—Battle Ensues

CRUISER SUNK

Russian Ships Receive No Damage From Heavy Firing of the Enemy

Petrograd, Aug. 14.—According to latest unofficial accounts, the Russian Baltic fleet inflicted heavy losses on the German Baltic squadron near Oesel Island yesterday. It is stated that a large German cruiser was destroyed, and several other warships severely damaged.

Despite the heavy firing of the German ships the Russian vessels sustained no loss or serious injury. Russian seaplanes again rendered invaluable service in supporting the fleet.

It is surmised that the enemy's purpose was to reconnoitre the waters of the Northern Baltic, and, if possible, bottle up the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Bothnia.

Many Americans In Canadian Ranks

London, Aug. 16.—There are no fewer than 2,000 Americans in the ranks of the Canadian military contingents, said Major General Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, at a meeting of Americans held here last night. "I have already written letters of gratitude and sympathy," said General Hughes, "to the mothers of more than one hundred American boys who have fallen while fighting in Flanders alongside of their Canadian comrades. Any number of West Pointers offered their services as officers and some are now with us."

Threatened Attack On Suez Canal Has Been Checked

French Cruiser Bombards Plant Making Munitions

FOR GREAT COUP

Thus Nipping in the Bud Incipient Danger and Preventing Trouble

Paris, Aug. 14.—A plan for an attack on the Suez Canal is said by the Ministry of Marine to have been discovered and thwarted. The announcement was made in the following statement:—

"On August 12th, after warning had been given to the Governor of Jaffa and time given for evacuation of the vicinity, a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the principal buildings and shops of the German Wagner Works which were making arms and munitions and constructing boats destined for an attack on the Suez Canal.

"The houses in the vicinity were not damaged.

Kaiser Willing To Talk Peace If Allies Are

Paris, Aug. 16.—A despatch to the Fouriers News agency from Rome says, the German Emperor, in answer to the peace letter of Pope Benedict, declared his willingness to accept peace negotiations provided the nations with which Germany was at war made the first overtures. Austria made a similar reply to the Pope's letter. The despatch adds, Pope Benedict's appeal for peace was addressed to the belligerent nations, and issued on July 28th, the anniversary of the opening of the European War.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

National Registry Creates Peculiar Situation in Britain

Young Irishmen Refuse To Register and Leave England

GLASGOW MEN HASTEN MARRIAGE

So as to be Included Among the Benedicts in the Register

London, August 16.—Yesterday was National Registry day throughout the United Kingdom. Every person between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five was asked to fill out a form, giving age, occupation and ability to do work useful to the State. The forms distributed yesterday will be collected to-day, and the government will be in possession of complete information as to labor resources of the country and the number of men available for military service.

Enumerators are supplied with pink forms upon which to supply particulars regarding those capable of military service or for use of the war department, so they can be called upon immediately in case of need.

Enumeration caused remarkable scenes in all parts of the country and many young men believe that the registry means inauguration of compulsory service, and that men joining the army hereafter will be considered conscripts, instead of volunteers, went to the recruiting offices to offer their services. On the other hand a number of young Irishmen, working in England, Scotland and Wales, returned to Ireland, to some counties of which the registration regulation did not apply. The departure of a party of these Irishmen from the Clyde was marked by a noisy demonstration. A crowd gathered at Greenock H.R. jostled the prospective passengers and greeted them with cries of "coward." In Glasgow particularly a large number of young men hastened their marriages so they could be included among those listed as married in the National register.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The State Department to-night made public the reply to the United States rejecting the views set forth by the Austro-Hungarian Government in its recent Note, contending that the exportation of war munitions from America to Austria's enemies was conducted on such a scale as to be "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

Though in friendly language the tone of the Note flatly denies the Austro-Hungarian contentions, and recalls that that country and Germany furnished munitions of war to Britain during the Boer War, when Britain's enemies could not import such supplies. It insists that the American Government are pursuing a strictly neutral course, adhering to the principle upon which it would depend for munitions in the markets of the world in case it should be attacked by a foreign power.

Flatly Denies Austrian Charge Non-Neutrality

American Note Friendly in Tone But Firmly Asserts GOVT. PURSUING NEUTRAL COURSE

And One Consistent With a Principle That Future Events May Make Necessary

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Coal Miners Not Satisfied Threatens Strike

London, Aug. 16.—Miners' meetings at various places in the South Wales coal fields yesterday adopted resolutions expressing dissatisfaction over the delay in completing the new wage agreement and recommending that unless a settlement is reached soon, another conference will be held to consider a renewal of the strike.

The South Wales coal strike was supposedly ended July 21, through the efforts of Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions. It was announced at that time that the terms of settlement granted a substantial increase of wages and involved concession to the strikers which were considered by their Executive Committee as tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all outstanding points.

British Consul Leaving Riga

Washington, Aug. 14.—The American Consul at Riga has taken over British interests there. Ambassador Marrye so reported today from Petrograd, but gave no explanation.

How To Test a Case

Chicago Public.

"Well," said the lawyer, having listened carefully to his client's statement, "you've got sir, you can't help winning it, whatever court you take it to. I shall be only too glad to assist you in the matter.

"Thanks," said the prospective client. "Thanks very much!" Then, grabbing his hat, he made a speedy exit from the office.

"What?" exclaimed the astonished lawyer. "Are you going?"

"Yes," replied the other. "I'm just going to try to settle this case out of court."

800 MACHINISTS QUIT WORK AT LEADERS' ORDERS

Sudden Walkout at the Garvin Co. Plant here Surprises Employers—Starts Series Of Strikes

More than 800 machinists swarming out of the Garvin Machine Company's plant, at Varick and Spring Streets, yesterday at noon were informed by business agents of the International Association of Machinists that a strike had been declared on the company. The announcement caused excitement and surprise. The men loitered about the big doors of the factory for several hours, discussing the advisability of the strike, which they learned had been ordered by J. J. Keppler, Vice-President of the International Association.

Three business agents of the association, E. J. Deering, M. J. Carney, and William Bramley, were at the place to proclaim the strike. They told the machinists not to return to work to-morrow unless the company made three concessions: An eight-hour day throughout the shop a wage ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 a day, and double pay for overtime.

The Garvin Machine Company has been manufacturing a great deal of machinery used in the production of ammunition. Keppler said the strike would paralyze the plant. On the other hand, the officers of the company asserted they had received no notification of the strike. Eugene E. Garvin, Vice President, said he first suspected trouble when he saw excited groups of machinists on the sidewalk outside of the factory. He would not discuss concessions.

"The whole matter," said Mr. Garvin, "will have to be referred to the National Metal Trades Association."

The strike was ordered by Keppler after a long conference in the Marlborough Hotel. Those present, besides Keppler, were J. J. McEntee, general organizer, and the local agents, Deering, Bramley, and Carney. They had been considering the declaring of a general strike on all the munition plants in the city, including the E. W. Bliss works in Brooklyn, but decided to take up the various plants in succession instead of calling a general strike. Keppler favored this method, because with only a part of its men out in a given period the union would conserve its financial resources and be in a better position to win.

"We are going to go after every one of them," said Keppler last night. "We started with the Garvin Company because it was one of the high places, and the conditions under which the machinists work are bad in both hours and wages. But once we have brought the Garvin officials to a settlement, we will swoop down on all the rest like a cyclone."

Asked to give the names of the other firms which the union intended to assail, Keppler replied:

"I am not going to announce beforehand just what companies we are going to attack next. It is best to take them by surprise. When the men strike, we will make the announcement, and not before."

Keppler said it would be impossible for him to tackle the situation at the E. W. Bliss works until the end of this week. By that time, he expected, the strike at the Garvin plant would have been settled. He said he would go to Philadelphia today to confer with the union leaders there, and to-morrow would go to Plainfield, N. J., for two days or more to superintend agitation which might result in a strike of 1,500 machinists.

"The outlook in Plainfield is very bright," said Keppler, "from what information I have, there seems to be a possibility for a peaceful agreement satisfactory to the machinists."

As part of the general campaign for better hours, the mechanics and laborers employed in the Neurer Steel Barrel Works at 307 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, struck yesterday morning. Their demand for a nine-hour day and a half holiday on Saturdays was refused. They have been working ten hours a day. The employers decided to close the plant. The men who struck numbered 175.

"But, my dear sir, why waste money? As I have already told you, that's one of the best cases I've heard."

"Maybe it is," said the fickle client, as he hastened down the stairs, "but not for me. I told you the other fellow's story."

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

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

Children's Wash Dresses

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

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

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

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

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

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

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

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

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS With Rubber Grips

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

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HORRORS OF WAR DESCRIBED ALONG THE ISONZO FRONTIER

Rivers Literally Alloat With Dead Bodies. Meadows and Fields a Veritable Shambles. Graphic Picture Drawn by Correspondent.

