

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 213.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

GERMANS HARASS RETREATING RUSSIANS

Who Are Fighting Desperately--- Retreat of Grand Duke's Army May Be Cut Off by Von Buelow

Number Captured Is Not Great as Compared to Immensity of Army Engaged--Germans Now Threaten Russian Baltic Port of Rife

London, Aug. 5.—The Germans are in possession of Warsaw. The Bavarian troops entered the city this morning, having taken successively the Blonie lines and outer and inner fortresses of the town itself, the Russians only fighting rearguard actions to allow their main army to make good its escape. While the Bavarians, commanded by Prince Leopold, has fallen the honor of taking over Warsaw, the real conquerors are the troops fighting under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, along the Narwe river to the north-east. The Austro-Germans have crossed the Vistula south of the city, and the armies of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and German Field Marshal von Mackensen, are advancing northward between the Vistula and the Bug rivers. The Russians are fighting desperately and stubbornly to check the progress of these four armies, and have had several successes, inflicting heavy losses on their pursuers, but they are being steadily pressed back, which made the occupation of Warsaw harder. Although the steadiness of the Russian troops and their desire to counter-attacks have saved them for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian army will succeed in reaching new position chosen for it, or whether, if it should get there, it will not find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug south-east of Chohn, and the Germans under General von Scheil and von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narwe. At the north-eastern end of the line of

Cost of Living Is Cause of Riots In Mons District

German Soldiers Fire on Rioters, Killing Many

FOUR BATTALIONS Have Been Sent to Quell Disturbances Among the Striking Miners

Havre, Aug. 6.—Miners in Mons district have gone on strike, according to reports received here, groups of miners collided with German soldiers and a serious riot followed, during which two Germans and seven miners were killed. Disorders are also reported from Charleroi. The disturbance there resulted from high cost of food and stores having been pillaged. German troops are said to have charged the crowd of civilians which had congregated, killing ten and wounding forty. Four battalions of Landsturm were sent to Mons and two to Charleroi. Intense unrest reported to prevail throughout the region. This rich Belgian coal mining of which Mons is the centre is called Borinage and miners are known as Dornais.

David Lloyd George Address Concourse Welsh at Bangor

London, Aug. 5.—Speaking to ten thousand Welshmen at Bangor this afternoon, before he heard of the fall of Warsaw, David Lloyd George referred to the situation in the East in these terms: "I have viewed with anxiety, but not with dread. I can see a ray of hope in the dark horizon, the regeneration of the great people of Russia. Our enemies do not understand what they are doing in the East. Their mighty cannon are shattering rusty bars that fettered South Russia. Look at Warsaw. What is happening behind that? The Russian people are shaking themselves free from the stifling debris; their mighty limbs are preparing with new spirits and new hope for new lands. Austria and Prussia are doing to-day for Russia, what their military ancestors did for France. They are hammering a sword that will destroy them."

British Military View With Concern Fall of Warsaw

London, Aug. 5.—The effect of the fall of Warsaw now is absorbing the attention of British official and public. It is expected that the German Emperor and Empress will make a royal entry, in accordance with plans, long matured. What part of the Army, Grand Duke Nicholas may be able to extricate from the unfolding line of Field Marshal von Hindenburg coming from the north, is problematical. It is believed this pressure from the north was one of the chief reasons for compelling the final abandonment of Warsaw, in order to permit the Grand Duke to send reinforcements to save his right wing. The occupation of Warsaw will have the effect of releasing large German forces, long concentrated for the reduction of the city, and permit them to turn westward for renewed operations against the Anglo-French Allies. The British military authorities agree that the fall of the city will have far-reaching effects on the Eastern and Western theatres.

German Spy Held For Forgery

New York, Aug. 5.—Ignatius Lincoln, a former member of the British Parliament, and a self-confessed German spy, who was arrested at Brooklyn, yesterday, on a Federal warrant, charged with forgery amounting to five thousand dollars, is held for further hearing on August 19th. When arraigned in the U. S. District Court to-day this date was set after the Attorney, representing the British Consul, told the Court that extradition papers and depositions would be made.

German Forces Nearing Riga

London, Aug. 6.—Discussing the situation around Riga the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says that Russian military forces seem merely to be observing the German advance and falling back before it. The Germans are now fifteen miles further east than yesterday. Their aeroplanes have dropped numerous bombs on Riga and the main body of German troops have succeeded in getting beyond the difficult swamp region which was the city's chief natural defence. They are now in good forest country, through which they are being guided by local Germans. Riga's population is fifty per cent German.

British Losses Mercantile Marine For July Month

London, Aug. 5.—The monthly statement of the Board of Trade shows that during July, 46 British steamships, with an aggregate tonnage of 48,712 were sunk by German warships with a loss of 63 lives. Four steamers whose tonnage totalled 4,705 were sunk by mines with 19 deaths. German warships also sank 16 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 5,746.

LONDON INTERNS GERMAN MISSIONARIES

London, August 6.—The British Government has decided to intern or deport all German missionaries in London.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, Aug. 5.—The French Government reports enemy attacks repulsed in Argonne and the Vosges. The Russian Government reports retirement in the Ostroleka sector of the Narwe front, and from the Blonie line to Warsaw position. Reports just received from German sources announce the fall of Warsaw. Near Lublin, after most desperate fighting, dense German masses fell back in disorder.—BONAR LAW.

French Fleet Bombards Ports In Asia Minor

Paris, Aug. 5.—An armoured cruiser, two cruisers, torpedo boats, and an aeroplane ship of the French fleet, demonstrated on Aug. 3rd and 4th off Sianidik and the Scala Nova Coast of Anatolia. On Aug. 3rd Sianidik was bombarded. The custom house and part of the fortifications were destroyed. On the following day an armoured cruiser bombarded the fortifications of the Turkish quarter of Scala Nova, a fortified town west of that town, while other vessels of the squadron shelled and destroyed the village of Spelia, which is supposed to be the supply depot of the submarines of France's antagonists. The foregoing information is contained in a statement given out to-day by the French Minister of Marine.

India Prays Allies Success

Simla, Aug. 5.—Throughout India intercession services are being held in the churches, mosques and temples, all sections of British and Indian communities participating. It is estimated that a million pounds subscribed to the British War Loan throughout Bombay and Calcutta.

Warsaw Fallen

Berlin, Aug. 5. (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Warsaw was taken this morning by German troops, according to official announcement made at German Army headquarters.

Songs & Music G. KNOWLING'S STATIONERY DEPT.

There Never was a Coward Where the Shamrock Grows12c. March on to Berlin12c. Be a Soldier, Be a Man12c. Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers12c. Tubal Cain12c. We have a full assortment of New Music just opened at prices from 2c. to 50c. per sheet. Come soon and get your choice. Other high-class pieces such as— Land of Hope and Glory .60c. (Sung by Madame Clara Butt.) We'll Make a Man of You .60c. (Sung by Miss Gwendoline Brogden.) Our Saxon Fathers5c. (Part song for 4 voices.) The Battle Prayer5c. (Part song for 4 voices.) There's a Land60c. (Sung by Madame Clara Butt.) Come Along, Can't You Hear .5c 2 cents extra for postage. G. KNOWLING. 1178, 1179, 1180

Heavy Fighting And Serious Losses On Gallipoli

Australian Troops Bear the Brunt of Turkish Attacks

REINFORCEMENTS Are Being Pushed Forward by the Turks, Bent on Curbing Allies' Advance

London, Aug. 6.—The situation in the Dardanelles on the front held by Australian troops is excellent, though there has been continuous heavy fighting involving serious casualties on both sides, according to the British press representative on Gallipoli Peninsula. The Turks since their last repulse, the observer says, have shown much less aggressiveness, seeming more content to sit in the trenches than to attempt an offensive movement. Bomb-throwing and mining are now the chief methods of warfare. Troops are being kept occupied constantly in building and rebuilding the trenches, which crumble away rapidly every day, owing to soft, sandy soil. Heavy Turkish reinforcements are being constantly brought into advanced positions showing that the Turks realize the importance of holding back any further attempt of the Allies to encroach on the Peninsula.

French View Of Fall of Warsaw

Paris, Aug. 6.—While the fall of Warsaw is being discounted here, sometime ago the delay in the capture of the city had given rise to the hope that the Polish capital might still be saved, and its occupation by Germans is something of a disappointment to the French public. Military necessities for the abandonment of the city are fully recognized, but it is also realized that the Germans will claim a great victory, from which the people of that country will derive considerable encouragement.

Semi-Autonomy For Poland

Rotterdam, Aug. 5.—Emperor William, the Courant says, will return to Berlin on Sunday to preside over a Cabinet conference in which the heads of all German States and Austrian archdukes will be present. Proposals will be considered for issuing a proclamation declaring Poland a semi-autonomous State and placing it under the rule of Germans, Austrians and Poles.

BOLD BID FOR FREEDOM

German Prisoners Who Made a Tunnel Sentenced

Three Germans who made an underground tunnel to escape from Leigh internment camp, Lancashire, have been sentenced to three months' hard labour by court-martial. They have been removed to Woking Prison, Surrey. The attempted escape, which ended fatally, a few weeks ago of a German soldier led to an investigation of the premises by the authorities. They found evidence of a well-conceived plan to escape. The prisoners had attempted to make an underground passage. They concealed the stones they took up under blankets. Carrying the soil in their pockets outside, they threw it away in the field forming part of the compound. In the daytime they put a blanket over the hole and a table over that. They had not much further to go when they were discovered.

