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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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GALLANT CAPTAIN Str. Anglo-Californian Saves His Ship

Maneuvers Ship Through Storm of Shrapnel BUT LOST HIS LIFE

Mutilated Bodies of the Victims Landed At Queens- town

London, July 5.—The British steamer Anglo-Californian from Montreal, arrived at Queenstown today with a number of dead on board, the result of being shelled by a German submarine. Twelve men were killed on the Anglo-Californian, including the Captain, and eight were injured.

The ship was saved by the clever handling of her skipper, who manoeuvred the ship out of reach of the submarine's torpedo until he was shot down on the bridge. All were victims of a hail of shells. They were landed at Queenstown, most of them shockingly mutilated.

The Anglo-Californian sailed from Montreal with a cargo of horses on June 23rd.

Can Be No Peace Till Belgian Wrongs Have Been Righted

San Francisco, July 5.—Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of Philip Snowden, M.P., told the women peace workers of many nations here today, that no peace advocate in Britain wants peace until the wrongs of Belgium have been righted.

She spoke to the International Conference of women workers to promote permanent peace, from a rostrum hung with peace pennants, canopied by a giant white banner lettered in purple with the words, "Revolt against war."

The peace workers of Britain, she said, realize that to a martyred nation, the theory of obtaining peace is not practical politics and cannot succeed.

GERMAN ARMIES Become Involved Many Difficulties

Russian Plane Destroys Ger- man Artillery Supplies

MANY MEN KILLED

When Giant Aeroplane Drops Bombs on Am- munition Train

Petrograd, July 6.—General von MacKenzen's march towards Cholm and the operations of Archduke Joseph, between the Vistula and the Bug, are being greatly impeded by successful defensive adopted by the Russians. The country is cut up by many river courses and hilly ridges, and is remote from railroads and modern communication.

The enemy is losing heavily every day. A giant Russian aeroplane flew along the River San and threw bombs on the enemy's trains, setting them afire. One train filled with artillery shells was exploded and thirty thousand shells destroyed, many men killed and a long stretch of railway rendered useless.

Heavy Losses Among The Turks on Gallipoli

London, July 5.—The total Turkish casualties in the Dardanelles operations between June 28th and July 2nd, were 5,150 men killed, and 15,000 wounded, according to an announcement made tonight by the British Official Bureau.

French Schooner Sunk By Submarine

Paulliac, France, July 5.—The Spanish steamer Juan arrived today with the captain and seven men of the French schooner Hironde, which was sunk on July 2nd, by a German submarine.

ADMIRAL OSCAR VON TRUPPET WARNS GERMANY AGAINST HER DANGEROUS POLICY

Of Submarine Warfare on Merchant Shipping

Can We Hope Asks the Admiral To Bring England TO HER KNEES

By This Policy? Of Warring On Merchant Shipping

If Not Then Our Submarines Were Better Engaged Elsewhere

Berlin, July 5.—Admiral Oscar von Truppet, who was at one time Governor of Kaiu Chau, the German concession in the Chinese Province of Shan Tung, which was captured in November last by the Japanese, contributes an article today to the 'Der Tag,' warning his compatriots not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States and asking them to weigh seriously the question as to whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce is enough to justify the continuance in its present form at the expense of a rupture with the trans-Atlantic nation. The article is remarkable not only for its open statement regarding the wire-reaching effects which the participation of America in hostilities would have on future course of the war, effects which Admiral von Truppet says are greatly underestimated in Germany, but also as

a contribution to be heard from a naval officer.

All the naval publicists of Germany hitherto heard from have been devoting their energies in accelerating public opinion against any modification of submarine campaign, endeavouring to prevent or limit the concessions in the American demands in the forthcoming German Note to Washington. The campaign between the advocates and opponents of a compromise is intense, and the delivery of the Note, which a few days ago was scheduled for Monday or Tuesday, will probably be delayed several days.

The kernel to the problem, from a German standpoint, concludes von Truppet, is contained in this question: "Can we hope, so far as we are able to foresee, to force Britain to its knees through submarine warfare against her commerce?" If the answer is negative, our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in hunting the grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and the Suez Canal.

Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case could be modified, or abandoned in order to obtain a more favourable neutrality from, or friendship of, America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war.

If the answer is in the affirmative, then the law of self-preservation would justify us, in the situation Britain has forced upon us, in using to the fullest extent our superiority in submarines, and we can calmly accept all consequences of it.

Abortive Raid On English Coast

London, July 6.—The British Admiralty announces with regard to the B. R. H. report of an air raid on Harwich. The following are the facts of the incident, which otherwise are hardly worth recording:—

"On Saturday forenoon a German seaplane appeared over Harwich, flying very high. Our aircraft immediately started in pursuit, drove them off. The hostile aircraft then dropped bombs into the sea and made its escape, still flying at a great height."

German Sailors Buried With Honors

Berlin, July 5.—The German sailors of the mine-layer Albatross, killed in the engagement on July 2nd with a Russian cruiser squadron, off the Swedish Island of Gothland, were buried today with signal honours, in which Swedish authorities and civilians participated.

Revised estimates place the number of killed at 23. More are believed to be dying. Thirty wounded are doing well.

Schooner Sunbeam Sent To Bottom By Submarine

London, July 6.—The schooner Sunbeam, Kirkwall, Scotland, has been sunk by a German submarine.

Russian Government Makes Apology

London, July 6.—The Russian Government has apologized to Sweden for violation of the latter nation's neutrality by the fact that a stray shell "accidentally" fell within Swedish waters, owing to a fog, during the pursuit of German vessels.

Paris Reports Relative Calm Along the Front

Paris (official)—There has been relative calm along the whole front, without infantry action.

Canadian Law Respecting Immigration

For the information of those intending going to Canada, we publish the following, which has been sent to the Colonial Secretary from Ottawa:—

By reason of the representations made to the Government at Ottawa by the Immigration authorities in Canada have decided to admit the entrance of Newfoundlanders who are going to assured employment, but who may not have the necessary money qualifications.

In order to guard against the over-supply of labour from Newfoundland which might occur if the money qualification were entirely waived, the Immigration authorities of Canada have stipulated that those coming forward, without the \$25 in their possession, must satisfy the Agent that they are going to assured employment.

All persons from this Colony therefore, going forward to take up promised employment, must see that they have with them documentary or other evidence to show that work awaits them at some specific point immediately upon arrival. Without such evidence, the authorities will not admit them unless they possess the necessary \$25.

Steamer Sunk Mouth of Thames

Harwich, England, July 6.—The Norwegian steamer Pick has been sunk as a result of being torpedoed or striking a mine off Sunk Lightship, near the mouth of the Thames.

The crew was brought here.

Italian Airship Does Much Damage

Rome, July 6.—The Italian official report tonight says:— "One of our dirigibles bombarded and seriously damaged Cantonmelt at Trieste. The airship returned undamaged."

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

London, July 5.—The French Government report fighting in Argonne continued till the morning of July 3rd, the enemy sustaining very heavy losses. An enemy attack in close formation north of Arras was dispersed with very heavy loss.

The Russian Government report that a German battleship of the Deutschland class was blown up by a submarine at the entrance of Danzig Bay. A Russian destroyer also rammed a German submarine. The German mine-layer Albatross was attacked and run ashore on the Gotthard coast.

On the land the Russian offensive near Radom was successful. There is desperate fighting between the Vistula and the Bug near Wierz river. After holding the enemy advance on Gula Lipa, the Russian patrols have now fallen back.

BONAR LAW.

Bank of England Issues Notice Respecting Loan

To Governor,
St. John's.

Following notice issued to-day respecting War Loan—begins—

The Bank of England will be prepared to receive applications for the new war loan from abroad provided that telegraphic advice is received by the Bank and the necessary deposit of five per cent. is paid to it before July 10th—ends.

Presume that comments on war the loan have already been made known throughout the Press.

BONAR LAW.

French Steamer Goes To Bottom Submarine Hit

Paris, July 5.—The French steamer Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Cape Helles on July 4th, according to an official statement issued this afternoon.

Sixty-six members of the crew were saved; six men are missing.

Two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English Channel by the second light French squadron. Both submarines plunged, but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared.

Italians Advance In the Face Of Great Obstacles

Geneva, July 5.—Severe fighting is in progress on the plateau of Cornico and Doberdo, between Italians and Austro-Hungarians.

According to advices received here today from Innsbruck the Austrians continue to cast down boulders and blow up hidden rock galleries on the advancing Italian mountaineers.

A large Italian army is reported to be marching on Plava from western Gorizia, and to be methodically driving back Austrians, despite severe resistance.

Norwegian Ship Had Copper Cargo For Germany

London, July 6.—A Stockholm despatch says the Swedish Revenue Cutter, which went to the assistance of the leaking Norwegian motor ship, Hansea, discovered that her cargo consisted of thirty tons of copper, consigned to Luebreck, Germany.

At the request of the Norwegian authorities, the ship and cargo were arrested.

Germans Seize Swedish Vessels

London, July 6.—Five Swedish vessels were seized on Sunday in the Baltic Sea and taken to Swinemunde, says a Copenhagen correspondent.

Train Notes

Sunday's westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques at midnight.

Yesterday's express left Gambo at 7.20 this a.m.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN BALTIC WATCHED WITH GREAT INTEREST

RUSSIANS PUT UP STUBBORN FIGHT Between the Pruth and Dniester— Desperate Fighting in S. Poland

General Hamilton Reports Terrific Losses For Turks

Germans Massing Immense Forces For Big Effort

TO DRIVE THE FRENCH From Alsace as Part of Plan To Clear Territory of Invaders

London, July 6.—Much activity is apparent today in all three elements where the warring powers are coming into actual contact, but reports as to result are generally contradictory. Berlin uses a reliable source for a denial that a German battleship of the pre-Dreadnought type has been sunk by a Russian submarine in the mouth of Danzig Bay, but the official report from Petrograd on the occurrence is accepted as correct by London, where the resumption of naval operations in the Baltic has been watched with intense interest.

Reading between the lines of the various official reports, it is not difficult to deduce that the Russians are making a desperate stand between the Rivers Pruth and Dniester. Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, reports the fighting in Southern Poland is of the most desperate character, while Vienna admits that the Russians are attacking in strong force. Austro-German sources, however, declare this effort to be a forlorn hope.

General von Linsingen's Teutonic army, after a fortnight of terrific struggles is reported, both from Vienna and Berlin to have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipa river,

east, near Halicz, a very mixed force of Austrians has been thrown back to the river. In these engagements Russians light and heavy artillery gave effective support.