Berlin, Aug 3.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Attacks that in bitterness and determination begar description, losses that run into the thousands, desperate, heroic, useless infantry assaults following hour-long artillery fire, have characterized the terrible struggle between the Italian and the Austrian forces along the lower Isonzo river.

When the war shall have ended it is doubtful whether Neuve Chapelle and Ypres will stand out more grimly terrible than some of the bloody battles of early July along the Austro-Italian frontier.

A picture of the green Isonzo literally afloat with bodies, of the meadows and fields along its course a veritable shambles, of whole companies and battalions wiped out of existence on both sides, of prowling night attacks, checked by ghost-like searchlights, and of almost unbearable artillery fire withering and destroying everything in its path, is drawn by Leonhard Adelt, correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a despatch from the Isonzo frontier.

Adelt sketches dramatically the events leading up to the fearful Italian attacks, the secrecy of the preparations, the terrible strain of understanding them when they did come, and the bravery displayed on both sides. His despatch is in part as follows:

Grope Way to "Saddle."

"In single file the Dalmatians groped their way up the path through the woods to the 'saddle' of the Plava heights. Soon they could hear the rasp of spades and the back of picks, and took their appointed places in the shelters that are shot to pieces by the Italians in the daytime and that are repaired again each night.

"On the night of July 4 it was unusually still on both sides. The ghost-like arm of an Austrian searchlight groped its way along the fortifications of the enemy, the bags of sand in which looked like rows of dead men. The white shaft of light in one of its journeys revealed the enemy's snipers, lying flat behind rocks, their faces distinguishable through a glass in the bright light.

"They had placed iron tubes with explosives under the barbed-wire entanglements, and when they found themselves discovered they rose fearlessly and advanced. A few of the mines exploded suddenly, the explosions followed by tangled wires and flying posts and stones.

"Behind the ruin of every house in Oslavija, Gradiscutta and Podgora, behind every stone and bush, there were Italians. Their number grew to an entire corps, three infantry divisions.

Catapults Spat Mines.

"Their catapults spat mines into our obstructions, and at night smaller groups assailed our positions with hand grenades and rifle fire. All through the 5th of July the cannons thundered about us. Again and again they made dirt heaps of our covering and graves of our shelters. The howitzer shells acted much as a sword that mows down everything in front of it, and under their shelter there advanced toward us from Oslavija column after column of the enemy.

Dug Out of Living Graves.

"Opposition looked impossible and retreat out of the question, yet the Dalmatians, the Hungarians and Croats did resist, dug themselves out of living graves into which they had been catapulted, and met the enemy with a lightning fire that decimated the attacking lines. They held the position all the day and until the attack stopped at night.

"While an entire Italian army corps were trying to force the northern entrance to Gorizia, not less than three army corps were trying to get at it from the south by a route which has as its pivot the plateau of Doberdo.

Bombardment by Cannon.

"The next general attack on the 12th of July was prefaced again by a bombardment by cannon of all calibres. In some spots more than sixty shots a minute were counted. Two divisions then stormed the front lines between Sagrado and Vermegliano, and one regiment each at Polazzo and Redipuglia. The 13th of July brought not only a bombardment of Redipuglia, but a night attack as well, which was repulsed. On the 14th and 15th of July the siege operations against the great natural bastion of Doberdo turned into a huge field conflict.

"The night of the 16th, five strong divisions of Italians advanced against the Croats, who were in inferior numbers, robbed of their shelter by

the Italian artillery bombardment. Discharging their rifles and machine guns until the muzzles threatened to burst, they met the onslaught, literally mowing down as with scythes whole columns. But the gaping holes continued to fill up, and the Italian attackers crested the first hill and threatened to engulf the exhausted defenders.

Almost Superhuman Efforts.

"Every available reserve was thrown into the breach, and by almost superhuman efforts it was possible to bring the enemy to a halt and then to throw him back. There the Italians took refuge behind bags of sand that had been brought along and rested, awaiting another day and reinforcements.

"Dawn broke once more and the bloody, dusty, disturbed sleep among the stones and went at the bloody work once more like wild animals. The ground was almost as blood-red as the sky. Thousands lost their lives during these two days."



ESTABLISHED 1891.

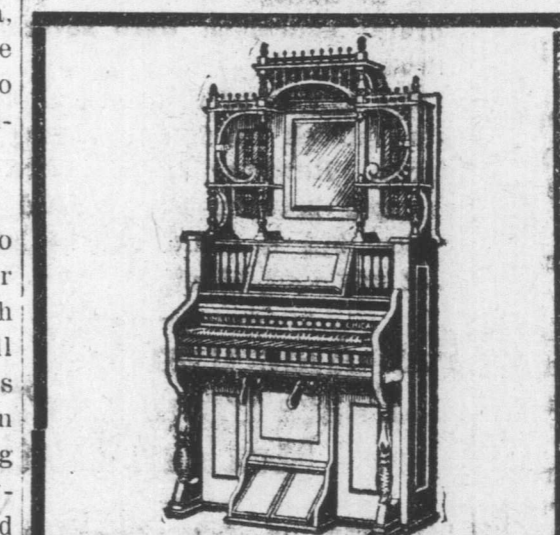
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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

HAVOC OF THE FIRE PROTECTORS

New Device of Germans Wreaks Fearful Havoc on the Opposing Troops

London, August 4.—British Headquarters sends this description of the German "fire projector" attack on the British trenches at Hooge: At 3.30 in the morning of July 29 the German attack began with a tremendous fire concentrated from three sides upon the Hooge salient. There was a direct fire of 5-inch and field guns against our parapet, in addition to high explosive shells of longer range, and a rain of every sort of bomb from mortars. After over half an hour of this the enemy crept towards our battered parapets by steps they had carried forward and began to play upon what was left of the defenders with fire projectors.

Like Fire Extinguishers.

The fire projector is carried strapped to the back exactly as is a fire-extinguisher, and apparently contains some inflammable oil, under pressure which when the cock is opened projects a long, flaming jet. Weakened by the tremendous shelling they had undergone and with their defenses badly knocked about, the troops holding the salient had to relinquish the trenches on the north side of the road, and fell back slowly from the ridge. Owing to delays inseparable from the situation it was impossible to get a counter-attack into shape before three in the afternoon. Then the advance was made partly under cover of an irregular piece of forest known as the Zouave Wood, which offered the only concealment.

"A Flail of Thunderbolts."

But from the ridge east of Hooge the German guns swept the ground the whole place looking as though it had been thrashed with a flail of thunderbolts, yet the troops held on to it and even succeeded with the greatest gallantry in advancing to the edge of it facing the enemy, which was found in the German fashion to be completely swept by machine gun crossfire, so advance beyond it was almost certain death. None the less, the advance was repeatedly attempted and small isolated parties of officers and men succeeded in getting right up to the barbed-wire in front of the enemy's trenches. We were in the end obliged to be content with holding the line of wood to which the troops had clung with such determination.

Another account says:

The supporting troops nearby, in spite of catching some of this concentrated fire, held on. The German infantry finally made a counter-attack, which was met with heavy machine gun fire.

Some of the ground lost in the two days of continuous fighting has already been recovered.

SAY DRINK SHORTENS LIFE

Health Department Publishes Life Insurance Statistics

The Department of Health made public yesterday results obtained from a study of the effect of alcohol on human life made by insurance companies. The subject is also discussed by Arthur Hunter, Actuary for the New York Life. Mr. Hunter explains that the investigations were primarily intended to assist in determining the types that could safely be accepted for insurance at regular rates which types should pay extra premium, and which should be declined. Forty-three leading companies supplied their records on about 2,000,000 lives, covering twenty-five years. These were divided in five classes, the fifth class being "those whose habits with regard to alcoholic beverages were not satisfactory in the past, or who used liquor steadily at the time of application for insurance."

"Nothing has been more conclusively proven than that a steady free use of alcoholic beverages, or occasional excess is detrimental to the individual," says Mr. Hunter. "Among men who admitted that they had taken alcohol occasionally in excess in the past, but whose habits were considered satisfactory when they were insured, the extra mortality was equivalent to a reduction of more than four years in the average life of these men."

The Health Department comments that while the committee did not report on the mortality among total abstainers, statistics have been gathered to justify the statement that total abstainers have a mortality during the working years of life of about one-half of that among those who take two glasses of whisky a day.

That Detroit auto kicked into a ditch by a mule should be tied to the animal's tail as a warning.

A NATIONAL RESERVE IN DOMINION

Organization for the Defence of Canada Urged by Writer, Who Gives Utterance to Warning

The paths of duty are many. The writer believes it to be his duty to utter a warning which, however, he fears will be unheeded by that power at Ottawa in whose province comes the protection of the Dominion from internal or external foes.

It has been seen how long a time elapsed before Great Britain embarked on her present efficient organization of the national resources, more particularly in munitions, latterly (by the Registration Bill) in men and women. It is gradually being recognized—even in Canada—that this is a fight to death.