"So you are going to defend that defaulter who got away with \$100,000? 'Yep.' 'Bad case, isn't it?' 'Awful. He didn't save enough out of it to pay a respectable fee.'—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MILITARY TYRANNY OF THE KAISER WILL BE SMASHED

Lord Northcliffe at Close of Year of War, Praises Courage of Allied Troops and Predicts Victory.

History shows No Greater Courage The English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, Canadian, Australian, South African and Indian soldiers, and the large number of Americans who have joined our forces in one way or the other, have exhibited in the face of twentieth century killing machines a bravery that equals any previous examples of courage in the world's history. If any one who reads these lines remembers my previous communications to the American press he will know that from the outset I expressed my belief that the present world upheaval will be of long duration. Nor have I altered my belief that it will have one ending—the smashing of the organized military tyranny which seeks to dominate the world. End Is Very Certain What Bismarck called the nation of house servants, always obedient to word of command, has been provided with most of the inventions of American ingenuity—the aeroplane, the machine gun and the lake. It is not possible, however, whatever may be the fluctuating fortunes of war, that nations composed of free men and individualists shall be ruled by such second-rate and imitative races as the Prussians, Saxons and Bavarians. I have always held that this massed attempt of the second-rate to dominate the world will fail because it is unjust and engineered by the second-rate. I believe that the free races of Europe will undergo far greater tribulation at the hands of the organized servants than they have yet endured but the end is just as certain as it was in 1815, when instead of massed mediocrity the world was fighting the individual genius of Napoleon. Attitude of United States Speculation as to whether the United States can or should enter the fight, or whether they will be bullied into it, do not bulk as largely here as they are made to do in the newspapers of the United States. We know that the allies can finish this fight by themselves. The responsibility of entering into the bloodiest conflict in the history of the world is one for the American people themselves to decide. My own opinion is that they have been well led in this matter up to the present. I am not able to fathom the reasons for the violent anti-American campaign conducted by the official newspapers of Germany. It may be that the Germans are attempting to frighten the Americans. Such a campaign was made against England just a year ago. It had no effect whatever on English public opinion, which, directly little Belgium was attacked, rallied instantly to the cause of freedom. I do not think that the German government's action as evidenced by its press hostility will in any way influence American opinion. I have no more to say about the future of the war than I have said on previous occasions. The war stands very much where it did, with this difference, that whereas a great many Germans have been killed, the allies have not yet reached their full strength in men. Our politicians have done very much what your politicians did in the early days of the civil war. Politicians are about the same all the world over. We have not produced our Lincoln or our Great—excellent British names both—but I have no doubt that we shall. London, July 28.—These are my views of the war from my own purely individual British standpoint. First, I desire to give credit to the Russians, who enabled a non-military and unprepared nation like ourselves to hold off colossal German attacks at the beginning of the war. Secondly, I desire to say that the efforts of France are insufficiently appreciated in the United States, and to a lesser extent in Great Britain. Owing to the efforts of Socialist politicians and professional peace-mongers, France was not prepared for the sudden German onslaught. She has pulled herself together in marvelous fashion, and her army to-day is the best in the world. Her losses, nobly borne, amount, I believe, to nearly a million and a half, killed, wounded and missing. Of the efforts of little Belgium, I need not speak to Americans. The valor of the small Belgian army is only equaled by the magnificent generosity of the American people who are enabling the Belgians to exist. Italy, Serbia, tin Montenegro, are all entitled to great praise. Germans Swept From Seas Of our own part in the war, it is a little invidious for an Englishman to speak, but there has not, I think, been due recognition in the United States and Canada of the fact that our fleet has swept the Germans from the seas and holds billions of dollars' worth of German shipping in bondage. Submarining may increase, but so may say without revealing secrets, are our means of counteracting the submarines. Our fleet has not been so badly mauled by the politicians as have our army. Our sea-seamens, Fisher, resigned because of political interference in a certain portion of the sea war.

INVADES FOE'S TRENCHES AND CAPTURES 17.

French Lieutenant Shows Marvellous Bravery, Believing Death Was Near.

Paris, July 28.—While Sub-Lieutenant Hanot (who received a decoration for this feat) was threading his way between trenches which the French had just captured, he lost his bearings and inadvertently went beyond the first line of French trenches. He was immediately assailed by a hail of bullets.

Seeing that he could only escape by a miracle the young officer resolved to sell his life dearly, and rushed forward with drawn revolver. By chance he stumbled into the German communication trench and the 1st man to bar the way was the officer commanding the section. The Frenchman blew the man's brains out, behind the German officer were three or four soldiers, who offered no resistance when ordered to throw up their hands. "I have a battalion with mitrailleuse behind me," cried the Frenchman in excellent German, "and as but one of you moves I will have you all exterminated."

After a second's hesitation, the lieutenant ordered them all out of the trench, made them fall down flat on the edge of the parapet, and then told them to go forward in bounds on all fours in order to escape the bullets which swept the 900 yards separating them from the French lines.

When they were nearing the French outpost guard he gave them the order to march at the goose-step, and the Germans obeyed immediately, raising their legs in their best parade manner, to the huge amusement of the French officers and soldiers, who could hardly believe their eyes when they realized that these 17 prisoners had been captured by one man.

"He has a splendid memory." "So?" "Yes, He can even remember the names and faces of all his wife's cousins."

Austro-Germans Now in Possession Of Polish Capital

London, Aug. 5.—Warsaw has fallen and the Germans already are in occupation of the Polish capital. News of the falling came by wireless to German headquarters, and was followed by cabled confirmation from Berlin, crediting the capture of the city to the forces commanded by Prince Leopold of Bavaria, after a stubborn fight with the Russian rearguard. With the admission in last night's official statement that the Russian forces defending the Blonie front had been withdrawn, all hope that Warsaw could be saved was abandoned. The outer line of fronts, to which the Russians withdrew, are only six miles from the centre of the capital, and these defences were carried last night the inner line of defenses being captured in time to enable the victors to enter the city early this morning.

Russians Harass Turks in Caucasia

Petrograd, Aug. 5.—An official communication concerning operations in the Caucasus, says that in the direction of Olti the Turks have been expelled from the Norchinge region towards Sari Kamysh. We occupied, after a fight, the villages of Kars and Ardost. In the region of Alesktert there was an obstinate engagement.

British Steamer "Costello" Sunk

London, Aug. 5.—The British steamer Costello, 891 tons, has been sunk. The crew, with the exception of one man, was saved.

GERMAN PAPERS' BITTER ATTACK ON WILSON NOTE

Teutonic Press Assail America's Firm Stand in Relation to Protecting Lives of Neutrals.

Berlin July 28, via London.—The American Note was published in the Sunday morning newspapers. Count Ernest Von Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, declares that the contents and wording far exceed even the most unfavorable anticipations. Count Reventlow writes: "The Note uses language which will find no response with the overwhelming majority of the German nation since it means in the last analysis an appeal to fear, a threatening domineering demand. The Note will make a conceivably bad impression among the people since it lacks utterly the friendly frankness of the German Note and breathes almost hateful disregard of the German government's standpoint."

The German View Point. The Vossische Zeitung in a lengthy editorial says: "The refusal to accept Germany's practical proposal to protect American passengers shows an absolute lack of readiness to understand the German standpoint. The principle that belligerent states must protect neutrals is untenable if applied in the fullest sense, as it would mean abdication to neutral states."

"Victory over the enemy is the supreme law for every belligerent. Those who render more difficult this task than does international law support the enemy. The war on land has shown clearly that restrictions are necessary. A person who remains within a beleaguered fortress or walk into a gunfire zone risks his life without the right of protection from his home government."

The same also is true of naval warfare in spite of the mistaken phrase 'freedom of the seas.' It is granted that the ocean is free for peaceful travel, but naval battles also take place on it. Neutral ships sailing between fighting battleships run the risk of being hit by shells and also of being struck by mines. The submarine's only instruments are the firing of torpedoes.

"Academic Professor," "Those who demand that Germany should conduct the war according to rules laid down by some academic professor expect Germany either to endanger her submarines or to give up this warfare, which means the weakening of Germany in the interest of her enemy. This is not neutrality but partisanship against Germany."

"We know to-day that the passengers (of the Lusitania) could have been saved, but that they were neglected. Germany regrets their death but she has a clean conscience and has no reason to disapprove of the conduct of her submarine commanders."

Calls for Opposition. The Tagliche Rundschau and the Kreuz Zeitung similarly declare that the American Note calls for the most decided opposition and that it requires Great Britain to show at least an equal respect for the spirit of international law as the president demands from Germany.

The Tageblatt says: "The Note shows clearly that the American government cares more for the crippling of our submarine war than for the safeguarding of American lives. The United States must realize that to change our submarine warfare is out of the question."

Rights of Belligerents. The Tages Zeitung writes: "Neutrals have rights but also has a great nation fighting for its life. Though maintaining submarine warfare Germany always is willing to respect the justifiable wishes of Americans, but not at any price."

Captain Pershus, naval expert of the Tageblatt, commenting on the note says: "The American Note expresses a decided will to rob us in our battle against Britain of the weapon on which we place the biggest hopes. By the rejection of the German proposals regarding special ships the United States shows that it is not striving for the safety of its citizens, but rather for the laming of our submarine campaign."

Lusitania a Warship? The Vossische Zeitung says that not been able to change the president's obstinacy and that from his standpoint he not only rejects all proposals but clothes the rejection in a form that is anything but friendly.

"Whoever plans such a thing," the Vossische Zeitung continues, "is no longer neutral but takes sides against Germany and for its enemies."