The operations on the Dniester are at present the only clear feature of the general military situation. The struggle for possession of this important river means in any case delay and distraction for the Germans, and with the Russian army in full fighting order and daily improving its technical resources, and with an immense front for maneuvering and counter-maneuvering, the possibilities for conjecture are practically unlimited.

For the moment, of almost equal importance with the efforts of the army is a remarkable revival of activity in Russia itself. From all parts of the empire municipal and Zemstvo workers, manufacturers, financiers and engineers are thronging to the cities with offers to help in the matter of army supplies.

Galacian Battle Cost the Foe Over 130,000 Soldiers

300 Machine Guns Taken and 50 Canon Fell into Hands of Russians

London, June 30.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail, commenting on the fact that the Russian army had remained intact during seven weeks' retreat in Galicia, says this army has inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy, having captured in the course of these operations 130,000 men, nearly 300 machine-guns and 60 cannon. He continues:—

"That the Russian flanks are firm is proved by their successes on the Dniester and Tanew rivers. The military organ, the Russky Invalide, suggests that the only thing that now matters is to keep the enemy occupied while Russia's allies in the west are getting up strength. It is generally conceded that the Russians will evacuate more territory if it is necessary in order to find favorable positions on which to make a stand."

Russians Check Invaders. The first movement of the Germans after occupying Lemberg was to attempt to advance south-eastward along the Lemberg-Berregue railway, with the object of cutting off the Russian forces operating on the Dniester. This advance so far has been checked, and on the Dniester itself the Russians are displaying great energy.

A large force of Germans, which on Wednesday crossed the river near Zurawano, has been jammed on to the bank and on to the islands. They have suffered enormous losses. Further

in Eastern Galicia. Berlin also claimed important successes on the Western front, where in the forest of La Prete the German forces are reported to have compelled the obstinately resisting French to evacuate trench after trench over a 1,500 yards front, until a thousand prisoners, including a battalion staff and a number of guns fell into the hands of the attacking troops.

The Paris version of this claim is that after extremely heavy bombardments, the Germans succeeded along a front of one kilometre in regaining a foothold in the old line which had been taken by the French.

Both sides report sanguinary but fruitless attacks at other points along the Western line.

Rumors are again rife concerning operations in the Dardanelles, but public curiosity will be sated to some extent when the morning papers publish the vivid report of General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied land forces in the Dardanelles, covering recent operations on Gallipoli Peninsula, where fierce fighting from June 28 to July 3 resulted in a check with appalling slaughter to the Turkish offensive, attempted under the eye of Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War.

Citizens of Switzerland who have been trying to return home across the Swiss-German frontier, report the frontier has been closed. They assert this is a result of the massing of German troops preparatory to an effort to drive the French from Alsace as part of a plan to clear German and Austrian territory from invaders.

The expected opposition to the British National Register Bill elicited the statement from Premier Asquith that the Government does not contemplate the introduction of forced labor or conscription.

and is of the utmost importance of the future war. The national element of the populace is extremely quieted, and is chiefly anxious that von Bethmann-Hollweg shall be able to hold his position. Many people told me that Admiral von Tirpitz was the real Chancellor and that they feared he would be made Chancellor in fact. Open discussion of the cause of the crisis, the proposal to retain Belgium and the future conduct of the submarine war, was almost impossible, attempt to do so having been met by severe repression.

"The Social Democrats are anxious to have the whole matter openly discussed. They are opposed to the retention of Belgium and it is commonly said that Von Bethmann-Hollweg is, too. He wants to give up Belgium and to have a settlement of the war which would preclude further war. The von Tirpitz party, which wants to keep Belgium, is becoming more and more powerful. Admiral von Tirpitz is in favor of taking Calais, whatever the renewed effort will cost Germany. My impression is that they are determined to drag America into the war. A leading German pacifist told me he had first hand information that the evacuation of Belgium was approved by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the chiefs of the staff in general were indifferent and that the von Tirpitz group desired very strongly the absolute retention of Belgium. At the same time there had been allowed no discussion whatever of peace terms or of the disposal of Belgium."

How Things Stand in German Official Circles

London, June 30.—One of the most informative descriptions of conditions in Germany obtained by the British press recently from neutral visitors to that country was printed by the Manchester Guardian on Saturday in the shape of an interview with an officer of a great international humanitarian organization. This man, whose name we give it published would carry great weight, said:—

"The dispute between Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was the chief subject of conversation everywhere, although little has been heard about it outside of Germany until quite recently. It is a long standing quarrel

SIR. T. WHITAKER Opposes Passage of Register Bill

And Stated That the Man Behind the Present Measure Was

LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Walter Hume Long Says Govt. Will Not Recede From its Position

London, July 6.—The National Register Bill encountered opposition in the Commons tonight when Sir Thomas Whitaker, Liberal, opposed certain provisions, asserting the passage of the Bill in its present form would split the country. The member also declared distrust in the present coalition Government, saying he knew that the man who had destroyed the late Government continued to dictate the policy of the present Government. Cries of "Name" rang through the House, and Sir Thomas said it was Lord Northcliffe who was advocating all the clauses of the Register Bill.

Percy Alden (Liberal) asking the Premier whether he was able to assure the House that the Government did not contemplate forced labor or conscription under the Bill, was told by the Prime Minister that no such change was contemplated.

Walter Hume Long, the father of the Bill, moving its second reading, said the Government would resist to the utmost any suggestion to recede from its position or withdraw the Bill. He said Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War, thought the Bill would assist him to avoid the difficulties with which he had previously been confronted, of men having been recruited who should have been left in the workshops.

Sir Thomas Whitaker moved the rejection of the Bill until evidence was produced that the Government's present powers were inadequate. He did not object to conscription or conscription if necessary, but he asserted the Bill was needless and raised the greatest controversy of the day. The Bill he viewed with grave distrust, especially as men always came forward when asked The Powers conferred by the Bill a rate must not be placed in the hands of the military who were hopeless in business matters. He concluded by saying "It is not a register that is wanted, but wholesale dismissals in the War Office. Conservative speakers followed and earnestly appealed to the House to support the Government Bill."

The House passed the second reading of the Bill after rejecting Sir Thomas' motion by a majority of more than 200 votes. The debate proved that opposition to the Bill came from a somewhat small minority of Radicals.

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- 5 cases SPANISH APRICOT PULP, 10lb. tins.
- 5 cases STRAWBERRY PULP.
- 5 cases APPLE PULP.
- 5 cases GOOSEBERRY.
- 25 cases PEELED and CORED APPLES, 1 gallon tins, at 35c. tin.
- 2 cases CRYSTALIZED GINGER, 1lb. & 1/2lb tins.
- 1 case PARROT FOOD.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THE BERSAGLIERI

Only those who have seen the Bersaglieri, the very flower of the army of Italy, on parade or on their annual manoeuvres can realize the great military strength that lies in this force. The name literally means "marksman."

It is no uncommon thing to find men serving in this magnificent body of light infantry who represent the third and even the fourth generation of their family who have carried the short rifle and worn the familiar dark green "smasher" hat with its proud cockade. The strength of this force cannot be estimated exactly at the present moment, but it is probably about 100,000, including reserves and partially trained men.

The chief pride of the Bersaglieri is their marching powers. During the war between Russia and Japan the distances covered by the infantry of the latter power were regarded as almost incredible, and it was asserted in several quarters that no European troops could vie with them in powers of endurance. The Italian light infantry accepted the implied challenge, and speedily showed that not only could they cover the same amount of ground with comparative ease, but that they could go one better and yet finish fresh.

They gave rather a curious explanation of their powers—that when the men are marching they are supplied with a large amount of ordinary loaf sugar, which sustains them better than anything else could do, and at the same time does not need a halt to be called for them to consume it.

During the manoeuvres of the French army some four or five years ago the commanding officer of one of the foot regiments decided to carry out a similar experience with his men, and received the necessary permission from his superiors. He had them paraded early one morning of sugar, not a little to their surprise, and sent them off on their way. The result was extraordinary. Examination showed that they had covered a greater distance, with fewer mishaps, than had previously been accomplished in the same time by any French troops on the march. Therefore sugar now forms a very important part of the dietary of the French army.

London, June 28.—A mysterious story of the sea has excited much interest in Hull. It concerns the Russian sailing barque *Montrose*, which sailed from Hull for Nova Scotia on June 1, and was abandoned early the following morning by her captain and crew of fourteen Russian sailors, who, on being landed at Hull next day, stated that the vessel had either been mined or torpedoed. Strange to say within a few hours of Captain Andersen and the crew landing at Hull together with the pet retriever dog *Nell*, a fisherman named Sam Holdane in the North Sea observed the vessel passing his craft with a quantity of sail on, and travelling as usual.

No Answer to Hull.

The vessel at the time excited no curiosity on his part, but when a short period later she came travelling along near him again through a change in the tide, he thought he would hail her. However, although he hailed the vessel again and again no answering shout came to his ears and he decided together with his companion in the fishing boat to board this strange silent craft and see why no human being showed on her. He succeeded after some difficulty in getting aboard the vessel and was astonished to find her deserted, and that he was—though in a well-known and frequently used route of the North Sea—in possession of a handsome prize ship, obviously worth many thousands of pounds.

He took her successfully into Bridlington and claimed her as his prize; it is doubtful whether the fishermen of the East Yorkshire coast have ever succeeded in capturing so valuable a prize in so easy and strange a manner. The vessel is a three-masted barque built of steel, and before the war she came from Jamaica with a cargo for Goolie. After lying at Goolie many days she went to Hull, and waited three weeks, lying at the Victoria Pier, apparently for a favorable spell of weather with suitable winds. Her sails were reefed and she was laden with good supplies for the long journey to Nova Scotia for a wood cargo.

Master's Statement.

The vessel left Hull in ballast, and according to the statement made at Hull by her master, Captain Andersen, she was struck at about midnight by either a mine or a torpedo, and he and the crew all took to the boats. The vessel, he said, was struck at the forepeak, and the crew and himself drifted for four to five hours, until a Grimsby motor-boat picked them up, and they were later transferred to a London

bound steamer, and then taken to Hull on board the Norwegian steamer *Brusla*.

Now that the vessel has been found it is quite a mystery what happened to her to make the crew leave her in the middle of the night. The *Montrose* was towed from Bridlington to Hull, and taken into the King George's dock, where she has been thoroughly overhauled by officials, who state that, with the exception of a rivet having come out and a plug put in its place, the vessel's hull is undamaged. It is known also from official sources that the vessel was insured for \$25,000, and she is therefore a valuable prize of the sea.