We need not here be concerned with the strength of the overseas contingents or with the methods of their despatch, but just as in Britain the energies of the War Office were directed into greater and imperatively necessary efficiency by the force of public opinion as expressed by an independent press, so there is need for a similar pressure to be brought upon the Militia Department at Ottawa in order that efficient safeguard may be provided for the defence of Canada.

The merchant does not expect his warehouse to be burned to-night, yet for years he has paid a premium for insurance against fire because there is one chance in ten thousand that his warehouse may be burned.

Canada may or may not expect an invasion or raid, but the chances of its concurrence are much more than one in a hundred. The premium she must pay for insurance against invasion is the organization at once of every effective fighting man and every prospective effective fighting man in the Dominion.

Many Canadians realized the possible danger a year ago and some still hope that they will be recognized and incorporated in a national organization. They know the danger but the Militia Department is heedless.

What is this possible danger? Is it greater than a year ago when our Pacific seaboard lay open to a raider? Place yourself in the position of the German, born in Germany, trained in her army, inoculated with her

'culture,' confident of her future, proud of being a German and scornful of those who are not. You are one of many thousands in the U.S.A. who, cut off from fighting for the Fatherland by the sea power of Britain, are boiling over with a desire to do what damage you may to Britain's cause.

Across the same 3,400 miles of border, which it is our boast is undefended by gun or fort, there lies the richest of Britain's overseas dominions. Her munition factories are working full blast, her fields are now yielding a bumper harvest of food-stuffs. Her trained manhood has been greatly depleted by the departure of overseas troops, her provision against possible invasion is unorganized and inadequate. Party still comes before country with the result that her people are still blind. Her internment of alien enemies is far from comprehensive and the proportion of sympathizers with the enemies of Britain increases with every departing troop-ship.

Were you a German in the U.S.A. would not the prospect of a raid or a conquest of Canada appeal to you?

Remembering the Kaiser's boast of his subjects in the great republic whose congeries of peoples is not yet welded into a nation—deny it as sections of Americans will—remembering also the deep laid plans of Germany for war and her marvellous system of organization in European countries where public restrictions are severe, it is not too bold a statement to venture that, whether the U.S.A. be drawn into the war or not, the Germans in America are organized and may act.

No premium is too great to pay for insurance against an attack, which, if successful or partially successful, would see repeated on Canadian soil the horrors of Belgium, and worse. No premium is too great to ensure the safe delivery on shipboard of the past year's harvest.

We may have dallied too long. At any moment diplomatic relations between America and Germany may cease. For Canada's sake may this

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Margaret leaves Aunt Knickerbucker's Home.
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A powerful two-part melo-drama produced by the S. & A. Players.

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PRIVATES IN GERMAN ARMY SUFFER ABUSE

Stormy Scenes in the Reichstag Over Actions of Haughty Officers

never come. Should we be invaded we may yet see the men of Japan defending Canada by land as her ships have already done by water. All the braggadocio of Valcartier will not then avail, but, through suffering, those of us who are left may rise above party, above corruption and pettiness in national affairs to a clearer perception of service to the state.

The best way in which Germany can now strike at Britain overseas is through Canada. Have not we marked her improved submarines designed to lie off our ports? Have we not yet appreciated that in her world spun web of spies Canada has not been overlooked?

There is no chance—put it at one in a million if it pleases you—of an attack or raid on Canada. Commonsense suggests insurance. Commonsense suggests either the spurring into lusty life of the Reserve Militia committee appointed last May, or a more speedy action by the Militia Department in organizing first the trained men (of whom there are many thousands still in Canada) and next the training and organizing of every male capable of bearing arms. The trained men have only to be asked to do their duty. Their example will soon leaven the whole of manhood into an efficient force for home defence.

Unless action be taken at once the Militia Department will continue to take very grave chances. If the fire comes it will be too late to pay this comparatively simple and inexpensive premium. It will be too late to take out national insurance.—Hugh Savage.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SAYS U.S. WILL SWAY SCEPTRE OF MONEY WORLD

Power to Pass From London, is View of H. G. Wells—Assumes War Will Last Another Year—No Sign of End

London, August 3.—I will assume the war regime will continue for Europe at least another year. Neither side will, or can, give in until decisively beaten, and there is far less appearance now of any such decisive ending than there was a year ago when the Germans marched upon Paris and though they had Calais for the taking.

We have to clear our minds of the idea of possible internal collapse on either side. I will assume, too, that whatever happens, the United States will remain morally above the possibility of participation in the struggle.

One thing follows upon these assumptions. Almost inevitably the United States will take the financial sceptre out of the hands of London and become the country of rich men, a usurer country to which all other countries will be in debt. An exhausted Germany will face peace with no gold and an enormously depreciated paper currency.

France and Great Britain will be in a scarcely better position. For the necessary capital for peace recuperation, just as much as for war supplies, they must look to America. England will cease to be the fat land of the world. That doubtful privilege of fatness will pass across the Atlantic.

That does not mean the American common man will be any better off than at present. The rise in prices probably will make him practically worse off, but the American plutocrat will become the financial master of the world.

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FRENCH LOSSES IN SECURITIES

Paris, Aug. 10.—The total value of foreign securities listed at the Bourse on December 3, 1913, that is to say admitted to the official quotations, was \$16,200,000,000, \$8,000,000,000 of which were held in France. The domestic securities listed at the same time were about \$14,000,000,000, most of which was held in France. There are altogether 1,200 different securities that figure in the list of official quotations,

including Government bonds, municipal bonds, railroad, canal, and other securities.

Financial experts, taking the estimate of Neymarck, of \$17,000,000,000 as the total value of the world's securities, figure that war depreciation has cost their holders throughout the world \$20,000,000,000.

Supposing the loss in France to be in the same proportion as estimated on the world's total securities, 11 per cent., the depreciation upon the foreign and domestic securities that she now holds is \$2,000,000,000.

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(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., AUGUST 16, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Coalition and Confederation

OUR Placentia correspondent appears to be worried over the rumours afloat concerning Coalition and Confederation. As for Coalition, Britain and New Zealand in the Empire have found it their only redemption; while France was the first nation to realize the benefits which would flow from such a course.

As for Newfoundland the fact that minority government, maintained in power by appointing defeated candidates to the Dumping Chamber, contrary to the spirit of Responsible Government, is ruling under such serious circumstances, is sufficient reason why the powers that be would favour such a course.

There are other far more important reasons known to those who are cognizant of the Colony's financial position, nevertheless a Coalition Government for Newfoundland is well nigh impossible, where men's chief aim as public men is to secure boodle and grab and country is only concerned as a secondary consideration. If a Coalition Government is to come, a stronger leadership that considers nothing or no one but country will have to bring it about. There will be no bargaining on the part of the Opposition, nor will there be any action taken that is not acceptable to the whole Opposition Party—Union and Liberal.

As for Confederation, no one is considering such a matter, and as far as the Opposition Party is concerned there can be no such change under any circumstances, unless submitted to the people and approved of by them. The people therefore may cease to worry over such matters, feeling confident that the Colony's best interest, so far as the parties representing a majority of the electorate go, will be safe.

That the financial outlook could be any worse few will deny. That troublesome days are ahead all sane men will admit. We are convinced that the Colony is fast drifting to a financial crisis, that will compel the Government to adopt measures that must be backed by a united country if any means of success is to be achieved, failing this disaster complete and overwhelming must eventually follow.

At the present time the Colony is ruled by men who are not statesmen and only a few of them therefore can see any further than self interested politicians, and the Premier's position and responsibility

is only considered by such, in as far as their personal interests are concerned.

A tremendous responsibility now rests upon the Premier. His party cannot shoulder that responsibility. He is the chief custodian of the people's interests; he is their chief trustee. The good name of the Colony, its honour and financial integrity is in the hands of the Premier alone.

It looks as if Sir E. P. Morris will have to rule with a firmer hand in the Colony's best interests or he will have to hand his resignation to the Governor; one or the other course he must adopt or he will surely provide the future historian with material that must stamp him not only a complete failure as a statesman but as a cringing coward as well.

At present there is not two out of the nine who form the Government who are thinking about anything but their personal interests, while the Colony is steering direct for bankruptcy and fishery produce is being reduced in value through combination, in order to take from the people their produce at the lowest price and sell it later at a big profit, enriching the few and impoverishing the many, thereby throttling the Colony financially.

Never was there a time so pressing when a Government should take strong action to protect the Colony's commercial interests through the purchasing of fishery produce; yet no one troubles and few care.

Poor old Terra Nova has fallen very low and is fast tottering to a fall, and no responsible hands are held out to succour, or protect her. Hers is an awful fate, for she is drifting to her doom, knowingly, while captain and mate are afraid to order the crew to take in double reefs, or to log sailors who refuse to do their duty under stress of storms and hurricanes.