The newspaper defends the sinking of the Lusitania, which it terms a warship, and says that a different

course cannot be followed towards a warship simply because Americans are on board.

Influence Alleged. The Vossische Zeitung adds that the note further shows "that not only is President Wilson's policy in the matter of the German submarine policy influenced by an especial relation to Britain but also by the internal political situation in the United States."

"The only answer to the concluding paragraph of the note," says the newspaper, "is that American citizens have it in their own power to avoid danger."

"We resist the thought," says the Kreuz Zeitung, "that the United States in its position on the submarine matter aims at the indirect support of Britain. But we must confess that the contents of the note are with difficulty understandable to us from any other viewpoint."

The Boersen Zeitung says it regrets that it is compelled to say the note is a very unsatisfactory one and that "one cannot escape feeling that the shadow of Britain stands behind it."

Dobbins: "I hear that your daughter's married a struggling young man."

Jobbins: "Well, yes, he did struggle, but 'twas no use; he couldn't get away."



ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

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

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

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

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
In 14 m. w. f. road



YOU COME OUT

of our Meat Market feeling satisfied with yourself, with us and with

OUR MEAT.

You find we carry a large stock of the best meats and can offer you the choicest cuts, courteous service and prompt delivery.

Try patronizing our sanitary market.

M. CONNOLLY,
Phone 420, Duckworth St.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

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

I remain,
Yours truly,
PETER JOY,
204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

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

DUTCH, FEARING THE GERMANS, Are Strong For Great Britain

London, July 24.—The growing feeling of uneasiness in Holland, where it is feared, and not without reason that Germany will attack Holland as she did Belgium as soon as she can spare a sufficient force to do so, is not preventing the Dutch press from expressing its opinion with the utmost frankness, even though it be exceedingly disagreeable to Germany.

Thus the Amsterdam paper Telegraaf writes:

"Germany has long been feeling very bitter against the United States because that country supplies Germany's enemies with foodstuffs and munitions. Is this really a crime? If so Germany was at least as big a criminal during the Russo-Japanese War, not to mention other wars, as the nation with which she finds fault now."

"It is true Germany supplied Russia with these things by land, and accuses America of sending her supplies by sea. But without these American munitions the war would be over in a few months, so Germany says. The loss of Germany is the result of the dominion of the sea by the fleets of the allies, with which the undoubtedly formidable German fleet refuses to fight."

Brilliant Fleet a Bulwark

"The British fleet of far-distant, storm-beaten ships, an organization is wonderful on sea as the German army on land, stands, to quote the words of the great American maritime writer Mahan, between the German Emperor and the dominion of the world."

"This is the real reason why the German keeps repeating, 'God punish England!' although he has never made it clear to a sensible man outside of Germany why he should have the dominion of the world which he claims."

"It is another impudence of the English nation to dare to organize an army to oppose the millions of the Kaiser."

"Ten months ago England did not really possess an army. To-day she has an army of millions, better than the best troops which Germany can put in the field now. Better—we say it with care, without the slightest intention to disparage the quality of the German troops; they are undoubtedly good—but we say better, because the flower of those German troops has faded during the campaign of the previous months."

Flower of British Youth.

"Britain is now sending the flower of her youth into the field, and there are proofs in abundance which may be gathered from the German papers themselves and from other German sources, that the courage and perseverance of these British soldiers must not be underestimated. 'Nor must it be forgotten that these men are animated with an ardor which is the consequence of the firm conviction that they venture their lives for the freedom and welfare of the whole of humanity. Never has there been in the history of the British Empire a time of devotion as is demonstrated at present."

"When we therefore consider that Britain is now really only at the beginning of the war, that her reserves of men are almost inexhaustible, that her resoluteness is unconquerable, we have another answer to the question why the German says 'God punish England!'"

THE HARVEST PROSPECT IN NORTH AMERICA

Canada and the United States are on the verge of the greatest harvest on record. For our north-west, the wheat figure is expected to be 249,000,000 bushels, with a corresponding crop of oats. Nothing except abnormal frosts can injure the crops. The largest grain harvest Canada has had was far short of the present expectation. The total wheat crop, east and west, will probably reach 265,000,000 bushels. And throughout the Dominion, and in regard to nearly all agricultural products, the outlook is excellent.

In the United States, too, they have on hand the greatest wheat and oat crops known, namely 965,000,000 bushels of oats, while the corn harvest, the largest on record save on three occasions, is 2,814,000,000 bushels. All other crops in the United States are above the average.

This agricultural condition makes inevitable, soon or later a business boom. In addition, a vast amount of money usually spent in Europe by tourists from this continent is remaining at home. Enormous orders for war supplies are stimulating some industries, while except as regards stoppage of trade with Germany, no factor is telling against the business interests of this continent.

It would seem that fat business years are in sight in North America.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES--

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

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

Women's White Underskirts

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

Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY

Check and Figured Percale in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY

Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A

Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B

Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

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

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES

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

JAPANESE SILK In all colors.

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

WOMEN'S BELTS In Tinsel, Leather, Sateen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS With Rubber Grips

Dainty designs in washable **FANCY SILK MOHAIR** 27 inches wide. A variety of colors. Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

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

DRESS MUSLINS Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES In all the leading shades

Brand New Line of Lawn Embroideries and Insertions, all with

FISHERMAN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

HOW THE DAY WAS SAVED

Thrilling Story of the Battle of Gheluvelt—
Brave Worcesters and Welsh—25,000
British Troops Check Great German On-
slaught Near Ypres

In one of his earliest despatches, Sir John French paid a well-merited tribute to the gallantry of the Worcesters in the battle of Gheluvelt on October 21 last. This week the Worcester County Council, reviving an old territorial tradition, issued a full narrative of the battle, which relates one of the most dramatic stories of the war—how the Worcesters and the Welsh saved the very critical situation in the gigantic struggle for Ypres last autumn.

The story is told in simple language, and it should prove a fine incentive to recruiting, for it shows conclusively that whilst there is much nonsense talked about the degeneration of our race, the British infantry is the same as it ever was. The German force at Menin represented at least three Army Corps—100,000 men—and it appeared from a copy of an Order issued by General Von Beiming, taken from a Bavarian prisoner, that to these three corps the Kaiser had especially entrusted the task of breaking through the British lines to Ypres, for in the Kaiser's opinion the success of this attack was of vital importance to the successful issue of the war. On October 20 the Bavarians began an attack on Gheluvelt village and the 1st Division. It was made with great force and with greater determination. It failed. But to the south-west of the Menin-Ypres road the British were not so fortunate. Here the line of the Canal was held by the 7th Division, reinforced by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. If strongly attacked this force was numerically so weak that it would have to fall back, as it could not hold the long length entrusted to its care. It was so attacked, and the division fell back to a position only three miles from Ypres. This retreat left open the flank of the 7th Division.

In the early morning of October 21 the division was ordered to assume the offensive, and at least drive back the Germans from the Zandvoorde ridge. It must have been obvious to the British that they would be in for very hard fighting, as the 7th and 2nd Divisions, containing at best some 25,000 men, were confronted by at least 100,000 men, all of whom were under the positive orders of the Kaiser to break the British line, let the rest of breaking it be what it might. Von Beiming, having protected his left against British attack, determined to attack the centre of the British line. This began by a very heavy fire on the village of Gheluvelt and the trenches near it by way of preparation for an infantry attack in force. The attack was made and repulsed. Nothing daunted, another attack was made and repulsed. It was followed by, if possible, a more severe fire of shells and a more furious infantry assault. It, however, shared the fate of its predecessors. With a pertinacity deserving a better fate, Von Beiming repeated his artillery preparations and his infantry attacks time after time, but he always met with the same results, in spite of his great advantage in all ways being able to bring up from his huge force fresh men for each attack, while the British had to rely on the same men, the Welsh, the Surreys, and the Scots, to repulse each successive attack. Still the Germans could make no way. They reduced the village of Gheluvelt to a collection of blazing ruins, but the British held on to the ruins.

Murderous Fire
The trenches on the cross road to the east were searched from end to end by the German shells; still the Welsh held on. Every spot in front, even the wood in the rear where the Worcesters were posted, was reached by the murderous German fire. Still the line held on. Whenever covered by the fire of their guns, the German infantry rushed to the attack, the fire of the machine guns and the rifles of the British was the same as ever—terrible, deadly, murderous. It gradually became clear that while the British were able to hold their own on the east bank the Germans were gaining ground on the west. For the British became more and more severe, and the order was given that the Worcesters were now to retire. The British Generals had got into a terrible scrape, the British soldiers had to get them out.

Regiments Wiped Out
Although the line of the 1st Division had been broken, the whole of it had not fallen back. The Surreys and the Scots had been practically wiped out, but the indomitable Welsh still held firm.

Posted in the hollow road to the east of Gheluvelt so slightly sheltered from the German fire, the Welsh still held their ground, thus forming

ments were sent up, the line could be a pivot upon which, if reinforced, re-formed and the position linked up. Holding back by their fire the mass of Germans with whom they were still engaged, the Welsh were covering the flank of the 2nd Division and checking the German advance. If they could hold on and keep the flank covered until help arrived the 1st Division could re-form, the gap could be filled up.