The theory is put forward that the vessel may have struck something which the crew mistook to be a mine striking her, and that this impelled them to take to the boats.

Up to date

"How's the story you are writing getting along, Bobbie?"

"Fine! Just now there's an awful storm, and everyone aboard is afraid the boat'll go to the top."

"You mean to the bottom."

"No I don't; this boat's a submarine."



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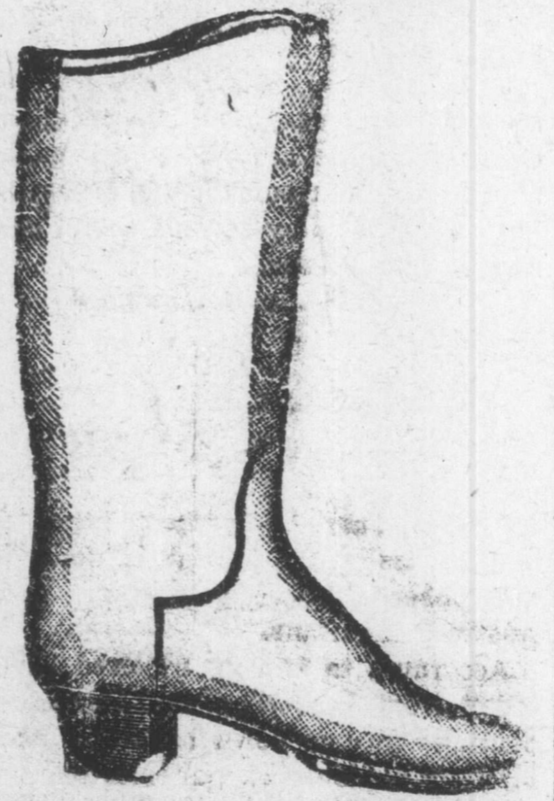
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P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of Imitations!

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To Whom it may Concern:— Here is evidence of the wonderful healing power of Stebaurman's Ointment to the public:—

My little boy suffered terribly from eczema, and this Ointment made a perfect cure of him. I would not be without Stebaurman's Ointment for anything.

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Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 881 or 15 Brasill's Square.

THE HEROES OF GALLIPOLI

Their Conduct Has Been Above All Praise

As for the conduct of our officers and men it is above all praise. Our own troops, the Australians, the Canadians, the Indians, the New Zealanders have all proved heroes. There is nothing the matter with the race. The Territorials have astonished us all. The men of the Navy have proved worthy of the best traditions of the service, and the fishermen in the trawlers and mine-sweepers and the captains and crews of merchantmen attacked by submarines have proved as steady and courageous as the heroic men who served in our mercantile marine a century and more ago.

The unfortunate Flight-Lieutenant Warneford has received the Victoria Cross and the French Legion of Honour for his magnificent exploit which destroyed the Zeppelin, and he deserved both honours richly. But so, also, did the captain of the Cardiff steam trawler *Minra*, who, unarmed as his vessel was, boldly changed his course and rammed an attacking German torpedo-boat. The collision carried away the bridge of the German warship and several men, and the enemy took to his heels and ran for port.

"Finding" Mines.

During the British and French naval attack on the Narrows young midshipmen in charge of pilot boats dashed about at full speed round and round our battleships. The idea was that if floating mines were in the way they would get the pilot boats instead of the battleships. The officer boys and their men would be blown to atoms; but their ships would be saved. Can man or boy do more for any cross.

Correspondence from the Dardanelles is lambent with eulogy of the Australian and New Zealand troops. "Nothing better than the first Australian attack after the landing has been seen under the British colours," says one naval friend. "The rush was so swift and so fierce that the Turks were bundled out of their trenches neck and crop, and before they knew where they were, why they didn't know where they were. There was no drill-book business about that charge. The Cornstalks never waited to be ordered or led; every man who was not shot down before or as he was landed made a bee line for the enemy and weighed in with the cold steel. The way those long-legged Colonials covered the ground was an eye-opener. They skipped like goats, and the Turks, who are not chickens, got the wind up their trousers and did a clean bolt. It would be worth the price of admission to see the Australians working the bayonet exercise among the Germans. You can take it from me those Down-unders are it."

"Ripping Boys."

A sailor wounded and back from the Gallipoli Peninsula tells me that he never would have believed the landing possible. He saw the British troops land, and he says "Three men out of every four of the first party were knocked over in a few minutes. The beach was narrow, there was no cover, and the machine-guns seemed to sweep the whole place. I don't understand yet how any man reached the cliffs. But they got the cliffs and got up them and drove out the Turks and dug themselves in. I suppose the fact is that men cannot be stopped when they really mean business. There was a lot of youngsters among them too, and a lot of young officers. I suppose most of the ripping boys who made that landing had never so much as heard the name of the place a couple of months ago, and now there's a many of them buried there. There are some Turks and Germans under the same sod. It was awful to watch the effect of our big gun fire: men, guns, and masonry blown up in the air; whole companies blown to pieces with one shell. The devil is very busy these times."

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(d) SUB-COLLECTORS		on duties, not to exceed	
Outports:—		\$800	621.00
Argentina with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$600	\$231.00	Fortune, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$600	300.00
Bay Bulls with 20 per cent on duties	300.00	Gambo	550.00
Bay L'Argent 5 per cent on duties		Garnish, with 20 per cent on duties not to exceed \$500	390.00
Bay of Islands with 5 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$850	360.00	Gaultois and Hermitage with 2 1-2 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$500	400.00
Bay Roberts, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$600	230.00	Grand Bank, with 2 1-2 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$500	300.00
Belleoram, with 10 per cent on duties	360.00	Grand Falls and Miller-town with 2 1-2 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$1,000.00	750.00
Bell Island	700.00	Glenwood with 10 per cent on duties not to exceed \$600	60.00
Bishop's Falls, with 2 1-2 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$700	600.00	Greenspond, with 20 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$800	500.00
Diane Sablon, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$500	300.00	Hant's Harbor, with 20 per cent on duties	15.00
Bonavista with 2 1-2 per cent on duties not to exceed \$650	550.00	Hr Breton, with 10 per cent on duties not to exceed \$1,000	400.00
Bonne Hay with 2 1-2 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$1,000	540.00	Hr. Grace with 2 1-2 per cent on duties not to exceed \$1,000	666.00
Dotwood, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$750	550.00	Harbor Main with 10 per cent on duties	126.00
Brigus, with 2 1-2 per cent on duties	500.00	Heart's Content, with 20 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$500	150.00
Britannia Cove, with 10 per cent on duties not to exceed \$500	300.00	Herring Neck, with 10 per cent on duties	150.00
Burgoon, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$800	231.00	Hollywood, with 10 per cent on duties	100.00
Barin, with 2 1-2 per cent on duties not to exceed \$750	621.00	Humbermouth, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$600	400.00
Cape Broyle, with 5 per cent on duties	390.00	King's Cove, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$900	231.00
Carbonear, with 2 1-2 per cent on duties not to exceed \$900	621.00	Labrador, with 10 per cent on duties not to exceed \$800	600.00
Cartwright	600.00	Lamalaine, with 2 1-2 per cent on duties not to exceed \$600	495.00
Catalina, with 10 per cent on duties not to exceed \$500	300.00	LaPoile, with 2 1-2 per cent on duties not to exceed \$600	390.00
Change Islands, with 5 per cent on duties not to exceed \$550	260.00	Lark Harbor, with 5 per cent on duties not to exceed \$650	550.00
Channel, with 10 per cent on duties not to exceed \$550	360.00	LaScie with 10 per cent on duties not to exceed \$600	180.00
Clarenville, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$650	250.00	Lawn	390.00
Codroy with 10 per cent on duties	240.00	Lewisport with 5 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$750	500.00
Conception Harbor, with 10 per cent on duties	126.00	Little Bay Islands, 10 per cent on duties not to exceed \$750	400.00
Exploits, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$500	400.00	Little River, Codroy, with 20 per cent on duties not to exceed \$300.00	80.00
Ferryland with 10 per cent on duties	330.00		
Flower's Cove, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$600	360.00		
Fogo, with 2 1-2 per cent			

(To be continued)

AT THE NICKEL

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RUSSIA AND THE MUNITIONS PROBLEM

Lieut-Col. Roustam Bek Explains the Situation

London, June 28.—The following article appears in the Daily Express from the pen of Lt.-Col. Roustam Bek. I have been frequently asked by my British friends if the rumors which are circulating to the effect that Russia is short of ammunition have any foundation. Certain people have tried to find the explanation of the so-called "Russian defeats" in the shortness of ammunition in the Russian army. Only yesterday one gentleman in an important position said to me during a conversation on that subject:—"Well, I admit that Russia has the men, but she is very short in rifles." In order to put an end to this wrong idea I will endeavor to throw some light on the real position of Russia in regard to the armament of her military forces. Between 1891 and 1893 the whole Russian army was rearmed with a new quick-firing magazine rifle of five cartridges. The whole supply of firearms required at the moment of mobilization was kept in special the Russo-Japanese war took place there was no confusion in regard either to infantry, cavalry, or any other arms, or in regard to the artillery, which between 1900-1904 received new quick-firing guns. It is well known that this model gun, which is a sister of the French "75," made the Russian artillery superior to the Japanese, but the gunners had not had enough practice with it to be quite accustomed to the new machine.

New Factories. After the war the Russian army was reorganized, increased, and special attention was devoted to the working capacity of the special arms factories which in Russia are the property of the state. The factories of Liteiny, Obouchoff, Lestrozek, Tula, Ochia, and many others, which are each really manufacturing towns in themselves, were enlarged and improved, and in several parts of the empire new factories were established.

The method of production of rifles by the Russian factories is so planned that every year the number of rifles manufactured is proportionate to the number of reservists liberated from active service. The "life" of a rifle in active service is fixed at twelve years, after which period it is replaced by a new one, so that in reality every Russian reservist of the first and second class has his rifle in case of mobilization.

In regard to the territorial forces, like the "opolchenye," which are used only for internal service, there are in the Russian military stores new model rifles which have passed out of active service and millions of the old model, the so-called "Berdan," which is still considered a wonderful weapon, especially for defensive purposes.

In regard to shells and other kinds of ammunition, there is a noteworthy method of production. A country like Russia, which is so rich in metallurgical mines and mines of all kinds of material necessary for the manufacture of guns, shells, and explosives, cannot in any case be short of ammunition.