Patriotism

WE are determined to put the sincerity and good faith of The News and its supporters to the test in this matter of encouraging agriculture. We know and have proclaimed our belief in the non-existence of its sincerity, but we want to hold it up to the clear view of the whole community, therefore we are keeping up the agitation.

We have not proclaimed our patriotism from the house tops, we have not blown any patriotic horns or mouthed much of love of Empire, and because of our non-assuming and quiet way of doing effectively what we regard as our duty, The News' editor foully insinuates that we are unpatriotic. We can have the aspersion back in its teeth, with the advice to look to his own patriotism, and see if he can discover in it more of self interest and idle vapid talk than of real and sincere love of country.

The giving out of cheap advice and the filling of space with idle spiritless platitudes, the huzzahing for the "defenders of native and empire," and all the other rubbish which we witness daily in the columns of the hypocritical News, is not the standard by which a deep and abiding love of native and can be tested. We could fill columns every day with such trash without bringing as much as a single wrinkle to our forehead, or inducing insomnia.

There are other ways more certain in their indications by which love of country may be put to the test, and these are acid tests which we fear The News might not reach for.

If one loves the Empire as The News makes so much fuss about, and which he seems so anxious to advertise on every and all occasions, he must love it in its every part and must forever exercise himself in the best interest of that part of the Empire in which his lot is cast.

If you want to build up an empire you must build up its every individual member, for it is the

aggregation of prosperous branches that make the healthy robust tree, and sturdy prosperous limbs of empire make the grand, noble institution which embraces all the scattered parts. One undeveloped, uncultured, neglected part becomes a weakness to the body, and if they in whose care the particular portion be placed neglect to care for the health of prosperity of that portion it becomes at once a drag upon the other more prosperous and better cared for parts.

What has The News' editor done for this country, which is part of the Empire he claims to have so much zeal and affection for, as a citizen, as a laborer in this remote part of the vinyard of Empire? What has he done in the matter of cultivating his share of it? What has he done to help this his adopted country up the hill of progress, and into the sunlight of national prosperity?

He has done his share by supporting the greatest gang of political freebooters that have ever trod the decks of Terra Nova's ship of state. He has, as a journalist, primed and fired the piratical guns of the Morris Party, till patriots were overpowered and the country prostrate, bound and helpless at the feet of a horde that has left her to-day unfit to do what in her heart she is willing enough to do for Empire.

Instead of being in an affluent and financially sound condition, where we were before the blight of **Morrism** swept over us we are to-day literally bankrupt, and all through the patriotic (?) efforts of The News and the party which it supports. We find those fellows who are mainly responsible for Newfoundland's unhappy position are the ones who have the most talk about patriotism, but we do not find them laboring to help the country out of the slough into which their gross mismanagement has thrown her.

Not an effort has been made to help the people prepare in some way for the trying times ahead other than the cheap display of pretended zeal as evinced in the ironical advice to save. What are he people going to save out of their hand to mouth earnings any way? In connection with this it might be added that he is a lucky wight who has the wherewithal for this hand to mouth existence.

The Star and Montgomery

THAT The Star man is too busy hobnobbing with Kid Gloved Gentlemen of Water Street to know how the public regard the payment of TEN DOLLARS per day to Montgomery and Paterson is quite evident from the tone of its creamy sheet of Saturday.

Will The Star man tell the public what GREAT services this HERO Montgomery rendered this poor unfortunate Country to justify this outrageous payment of TEN DOLLARS per day paid him whilst taking a holiday trip across the Herring Pond?

The Star poses as an independent paper but almost its every issue gives lies to its boast. It is rather late in the day for The Star to inform the public that it would have preferred a local man in his (Montgomery's) place.

In order to make capital to use against this paper The Star man asks us "to tell the public why we are so eager to assail (?) this officer." We do so in these words: that this paper has in the past and will in the future continue to expose all such scandals as this Montgomery-Paterson outrage in the interest of the general public for we believe that the people "should be told the truth for the truth shall make them free."

The public will now be able to see just whose interests are dear to the heart of The Star man. Certain it is not the interest of the masses who are asked to deprive themselves of the little they have in order to furnish picnics for every foreign gent who drifts to our shores.

The Herald and Montgomery

WE are again forced to refer to this Montgomery scandal in reply to some editorial remarks of The Herald of Saturday last. Claiming that it holds no brief for Capt. Montgomery The Herald says:—

"When Capt. Montgomery, Surgeon-Captain Paterson and Surgeon-Captain Macpherson went across to England in charge of contingents from here, they were granted the pay of their rank—\$3.75 a day—from the time of leaving until the time of return, their passages being provided to and from England, and they received a certain amount for their board and travelling expenses while there."

This we deny. For we learn that they were paid \$10 per day and passages in addition.

Our readers will notice that there is no mention by The Herald that the payments to these officers amounted to TEN DOLLARS per day as was stated by the Premier in the House the past session of the Legislature. If the Premier's statement was correct, and we certainly must believe it was, then Messrs. Montgomery and Paterson were allowed £1.10 per day for expenses. They received, so The Herald says, \$3.75 a day, which sum it is stated is the pay of their rank, their passages were paid over and back and they were allowed this \$6.25 or £1.10 per day for expenses. This is patriotism with a vengeance. Who would not take a passage across the Atlantic with a squad of Volunteers at a salary of TEN DOLLARS per day, with or without passage allowance?

The Herald tries to bluff the issue out by saying that such provision is made by all our mercantile firms when their buyers make their semi-annually visit to the Old Country. This is quite true, but it has no bearing whatever on this Montgomery outrage. These firms are quite at liberty to pay their servants what they like. The moneys so spent come out of their private funds and not out of the funds of any public organization; nor do they get two pence as Montgomery and Paterson did, who were both paid their usual salaries by their employers.

The same applies to The Herald's reference to the paying of delegates of the F.P.U. when attending conventions. If the F.P.U. allows ITS own members who act in the capacity of delegates to have their travelling expenses paid out of the general funds of their Union when travelling on business immediately connected with their Councils, it is no one's business but their own. This likewise is a private organization and has no connection whatever with any public fund such as the patriotic movement.

The funds for the patriotic movement come from all our people as a whole, and are supposed to be used for the purpose they were granted and not for providing picnics for importations of the Montgomery type.

The Herald again tries to bluff the issue by citing the fact that it sees nothing wrong in Montgomery. If The Star man would get busy and try and gauge public opinion on this Montgomery matter he would be lined up with this paper in demanding that such outrages cease.

Sincere patriots would be only too pleased to pay their own expenses whilst engaged on patriotic work, as did Messrs. Job, F. Morris, O'Neill, Grimes, Stone, Curtis and others who visited the outposts on recruiting tours.

If Capt. Montgomery was going to the front public opinion possibly would not be so bitter against him as it is now, but as he is not the public object to pay the fancy price of TEN DOLLARS per day for a vain figure head soldier whose only duty is picnicing.

erie umpiring baseball matches than it does in Mr. Coaker attending the Nickel. What connection have these two any way? Mr. Coaker is a private individual. He does not attend the Nickel decked out in a uniform, nor does he ape the part of a soldier. Mr. Coaker has done good and useful work for the cause of the Empire since the outbreak of the war. All that he has done on the quiet has not been known to the general public, and we have no doubt but when all that has been accomplished by the F.P.U. on behalf of the Empire becomes known Editor McGrath will have a different opinion of Mr. Coaker than that which he evidently now holds of him.

As regards the case of Capt. Goodridge, The Herald says:—

"As to Capt. Goodridge, with respect to the immediate issue, wherein The Mail and Advocate asks why we draw a distinction between these two gentlemen, we would say that Capt. Montgomery is giving all his services in regard to the regiment in this Colony free of charge, whereas Capt. Goodridge, so far as we know, has never lifted a finger in any capacity since the war began without getting paid for it."

But Editor McGrath says, referring to Montgomery and Paterson:—

"When Capt. Montgomery, Surgeon-Captain Paterson, and Surgeon-Captain Macpherson went across to England in charge of contingents from here, they were granted the pay of their rank—\$3.75 a day—from the time of leaving until the time of return, their passages being provided to and from England, and they received a certain amount for their board and travelling expenses while there."

As all three have been paid for their services we ask the Editor of The Herald which of them does he regard as the greatest Patriot?

The public are strongly behind this paper on the Montgomery outrage and we can assure The Herald if it wants any further controversy on this matter it will be accommodated.

If according to The Herald some time ago it was an outrage against which the very stones of the street would cry out in protest to send Capt. Goodridge across with the Naval Contingent, is it we now ask any less an outrage to send Montgomery, a man who is not long enough in the city to know his way about, across with the Volunteers, while far more capable men are available?

The public have this matter sized up rightly and it is evident from the tenor of The Herald's remarks that Editor McGrath is not nowadays in close touch with the masses of our people who have to bear the heaviest burdens of the present day.