The position was critical and a very severe trial for the Welsh, but they belonged to a regiment who bore on their buttons the motto, 'Gwell angau na chywilydd; 'Better death than dishonour.' They had been told to hold the post to the last. They had done so. When Von Beiming advanced in the morning, hurling on them attack after attack, the Welsh held the road against him. When the Germans surrounded the Surreys and drove off the Scots, still the Welsh held on, firing steadily, still, keeping back the Bavarians. When the Germans carried Gheluvelt and the British line gave way the Welsh remained firing, and held their ground against all comers, so delaying the German advance, and now at last when orders had been given to begin the retreat, the Welsh still remained where they had been originally stationed just as if the line was still intact and no retreat ordered. Could help be sent to them so as to enable them to reap the reward of their heroic constancy? It would need a dauntless regiment to advance under that hell of shrapnel to support the Welsh cut off from the rest of the line. Could such a regiment be found? On the answer depended not merely the fate of the Welsh, but of the British success.

A body of some 600 men, four companies of the 2nd Battalion of the Worcesters, were ordered 'to advance without delay and deliver a counter-attack with the utmost vigor.' No one who knew the ground doubted for an instant that they would do it; everyone was doubtful whether they could do it with success. They were only four companies; the Germans were legion. But, whether they were to be successful or unsuccessful, their plain duty was to attack the Germans, however many, with their handful of men, however few. The Welsh had to be supported, the Germans had to be repulsed. Everything depended upon their advance.

On receipt of his orders, Major Hankey, who was in command of the battalion, sent Lieutenant Haskett Smith with six scouts to reconnoitre the ground and cut any wire entanglements that would delay the advance. The A. Company, under Captain Wayman, was sent forward to occupy and hold the line of trenches between the wood and the village. Not the least of the exploits of the Worcesters on that day was the advance of this company to occupy and hold this trench. It was in effect asking an English company to advance and, as it proved, to successfully advance, against the whole German force at that point.

The trench was occupied, and not merely occupied but held. Some 600 yards in front of the battalion was a small wood, forming some sort of cover. Here they deployed for the attack in two lines.

The Worcesters set out on their terrible task. For about half a mile they had to advance under a very heavy fire of shrapnel. Over part of the ground they could rush from one bit of cover to another, but at one place for about 200 yards it was quite open, with no cover at all. Here they had not only the shrapnel in their front, but on their right flank the Bavarians pouring in a hail of bullets from their rifles and machine guns. It looked as if no one could pass through that fire unhurt. The Germans were constantly bringing up reinforcements, with fresh ammunition. It appeared that the men were going to certain death. The appearance was not deceptive, for in crossing the 200 yards without cover the three companies had no fewer than 100 casualties. Even this did not cause the Worcesters to flinch. They pressed onward, reached the road, and formed up on the left of the Welsh. In front of them, at a distance of some 300 yards, was a small wood filled with Bavarians. On these the Worcesters opened fire with such success that the enemy gradually retreated. But although the Worcesters had gained the road, supported the Welsh, and thus been instrumental in reforming the line of the 1st Division, their present position was far from being a safe one. From time to time parties of Germans from the village got round the Worcesters' right flank and caused trouble.

They became so troublesome that

the Worcesters stormed the village and carried it with the bayonet. The effect of the charge was to change the entire position. They were now able to threaten the left flank of the Germans, who on perceiving this at once desisted from any further advance. Their offensive died away.

The last two pages of the document recounts how Sir John French paid tribute to the Worcesters, and gives the text of his stirring address to the regiment.

New Theory of Kaiser's "Madness"?
Hamilton Times
The Kaiser is half British himself. That must make him mad.

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

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

Thoughtful People
Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.
C. M. HALL,
Cannula Tailor and Renovator,
414 THEATRE HILL

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

A Great Big week - End Programme! "FOR ANOTHER'S CRIME"

A Vitagraph superb production in two parts:
Convicted of another's deed, he suffers the penalty. L. Delaney, Leah Baird and L. R. Lytton are presented.
"THE CLOSING WEB"—A beautiful two-part social drama. "HOW HEROES ARE MADE"—C. Conklin in a Keystone.
"HAZARDS OF HELEN" See Helen in this thrilling railroad series.
FORBES LAW DUGUID, CANADA'S FOREMOST BARITONE
THE USUAL BIG BUMPER MATINEE ON SATURDAY FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Victory to Rest With the Allies

Submarine Warfare of Enemy Has Little Effect

That Britain, as a nation, was slow to wake up, but capable of lightning-like action when fully aroused and that just at this time it was yawning and rubbing its eyes, was one of the many breezy metaphors used by Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., pastor of Spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, England, in his lecture at James street Baptist church last evening. Dr. Dixon, who is an American by birth, is a most fluent and forceful speaker and he had a gripping message for the hundreds who thronged the church last evening.

The Call of God to the Church of Christ in the Present World Crisis, was the subject on which he based his remarks, and, in discussing the war, he reiterated what others in a position to know and understand have said before—that no matter how long nor how terrible the war would wage, Britain and her allies must eventually be victorious.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Ireland was divided against itself, soldiers were drilling and arms were being imported. The Germans knew this and acted accordingly. Here they got their first shock, for the moment that war was declared all war ceased in Ireland, and Britain was unified as it never was before. So it was with the suffragette war, the militant maidens hoisting the white flag and joining the colors. It was hard to imagine, he realized, Lloyd George and Mrs. Pankhurst on the same platform, and still harder to realize 50,000 suffragettes in procession, pledging their support to the government in any action it might take.

As far as military conditions were concerned, the British army was not prepared. It had but few soldiers; not more than 250,000. But the navy was prepared. It had to be prepared, for Britain was founded on the seas and would starve to death if it could be blockaded for two months. Dr. Dixon said he believed that Russia, France and Italy would be victorious, but that even if they should fail, the war would be just beginning, for then the fight would come just where Britain wanted it—on the seas. He scouted the submarine scare and said that out of 20,000 boats which had left Britain's docks a very small proportion had been torpedoed and most of them were fishing smacks.

"The submarines are the assassins of the seas. They sneak up to a boat, torpedo it, and then run for shelter. Submarines are just like assassins who might come into this city to-night stab several people in the back, and then run and hide. They might keep it up for several nights, but the authorities would soon round them up. And so it is with the submarines. The British admiralty has successfully combated the submarines," said Dr. Dixon.

No transports going from Britain to France with soldiers had been sunk by submarines. Why? Because—and the speaker said he was talking confidentially—wire screens had been stretched beneath the surface of the water and the transports sailed in the lane so made, perfectly immune from submarine attacks. And he knew positively that many German submarines had been meshed in these screens, that the German crews had been captured and that the submarines were now being used by the British navy. One of these submarines was the one that sank the Lusitania.

houses in Britain, calling them the wolves who were lacerating the sheep, and, with God's assistance, he was going on a wolf hunt.
"The British government made the mistake of its history when it didn't throttle that wolf, but though things don't seem bright just now, I honestly believe I'll live to preach the funeral sermon of the liquor traffic," said the speaker.
In conclusion he referred to three terms mentioned in the Book of the Revelations—the beast, the dragon and the false prophet. Worst of these, he said, was the false prophet, the worst of false prophets was "Russellism."
"And I want to congratulate you on having for a pastor a man who has the courage of his convictions, a man who is not afraid to attack that which he thinks is wrong," he said.
This war, as Russell thought, was not Armageddon. The war of Armageddon would come when Christ and His hosts arrayed themselves against the evil spirits, the beast and the dragon.

EX-POLICEMAN A HERO

German Position Rushed and "Gunnery" Arrested

An amusing story of how a former Liverpool policeman, now a sergeant in a Midland Territorial regiment, "arrested" two Germans behind a troublesome machine gun is being told at a British hospital base at Boulogne. The hero of the story had been in the trenches for some days without anything of importance happening, when, early last week, a number of Germans managed to bring four machine guns into close range. For two days and nights this handful of Germans behind the guns kept up a deadly fire on the trenches occupied by Sergeant — and the rest of his regiment.

The matter was discussed by the officers, and it was decided to call for volunteers to charge down on the few men working the enemy's guns. Without an exception every man of the regiment offered to go. Lots were however, drawn, and a party of men were placed under the command of Sergeant —, the ex-Liverpool policeman.

In face of the withering fire of the four guns the gallant Midlanders rushed forward with fixed bayonets. Man after man fell, but still the sergeant was seen trotting on, followed by the remaining men of the party. Soon the sergeant, followed by about half the original number, had reached the enemy's position. With a bayonet thrust here and there the Britishers started killing off the Germans. Three of the four guns had ceased fire, but the fourth still worked.

The sergeant, who had in the charge forward lost his rifle, made towards this machine gun. Two Germans were behind it, each with a revolver; the policeman was not. Fearfully he crawled up behind the two Germans, and taking them by surprise he caught both of them under each arm. Utilizing the knowledge he had acquired whilst in the Force, he soon made short work of his enemies. The four guns were eventually dragged into our own lines.

BRITISH UNIFORMS TO BE FIREPROOF

American Discovery will be Used to Combat Burning Bombs of the Germans

Cincinnati Aug. 1.—L. E. Wolf, connected with a local manufacturing concern, was discovered a fireproofing liquid designed to offset the effects of the shells being used in the foreign war which, on exploding, distribute a burning liquid. Seven weeks ago Mr. Wolf received a request from the British Government to send it a gallon of his liquid.

It was stated in the communication that the army officials wanted to experiment with the liquid in fireproofing soldiers' uniforms, tarpaulins and other war paraphernalia.
To-day Mr. Wolf received an order from the British Government for 600 gallons.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.
"THE HOPELESS GAME"
A fascinating drama presented in two reels by the Luben Company.
"KILL OR CURE"
A comedy drama.
"BRONCHO BILLY'S SCHEME"
A Western drama with G. M. Anderson.
"THE HONOR OF THE FORCE" and "KIDNAPING THE KID" are two laugh producers.
Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—in new and classy Ballads.
Every Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Every Evening at 7 o'clock.
THE USUAL EXTRA PICTURES AT THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE. SEND THE CHILDREN.