If only the copper and other metals were collected from the whole of Russia, the supply would be enough to manufacture shells for the whole of the engaged armies.

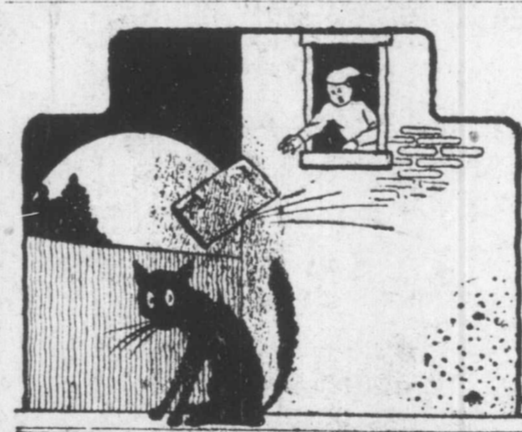
Output Capacity. The capacity of the Russian factories is the question that needs an answer.

It must be noted that all the Russian factories producing any kind of metal work were from the moment of mobilization transformed into armament factories and they are fully engaged in this work. Russia being free of blockade, and possessing splendid communications through Siberia with Japan and America, is able without any difficulty to get from those countries material of any kind she wants.

The loss of war material in a war cannot exceed the numbers of pri-

WHAT RUSSIA IS DOING FOR HER ALLIES

"Because she has been preparing for this war for years Germany was in the best of condition last August. With the exception of France, the allies were unprepared. Finally, it will be a war of iron and of men—these are the two great elements that must be conserved. "Britain is short of guns, ammunition and men. Within a few months this shortage will be wiped out. Russia is dreadfully short of guns and ammunition and of trained men. Within a few months these weaknesses will be wiped out. In the case of Russia it may be the Spring of 1916 before she is in a position to put a real army with modern guns and ammunition in the field. "Although it may appear to be a bit pedantic to state them, these facts must always be borne in mind in relation to the present war. "For many reasons—because the line is shorter and because the victory would be quicker and greater—Germany at this time should be giving all her attention to the French lines. She should break through them at all costs and destroy France, following her victory into Italy. Likewise, the allies, operating from France, should make their strongest fight along those lines, in the hope of piercing Germany without delay. "Russia's Part in War. "Now, the single service that Russia can be expected to render her allies at this time is to harass Germany by maintaining long lines and therefore compelling her to keep a great number of men on the Russian frontier, thereby weakening the lines against the French and rendering them incapable of a great offensive movement. Of course, if Russia was prepared with guns and ammunition she would be expected to make a great drive, but considering her handicaps, she is giving her allies great help. "Now, getting down to the situation at Lemberg. When the Russians made their first drives into Austria and Germany they could have had little hope of continuing the movement indefinitely because of the shortage of arms and ammunition. Their only purpose was to embarrass the Kaiser by compelling him to withdraw hundreds of thousands of troops from the Western front. "This he did without delay. The German offensive movement was halted and the German armies began to drive at the Russian lines. Just as soon as the Germans began their drives the Russians started on a slow retreating movement. "Let us assume that the Germans have driven the Russians back approximately 150 miles. What does that mean? If Russia were the size of Germany it might mean much, but as a matter of fact Germany might continue this rate all summer and yet she would be the loser in the long run. The reason is simple. The Czar can afford to lose millions of men. The Kaiser can do so. If in the retreating movement the Russians kill one German for every Russian the Germans will, the advantage will all be with Russia. "This is the general theory of campaign that has been carried out in the Lemberg fight. Lemberg was of little value to the Czar. Its post-office and its public squares are of no military value. But the German soldiers who were killed in the battle were of great value from a military standpoint. "Czar Constant Menace. "The question immediately arises: Then what must the Kaiser do before he can be considered as having seriously defeated the Russians? "The answer is simple. He must destroy the Russian army by enveloping it in section, or he must tear it to pieces by shreds. As long as the Russian commanders are capable of maintaining their lines and make it impossible for the Germans to break them up or envelop them, it makes little difference whether the battle front is 100 miles within the Austrian border or whether it is pushed back 100 miles into Russia.



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"As long as the Russian line holds the Kaiser's efforts will be wasted, because every movement he makes costs him a life that is worth to him five times as much as the life that went with it is worth to the Czar. "It is highly probable that the Russians will continue their defensive movement all summer. However, whenever the Germans show a tendency to relax and strengthen their lines on the French front, you will find that the Russians will change to offensive tactics, and thereby they will compel the Germans to maintain a great force before them at all times. "Considering the shortage of munitions, the Russians have handled their campaign magnificently. If it had not been for the Russian forces it is probable that the Kaiser would have broken the backbone of the allies in France, and the decisive stages of the war would have been passed before this time."



NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland in the Board of Trade Rooms, Water Street, on MONDAY, July 5th, at 8 p.m. After the meeting, His Excellency the Governor will deliver a short address on some developments of the War.

V. P. BURKE, Hon. Secretary.

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The Mail and Advocate
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 6th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

What About It?

MR. COAKER protested from his place in the House of Assembly against the farce performed by the Crown in bringing Messrs. Reid and Piercy before the Magistrates' Court on the charge of Constable Cramm concerning the buying of foxes out of season, knowing them to be captured illegally. That farce was so apparent that Mr. Coaker asserted in the House of Assembly that he could produce proof that would show the defendant had purchased those foxes, knowing they were taken in the close season.

Last Fall Dr. Foster and others were sued for the same offence and fined \$1000 and the foxes confiscated; but in the case of the fox farms in which H. D. Reid invested money, the case was dismissed for want of evidence and justice once more outraged.

We draw the attention of the authorities to Mr. Coaker's statement in the House of Assembly regarding this matter and ask what they intend to do about this case.

Is it possible that Inspector General Sullivan is running hand in glove with the Reids, as many are inclined to think from his conduct in the case of W. D. Reid's son, if so, the sooner John Sullivan is removed from the high office he occupies the better for the morals of the people and their regard for law and order.

Inspector General Sullivan know all the facts in connection with this fox case, yet he allowed those guilty persons to escape justice while others were heavily fined for a similar offence.

In connection with this case Mr. Coaker is reported officially by the House of Assembly as follows:—
"Mr. Chairman—While the question of the Constabulary is up, I would like to make a remark or two concerning a fox case up before the Court recently. The case of Russell and Pillely of Lewisporte. These men were summoned here to give evidence and the case against the defendants were dismissed because it was argued that the foxes were taken in open season.

"Now, I have good and sufficient reasons for thinking that this case was not examined into as it should have been; and if the Crown wants evidence to show that these foxes were killed as was contended, I can produce it. The witnesses were asked no questions that would condemn the defendants.

"Now, our Courts ought not be made a farce of in that way; the result will be that the people will have no regard for it if these things continue."

The Guardian

LAST weeks Guardian asks why \$33,000 should be voted for the Fire Department and street lighting of St. John's. The Municipal Council grants \$12,000 towards the Fire Department's grant. Consequently the net amount is \$21,000. It is claimed that this amount is due annually as a set off for lighting the capital and in recognition of the large duties paid at St. John's for goods imported after the fire which gave the Colony a large surplus which was spent in the outports.

The Mail and Advocate is strongly opposed to the voting of this money to St. John's out of general revenue. St. John's should pay for the lighting of its own streets and for the upkeep of the Fire Department without grants from the general revenue unless a general grant was voted to cover the whole Colony. We have repeatedly protested against this grant.

The Guardian finds fault because outport members vote such monies. The Guardian must know that the Government is solely responsible for every cent voted by the House of Assembly, therefore, he must get after the members for Harbor Grace who supported those votes and permit the Government to vote them.

The time is ripe for changes in respect to this matter and St. John's must make up its mind to foot their bills sooner or later, for some of the outport members of the Opposition strongly oppose the voting of these grants from year to year.

Subversion Of Public Right

SUNDAY being a fine warm day, a very rare thing this season, we betook ourself to Long Pond, whither we have been accustomed to going since early youth.

Now the North side of the lake has the only naturally adaptable place for the bather, the South side being rugged and rocky.

But at one place on the South side, the rocks have been cleared away, and a nice bathing place made and being quiet and also most convenient has since being dredged out, been very much frequented by the bather, particularly by the grown ups, who find the boldly deepening water of the place most attractive.

What was our surprise but to find a rather pretentious bathing house built on the shore, and projecting over the water, and occupying the only spot along that portion of the lake, where a person may get into the water in comfort, because a place had been by almost infinite pains prepared. We ourself performed much of the labor of clearing away the rocks.

Enquiry revealed the fact that the bathing house had been erected by a club in the city called the M.I.A.—Mutual Improvement Association.

Whilst we were there some of the members came up. We spoke to those young men, expressing our regret that the club when about to erect the house, had not given more consideration to the rights of others. Our remarks were met by insolence from the late Cockney importations.

Whoever those fellows are it is quite plain that the mutual improvement Association has a big job on their manners, and their system of ethics. They were too obtuse to see the point of our argument, which was simply that they should have given consideration to the convenience of others, when they were about to erect their bathing house.

Any other place along the side of the lake would be just as convenient to them, seeing that they are not obliged to walk into the water over the rough rocks.

The M.I.A. has committed a great wrong against the public in putting that house over the only spot where one may get into the

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

And in these latter days has risen W. F. Coaker, who ranks with the greatest of the land in his efforts and achievements on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. To him belongs all the credit of initiating and directing the wondrous movement which has put our Toilers of the Sea in a position to enjoy to the full the benefits secured for them by his great predecessors.—Mosedell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

It was the old, old story of horny-handed Son of Toil being made a heaver of wood and a drawer of water for the middleman who marketed his produce abroad.—Mosedell, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

For what isolated individual or groups of individuals found impossible of accomplishment was soon brought about when the great armies of Unionism entered the industrial field and did battle for what is but the common right of humanity.—Mosedell, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, '13.

He (COAKER) was born of the common people; he was inexperienced in business or in politics; he was obscure and unknown. BUT HE (COAKER) WAS THE MAN FOR THE TIME AND FOR THE WORK. What birth and experience denied was more than made up for in PERSONALITY, in BRAIN and in GENIUS.—Mosedell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20, 1913.

Having the knowledge of the need; having ideas and schemes to accomplish the work; having faith in himself and confidence in the ultimate success of his (COAKER) great undertaking he (COAKER) BOLDLY LAUNCHED HIS (COAKER) HUMANE ENTERPRISE.—Mosedell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

Men scoffed at COAKER, but they were men who did not know him.—Mosedell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20, 1913.

water in comfort. The insolent pupies had the audacity to tell us that as they had obtained a right from the Government to put the erection on the lake side, the public could go hang, or words to that effect.