No honest man can sincerely defend the Montgomery outrage. A true patriot would not take advantage of the miseries of his country at war time, when paid a handsome wage by his employers and take money out of the pockets of a poor people who gave their bit which was their all, while Montgomery who just came to Newfoundland was dressed up by a vain and unwise Governor in a Captain's dress, and paid \$10 per day, for going over with our soldier lads who went to fight while the dude went for sport?

Will The Herald state what amount has been paid Montgomery from the Colony's war expenditure to date? Have he been paid \$1300 for his two picnics? Did he bill the Patriotic Association for \$800 for his first picnic, and did they refuse to pay it?

Goodridge is being paid, says Editor McGrath, for all he does. Did not Montgomery's employers pay him his pay of \$300 per month during leave of absence to go over with the Volunteers? Why then, if a true patriot, did he demean himself by taking \$10 per day, which the Governor ordered he should receive?

The Ubiquitous Hun

THE minions of the Potsdam Butcher seem to be everywhere; and Hunnish activities extend from Labrador to Mexico on the American continent. Recent "kiting" of Wall Street stocks points to German influence in order to arrest American industrial production especially in munitions of war. The wonder is that German villainy has not been more successful.

German manipulators are busy the world over; and their far-reaching tentacles have spread out in every possible direction.

The latest disclosure is a German plot to involve the United States in a war with Mexico; and it seems as if recent occurrences in Hayti are traceable to Wilhelm's minions.

The arrest of Huerta closed the first chapter of a plot to embroil the United States with Mexico and to put a stop to the exportations of the munitions of war to the Allies, a plot directed and almost brought to a successful conclusion by the German Ambassador, Count Von Bernstoff, and Captain Boy-Ed.

The purpose of the plot was five-fold:

1. To divert the public mind in the United States from the crime of the "Lusitania" murder.
2. To divert the transportation of munitions of war from their British and Continental destinations, and to bring about a condition that would compel the United States Government through a successful campaign in Mexico, to insist that manufacturers of arms and munitions should cease supplying foreign Governments until home demands were filled.
3. To compel the lease or purchase by the United States of the Hamburg-American and North-German Lloyd ships, now tied up in New York harbor, and which would be used by the American Government for transportation purposes in hostilities with Mexico.
4. To put a stop to the traffic now going on from Mexico to Great Britain and France in large quantities of oil from Mexican fields.
5. To force from President Wilson the proclamation of another embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico and to use that declaration in the attempt to bring before the American people the apparent difference in the Washington policy as between Mexico and the Allies in this respect.

Huerta returned from Barcelona, in Spain, in pursuance of a plot hatched by German agents, and on his arrival at New York, he was constantly in communication with German secret service agents and Boy-Ed. A number of large commercial concerns connected with the smelting business in the United States, and prominent Germans with large property holdings in Mexico, were involved in the conspiracy.

President Wilson became aware of the details of the German plot; and immediately Boy-Ed frantically set to work to destroy every possible evidence of the conspiracy as far as it related to the German Embassy.

Huerta had guaranteed the Hun emissaries that the moment his flag was unfurled in Mexico, thousands of insurgents would rally to his standard. The German Embassy used Huerta's ambitions for its own purpose, and simply made him a catspaw and attempted by vague promises of the support of many thousands of German revolutionists in the United States to bring about a condition in Mexico that would compel the United States to interfere.

When Huerta was arrested at El Paso, he was astounded, for he did not know at the moment that the knowledge of the plot was in the possession of the authorities at Washington.

The details of Huerta's campaign was in substance as follows: A filibustering expedition was

to be organized in the United States, and when the United States officials caused an attack to be made on this expedition, prominent Mexicans would declare that the United States Government had made war against Mexico, and thereby would expect to rally round them, for the defence of Mexico against the United States, all the different factions in Mexico at war at the present time. These factions were diplomatically sounded out on this matter. The Carranzists refused to become involved in any way; neither could the Villa factions be brought in.

However, the Huerta faction, or the "Scientificos" was able to control the situation as far as the Villa faction was concerned through General Angeles, who, while belonging to the Villa faction, was in reality a representative of the Scientificos.

Everything that fiendish ingenuity can suggest seems to be available of by the Hun; and there is no section of the habitable globe where one will not find an emissary.

Eliminating Waste

SIR EDWARD CARSON in his stirring manifesto on the first year of the war from the British viewpoint says that nobody knows how long the struggle will continue, but that the Allies will never agree to peace until all their demands are satisfied.

That is the situation in plain language. The only thing that can bring peace without the attainment of the object each country is fighting for is exhaustion, or a decisive beating. The character of the warfare and the employment of such vast numbers of troops preclude the possibility of a single engagement decisive in its nature. The struggle may, and will, be marked by many great individual conflicts but the chief factor will be the endurance of the belligerents; the nation, or combination of nations, with the superior staying power will emerge victorious.

It is up to us all to aid in the result by every possible conservation of our resources. The Germans have eliminated waste and are thereby that much better prepared to continue the struggle; without this genius for organizing the Austro-German forces would to-day be in a desperate position in all likelihood.

There are countless ways where in we might profitably emulate the enemy. The matter of alcoholic consumption is one of these. It is undeniable that money spent for liquor ordinarily brings no return of usefulness to the consumer, or purchaser. So far as concerns the consumer the money is completely in the gratification of an appetite.

The Government gets a certain tax from the manufacture and sale of liquor and this is often advanced as an economic argument, but the remainder of the cost is purely a drain on the resources of the individual, and thus also the nation, without any useful return to either.

Would not the present be an auspicious time to begin a movement to impress upon all the advantages from a personal and a patriotic standpoint of abstaining from liquor?

The sheer waste of money in Newfoundland in the purchase and consumption of liquor, to say nothing of its other undeniable effects, at a time when every good citizen should be straining every nerve to conserve the resources of the country is lamentable. Do we like our beverages better than our country? Do we care less for Newfoundland than the average German cares for the fatherland?

Castro having been ordered away from St. Thomas sympathetic France may find a retreat for him at St. Denis.

Standing firm under shell fire would be more deserving of praise if there were really any safe direction to dodge in.

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and
SOCKS and HOSE TO MATCH.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

**Japan Capturing
Far East Trade**

Her Mercantile Marine Undercuts European Lines at the Present Freight Rates.

Singapore, July 31.—The fact that Japanese commercial houses are taking every conceivable advantage of conditions afforded them as a result of the European war is becoming increasingly apparent to the general business community in the East and rapidly causing grave alarm to British manufacturing interests.

For years previous to the outbreak of hostilities they had endeavored, with little success, to introduce their goods into markets in which European manufacturers specialized. Now that British naval supremacy has eliminated German and Austrian trade from the high seas they have not been slow in availing themselves of the excellent opportunity thus offered to increase their sphere of action and to establish themselves firmly in the market for commodities in which these competitors previously held practically a monopoly. It is also a matter for deep concern on the part of British manufacturers that they have not confined their entire attention to the capturing of enemy trade, but have taken advantage of the strain lately placed on shipping (with the ensuing rise in freight rates) and have seriously encroached on British markets.

The Japanese are nothing if not up to date. Japan of today is not the Japan of twenty-five years ago. Tokio, Yokohama, and all the larger towns are now industrial centres in the true sense of the word. There is no port in the East in which her large companies, such as the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, do not possess agencies. Moreover, she has a considerable and efficient mercantile marine, a fact which has meant much to Japanese development and which constitutes an additional advantage at the present time by enabling her to undercut European lines at the high freight rates now prevailing. Every indication points to the German and Austrian interests having little, if any chance of re-establishing themselves after the war. Indeed, it will necessitate a combined effort on the part of the manufacturers of the United Kingdom to prevent this new industrial power from acquiring control of the Eastern markets.

The range of Japan's commercial activities appears to be unlimited. She has even essayed to compete with such an essentially British industry as textiles. Cloths manufactured in Japanese mills are now being marketed in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, etc., and are finding a ready sale owing to their low price. Imports of Japanese beer into India for the first quarter of 1915 increased 5,000 per cent. over the similar period of the previous year. She already has the monopoly of rubber latex cups, of which hundreds of thousands are used annually in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

Commercial firms in the Far East admit openly that Japanese goods have come to stay. However, it is to be feared that their introduction has not been accomplished along strictly honest lines. Incidents have been brought to light repeatedly during the last few months of the imitation of various copyright trade-marks and shipments of goods are almost universally inferior to samples. A strike

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

**RAISES STEEL
MEN'S WAGES**

Bethlehem Coy. Grants
a 10 Per Cent Increase
to 17,000

South Bethlehem, Penn., July 31.—A voluntary increase in wages which will average about 10 per cent., was granted the 17,000 employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company to-day, according to an official announcement. The increase will go into effect Aug. 1. The monthly payroll of the local company is now about a million and a quarter.

It is believed that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will take similar action with its subsidiary plants, the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, Mass.; Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., &c.

The increase is expected to quiet whatever unrest among the workmen there may have been and also to attract here skilled mechanics, some 2,000 more being needed.