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.

Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture
Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."
We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.
Diningroom Sets. Arm Chairs.
Library Sets. Morris Chairs.
Lounges. Rockers.
Hall Settees. Fireside Stools.
Hall Mirrors. Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.
Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

FOR SALE

that
Freehold Dwelling
situated on Signal
Hill Road, owned
by Mrs. Robert
Murphy. Bargain.

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of
publication, 167 Water Street, St.
John's, Newfoundland, Union Pub-
lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 6, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Price of Fish

WE learn that the northern fishermen are disposing of their fish ready for shipping at \$6 per qtl. (talqual) and no fish will be sold at less by outport fishermen; and further, that no effort will be made to bring fish along to St. John's. It looks as though the exporters who require new fish early will have to send schooners to collect it.

Local fishermen selling fish should hold for \$6.50, and not sell less. Several firms are paying \$6.50.

Holders of cod liver oil should not be too eager to dispose of their output, as the price will advance later, and it would not surprise us to find cod liver oil selling later at twice the present prices. Cod oil is coming in slowly, yet every gallon possible is being marketed, fearing a decline in prices.

There has been no new lobsters offered. The catch this year will not exceed 1000 cases. There is no demand for canned lobster. A large quantity of last year's goods remains unsold here.

Berries will be valueless, there being no demand whatever.

Salt bulk fish, heavy salted, is being enquired for and we trust a large quantity will be purchased, thus strengthening the demand for dry fish. Three cents per pound is being offered for salt bulk fish, and fishermen who refuse to accept that figure will hardly secure an equivalent if cured as dry; 3c. per lb., salt bulk, is equal to \$6.50 dry, not including anything for curing; and \$6.80 per qtl. will not be forthcoming for dry fish for some months to come.

There has been very little fish taken North since Tuesday.

Unless squid bait is plentiful during the balance of August and September the outlook for hook and line fishermen will indeed be gloomy.

Turbot have slackened off considerably in Trinity Bay and very little has been taken during the past ten days.

Unless good drying weather continues during the next two weeks, there will be a large quantity of badly cured fish; if fine weather prevail the cure will be very fair, as very little of the fish is heavy salted.

S.S. Prospero left Little Bay at 5.30 this a.m., coming South.

The tern schr. Seth J. R., of Halifax, hauled into Job Bros. & Co. this a.m. to load drum codfish for Brazil.

The Herring Fishery

LARGE quantities of northern herring are now offering here, and the demand is very slack. Owing to the salt scarcity some herring have been badly cured. A large quantity of what has arrived has been condemned and given to farmers for manure pits. A large proportion of the herring taken are undersized.

A good paying price was given for herring at outports this spring and it is extremely regretful that such a quantity should turn out badly. Many of the packages are unfit to hold berries, much less pickled herring. The packages are all sizes, each place apparently making barrels to suit local fancies. A standard size should be established, with staves a uniform specified thickness and width.

The hoops should also be uniform. Many buyers object to iron hoops and prefer birch hoops.

It is important to have strict laws relative to packages used for herring. The law compelling every packer to place his name on all packages used by him or to compel all to secure a license to pack and have each barrel stamped with the packer's name and number, should be established.

The country should protect the good packers, and the industry should not be ruined through the carelessness and indifference of a few. Every barrel purchased must be opened and inspected if good packers are to be protected. The expense of opening and pickling here is very considerable and might be done very much cheaper and far more satisfactory in outports.

A thorough system for packing herring must be adopted without delay or within five years the pickled spring herring fishery will be a thing of the past. A large proportion of this spring's pack consist of very small herring—far too small for the requirements—and should not have been packed except packed separately.

The fishermen should endeavor to assort the herring and pack the different sizes separately.

We fear the bad pack this spring will injure next year's prices very considerably. The price will suffer if the article is inferior. A very small quantity now offering average more than \$2.50 per drl. here against \$3.20 paid in June.

Time To Wake Up

WE alluded in our local item columns a day or two ago to a rather shady transaction of which the storm centre is the Department of Agriculture and Mines.

Investigating has elicited certain facts in connection with this case that are, to say the least, of the matter, shady beyond cavil. Here we have a case of legitimate investors being buncoed by somebody or other. Who is the responsible party?

There are sinister rumors regarding certain officials of the Department; and the honest men, of whom there are many in the Mines and Agriculture office, should insist on an immediate investigation in their own interest. Otherwise the said honest officials are liable to be placed in the same category as the get-rich-quick gentry who have been carrying on a system of espionage in this Department.

We were under the impression that all business in connection with public offices should be conducted solely by the official head or his deputy, and that private transactions should not be tolerated. But that the officials in their official capacity do not conduct all the business in the Department will likely become a matter of public notoriety in connection with this Batt's Hill transaction.

We reserve further comment until the matter is sent up for official adjustment.

The "Earl of Devon"

NUMEROUS complaints have reached us regarding the passenger accommodation on the S.S. "Earl of Devon." This steamer is controlled by Bishop Sons & Co. and draws a subsidy for carrying mails and passengers from the Colony's treasury.

The captain of the steamer—Alex. Carter—also has an interest in the ship and needless to say watches every chance to make an extra dollar even at the expense of the public and in spite of rules and regulations safeguarding the interests of the public who pay this subsidy.

Time and again the "Earl of Devon" has skipped ports which are on her schedule and no satisfaction has been given the residents of these places as to why this kind of treatment has been let go on.

Skipping schedule ports of call and still drawing full payment for a contract not fully carried out should not be tolerated and we draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary to this very important matter. At the present time the financial position of the Colony is one that cannot afford such loose handling of public moneys.

The "Earl of Devon" is altogether unsuited for the carrying of passengers. For the conveyance of freight and mails she may be all right. People who travel steerage on this steamer have to suffer many inconveniences on account of lack of sufficient ventilation. In stormy or wet weather the conditions are fearful and it is high time that those whose duty it is to see that the people get a square deal and are protected and not conveyed in the hole of a steamer like a lot of cattle.

We trust that the authorities will see into this matter at once and have these very reasonable complaints remedied without delay.

The Colonial Secretary, under whose care the Postal Department comes, should see that the "Earl of Devon" fulfills her contract, and in cases of failure for so doing to demand from her owners a refund of the subsidy paid them for carrying mails, when ports of call are skipped to suit the whims of her captain.

We will deal with this matter again in the near future if steps are not taken to protect the interests of the people from whose pockets are wrung the taxes which pay this subsidy.

Another serious matter in connection with this steamer is that she does not carry sufficient lifeboats to accommodate the number of passengers who may travel by her. A short time ago the "Earl of Devon" struck a piece of ice on her way North. Fortunately no great damage was done, but if there had been, we ask, would the present number of lifeboats carried by this steamer accommodate all on board?

This is a very serious matter and one which must be looked into immediately. Now is the time to have this matter fixed up and not when some marine horror occurs.

The Eastern Cauldron

ALL eyes are now rivetted on the eastern war cauldron—Warsaw; and within a few leagues of the capital of the Russianized old capital of Poland, a terrific and world-shaking conflict is in progress.

Situated in a fertile plain, on a great navigable river—the Vistula, below its junction with the Pilica and Wepiz, Warsaw is (or was) one of the most flourishing as well as one of the most animated cities of eastern Europe. It is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, 395 miles from Berlin and 700 miles from Petrograd. The city has a population of about 800,000, one fourth of which is Jewish; the German population is estimated at 40,000.

It is semicircular in plan, the

diameter nearly 5 miles, lying along the Vistula. In the neighborhood of Warsaw are some of the most famous battlefields in eastern Europe, viz., Praga, and Grochowo where the Polish troops were defeated by the Russians under Suwaroff in 1794, and by Paskevitch in 1831; Raszyn which saw its fields covered with blood in the war with Austria, in 1809; Maciejowice where Kosciusko was wounded, and taken by the Russians in 1794; and Modlin, (now Novogeorgievsk), which was fortified by Napoleon, and taken by the Russians in 1813. This was the last stronghold of the Poles during the insurrection of 1831.

The Russians are now fighting round beleaguered Warsaw. Whether they are fighting with the hope of being able to save the Polish Capital, or only for the purpose of compelling the Germans to pay a ruinous price for it, events will tell. Loss of the city will not mean a permanent disablement of the Russian forces, but only a temporary reverse for the Slav flood which has been pressing persistently upon the German dykes for nearly a year. The only permanent injury which the Russians could suffer would be the capture of their armies, and there seems to be little danger that Grand Duke Nicholas will risk that.

It has been stated that the real objective of the Teutons is Petrograd; but "Tis a long, long way to Petersburg." This seems a rather large order, when one considers the huge task which they have already in hand. Should Warsaw fall, they must keep an immense force in Galicia, for the Russians foot-loose from this danger zone would again soon be hammering away at the gates of the Carpathians. Furthermore, they must hold the entire Polish front to protect Breslau, Posen, and Berlin. Then, Italy has to be held back, and France, Britain and Belgium to be met in the west.

Should they be able to do this the Germans must have at their disposal forces beyond the computation of the most optimistic Teutonic statisticians.