That lake and its margin for fifty feet back from the water is public property and the Government has no right whatever to give any private concern exclusive right to any portion of it.

But what is the use of one talking of right and wrong these days, when the right that has any sway, is the right which power gives and which in popular parlance is referred to to-day as Kaiserism—the right of might.

The brutal idea of clubbing in submission all who oppose, and this trampling on the rights of others, is as characteristic of the Morris Government, as the supposed idea of the Kaiser that brute force gives him the right to trample on weaker nations.

Morris's Government has consistently ignored the claims of the people, from the moment they assumed office, by fraudulent tactics. The margin of any lake is the public domain, and nobody can claim any special right to it.

If the Government has given this club a right to put an erection on the margin of the lake, they should have at least seen to it that it was placed where it would do the least violence to the rights of others.

The M.I.A. should have had a place assigned to it for its bathing house, and if that had been done, in all likelihood nobody would raise any objections. But as it is those who have been in the habit of bathing in Long Pond, have a well laid ground for protest.

If the M.I.A. has not the decency to remove their shed, it should be removed for them. They should also remove from the minds of their Cockney importations, and upstarts, that natives of this country have rights that it does not do to monkey with. Also they should be made to bear in mind that their Cockney accent does not presuppose superiority, and that colonials (as we are styled, by those upstarts) are their equals at any time and in many cases their superiors.

Bell Island Mine

Things are looking up a bit at the Iron Isle. About 1000 are employed, 750 by the D. I. & S. Co., and the balance by the Nova Scotia. Next month a second boat will be put on by the Dominion which will somewhat relieve the stock piles and give more employment for miners.

Pit Props

WE referred on Saturday to the miserable pittance our fishermen and lumbermen were paid for cutting pit props last winter. The fringe of this question has barely been touched as yet. While contracting parties were engaged in filling their contracts, severe criticism by us would necessarily have had its effect on the labor supply, and were we to publish certain information which we at the time possessed, the "saviours of the country" throughout the land would have set up the howl that Coaker was strangling an infant industry for partisan purposes.

It will be remembered that the first move was made in the pit prop business as a result of inquiries made through the medium of Sir Edgar Bowring, Newfoundland's member of the British Trade Commission.

The war had been just started and the appeal was made that as the supply of pit props usually obtainable by Britain from Russian Finland was cut off there was an imperative need for an immediate supply of pit wood. In fact on the introduction of the resolutions by the Premier the matter was referred to as one of Imperial necessity.

After a very brief discussion it was unanimously agreed, that such legislation as was required to meet the needs of the case if enacted. Honestly feeling here was a way in which something might be done to help the Empire we assented to this temporary measure; but not even the call of Empire could affect the evil natures of the Graballs.

Immediately the big land crooks began operations on what seemed an A1 proposition to exploit their interests. Britain's necessity was availed of as a pretext. The partial failure of the fishery it was argued would cheapen labor to such an extent that men could be had dirt cheap.

The Government, led by Morris had taken power to regulate the rate of wages which should be paid the choppers; but it was never intended that an honest effort to safeguard the laborers rights would be attempted.

On the contrary members of the Executive, Honourables of the Dumping Chamber, entered immediately into the scramble after the British mine owners gold. An all wise Providence frustrated to a considerable extent this barefaced attempt to rob the fishermen of Newfoundland of their heritage.

The biggest bug—the Reid Nfd. Co.—played a deep game last Fall. Those innocents abroad who were sent out to this country to buy pit props fell victims to the allurements of Reids' big proposition, and instead of buying from the trade generally and paying a fair price these English chaps were coddled good and plenty, with the result that they got badly left.

The illusion that the hungry natives would work for little or nothing when Winter came in no longer exists in the minds of the pit prop agents.

These shrewd hands from across the "herring pond" displayed poor business tactics, when they haggled for fine prices, at a time when pit wood was exceptionally high in the English market. There was a chance then to do business on a mutually profitable scale. Bargain hunting does not always pay especially when you get into the wrong shop.

We know as a matter of fact, that considerably more than half the pit props cut on Crown Lands in this Colony during the past Winter was contracted for at less than \$5.00 per cord stowed in the ship. We also know that freights are high and insurance comes heavy during war times; but surely this can not be pleaded as justification for paying a starvation wage to our Toilers.

The Union has spoken in fearless defense of the rights of the people in every section of the country.

Other, and much more serious considerations, which we shall deal with in due course are being given to the recent enactment re the exportation of pit props from Labrador.

S.S. Fogota

THE District of Fogo bitterly complains about the Fogota service this season. Joe Batt's Arm and Tilting have been sacrificed to please the whims of the Captain or Crosbie. The Straight Shore people are loud in their complaint also. It seems as if Crosbie recognized no power or considers himself responsible to no one for the carrying out of his public obligations.

It is a crime as black as hell to permit a public contractor to occupy a seat in the Executive Government. How can a service be properly rendered if the Company performing the service is represented in the Government by its agent, who care neither for Premier, Government, God or Devil?

It is high time to have a change and to cut out this cursed system of grab and boodle from the services in connection with the public affairs of the Colony. If Crosbie has a right to a seat in the Executive, so has Reid or Jack Munn.

This black crime against the interests of the commonwealth must end. It has gone as far as Satan has power to permit it. Consequently the time has come now for a square deal in public matters; but how can a square deal be secured if Judge and Jury are one and the same person.

Give Fogo District its proper service, or let the P.M.G. refuse to pay the subsidy for the Fogota.

IN DAYS GONE BY

- July 6
Market House first opened 1850.
- W. E. Wood admitted to Bar 1892.
- John Howley died 1892.
- July 7
Jas. P. Howley born 1847.
- John P. Grace appointed City Collector 1890.
- The S.S. "Falcon" sailed to relief of Peary, wife, and party 1894.
- Naval Review on St. Bonaventure's Grounds 1895.
- Methodist Monthly Greeting registered 1888.

Letter From a Naval Reservist

Dear Wife,—Just a few lines to let you know that I am alive and well. I haven't had time to write before. The stockings arrived today and I was very thankful to get them, although we are not wearing any at the present time.

We have been having a hard time of it for the last eight days. We have been taking troops ashore all the time, but I think the worst of it is over now. There were five of them wounded last Sunday, Ernest Chauk being amongst them. He got six wounds but I don't think he is seriously ill.

I don't want to see such a sight for a long time. The Turks are getting the hardest time of it, however, for our troops are advancing all the time. One of our battleships was sunk here a short time ago, but we have managed to keep afloat so far.

Tell Mary I have a tortoise to bring her when I come back. We see lots of them here. I was talking to Bob Gardner yesterday. There are a crowd of the boys here in a merchant ship. We are having hot weather here now. I have to go on duty now so must bring my letter to a close. With love to all at home.

From your affectionate husband
THEOPHILUS WELLS.
Formerly of Jamestown, B.B.

This Sailor Lad Not Downhearted

Ramsgate,
H.M. Drifter "Try Again."
Dear Sister,—Just a few lines in answer to your letter which I was so glad to receive a few days ago. We are out to sea now but are going in to-morrow. I have received Mother's letter and Percy's post card and hope to write them soon.

I guess you are busy at the gardens at home now. When you write, send me Theophilus' address, as I should like to write him. I know he must be longing for the end of the war after being all the winter in action.

It will be a good thing when it does come to an end, but there isn't much sign of the end yet. We don't mind that, though, for we are not down-hearted yet. Tell Phyllis to write me all the news. With love to all.

From your loving husband,
LEWIS CHALK.
Formerly of Brooklyn, B.B.

The S.S. Fogota, Capt. Dalton, arrived here from the North at 8.30 p.m. yesterday. She had fine weather going and returning and reached Change Island Saturday afternoon. On the return she could not get into Newtown owing to a string of heavy ice filling the gut. Her passengers were T. W. Pomroy, J. Francis, N. Rose, E. Gillingham, J. Lockye, Mrs. O'Connor and Miss Daisy Kean with 4 in steerage.

"Victory" Flour
MADE IN A NEW MILL

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

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

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

Franklin's Agencies, Ltd. St. Johns'

COAKER ENGINES
are **THE BEST** Motor Engines for Fishermen
W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.
Dear Sir,—
Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.
I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.
With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.
I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.
Yours truly,
WALTER HILLIER.
Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

LADIES AMERICAN COTTON One Piece Dresses

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

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

IMPORTANT!

It is important to know where you can buy the following Goods:

---Cheapest and Best---

CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE JEAN SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$1.80 to \$2.90.
CHILDS' and MISSES' BLUE SERGE SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$2.00 to \$3.70.
CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE LAWN and FANCY BLOUSE ROBES, prices from 70c. to \$3.60.
CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.
CHILDS' TUNICS, assorted colors and prices.

—Also—

Job Line of SKIRT EMBROIDERY & INSERTION

---Samples---

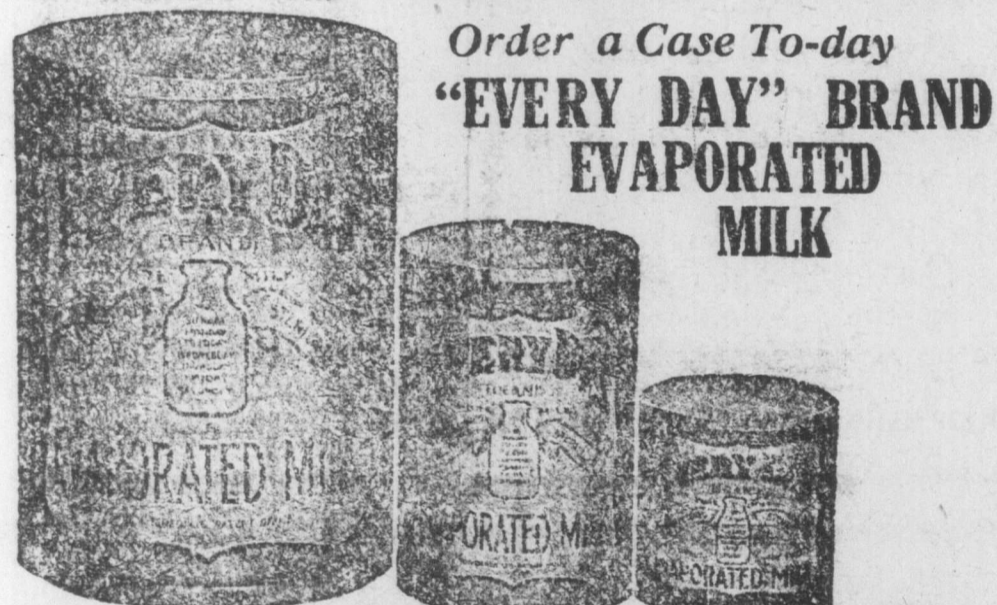
A Sample Line of Ladies' LACE & SILK BLOUSES, American, no two alike.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works, Halifax, N.S.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED MILK

Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

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.