Workmen, like lightning, never strike twice in the same place when Pancho Villa is in charge.

ing instance in this connection is that of a certain brand of cigarette papers manufactured in Austria and marketed under the name of "Racehorse Brand." These papers enjoyed an immense popularity among the natives of the Malay Peninsula, Java, and India, who refused to purchase any other make. This, however, did not affect the dauntless Japanese, for he promptly brought out papers having an identical make-up and identical trade-mark, correct in every detail, even to the words "Made in Austria" upon the label.

**U.S. LACKING
MUNITIONS TO
CONDUCT WAR**

War Department Officers Ready to Give Startling Facts on Capacity of the Plants

Washington, August 7.—If given the opportunity, officers of the War Department will lay before committees of Congress next winter startling facts and figures regarding the consumption of ammunition by the forces in Europe and the lack of any facilities in the United States to turn out cartridges and shells with anything like the rapidity required for modern warfare.

Information gathered by Major-General Wood, commander of the Eastern Division, and by other officers of the army, through various channels, has completely exploded the myth that the war in Europe is being fought by the allies with American-made ammunition.

Up to date the American ammunition constitutes but a small fraction of 1 per cent of the total consumption by the allies' forces in the field.

Increase Soon to Begin
A substantial increase in the shipments from the United States is now about to begin. This will continue through the next six months. It appears certain, however, that American plants, with all their orders, mounting up into the millions, will within the coming year at least, furnish but a very small part of the ammunition that will be consumed.

American industry has been organizing for this work for six months. Some plants began a year ago, but the real effort was not made until after the first of the year. And, with plenty of money, the noted American enterprise has brought only the result that the majority of these plants are now ready to begin the real production of ammunition in considerable quantities.

Had the United States been facing on its own soil one of the armies now contending in Europe, it would have been hopelessly beaten months ago for lack of anything to shoot at the enemy with.

Has 242,000,000 Rounds
The capacity of government ammunition plants, running twenty-four hours a day, is 1,000,000 rifle cartridges daily. The United States has on hand, in arsenals or appropriated for, 242,000,000 rounds.

Germany began the war with five rifles for each man in the field, 25,000,000 rifles. For each rifle she had 2,000 rounds of ammunition, a total stock, with which to begin the war, of 50,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Her domestic plants have maintained a production since the war began in keeping with the amount on hand when the war started.

The maximum capacity of private plants in this country to-day with all their extensions, improvements, etc., is 4,000,000 rounds a day. In other words, the United States to-day is not in a position to provide itself with more than a small fractional part of what it would need were it a party of the present conflict or one like it.

**CONFIDENCE IN
FRENCH PEOPLE**

Minister of Finance says
the Public Must be
Told All

Paris, August 8.—In the course of a discussion in the French senate today on the bill to raise the limit of national defense issues which was passed in the chamber of deputies July 29, Alexandre Ribot, the minister of finance, took occasion to review the financial situation.

"On July 31," he said, "there were 6,958,000,000 francs, (1,391,600,000) of defence issues in circulation. In July alone 825,000,000 francs, (\$165,000,000) net were placed in the short term bonds and 322,000,000 francs, (\$64,400,000), in the long term obligations.

"Our financial burdens are constantly growing. Arms and ammunition cost a great deal. We shall probably have recourse to a long term loan whereby we can consolidate all our short term treasury issues. We still have a great military and financial effort to make to reach a victorious conclusion of the war.

"The public brings in its gold without pressure. It is conscious of the situation and feels that to-day no man can save himself by thinking solely of himself. It can be done only by the citizens giving the country their lives if necessary and their goods of this world in any case.

"We must conceal nothing from the country. It is worthy to hear everything. Only in dissimulating nothing can we fittingly respond to the country's fine confidence."

The bill increasing the limit of national defence issues was passed.

**Stylish Soft Felt
Hats for Men**

For 2.00 and \$1.50 2.50 Values

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.

All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

Write For Our Low Prices

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

and
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

MR. BUSINESS MAN

are you getting full results from your advertising?

To get the best results you must advertise in a paper that is read by the crowd.

The Mail and Advocate is the best advertising medium in Newfoundland to-day. Our circulation is increasing week by week.

Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—isn't it. Ask for our rates.

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S WEST END
A capital up-to-date programme has been arranged at the little theatre in the West End. Pictures, songs and good music. Our theatre in the West End is always very popular, it is clean cool and comfortable.

THE CRESCENT
Lovers of high-class pictures will be pleased to notice the very interesting selection of this class of pictures which the management are putting forward in the change of program announced to-day. A Lubin drama of absorbing interest is presented in "The Imposter" in two reels. A very pretty emotional piece is "Midst Woodland Shadows," featuring Anita Steward, and there are two fine laugh producers including "A Wise Rube," which is irresistibly funny. The Irish teator, Harvey Collins, is nightly delighting large audiences with his beautifully rendered songs.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END
Patrons will be delighted to find Rossley's East End theatre open to-night, with a splendid programme, up-to-date, clean and wholesome entertainment. The Australian Merry Makers, Jack and Olive Russell, Eng-comedy artists are of the first water. They will present to-night a double bill; Jack Russell assisted by Don, the finest trained dog in the world. He will give his own original patriotic song that made such a hit at the palace, London, "Canada's Reply to the World." The Russells will also present a class comedy sketch full of dramatic interest, "Robbing the Burglar." Olive Russell is also a lady baritone singer of repute, a phenomenal double voice. There will be two shows each night, the first to commence at 7.30, the second at 9.15 p.m. and to suit all, the general admission is only ten cents, the reserved opera chairs twenty; and on Wednesday's matinee the Royal Punch and Judy show for the children will take place.

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

Requiem Mass At Mt. Carmel
Yesterday the feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the annual Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of those interred at Mt. Carmel cemetery, was celebrated in the Mortuary Chapel there. The celebrant was Rev. Dr. M. J. Ryan of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, and not for many years past has such a large and devout congregation attended.

The grave plots and surroundings were very nicely decorated and the celebrant preached a very eloquent and touching sermon appropriate to the day, in the course of which he referred to the beautiful cemetery, the great improvements effected, and paid a word of praise to the energetic committee in charge. The collection taken up was a large one.

"Kyle's" Passengers
S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 6.50 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—Miss L. March, Miss F. Emmett, W. Kinchington, wife and child, W. McKay, T. B. Hayward, Miss A. Hartley, F. Harvey, B. L. McIntosh, C. J. Burke, Mrs. E. Carew, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Wingcombe, Mrs. J. W. Baggs, A. D. Boyle, G. Rabbits, Hon. R. A. and Mrs. Squires, Mrs. M. F. Ackerman, Mrs. J. Ward, S. W. Tiller, D. McDougall, D. Thompson, M. F. Bastow, J. W. Grant, W. B. Nicholson, L. Davis, Dr. J. I. O'Connell, Mrs. C. Bruce, Miss Moore, R. Forward, A. Tulk, J. and Mrs. Russell, A. Maddock, E. L. Sheppard, Mrs. J. McFarlane.

The people who are always "chewing the rag" about the war would be better occupied in chewing Coca-Cola Gum.
Patrick Morrissey Badly Injured
While Mr. Patk. Morrissey of Harvey & Co's premises was discharging the Florizel with other men, Saturday afternoon, he met with a very serious accident. He was on the gangway on deck while pork was being discharged, when a barrel took charge on the skids and in attempting to check it he overreached himself and fell from the ship's deck to the wharf, a distance of about 15 feet. He was rendered unconscious, and Messrs Bartlett Godden and others did all possible for him.
A doctor, who was called, found that his left hip was broken and that he suffered from shock and was badly shaken up. He was taken to Hospital in the ambulance and will be there for sometime.

Temperance

The following extracts are taken from Proceedings French Supervising Council of Public Aid, 1902. Report by Prof. Debove, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
"Alcoholism is the chronic poisoning which results from the habitual use of alcohol, even when the latter would not produce drunkenness.

"It is an error to say that alcohol is necessary to workmen who engage in fatiguing labor; that it gives heart to work, or that it repairs strength. The artificial excitation which it produces gives place very quickly to nervous depression and feebleness.
"The habit of drinking entails disaffection from the family, forgetfulness of all duties to society, distaste for work, misery, theft and crime. It leads at least to the hospital, for alcohol engenders the most varied maladies; paralysis, lunacy, disease of the stomach and liver, dropsy. It is one of the most frequent causes of tuberculosis. Finally, it complicates and aggravates all acute maladies, Typhoid fever, pneumonia, erysipelas, which would be mild in the case of a sober man quickly carry off the alcoholic drinker. The hygienic faults of parents fall upon their children.