The most menacing phase of the eastern situation is the effect of Teuton gains upon the Balkan States. At the beginning of the war, the Balkan General Staff were of the opinion that the German military machine was invincible, and the Germans would win. Naturally German successes must influence them favorably towards the Teutons. There seems to be no doubt that the Roumanian and Greek peoples are with us; but it was the Greek General Staff which, co-operating with the King, prevented Venizelos from swinging the Greek nation into our ranks months ago. The Roumanian leaders are likely of the same frame of mind, and Roumania has a Hohenzollern king. It is upon the minds of these men that the greatest mischief will be wrought by the fall of Warsaw.

We can hardly look for recruits in the Balkan States until the titanic struggle for Warsaw is fought out. We must expect that they will remain bystanders until it is settled whether the Germans are to reach the line of the Bug or not.

The Russians certainly realize the gravity of the situation, and they are putting up a gallant fight for Warsaw. The halting of the advance of Mackensen from the south must long resound to their credit, and they have yet the Lower Bug between their northern railway and disaster. They will come out of this grave situation with honor seems pretty certain, and that they will be able later to drive forward to Berlin is our hope.

Danuel O'Connell born 1775. Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake in which three boys from Torbay were drowned by the oversetting of the race boat Terra Nova, 1884. First case of electrocution in the world—Hemmler of New York—executed 1890.

Pass It Along!

"SAVE the lives of our soldier laddies by subscribing towards the Machine Gun Fund" is the slogan of Canadians at the present hour. Let us take it up and pass it along to every hamlet in the Island, so that we, too, may help to save our brave lads from the murderous onslaught of furious Hunns who wage deadly onslaught under "their sulphurous canopy" on the fields of Flanders.

The Montreal Star says: Colonel Curry invalided home from the front after the battle of St. Julien, estimates a machine-gun as the equivalent of almost a hundred men, and more than their equivalent in certain ever-recurring emergencies. There are times when machine-guns, and machine-guns only, can accomplish certain results. Without them, the lives of soldiers must be sacrificed to do what, without them, can be better done with much less risk and at a much less cost.

A British officer writing from Flanders, a few weeks ago, declared that while howitzers and heavy artillery were doing their great part in the war, and while barbed wire was also a big factor, machine-guns would decide the battles of the future. He pointed out that barbed wire can be surmounted, and that the loss of life from shrapnel and high explosives was not in proportion to the number of shells fired; but he said, nothing can advance against concentrated machine-gun fire. German machine-guns had kept their long battle-line intact more than anything else.

The Province of Ontario has donated \$500,000 to the machine-gun fund; and private individuals have also responded nobly. Practically every city in the Dominion is engaged in a whirlwind campaign for the same purpose.

We have a number of wealthy men in our midst who can, at least, contribute one gun each. We say: Do it NOW!

Our City Sidewalks

THAT our Civic Commissioners are not onto their job as regards the repairing of our city sidewalks is apparent to all. We think we are safe in saying that taking them as a whole they were never in such a disgraceful condition and the wonder it is that there are not accidents recorded in the daily press. No one expects or wants to see them paved with gold bricks but we do think that at least they should be made passable.

In many places there is hardly any sidewalk at all, and in the majority of cases they are so badly in need of repairs that it is far safer for one to keep to the centre of the street.

We have on several occasions called the attention of the Board to the filthy condition of both drains and sidewalks on Hayward Avenue. A few hot days would almost make this thoroughfare impassable on account of the present condition of the drains. As far as we are aware they have not been cleaned out once this summer as yet. Isn't this a rotten state of affairs. Who is responsible for it?

Now water is cheap and Hayward Avenue and Catherine Street are not so far away from the Sanitary Department, then why in Heaven's name are not the drains cleaned out. Will some one answer?

Perhaps it is that as certain sections of the drains on Hayward Avenue are in such a deplorable state that the Council are afraid to flush them out for fear that the cobble stones will be further distributed around the street than they are now.

Come! gentlemen of the Civic Board, get busy and fix up this thoroughfare. If you doubt the correctness of our statements just take a walk in this way and see for yourselves the conditions which exist there at the present time.

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

District Chairmen

- Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.
- Harbor Grace, A. Morgan.
- Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.
- Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
- Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
- Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
- Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
- Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.
Membership—20,000.
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.
Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.
Inspector of Outport Stores—J. G. STONE, M.H.A.

Head. Offices, Warerooms, and Water Front.
Premises, 167 Water St. ST. JOHN'S.

BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| PORT-DE-GRAVE | CLARK'S BEACH |
| BAY ROBERTS | BAY-DE-VERDE |
| WINTERTON | PORT REXTON |
| CATALINA | BONAVISTA |
| KEELS | GREENSPOND |
| NEWTOWN | CAT HR. |
| DOTING COVE | SELDOM |
| TILTING | JOE BATT'S ARM |
| MAIN TICKLE | NORTH END |
| (Change Islds.) | (Change Islds.) |
| HERRING NECK | BOTWOOD |
| LEWISPORTE | TWILLINGATE |
| EXPLOITS | NIPPER'S HR. |

OUTPORT SHOPKEEPERS

We have a splendid line of **POUND Goods**, the quality of which cannot be beaten. When you buy from us you have no unsaleable remnants. Prices unequalled. Our lines include: Lawns, Velvets Satens Shirtings, Calico, Regattas, Flannelettes, Col. Linens, Cretons, Damaged Cottons, Print Cottons, Muslins, Cotton Tweed, etc

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

PICNIC REQUISITES!

SLIPPERS

CHILD'S and MISSES' GLACE STRAP SLIPPERS.
CHILD'S and MISSES' PATENT STRAP SLIPPERS.

SHOES

CHILD'S and MISSES' TAN STRAP SHOES.
CHILD'S and MISSES' TAN LACED SHOES.
CHILD'S and MISSES' WHITE JEAN SHOES.
CHILD'S and MISSES' WHITE KID SHOES.

—and—
SOCKS and HOSE TO MATCH.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Write For Our Low Prices

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.

THE N. P. A. AEROPLANE FUND

Estimated cost two Aero-planes \$22,500.00
Machine-Guns Fund 11,349.56
\$33,849.56

Amount acknowledged	\$29,957.91
*Exploits, per J. M. Lacey	60.00
Moore & Company	20.00
Rev W. A. Butler, Lodge's Cove, Random, T.B.	5.00
Donavista Lodge, No 9, S. U. E.	20.00
*Freshwater, B.D.V.	109.55
*N.P.A., Spout Cove to Adam's Cove, B.D.V., per Jubee LeGrow, Treas.	93.00
*Smith Sound, T.B., per Wm. Tulk, J.P.	5.50
*Somerset, T.B., per Wm. Tulk, J.P.	3.75
*Gin Cove, T.B., per Wm. Tulk, J.P.	5.50
*Petley, T.B., per Wm. Tulk, J.P.	10.50
*Burgoyne's Cove, T.B., per Wm. Tulk, J.P.	9.40
*Bonavista and vicinity, per J. Roper, S.M.	320.75
*Keels, B.B., per Rev. S. A. Dawson	18.30
*Tickle Cove, B.B., per Rev. S. A. Dawson	4.50
*Redcliffe, B.B., per Rev. S. A. Dawson	17.40
*Open Hill, per Rev. S. A. Dawson	20.60
*Conception Hr., per M. F. O'Toole, S.M.	25.50
Harbour Breton, additional, per C. Way, \$1.54, less telegram and cost P.O.O., etc. \$1.22	20
Harbour Grace, additional, per T. Haurahan, Sec'y.	21.17
Trinity, per F. Somerton, S.M.	380.67
Bonne Bay, per G.W. Wilton, J.P.	80.00
Frank Ryan, Baccalieu	2.00
John O'Neil, Baccalieu	5.00
A. G. Moore, Vaccalieu	2.00
J.F. O'Neil, Baccalieu	10.00
L.M. Pelley, Haat's Hr.	1.00
John Williams, Bay Bulls Arm, T.B.	1.00
Robert Mercer, Bay Bulls Arm, T.B.	1.00
*Western Bay, B.D.V., per W. Crumney	20.00
Grand Bank, per W. Forsey, Sec'y N.P.A.	1,076.36
His Lordship The Chief Justice	50.00
E.M. LeMessurier	5.00
A.F. Goodridge	5.00
W.H. Strong	1.00
John J. Moore	1.00
James Coady	1.00
Ralph LeMessurier	1.00
L.W. Bartlett	1.00
Jos. Miller	1.00
Wm. Newell	1.00
La Scie, per D. P. Duggan, J.P., 2nd payment	25.00
Bay L'Argent, per J. R. Courage, S.M.	27.00
*St. Mary's, per S. Gibbons, Burin, per S. Avery, S.M.	98.22
Oderin, per R. T. McGrath, S.M., 2nd payment	46.68
St. John's Lodge, No 5, S. U.F., per P. J. Curnew, Treas.	25.00
Bowring Bros Ltd, (Machine Gun)	750.00
Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, Kt., (Machine Gun)	750.00
O. Brown, Badger Quay, B.B.	1.00
*Change Islands, per S. Roberts, J.P.	75.30
L. B. Taylor, Mgr Exeter Stores, Bishop's Falls	5.00
Exeter Stores, Bishop's Falls	15.00
Joseph Cormier	2.00
Doranna Miles	2.00
A Boston Newfoundland	2.00
H. U., per Daily News	5.00
Friend, Carbonear, per P. J. Shea	5.00
*Herring Neck, per Frank S. Lockyer, 2nd payment	9.00
John Simms	2.00
\$33,849.56	

Burnt Head

William Bishop	\$2.00
Samuel Bishop	2.00
John Bishop of Geo	1.00
Henry J. Bishop	1.00
James J. Bishop	1.00
Sums under \$1.	7.00