CURRENT PRICE OF CODFISH

Lorenzo Noseworthy vs William A. Munn
Supreme Court

(Robert Stewart Munn, continued)

For instance in 1903, there was a sort of depression in the market, and a lot of fishermen on the Labrador were afraid they would not get anything for their fish. They came to me and offered me their fish for \$2.60 a qtl. I bought several hundred qtls that year at that price; the current price that year was \$3.00. I paid those men \$2.60 as they had bargained for. I also remember a year in which current price was less than other prices paid.

For instance, in 1901 Edward Kennedy of Avondale offered a price of \$3.50 to induce the fishermen to sell to him. We offered 20c bonus competing with him, in addition to the current price, nobody knowing at that time what the price would be, just like last year. That year the current price was \$3.20. The men we offered the 20c bonus to were paid \$3.40; the men we had promised no bonus to got \$3.20, and Kennedy was paying \$3.50. That year we were paying two different prices apart from Kennedy.

In my experience down on the Labrador a fisherman will take no promise whatever except what is marked on his receipt. If I promised a fisherman 20c bonus it would be marked on the receipt. If I promised him the highest price payable on the coast I would have to mark it on the receipt. If I promised the same price as anyone else it was marked on the receipt. In 1913 the current price was \$4.20. There was severe competition at Spotted Islands that year between Capt. Jensen and Templeman's agent and a bonus of 40c was promised, but I don't know who started it. Both of them were giving it and fishermen at Sandy Islands, for instance, heard of it before I did, and they insisted that that we pay the same price as Templeman settled his people for. I agreed and had to mark it on their receipts. I promised, say in Smoky Hr., the same price I paid in Sandy Islands. Other people promised to pay the same as I did, so eventually we all settled up at \$4.70, although the current price was \$4.20.

I know in a general way about Battle Hr. fish or fish caught in that neighbourhood. We always consider that fish caught south of Venison Islands is superior to fish north of Venison Islands; it is taken better care of and they have better weather for drying it. We have always considered that fish in the neighbourhood especially of Battle Hr. is superior to our fish and the fish at Smokey and other places north. In fact I have known from personal experience that fish caught at Merchant's Hr. which is in the neighbourhood of Battle Hr. was much superior to that caught at Smokey, for instance; it is fatter. It is hard to say what the difference in value of a quintal would be, but I should say fish caught in the neighbourhood of Battle Hr. is worth fully 50 cents a quintal more—or from 50 to 70 cents.

I believe that in St. John's market it would fetch 50c a qtl more. Southern fish is in the habit of getting away much earlier; last year it got away earlier.

The man who gets his fish earliest to market is going to get the best price. That is he not alone gets more actual money for his fish but has better opportunity of marketing; it is marketed right out straight without any delay. The Northern fish is often delayed after it reaches the other side. It is often held up in Gibraltar for demurrage. We have had fish there for 25 days for demurrage and have had often to consign cargoes waiting winter for our account sales. All the fish that goes off the coast goes in chartered vessels mostly, or our own vessels sometimes. The average size vessel carries between 3000 and 4000 qtls. If such a vessel is chartered the charter agreement is for so much a quintal on her capacity. If she was only half loaded the freight would have to be paid on the full capacity or full charter. That freight ranges from 2 to 3 shillings sterling a qtl. This year it is a little higher, but 2 to 3 shillings sterling is generally the rate. So that if I had 4000 qtls chartered and only got in 3000 I would have to pay the full freight on the difference between the capacity of the charter and the amount of fish I had, so that it would pay me to buy that 100 qtls at 30 or 40c over regular price. That very often happens, and sometimes an extra bonus is given to hurry a vessel away earlier. Last season we took in on the Labrador between 9000 and 10,000 qtls. altogether. It was all bought at the current price. It was all paid for at the current price. It was all paid for at \$3.60 without exception. I am not speaking of an exception like extra services, like the 15 cents I paid Nose-

worthy, that was apart from the price of fish altogether.

Templeman's man, Hartery, was buying fish in the same neighbourhood as I. He was collecting in our neighbourhood, but his headquarters was 30 or 40 miles away. I have heard Noseworthy had dealings with him, but I don't know definitely. I believe he had; he did not tell me. In his evidence Noseworthy says 'I have not received more from anyone else; I sold to no one else. All my fish was sold to Munn. I received no offer of any more from anyone; I never asked anyone.' I know of my own knowledge that his boat came to Batteau; his men came there, and I saw the original tally-sheet which showed that Lorenzo Noseworthy shipped 43 qtls fish to T. & M. Winter. I saw the boat at Batteau with his men and I saw the tally sheet showing that Lorenzo Noseworthy had shipped 43 qtls to T. & M. Winter.

Robert Stewart Munn cross-examined by Mr. F. A. Mews on behalf of the plaintiff, said as follows:

The 15 cents I paid to Noseworthy had nothing to do with the price of fish that was for acting as my agent. It was separate altogether from the price of fish but it was an inducement for him to sell at the same time. Battle Hr. fish has been usually sold at current price. It has been counted as Labrador fish. We have all known it to be better fish. It has generally been regarded as ordinary Labrador fish. Last year Noseworthy was my agent at Sandy Islands.

The year before I had the master of my schooner to act as my agent there; he is a paid servant of mine. I have been there myself also, in other years, and paid off all the men. I was the only one to pay off the men other years. I would have done it this year but Noseworthy requested me to let him do it.

Sandy Islands is about 120 or 130 miles from Battle Hr. or about as far as from St. John's to Greenspond. I only know in a general way how the price of fish was settled. I learnt it from a message from my brother W. A. Munn. I was not present myself when the price was fixed. I understood the price was according to what the European markets would warrant. The last of my dealers were paid off the last week of October on the first week of November or thereabouts. I commenced paying them right away. The last one was paid off only two or three weeks ago. Richard Neal is a well-known character; he lives at Spaniard's Bay. There was no dispute with him about the price of fish that I can recollect.

Neal took action against me or against the firm of W. A. Munn except Lorenzo Noseworthy. Neal was paid \$3.60 for his fish. I had instructions from St. John's to buy at current price but I was told the current price would be \$3.60. The original instructions from St. John's I gave to Mr. Howley. (Original instructions now produced and put in marked R.S.M.1) All our receipts were marked 'current price' or nothing. As far as those instructions are concerned I obeyed them strictly.

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

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

Bankers Review Financial Condition

New York, June 30.—Henry Clews, in his review says:

This country never witnessed business conducted under so many complex conditions as at present. Not even during the Civil War was the situation so confusing, for then the conflict was at least within our own borders and the consequences were much more easily measured than in the case of the highly complicated European struggle now convulsing the entire civilized world. So numerous and so violent are the forces at work that no reliable judgment can be formed as to their ultimate effects; and the wisest men are those who try to walk day by day rather than taking long strides into the future. Opinions as to what will happen are of questionable value, where the forces at work are so vast, so unexpected, so volcanic and so utterly unmanageable. This ghastly war is moving slowly, very slowly, towards a finish that still seems quite remote. The fall of Lemberg may prove a serious reverse to the Allies; it may not. It certainly affords another illustration of Germany's marvellous military efficiency; but even such efficiency may finally have to give way to time, exhaustion and superior resources.

Home conditions are fairly satisfactory. General trade is quiet, and does not improve as rapidly as desired. The most encouraging symptom is the increasing activity in the steel trade, resulting almost entirely, as said above, from war contracts. This infuses a somewhat feverish condition in that industry, and speculation in what is known as the "war group" of securities has carried market prices in many cases to unheard of figures. Needless to say speculation in these properties at present prices is exceedingly hazardous.

The financial situation of the United States is exceptionally strong and satisfactory. Funds are steadily accumulating, and there is an abundance of money at very reasonable rates to good borrowers. In July the semi-annual dividend disbursements aggregating about \$270,000,000 or over \$4,000,000 less than a year ago will take place. The surplus reserve of the associated banks at New York has now risen to over \$200,000,000, the importance of which fact will be realized when it is remembered that the new Federal Reserve Act largely increases the lending power of these reserves. The emergency notes issued under the Aldrich-Vreeland Bill which expires next week have been practically all retired. Gold imports since January 1 amount to about \$120,000,000, and further arrivals must be anticipated; unless Europe either establishes larger credits here or parts with additional amounts of American securities.

The Cause of the Flutter

Frankfort, Germany, via London, June 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who has close relations with the Foreign Office, surmises that one purpose of the visit of the Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow to Vienna is to discuss what steps may be taken to counteract the efforts of the entente powers to induce the Balkan States to join them in the war.

A despatch from Vienna yesterday stated that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow had arrived there for a conference with Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

The Salvation Army people here are preparing for the reception of Commissioner Richards of Canada who will arrive here on August 3rd. The annual congress for Newfoundland will then begin.



SO NECESSARY.

Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safeguard" system originated by the

Globe-Wernicke Company. Are you not interested?
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Percie Johnson, Agent.

SPLENDID COASTING AND PASSENGER STEAMER FOR SALE

AUCTION on Thursday Next,
At 12 o'clock noon

At the wharf of the undersigned, I will offer for sale by Public Auction the Steamer

"CITY OF GHENT"

Gross tonnage 199, nett tonnage 119, freight capacity about 240 tons. Fine passenger accommodation. New Boiler in 1910; docked, cleaned, painted, new tail shaft and propeller in May, 1915. Inspection invited. Intending purchasers will be shown through ship by applying to Captain on board, or to

GEORGE NEAL,
AUCTIONEER.

GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON
WORKER AND MACHINIST

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

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

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines

and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

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

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

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 today. 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.

For Sale! Motor Boat F. P. U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his Cruise North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 H.P. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nine-tenths of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses.

Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the Volunteer list swelled to 2032. The men drilled on the Parade Ground in the forenoon and went for a route march in the afternoon along the Topsail Road. Those who enlisted yesterday were: Jno. C. Short, Hermitage. Wm. Pope, Stone's Cove. Walter G. McDonald, St. John's. Thos. H. Winter, St. John's. Peter Hudson, St. John's. Kenneth Leaward, Britannia Cove, T.B. Geo. Pardy, Little Hr., Fortune Bay. Thos. Mills, Bay L'Argent. Albert W. Banfield, Bay L'Argent. Stephen Lawrence, Bay L'Argent. Reg. Grandy, Bay L'Argent.

That Wreckage

Believed to be Vessel Which Struck Berg and Foundered. The wreckage of a large schooner of about 90 tons picked up Wednesday last by the Schr Good Ship Jubilee and to which The Mail and Advocate referred yesterday, is believed to have been only about a week in the water. Sea-faring men who have examined it incline to the belief that the vessel while reaching down the shore collided probably at night with an iceberg or large "growler" and being heavily laden likely went down instantly, the crew being afforded no opportunity of escape. Amongst the wreckage is a topmast about 33 feet in length with fresh coloured masthead. On a main gaff, which is also on board the "Jubilee" are three single block sheaves at the peak of the gaff, there is also a lead eye for receiving the down-haul through at the end of the gaff. The Gaff Topsail sheet which was secured was not let into the gaff but was attached to end of it with a cleat, a piece of a wire stay is attached to the spar around the head of which is an iron band. Up to the present no vessel either local or foreign has been reported overdue but that a marine tragedy has occurred, the accounts for the finding of the wreckage seems to be probable.

Atlantic Lodge Installation Of Officers

At Atlantic Lodge last night installation of officers took place. There was a large attendance of members to witness the ceremonies. The installing officers were D.D., G.M. Robt. Young assisted by Grand Lodge Brothers S. Butler, E. White, W. Butler and G. Heerthly. The following officers were installed: N.G.—Bro. Geo. F. Grimes. R.S., N.G.—Bro. S. Butler. R.S., N.G.—Bro. W. Oke. V.G.—Bro. C. Hammond. R.S., N.G.—Bro. Geo. Soper. S.S., N.G.—Bro. H. Martin. R.S.S.—Bro. H. Wiseman. S.S.S.—Bro. Geo. Cross. Chaplin—Bro. W. Butler, P.G. Rec. Sect'y.—Bro. Gordon Bradley. Asst. Sect'y.—Bro. C. Alcock. Fin. Sect'y.—Bro. W. Quick, P.G. Treasurer.—Bro. W. J. Long, P.G. Warden.—Bro. A. Tilley. Inside Guard.—Bro. Geo. Jeans. Outside Guard.—Bro. Roy Scott. Trustees.—Bros. S. Butler, P.G. D. Cook, P.G. W. W. Hallyard. The reports of the officers showed Atlantic Lodge to be still on the upward move. New members are being added weekly and financial statements showed a flourishing condition. Next week the election of representatives to the Grand Lodge takes place. The Grand Lodge session will be held at Charlottetown. Being so near it is thought Newfoundland will be represented.

This Family Well Represented

Mrs. Margaret Murphy, sister of Mr. Samuel Joy, New Gower Street, arrived here by Saturday's express from New Glasgow, accompanied by Mrs. Cameron, niece of Mrs. Joy and sister of Mr. Peter Casey, butcher, Water Street West. John, son of Mrs. Murphy, enlisted with the Canadians and being wounded was taken prisoner and is now in Germany. His mother had two letters from him recently in which he says he is improving, and when the last letter was written was able to walk about. The other son, James, who was also at the front, was severely injured by a fall from his horse. After being a while in Hospital he returned to his home in New Glasgow and is now doing well. Mr. Joy's family seems to be well represented in the battle area both on sea and land since the beginning of hostilities, for two of his sons have been in the hottest of the fighting on H. M. ships in the Dardanelles. Mrs. McGrath, Hutchings Street, and Mrs. Spencer, Sprindale Street were taken to the Hospital yesterday in the Ambulance.

Meeting Of Patriotic Assoc.

Last night's meeting of the Patriotic Association held in the Board of Trade Rooms was attended by some fifty persons, Governor Davidson presiding. The report of the Patriotic Fund Committee was submitted which showed that \$95,568.22 had been donated up to June 30th, from which \$4,183.65 has been paid to beneficiaries (Newfoundland) and \$938.00 (Canadian) leaving a balance on hand of over \$90,000.00. The statement of the Finance Committee was mainly to the effect that the cost of conveying Co. F. across the ocean had been paid; the providing of equipment for Co. G. had been authorized and measures taken to expedite rifle practice by providing ammunition. Up to June 30th \$353,173.02 has been paid on account of the First Nfld. Regiment and \$150,697.81 on account of the Reserve Force. The Reserve Force Committee reported the holding of eight meetings since the last of the Association, and expressed gratification at the splendid arrangements made for the transportation of the last company. Some 65 men are already on the Volunteer Roll and training for No. 7, or G. Co. The usual instructors are doing good work and the officers commanding the over-seas force have been requested to nominate and despatch officers to take charge of the new company. The total number who have volunteered since the formation of the Reserve Committee is 2018, of whom 1100 have been sworn in for service abroad. These numbers do not include those who enlisted in the First Contingent. All departments connected with the training of Co. G. are very efficient and credit is due those in charge, particularly of the Equipment and Musketry Committees. Chairman Gosling of the Civic Commission referred to the information forwarded recently by the Overseas Club, re the contributing of an aeroplane to the Aviation Service and stated that the Commission had heartily endorsed the idea and would meet his evening to consider details of the matter. It may be that two machines can be provided, one by the Municipality and one by the Colony. The Commission would work with the Government or Patriotic Association in the matter. It was decided that if the collection of funds be concluded by the Patriotic Association throughout the island, His Excellency be given power to name a committee to carry on that work. The general meeting then closed after which followed an address on the War by Governor Davidson.

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5 CENTS ADMISSION BASEBALL WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 10.30 B.I.S. vs. WANDERERS

Tomorrow's baseball match will be one of the most interesting yet held. The Wanderers and Irish meet on the diamond and as some new men will appear a closely contested game is looked for. The line up will be: B.I.S. Wanderers. Doyle pitcher. Brown catcher. Whynot 1st base. Ford 2nd base. French 3rd base. Hartnett. Chapbell. Hocken. Power. Pritchard. s. stop. Burke. McLeod. f. field. Finn. Britt. c. field. Grace. McCrindle. i. field. Carew. O'Flaherty. Umpires—Messrs. Chesman and Montgomery. Scorer—Mr. W. Collins.

To-morrow's Baseball

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Grasping Landlords

Another exhibition of Patriotism is coming to list as the City assessors get through their work. Since the last reappraisal three years ago, we learn householders rentals have been increased during the interim anywhere for fifteen to twenty-five per cent. Why, we ask, is this so? In these times of stress and strife those grasping landlords should try and measure up to true manliness and treat tenants with all the leniency possible instead of increasing the white man's burden at such a time as this, when his load of taxation has already reached the break-back stage.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

The football match set down for this evening between the Star and Saints is postponed.—adv.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

By the Fogota there arrived from Greenspond, Mrs. Harding, suffering from a growth in the neck. She goes to Hospital for treatment.

Salvation Army officers are working hard for the success of their outing to Mount Pearl to-morrow. The excursion train leaves the railway station at 9.15 a.m.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Private Frampton of St. John's who was wounded with the Canadians at Ypres, is yet in hospital and is slowly recovering.

Sgt. Fitzgerald who brought a female prisoner here Saturday returned to Bonavista by last evening's express.

A S.-E. gale prevailed along the West Coast since early morning. It was also strong at Sydney, where the Kyle now is. A local express was held up at Port aux Basques.

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

The Salvation Army people will hold their annual outing at Mount Pearl to-morrow. A large number will be present and if the day is fine a good time is assured all who attend.

Last night Capt. Burgess, of the Erik wired the following to the Reid Nfld. Co.— "Arrived at Dead Islands at 7 p.m.; heavy loose ice all along the coast; ship making slow progress. Wind west, light and fine."

Tonight the members of the L.S.P.U. will hold a Grand Charity dance in the Prince's Rink. The T. A. Band will give a choice programme of music and success is assured the promoters.

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

The C.C. will parade Sunday next to Last Mass at the R. C. Cathedral, accompanied by the band. It is expected that there will be a large muster. The Battalion will parade for drill on Friday night.

While driving in a motor across Cornwall Avenue today Mrs. M. Sullivan had a narrow escape from serious injury, if not death. Part of the steering gear gave, the machine was ditched and the lady and her child escaped fortunately with only a slight shaking up.

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

The Fogota brings information of the accident to a schooner which occurred last week in a storm near Fogota. The vessel, a schooner, was bound from Carmanville to Fogota with supplies, but was very light having but a small freight on board. She was suddenly hit by a sudden and fierce squall and turned completely over, one of her crew being drowned, the others, escaping in their boat. The vessel floated on her side and was later towed to Fogota and uplifted.

The lad Alan Bishop who was reported missing and who turned up at Clarke's Beach returned to the city by the Shore train last night. He walked from the city to Holyrood a distance, roughly, of 30 miles and there having some money on him took the train for Clarke's Beach where his uncle resides. On returning, his father was at the station but the lad either eluded him or missed him in the crowd and his parent was very anxious about him though it was believed he preceded him home.

To Present Chalice

The Benevolent Irish Society during the week will present to His Grace Archbishop Roche a beautiful golden chalice imported by the Society from Ireland through the President, Hon. J. D. Ryan. It is after the chaste design of the famous Deburke Chalice of Galway, made in the 13th century, discovered by an antiquarian by merest accident. It will be beautifully inscribed and His Grace will be invited to the rooms for the purpose of the presentation of the gift and address.

A Pioneer

The destitute families living in an old shack at the quarry off Blackhead Road are being looked after by Sgt. Byrne and Const. Tobin, and are now in good hands.

There is another man who lives on this section of the South Side whose enterprise and energy are deserving of full success. He is a carpenter who has built a bungalow there for himself and who has obtained a grant for a considerable tract of woodland. He is now building a small mill there and is installing a motor engine in it with saws for cutting material. He has a nice space cleaned about his domicile for growing garden stuffs and will turn out at his will cooper's staves, heading &c., sashes, doors &c., and looks to make a good living there in the future.

He believes that many years ago the place was under cultivation, there being evidences of the fact all round. However, it appears as it owns either died or left the country and the farm land was gradually covered with the present growth of spruce and firs. Friends who visit the place are very much impressed with this pioneer's venture.