"For the health of the individual, or the existence of the family, or the future of the nation, alcohol is one of the most terrible scourges"
The following extracts are taken from posters to be seen in many cities in Britain and Australia, prepared by the civic governments.
"The continued use of alcohol, whether in form of beer, wine or spirits, even though not to the extent of drunkenness, often leads to chronic poisoning.
"Of 61,215 people the average deaths per year by insurance tables will be 1,000. Of 61,215 liquor sellers, the death average is 1,642. Of 61,215 Rechabites (abstainers) the death averages is 569.
"Sir Frederick Treves, Physician to King Edward, declares that alcohol is an insidious poison, and should be subject to the same strict limitations as opium, morphia or strychnine and that its supposed stimulating effects are delusive."

Police Court
In the Police Court to-day, before F. Morris, K.C., a drunk, who kicked up a row in his house, was discharged, and a disorderly was fined \$1 or 5 days.
A domestic, for vagrancy, was remanded for 8 days, and a Volunteer, loose and disorderly, was discharged.

The tug Minor arrived to Baine Johnston's Saturday with 500 qtls. codfish from Placentia, Bal.

S.S. Beothic, Capt. Faulke, arrived here this morning from New York with a load of hard coal to Morey & Co. She left Wednesday last and had fine weather, and on discharging will go to Sydney for a coal cargo.

Obituary

MRS. EDWARD SINNOTT.
It is with sincere regret we record to-day the demise of Mrs. Sinnott, wife of Mr. Edward Sinnott, wine and spirit dealer, of Water Street. The deceased lady had been ill for some time past and though her death was not unexpected, it came as a severe shock to her immediate relatives and friends. Surviving the deceased are several children, including Brendan, who is with the Newfoundland Regiment, one brother, Mr. W. H. Tobin, of Hean & Co's and three sisters Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Walsh, and Mrs. J. F. Murphy, of this city and Sister Columba, of the Presentation Order, St. John's. To the bereaved family and relatives, we tender our sincere condolence.

MR. MOGUE POWER.
Death removed from our midst this morning, an esteemed and well-known citizen of St. John's, in the person of Mr. Mogue Power, of Cochran Street. Mr. Power, who was a representative cooper, and who also conducted a wine and spirit business, was well and favorably known in the community. For many years past he has been President of the St. John's Mechanics' Society, and under his guidance the Society flourished. He was a man of kindly disposition, generous and neighbourly. To his wife and son, Dr. Power, and other members of the bereaved family, the Mail and Advocate extends its sympathy.

DEATH

SINNOTT—Passed peacefully away Sunday, August 15th., (Lady Day), after a short illness, Elizabeth, wife of Edward F. Sinnott. Funeral tomorrow Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence 36 Renne's Mill Road. Friends and acquaintances please accept this the only intimation.

LOCAL ITEMS

Get the Coca-Cola Gum habit.
The police arrested two drunks Saturday night. One who is an 'old offender had a new pair of pants with him in a parcel which the police think may have been stolen.

The excursion trains were again well patronized yesterday, the 2 p.m. to Tors Cove taking about 200, and the 2.30 to Kelligrews and intervening places 500.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Mr. Rd. McGrath, Magistrate at Odeon, arrived here by the train Saturday on a business visit to the city.

The weather was fine and warm across country and the average temperature was 75. At Bishop's Falls it was hot, the glass showing \$6 in the shade.

Have you tried Coca-Cola Chewing Gum?

Ernest Howell, of Brazil Square, suffering from a dangerous growth in the neck, and C. Feltham, of Gambo, to have his eye removed, were taken to the Hospital to-day.

The thief who broke into one of the Stores alluded to elsewhere, stole \$9 in cash left in a drawer and got other booty besides.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

An old man for the Poor Asylum and a woman for the Hospital, arrived here by the train to-day.

The following additional passengers went by the Florizel, Saturday—D. P. Osmond, Ida Forward, Miss Watts, Mrs. Chaplin, W. Hitchcock and 11 second class.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

After the service of evensong in the C. of E. Cathedral, last evening, Miss Timmons, of the British theatre beautifully rendered three sacred selections, including the "Holy City" Mr. Allan accompanied on the great organ and the congregation were enthralled.

Try Honeyfruit flavor—Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

The members of the Holy Name Society, in large numbers, received Holy Communion at the Cathedral yesterday at the 8 o'clock Mass. At 3 p.m. they attended Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and afterwards the regular monthly meeting was held.

The Gum that everyone praises—Coca-Cola.

Mr. Frank Steer and Mrs. Steer will shortly celebrate their crystal wedding anniversary and are receiving the congratulations of friends. Mr. Steer is popular and highly esteemed by his employees and with his good wife is noted for kindness and charity.

Arrived by S.S. Florizel: California Grapes, Green and Red Plums, Pears, at GLEESON'S, 108 Water Street, East, Wholesale and Retail.

Burglaries Committed Last Week

The bold burglar is still at his reformatory work and last week on two successive nights plied his trade to some effect. Going to a wharf at the rear of one store, he forced a window, entered, and got away with considerable booty in goods.

On another night he entered the rearward of a saloon, getting also through a window, and took a good deal of liquor with him, including some rare liquors. In all his depredations amounted to about \$50.00. He left no clue and there is little hope of knowing who he is.

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

Found Homeless On Streets

Yesterday at 10 a.m. Detective Tobin brought to the police station a young woman, a native of Woods Island, who was found wandering about the streets. The girl who had been a domestic in a house, quit there no long since and will be held by the police until she can be sent home.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Annual Meeting International Grenfell Association.

Saturday afternoon the annual meeting of the International Grenfell Association took place at Government House. His Excellency the Governor presided and there were present: Sir Herbert Ames, representing the Canadian branch; Dr. MacAusland and Mr. F. B. Sayre, representing the Boston branch; Mr. Noyles, New York, representing the New York branch; Hon. R. Watson of the Newfoundland branch; The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, Dr. Grenfell, Rt. Hon. J. B. Woods, Hon. M. G. Winter, Hon. A. F. Goodridge, Hon. P. T. McGrath, Mr. W. B. Grieve, H. W. LeMessurier, A. Mews.

His Excellency addressed the gathering in a comprehensive review of the association's work in Newfoundland since its inauguration, the good it had done and the prospects for the future. He cordially welcomed the distinguished visitors here from the United States and Canada and the local representatives who activities connected with the association he heartily praised. Several of these present addressed the gathering including Sir Herbert Ames and the Premier and all had a word of praise for the philanthropics of the Association. The reports submitted were of a most encouraging character and votes of thanks were tendered to all helpers in the work.

The visitors went out by last evening's express and they will join the Strathcona at Lewisport to visit the Association's Hospitals.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Train Notes

Saturday's Westbound left Stephenville 9.10 a.m.

Yesterday's Westbound left Bishop's Falls 8.50 a.m.

Yesterday's inward left Arnold's Cove on time, due at St. John's on time.

The express and local combined arrived at St. John's on time.

Across country to-day the weather is calm and fine. Temperature from 50 to 68 degrees.

Arrived by S.S. Florizel, thirty bun. Bananas, twenty Water Melons, Grape Fruit, Cantaloupes, Coconuts, and thirty cases California Oranges, at GLEESON'S, 108 Water St. East, Wholesale and Retail, Aug14,21

The passengers by the S.S. Susu were Mesdames Kinsella, Dr. Carnell, T. W. Abbott and S. Abbott; Misses K. Head, Russell and French; Messrs. Dr. Carnell, F. and G. King, T. Blundon, S. Pinsent, J. Abbott, T. W. Abbott, Elias Abbott, J. Young, P. C. Morris, P. Noel, J. Avery, H. Snelgrove, E. Parsons and 12 second class.

Place your orders with GLEESON for your preserving plums in six quart baskets, blue, red and green, 108 Water St. East. aug14,21

Fishery Report

Bonavista—On Saturday there was a good sign of squid at Newman Cove, also at Birch Cove. Fishermen jigged over 100 each, but no sign at Bonavista.

Twillingate—Wind S.S.W., fresh, fine, clear and warm, fishery still poor; traps 1-2 to 2 bbls; hook and line 1-2 to one bbl.

Nipper's Hr.—Sign of herring in nets; no other bait; dogfish plentiful. King's Cove—No squid here; codfish fairly plentiful, big haul Saturday evening.

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

S.O.E. Memorial Day Services

Yesterday the Society of the Sons of England (Dudley Lodge) observed as Memorial Day and a large gathering attended the parade of members to decorate the graves of deceased members of the Society.

In the forenoon the members visited the General Protestant and Salvation Army cemeteries, placing floral offerings on the graves of members who rest there, and in the afternoon went to the Church of England cemetery where a similar ceremony took place.

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

SHIPPING

Home at North Sydney.

Meigle due at Flower's Cove from North.

Sogona left Twillingate at 9.15 a.m. Saturday going North.

Portia left Curling five this morning for Bonne Bay.

S.S. Argyle left Sound Island at 7.20 a.m. yesterday, inward.

S.S. Clyde left Lewisporte at 8.45 a.m. to-day for south.

S.S. Dundee left Port Blandford at 8.30 a.m.