Cupids

A. Serrick	\$2.00
Donald LeDrew	2.00
Rev T. J. Pitt	1.50
John Hayse	1.00
Albert Bennett	1.00
Thomas LeDrew	1.00
Moses LeDrew	1.00
Miss Cora Smith	1.00
Miss Ethel Smith	1.00
Miss Mildred Smith	1.00
B. Smith	1.00
F. B. Spracklin	1.00
Tobias LeDrew	1.00
Abraham LeDrew	1.00
James Whalen	1.00
Sums under \$1	12.50

Goulds

T.C. Makinson	\$10.00
Joseph Coveyduck	3.00
Joseph Gorman	2.00
Thomas Snow	1.00
Christopher Mugford	1.00
William Fowler	1.00
Albert Reid	1.00
Isaac Reid	1.00
James Ivany	1.00
John Gorman	1.00
William Reid	1.00
Thomas Cousins Sr.	1.00
William Lane	1.00
Joseph Ralph	1.00
James Cousins	1.00
Henry Lane	1.00
Jacob Taylor	1.00
Sums under \$1	3.05

Riverside Woollen Mills

B. Bray	\$1.50
Sums under \$1	3.85

Clark's Beach

W.H. Jerrett	\$5.00
Mrs. W.H. Jerrett	3.00
Harold Jerrett	2.00
Rev C. Gaukrodger	2.50
Charles Williams	1.00
Mrs. Chas. Williams	1.00
Edith Leslie	1.00
Otto Sidel	1.00
Edward Parsons	1.00
John Snow	1.00
Sums under \$1	6.33
Motion, small sums	2.72

North River

Rev. Dr. Whelan	\$10.00
F. Noseworthy	5.00
Miss Ada Noseworthy	5.00
Dr W. Procuier	5.00
Miss Annie Leary	2.00
M. H. L.	1.00
Daniel Connolly	1.00
Thomas Seaward	1.00
James Seaward	1.00
Morgan Long	1.00
F.C.	1.00
Sums under \$1	4.25

Salmon Cove and South River

Rev E. C. Clench	\$3.00
Fred Hussey	1.00
William T. Boone	2.00
Ebenezer Boone	1.00
Sums under \$1	17.45

Employees Anglo American Telegraph Co. Ltd

H. A. Saunders	\$10.00
D. Johnston	10.00
D. J. Barron	5.00
A. W. Miller	5.00
W. J. Savin	5.00
E. K. Scanlan	5.00
T. Power	5.00
R. J. O'Keefe	5.00
W. B. Savin	2.00
A. Mitchell	2.00
J. Knight	2.00
D. Keating	2.00
G. Knight	1.00
W. Lash	1.00
E. J. Duff, Rantem	5.00
R. Larner, La Pottle	1.00
J. Currie, Channell	1.00
Perceval Carter, Channell	1.00
R. Henderson, Bay du Nord	2.00
F. Kearley, Conn River	1.00
J.R.C.	3.50
Anonymous	2.50
J. Bartlett	1.00
J. Hooley	1.00
L. Moore	1.00
E. Pike	1.00
E. Ireland	1.00
We Thre	3.00
N. McKinlay	1.00

Heart's Content

C. H. Tranfield	\$5.00
J. Jones	5.00
W. Stentaford	5.00
L. Hurst	5.00
H. Pava	5.00
J. A. Rowe	5.00
J. F. Richards	2.00
G. Ashley	5.00
A. R. Martin	2.00
A. Farnham	5.00
H. H. Rendell	5.00
C. Farnham	5.00
G. Wilcox	2.00
W. Rabbits	2.00
R. J. Hopkins	2.00
E. Pugh	2.00
Robt. Hopkins	2.00
W. Mallam	2.00
E. Oates	2.00
C. Rendell	2.00
A. Smith	2.00
John Farnham	3.00
H. Warren	2.00
H. Wyatt	3.00
Thos. Oates	5.00
S. S. Stentaford	5.00
M. A. Rabbits	5.00
W. Moore	5.00
W. N. Ford	8.00
G. C. Bailey	5.00
A. R. Anderson, M.D.	5.00
W. Palmer	5.00
M. M. Hopkins	5.00
E. H. Hopkins	5.00
R. Rabbits	5.00
J. Ollerhead	5.00
J. J. Scotland	5.00
G. Carberry	5.00
R. B. Comerford	5.00
A. J. Butt	3.00
E. Mallam	5.00
E. Peach	2.00
Allison Rowe	2.00
M. Farnham	2.00
G. S. Mallam	2.00
J. G. Wilcox	2.00
C. R. Rowe	2.00
B. Badcock	3.00
F. Anderson	5.00
J. Wilcox	2.50
J. Ross	2.00
J. J. Sinnott	5.00
W. Chafe	5.00
Eric Stentaford	2.50

Burnt Head

William Bishop	\$2.00
Samuel Bishop	2.00
John Bishop of Geo	1.00
Henry J. Bishop	1.00
James J. Bishop	1.00
Sums under \$1.	7.00

Cupids

A. Serrick	\$2.00
Donald LeDrew	2.00
Rev T. J. Pitt	1.50
John Hayse	1.00
Albert Bennett	1.00
Thomas LeDrew	1.00
Moses LeDrew	1.00
Miss Cora Smith	1.00
Miss Ethel Smith	1.00
Miss Mildred Smith	1.00
B. Smith	1.00
F. B. Spracklin	1.00
Tobias LeDrew	1.00
Abraham LeDrew	1.00
James Whalen	1.00
Sums under \$1	12.50

Goulds

T.C. Makinson	\$10.00
Joseph Coveyduck	3.00
Joseph Gorman	2.00
Thomas Snow	1.00
Christopher Mugford	1.00
William Fowler	1.00
Albert Reid	1.00
Isaac Reid	1.00
James Ivany	1.00
John Gorman	1.00
William Reid	1.00
Thomas Cousins Sr.	1.00
William Lane	1.00
Joseph Ralph	1.00
James Cousins	1.00
Henry Lane	1.00
Jacob Taylor	1.00
Sums under \$1	3.05

Riverside Woollen Mills

B. Bray	\$1.50
Sums under \$1	3.85

Clark's Beach

W.H. Jerrett	\$5.00
Mrs. W.H. Jerrett	3.00
Harold Jerrett	2.00
Rev C. Gaukrodger	2.50
Charles Williams	1.00
Mrs. Chas. Williams	1.00
Edith Leslie	1.00
Otto Sidel	1.00
Edward Parsons	1.00
John Snow	1.00
Sums under \$1	6.33
Motion, small sums	2.72

North River

Rev. Dr. Whelan	\$10.00
F. Noseworthy	5.00
Miss Ada Noseworthy	5.00
Dr W. Procuier	5.00
Miss Annie Leary	2.00
M. H. L.	1.00
Daniel Connolly	1.00
Thomas Seaward	1.00
James Seaward	1.00
Morgan Long	1.00
F.C.	1.00
Sums under \$1	4.25

Salmon Cove and South River

Rev E. C. Clench	\$3.00
Fred Hussey	1.00
William T. Boone	2.00
Ebenezer Boone	1.00
Sums under \$1	17.45

Employees Anglo American Telegraph Co. Ltd

H. A. Saunders	\$10.00
D. Johnston	10.00
D. J. Barron	5.00
A. W. Miller	5.00
W. J. Savin	5.00
E. K. Scanlan	5.00
T. Power	5.00
R. J. O'Keefe	5.00
W. B. Savin	2.00
A. Mitchell	2.00
J. Knight	2.00
D. Keating	2.00
G. Knight	1.00
W. Lash	1.00
E. J. Duff, Rantem	5.00
R. Larner, La Pottle	1.00
J. Currie, Channell	1.00
Perceval Carter, Channell	1.00
R. Henderson, Bay du Nord	2.00
F. Kearley, Conn River	1.00
J.R.C.	3.50
Anonymous	2.50
J. Bartlett	1.00
J. Hooley	1.00
L. Moore	1.00
E. Pike	1.00
E. Ireland	1.00
We Thre	3.00
N. McKinlay	1.00

Heart's Content

C. H. Tranfield	\$5.00
J. Jones	5.00
W. Stentaford	5.00
L. Hurst	5.00
H. Pava	5.00
J. A. Rowe	5.00
J. F. Richards	2.00
G. Ashley	5.00
A. R. Martin	2.00
A. Farnham	5.00
H. H. Rendell	5.00
C. Farnham	5.00
G. Wilcox	2.00
W. Rabbits	2.00
R. J. Hopkins	2.00
E. Pugh	2.00
Robt. Hopkins	2.00
W. Mallam	2.00
E. Oates	2.00
C. Rendell	2.00
A. Smith	2.00
John Farnham	3.00
H. Warren	2.00
H. Wyatt	3.00
Thos. Oates	5.00
S. S. Stentaford	5.00
M. A. Rabbits	5.00
W. Moore	5.00
W. N. Ford	8.00
G. C. Bailey	5.00
A. R. Anderson, M.D.	5.00
W. Palmer	5.00
M. M. Hopkins	5.00
E. H. Hopkins	5.00
R. Rabbits	5.00
J. Ollerhead	5.00
J. J. Scotland	5.00
G. Carberry	5.00
R. B. Comerford	5.00
A. J. Butt	3.00
E. Mallam	5.00
E. Peach	2.00
Allison Rowe	2.00
M. Farnham	2.00
G. S. Mallam	2.00
J. G. Wilcox	2.00
C. R. Rowe	2.00
B. Badcock	3.00
F. Anderson	5.00
J. Wilcox	2.50
J. Ross	2.00
J. J. Sinnott	5.00
W. Chafe	5.00
Eric Stentaford	2.50

Burnt Head

William Bishop	\$2.00
Samuel Bishop	2.00
John Bishop of Geo	1.00
Henry J. Bishop	1.00
James J. Bishop	1.00
Sums under \$1.	7.00

Cupids

A. Serrick	\$2.00
Donald LeDrew	2.00
Rev T. J. Pitt	1.50
John Hayse	1.00
Albert Bennett	1.00
Thomas LeDrew	1.00
Moses LeDrew	1.00
Miss Cora Smith	1.00
Miss Ethel Smith	1.00
Miss Mildred Smith	1.00
B. Smith	1.00
F. B. Spracklin	1.00
Tobias LeDrew	1.00
Abraham LeDrew	

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT. Last evening and night the Crescent Picture Palace was thronged with a very appreciative audience...