Police Court

Before Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C. Two laborers, drunk, for a first time and who fell into the toils of the police were discharged.

A well-known character who appeared for the ninth time was remanded for eight days. In the meantime the police will enquire how he came into possession of a hand-saw, a carpenter's square and a pair of pinchers.

Edward Scott, a vagrant, only recently released from the Penitentiary and who seems to be powerless overcome his tired feeling, was sent down for 10 days.

A drunk and disorderly found wandering around by Const. Woodford during the "wee sma' hours, and whose police record is not good, was sent to the Penitentiary for seven days in default of a \$2.00 fine.

Association Football

A WIN FOR THE COLLEGIANS Last night's game at St. George's Field resulted in a win for the Collegians who defeated the Casuals by 3 goals to nil. During the first half the Casuals put up a poor game, but in the second half the fans were treated to a first-rate exhibition, the Casuals particularly showing decided improvement in their combination work.

Pike, Kendrick and Coultas were the scorers for their team in the first half. W. Duggan refereed and the players were: COLLEGIANS—Goal, Wornell; backs, A. Heath, Quick; halves, J. Pike, H. Barnes, W. Halfyard; forwards, Gear, Kendrick, Baird, Jolliffe, Coultas.

CASUALS—Goal, Peters; backs, Thistle, Hartery; halves, Gaudie, Pike, Reid; forwards, Marshall, Smith, Pearey, Rendell, Chaimcey.

PERSONAL

Mr. Wm. Pomeroy the lighthouse keeper on Wadhiam Island is in the city.

Mr. Frank Kennedy, recently left here to go around Placentia Bay to purchase fish for the firm of G. C. Finn.

Mrs. Kennedy of Flower Hill, mother of Messrs Frank and Thos Kennedy is at present dangerously ill, though her ultimate recovery is hoped for.

Skipper Esaw Gillingham, the light-keeper on Penguin Island for a quarter of an century is visiting the city for the first time in five years. The old gentleman's health has not been good of late.

Mr. M. A. Rose, a former office hand of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., who has been teaching school the past year at Beaver Cove, N.D. Bay, returned by the Fogota last evening and goes back to Bell Island where he re-enters the employ of the N. S. C. Co.

Mrs. Mary J. Power arrived from Mobile by this forenoon's train, accompanied by her husband and Const. Fahy. She is insane and repeatedly tried to suicide by drowning and throwing herself on the track when trains were coming by. She had to be carefully watched and was taken to the Asylum.

Messrs. F. McNamara, Denis Galway and Thos. Harris, of Hearn & Co., who were at fishing at Plisnet's Falls, Salmonier, for a week, returned here yesterday. They secured between them 50 salmon, ranging from 7 to 12 lbs. and found good sport. Mr. A. B. and Mrs. Morine are they are doing very well with the fish.

SHIPPING

The Marina has reached Botwood with 6,000 tons coal from Glasgow for the A. N. D. Co. She will later load pulp and paper for England.

The schr. Adriatic left Burgeo yesterday with 4,000 qtls. codfish for Oporto shipped by Moulton & Clement.

The schr. "Nellie M." arrived at Penambuco yesterday, after a run of 40 days and was forwarded to Maceo. She is laden by the Munroe Export Co.

The Sagona, Capt. Parsons, sailed yesterday afternoon for Labrador and will go to Nain if possible. She took a full freight and as passengers M. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mary Hall, J. C. Moore, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Cabmon.

The steamers "Norburn" and "Man-cunia" both of which for a while in this port and prevented from getting North by ice are now at Alexander Bay, landing pit props for Evans & Reid Ltd of Cardiff.

The coasting schooner Vistorine Frank Moore, master, sails to-day for Bay de Verde where fishery supplies will be landed. After calling at Bay Roberts for his outfit Capt. Moore goes to Pack's Harbor, Labrador. We wish him a bumper voyage.

The schr. "Margaret" arrived here Sunday past from Random T.B. She has traps and other fishing gear on board and will fish from Petty Hr. for the rest of the season. She fished in the same place last year and did well. Other vessels from Trinity Bay will also fish from this port and Petty Hr.

The five-masted barque "Neath" the largest sailing vessel in the world, sailed from Alexander Bay on Saturday with a full cargo of pit props for Cardiff from Bowring Bros. Ltd. The vessel struck in a flat bottom when the accident occurred to her shortly before low tide. Several plates were indented but the hull was not holed.

S.S. Bruce Stripped

The S.S. Bruce which went into dry dock on arrival here yesterday is being stripped of all her saloon and other furniture. The state rooms and exterior for passengers in the saloon and steerage are being taken down and only the quarters of the officers and crew will be left intact. The ship's hull and engines will get a thorough overhaul and cleaning and she, it is likely will leave here the latter part of next week. Capt. Stevenson we hear will take her to Russia and the present staff of engineers and most of the crew will remain by her.

Yesterday morning Mr. Frank Densmore, of Kilbride, found a fine heifer owned by him, and which had been turned out with others to graze between Maddox Cove and Petty Hr., in a dying condition. The animal which was worth \$50, was taken and almost eaten alive by the dogs which roam there. Other beasts owned by neighbors were also badly bitten. These hungry mangy mongrels have even attacked lone travellers recently and the farmers of Kilbride should arm and exterminate the pests.

About 8.30 last evening Sgt. Savage and Const. Greene picked up a ne'er do well on Water Street, who was so very much under the influence that he could not get well along. Under his arm he carried a saw and a carpenter's square which it was thought the man had come into possession of illegally. He was taken to the Police Station.

Fishery News

Catalina—Wind S.W. and fine; no fish with traps or trawls this morning; plenty caplin.

Twillingate—Wind S.W., strong breeze, fine and clear. A good sign of fish continues, many caught in salmon nets yesterday; only a few cod traps out, one of which had 12 brls.

Hr. Grace—Reports traps 1 to 6 qtls; hook and line men nothing, Caplin plentiful. St. Mary's—Traps five to thirty qtls, nothing doing on trawls; caplin plentiful. Bonne Bay—Wind South with rain. Codfish not as plentiful, traps averaging two qtls; bait still plentiful.

Yesterday, a lad of the West End, who is not mentally strong, went for a walk in Holytown, and was attacked and severely beaten, and had his clothes torn from his back by young hoodlums. The occurrence was reported to the police.

Permission Not Granted

Enquiry at the Department of Agriculture and Mines elicits the fact that no permission has been granted to the M. I. A. to erect a bathing house at Long Pond.

This being so, the M. I. A. has a still bigger job on the improvement of certain of its members, than we at first realized. They have now to improve their respect for truthfulness.

We owe apologies to the government and the Crown Lands Office for our editorial remarks of today, which we hasten to offer. But if we owe apology, how much greater is the obligation on the part of the M. I. A.

Let us hope that the house will be removed at once, and without further trouble.

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S WEST END

The show at the West End Theatre last night was a great success and the crowd was delighted. The new shipment of films are splendid, everyone a feature. There are no better pictures in the city than Mr. Rossley's all capital subjects, nothing suggestive, all clean and fit for patrons as they ever particular. The little fingers made a big hit in their scotch number and are the first to live a dance which was loudly applauded two clever little performers. "The big show at the little house."

THE NICKEL

The Nickel theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, and I were delighted with the show. Every picture was splendid. "Our Mutual Girl" is always attractive and last night it was doubly so. "The man from the Sea" was a marvellous film, being one of the most sensational ever seen at the Nickel, and is in two reels. "A Mother's Influence" is a beautiful social drama. The Keystone comedy kept the audience in roars. Forbes Lau Duguid sang two numbers and was thunderously applauded. This evening the programme will be repeated. To-morrow there will be a grand holiday bill which includes "The Million Dollar Mystery" on Friday "One Wonderful Night" will be shown.

THE CRESCENT

The Crescent, in a complete change of programme to-day, offers most entertaining and amusing pictures. "Seed and the Harvest" is a fine Kalem Drama and "Fine Feathers make Fine Birds" is a splendid Vitagraph, featuring Leah Baird. If you want to enjoy a good laugh see the two comedies: "The Lonesome Trail" and "Josie's Legacy." These, with the fine vocal and instrumental music, we are sure will give you a very pleasant evening at the Crescent.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto—Strong winds or moderate gales from South and Southwest. Showers in some localities, but partly fair and warm. Roper's—Bar. 29.70; ther. 65.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

SHIPPING

S.S. Argyle left Placentia at 7.30 a.m. today, for west. S.S. Clyde left Twillingate at 7 p.m. yesterday, out.

S.S. Dundee left Bonavista at 6.35 p.m. yesterday, out. S.S. Ethie arrived at Trinity at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Glouce left Burgeo at 6 p.m. yesterday, coming east. S.S. Home leaves Lewisporte today.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 1.35 this a.m. S.S. Meigle is due at Flowers Cove. S.S. Portia left Rose Blanch at 10 a.m. today, coming east.

S.S. Prospero left Seal Cove at 7.30 a.m. today, going north. S.S. Fogota sails at midnight, taking considerable freight and passengers.

S.S. Earl of Devon got down to Cook's Hr. yesterday. She reports fish plentiful, but salt scarce. S.S. Stephano was expected to leave Halifax for this port today. S.S. Florizel is at New York.

Aged Woman Drowned

Did She Commit Suicide

Meagre information is to hand that an elderly woman, Mrs. Eliza Smith, aged 67, was drowned at Flower's Cove on Sunday last, the 4th inst. No further details are ultimate at present, but it is believed that the old lady committed suicide, while temporarily insane.

Published by Authority Stamp Duties Act

NOTICE is hereby given that under an Act passed during the recent session of the Legislature, to amend the Stamp Duties Act of 1914, it is provided that:—

(1) Cheques upon a bank issued by the authority of a Department of the Government, or issued by any person or body with authority by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council to issue unstampet cheques, and Post Office Money Orders or Postal Orders are not required to be stamped; and such cheques upon a bank, Post Office Money Orders or Postal Orders not stamped may be pleaded and given in evidence and shall be admitted to be good, useful and available in law and in equity.

(2) Receipts for any sum of money exceeding ten dollars must be stamped, the duty thereon being two cents.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, Dept. of the Colonial Secretary, July 5th, 1915. Jly6,21

FOR SALE--Two Building Lots (Freehold). For particulars apply to 40 Alexander Street.—jy3,2w,eod

For Sale A SPLENDID MOTOR BOAT ALMOST NEW. Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails---18 h.p. Engine---Will be sold a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper Union Trading COMPANY.