S.S. Glencoe left Port aux Basques at 8 a.m. to-day.

Prospero left Westport, Saturday evening, going North.

The S.S. Durango left Halifax for here at midnight on Saturday.

The schr. "Quickstep", coal laden to C. Campbell, arrived here from Sydney, Saturday.

The S.S. Senloe, Capt. Kemp, arrived here Saturday night from Charlottetown and Summerside, P.E.I., after a good run with a cargo of cattle and produce.

By the 'Susu' there arrived a woman, who has been mentally afflicted for some time, and a man who is ill and was taken to Hospital.

The S.S. Beatrice with a cargo of coal for W. Hynes arrived here yesterday from Sydney after a run of 39 hours. She had fine weather.

The "Susu" From Fog

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Howard, arrived from the Northward at 5 p.m. yesterday. She had fine weather on the run except for some fog, and made all ports of call. She brought a full freight of oil and 35 passengers. She reports practically nothing being done with traps, though some fish is being taken on the jigger. Quite a number of traps were torn up in the recent gale, and at Cat Hr. especially, several were completely wrecked.

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

Nfld. Highlanders Church Parade

Yesterday forenoon the Nfld. Highlanders, in charge of Capt's Morris and Henderson, paraded to Divine Service at Wesley Church. The killed laddies mustered out in large numbers and presented a smart appearance on the march. Rev. Dr. Fenwick was the preacher and delivered a very eloquent address of a patriotic character, referring to the present great war and grasping victory for the allied arms. On return to the armoury the pipers played sprituous airs. The parade was reviewed by large numbers of citizens.

Work Is Found For Refugees In Making Munitions

Petrograd, Aug. 10 (via London), Prince Shakovskoy, the Russian minister of trade and commerce, today presented a report which was approved by the council of ministers suggesting the utilization of such refugees as are skilled laborers in the production of military stores.

According to the plan of the minister, employment bureaus will be opened in the important centres east of the evacuated zones to distribute hands where they are most needed. City administrations and public-spirited citizens are expected to assist in the distribution of the workmen and to care for the women and children.

A large plot of ground near Moscow has been assigned as sites for munition factories. A military and industrial committee and the Zemtsov municipal league will share with the government the expenses of rebuilding and reopening the factories.

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

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate to fresh S. E. to S. W. winds, fair, followed by local showers at night.

Honourably Acquitted

In the Magistrate's Court this morning the case taken by Mr. Edward C. Robinson against Mr. John A. Potts for larceny on the Labrador was on for trial. Immediately the case was called Mr. C. E. Hunt, who appeared for the complainant, asked permission to withdraw the proceedings. Mr. W. J. Higgins, Counsel for the defendant, stated that his client was quite willing to agree to the withdrawal, and that he was pleased to learn that Mr. Robinson had discovered that there never was any foundation in fact for the proceeding that had been taken. His client was a man of particularly good reputation and well known in lumber circles, and naturally had felt somewhat embarrassed when these proceedings were first taken against him. Now that all shadow of reflection upon his reputation had been withdrawn by Mr. Robinson he felt somewhat compensated for the annoyance which had been caused him.

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., who was presiding, took occasion to announce to the accused that the withdrawal of any imputation against him would be made a matter of record by the Court, and that he would now discharge him, not alone acquitted of the charge which had been brought against him but with the assurance that he might leave the Court without any blemish upon the good reputation which he brought to it in the first instance.

DISSATISFIED WITH MUNITIONS

Belligerents Complain of Supplies Turned Out in America

Some of the belligerent European Governments are dissatisfied with the munitions that are being made by some of the manufacturers in this country, and in many instances the orders when filled were rejected. Likewise, the slowness with which some of the American contractors have been filling their orders has met with strong disapproval by the War Offices of the Allies.

"The output of private manufacturers of munitions of war," says The Army and Navy Journal in its issue of yesterday, "according to reliable information, is far from satisfactory to European belligerents who have placed contracts in this country. According to the reports, there have been some wholesale objections of some of the more important munitions and the American concerns are not producing material as rapidly as was anticipated. The chief difficulty is the inexperience of many of the manufacturers who have taken contracts from foreign Governments. They have found that they could not transform automobile and bicycle plants into arsenals as readily as was anticipated. The production of munitions of war is a speciality, and requires Superintendents and men who have had experience in factories producing war material. This condition calls attention to the importance of a policy which we have always urged upon the Government, of encouraging private manufacturers to go into the business of producing ammunition and ordnance materials in time of peace, that they may be prepared for the emergency of war. Many things that the army and navy use require special construction and inspection, and there is no market for them outside of the military establishment. Unless plants are especially built for their production and men are especially trained for the manufacture, it is almost impossible to produce them."

"The United States, with all of its manufacturers, as present experience is proving, cannot produce sufficient war munitions to supply a big army that would be called into service during a war with a first-class power. The military authorities and the Congress must give more attention to the encouragement of private manufacturers of munitions of war, instead of discouraging them, as has been the disposition of late years. At present there are very few ordnance experts outside of the army and navy. This accounts for the efforts that private concerns are making to secure the services of officers to enable them to fill their contracts with European nations. They find that it is impossible to comply with all the specifications of foreign military authorities without the assistance and supervision of army or navy officers. The demand for their services at this time is a tribute to the ability and efficiency of the officers in the army and navy."

The Stephano left New York at 7 a.m. Saturday for Halifax and this port.

The Earl of Devon arrived here from the Northward early yesterday morning with freight and passengers. Her fishery news is pretty well the same as that of recent arrivals, very little being done the past week or so.

PERSONAL

Miss Mabel Maunder, of Job's Office, left this morning for a vacation at Pouch Cove.

Misses Walsh, Grace and Dorothy, who spent two weeks holidays at Witless Bay, returned to the City yesterday.

Messrs. Jno. Flynn and Jas. Shea, of the Monroe Export Co's office, after spending a two weeks holiday on the Southern Shore, returned here Saturday.

Mr. H. A. Bastow, cashier of Harvey & Co's shipping office, recently was operated on by Dr. Anderson, who removed an abscess from his neck. He is now improving.

To-day Inspector Bambrick and Mr. Towers, of Maryland, began the initial work of putting down the new section of macadamized street on Duckworth Street, already referred to exclusively in the Mail and Advocate. It will extend from Church Hill to Prescott Street and twenty men are engaged at the job. New kerb will also be put down.

This morning, about 12.30, Const. Myers was told that suspicious character was loitering around the extreme West End, near Waterford Road, and proceeding there he found a young woman, well-known to the police, and who is a vicious character, with no home, asleep under a stable. She was taken to the Police Station and to-day was sentenced to 30 days in the Penitentiary for vagrancy.

Arguments to the effect that a "tinker's dam" isn't profane would be conclusive if the tinker could be persuaded to cease at that point.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

Mrs. John Housekeeper, Everywhere, Nfld.

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

Yours faithfully, CLEVELAND TRADING Co. Agents.

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

PROHIBITION MEETING

A meeting of men for consultation, with the view of effecting organization for the approaching plebiscite on Prohibition, will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th inst. at 8 p.m., in the Total Abstinence Hall. It is hoped that friends and supporters of the Temperance cause will attend in large numbers.

PICKED UP—In the Centre of Conception Bay, One Cod Trap. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses of this advertisement. For further particulars apply to F.P.U. STORE Clarke's Beach—aug16,3i

LOST—One Cod Trap, 58 fathoms. Three tarred kegs attached, marked "E.S." Anyone finding same will kindly communicate with W. T. SUTTON, Bay-Verde.—aug14,d3i;aug21,w2i

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN, one with good knowledge of Gent's Furnishings preferred; must furnish good testimonials and state age and salary expected. Apply by letter only to "THOROUGH," in care of The Mail and Advocate office—aug11

Vol... The Gove... London... govern... ed in Ar... nineteen... artillery... hiel... The Ru... German... Narew an... bombe... Georgiev... ful fight... The Ita... gress, esp... and the S... Paris, A... Office th... statement... terminated... the vicini... plateau o... the River... gaments... ades in t... and in th... gonnie. I... of a min... located by... ertzwiller... take some... two hom... gun. To Im... And... T... Rome, N... Nish give... bian gover... serious m... try by A... near futu... Serbian of... concentrat... mans at O... ly for pol... according... Teutonic... mania, Bu... encourage... at the Da... To Co... The... London, spatch to... that at a... Turks the... discussed... Mohammed... Incapable... of State... ed by the... Prince Yu... titude tow... of convinc... all is going... ly persuad... visit to th... M. Zav... Elect... Cha... Athens, ber of Dep... Zavitzaus... mier Veniz... The major... as the res... cent gener... by the vote... votes, as... candidate... With I... Dav... Dublin, was found... near the... gan, Count... days he wh... bullet wou... empty re... indicated t... cartridge... quarry. Subma... No... London, steamer Al... submarine.