THE NICKEL. The week end bill at the Nickel Theatre is a specially good one and will attract every lover of the movie.

OUR'S IN THE WEST END. There was an crowded house at each performance last night at the ever popular little theatre...

THE "GLENCOE'S" PASSENGERS. The Glencoe left Placentia 4.25 p.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—

Port-de-Grave Notes. Schooner "Vesta," Capt. Delaney, arrived this morning from St. John's with a full general cargo...

Fishery Report. Lamaline—Wind N.E., fine, no fishing being done for want of bait...

Lt. Jackson Doing Well. Mr. John Jackson had another wire yesterday from Mrs. Jackson at London, saying that their son, Lieut. Jackson's wounds, are not of a dangerous character...

Note of Thanks. Messrs. Geo. Summers and James Carrigan, of St. John's, desire to express through the columns of The Mail and Advocate sincere thanks to Mr. Robert Weir, of Petty Hr., for his kindness to them on last Tuesday evening...

Men Lose Much Fish. During the progress of the storm of Tuesday evening several of the men of Wilcox Bay were out taking fish from their traps in skiffs and dories...

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work. WEATHER REPORT. Toronto—Moderate, North and West winds and moderately warm to-day and on Saturday.

POLICE COURT. Before Mr. Hutchings, K.C. A laborer of Wickford St., drunk and conveyed to the police station in a cab was discharged upon payment of the cab hire.

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

FISHERMEN'S UNION GROWS

George F. Grimes of Newfoundland While in Boston Speaks of the New Political Party

George F. Grimes of St. John's, N.F., a member of the Newfoundland House of Assembly, who is in Boston for a brief trip, declared last night that the Union Political party is gaining strength in Newfoundland, and that before long it will be one of the factors of the country.

Mr. Grimes was elected on the Union party ticket with seven others and predicted greater success for the party, which is a branch of the Fishermen's Union, at the next election.

The Fishermen's Union was started two years ago, he said, but under the leadership of President W. F. Coaker, it now has a membership of 22,000 and President Coaker is meeting with great success in organizing the fishermen for the purpose of systematically controlling fish prices.

Representative Grimes is a cousin of Eugene Reid of this city.—Boston Globe, July 31, 1915.

General Hospital Filled

The General Hospital is now filled to overflowing with patients and no beds are vacant, especially for females. Daily by steamer and rail patients are arriving and extremely urgent cases only are brought to the Hospital, where in some cases only beds can be provided for them.

Much Concerned Over Their Traps

The schooners fishing around Petty Hr. and Bay Bulls, from Trinity Bay were doing fairly well with cod up to Tuesday last when the N.E. gale sprang up. They are now much concerned over their traps, which are set along the shore. The heavy sea, it is feared, will badly damage or destroy most of them, and the same applies to the fishermen along the Southern Shore.

Sick People Arrive

Will Meehan of St. Mary's arrived by the S. S. Portia and was taken care of by Mr. Eli Whiteway and taken to the hospital. A girl, Maggie Yetman, from St. Vincent, came on, to go to the hospital but as there is no room there at present will be taken to a boarding house for treatment.

The "Portia" Arrives

The S.S. Portia arrived at 11 a.m. with the following passengers:—Misses Lee, Apgar, Cousé, M. Parsons, J. Hartigan, K. Ducey, C. Ducey; Messdames Lee, W. J. Phillips and child, W. W. Wareham; Messrs A. E. Lee, W. Gillis, H. Carnell, W. J. Keating, C. Simms, F. Porter, H. Bradley, F. J. Parsons, P. Guinan, S. O'Driscoll, W. W. Wareham, and ten in steerage.

Fishery Report

Lamaline—Wind N.E., fine, no fishing being done for want of bait; approximate total catch to-date from Lord's Cove to Point May, 10,000 qts. Lawn—Plenty squid, from five to six hundred per man fished last night.

Lt. Jackson Doing Well

Mr. John Jackson had another wire yesterday from Mrs. Jackson at London, saying that their son, Lieut. Jackson's wounds, are not of a dangerous character, and that he is doing well in the hospital in France, where he was placed.

Note of Thanks

Messrs. Geo. Summers and James Carrigan, of St. John's, desire to express through the columns of The Mail and Advocate sincere thanks to Mr. Robert Weir, of Petty Hr., for his kindness to them on last Tuesday evening. Mr. Weir towed them to Petty Hr. and made them comfortable for the night at his house. They speak very highly of Mr. Weir's kindness which they will not soon forget.

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

SHIPPING

S.S. Sagoua north of Battle Hr. * * * S.S. Argyle arrived at Placentia 5.30 p.m. yesterday. * * * S.S. Clyde left Lewisport 8.30 a.m. today. * * *

S.S. Dundee left Port Blandford 2.45 a.m. today. * * * S.S. Ethel left Clarendville 4 a.m. today. * * *

S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques 9.40 p.m. yesterday. * * * S.S. Erik left Bay Bulls 6 a.m. today for this port. * * *

S.S. Moigle left Lark Hr. 8 a.m. yesterday going north. * * * The S.S. Beothic reached New York yesterday at 8 a.m. * * *

The Earl of Devon sails North at 6 p.m. to-morrow. * * * The schr. Donald G. Smith entered yesterday at Belleoram to load codfish for Oporto. * * *

The schr. Donald G. Smith entered yesterday at Belleoram to load codfish for Oporto. * * * The Suez left Catalina at 11.15 today and is due here at 6 p.m. She sails again to-morrow. * * *

S.S. Mohacfield, 12 days from London for orders, arrived here yesterday evening, and sailed early this morning for Montreal. * * *

The schr. Ada Peard, on her way here from Barbados, harbored at Bay Bulls last night. * * * S.S. Industry, from England arrived at Lewisport yesterday, to load pit props. * * *

Ronald G. Smith, loaded by Harvey & Co., left Grand Bank yesterday for Oporto with 2840 qts. codfish. * * * The brig. Lake Simcoe left Barbados Saturday last molasses laden for this port. She is coming in charge of the mate, Capt. Randall, who took command when Capt. White died. * * *

The schr. Mary Ellen, which arrived yesterday from the Straits, hails for 80 qts. codfish, and reports fair fishing there at present. * * * S.S. Home, which reached Basques from North Sydney last night, brought 88 packages of mail matter, which should arrive here to-morrow by the express. * * *

The Bell Island boats, S. S. Mary and S.S. Progress are waiting a time to get to Bell Island. The Progress tried it this morning and had to return to port. * * *

The Montana left Wood Island, Bay of Islands, yesterday for Gloucester. Her cargo consisted of 320,000 lbs. salt bulk fish, 80 qts. dried cod and 12 casks of cod oil. She is consigned to the Gordon Pew Co. * * *

Mr. Eastman Loses \$300 In the Storm. Mr. Isaac Eastman of Lady Cove, T.B., who had been fishing at Petty Hr. since July 1st and who lost his little schooner there in the gale Tuesday evening, came into town to-day. He sold the remains of the little vessel for \$5 yesterday and saved her sails and some other gear. He lost \$300 by the gale and leaves here for his home Sunday evening. * * *

The "Erik" Here. S.S. Erik, Capt. Burgess, with freight for the Reid Nfld. Co., arrived here this forenoon. She left Sydney at 4 p.m. Monday and had fine weather until Wednesday afternoon, when she met a big N.E. wind with very heavy sea and put into Bay Bulls at 9 that night, remaining out of the storm until this morning. On discharging she goes to Labrador to load fish. * * *

Men Lose Much Fish. During the progress of the storm of Tuesday evening several of the men of Wilcox Bay were out taking fish from their traps in skiffs and dories. Several had been loaded and were making their way to the shore when the wind and sea rose. It was found impossible and dangerous to land with the boats so deeply laden as they were, and the men had to reluctantly jettison the fish to save the boats from swamping. Pat Tobin had to throw overboard 20 qts, Jas Tobin, 20 qts; Aiden Norris and Thomas Norris 5 qts each. * * *

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work. WEATHER REPORT. Toronto—Moderate, North and West winds and moderately warm to-day and on Saturday. Roper's—Bar. 29.55; ther. 55.

Across country to-day. N.E., light and dull. Temperature from 48 to 68.

Three St. John's Fishermen Missing

Three men, Joseph Power, John Power and John Costello, all of St. John's who have been fishing out of this port, are reported missing since the storm came up Saturday evening. It is hoped that they made some port far up the shore and that they may be all right. Yesterday Mr. Alan Goodridge, Deputy Minister of Marine, made enquiries at Petty Hr. and ports of the Southern Shore, but could get no tidings of the men whose friends are very anxious about them.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers yesterday were put through the various drills in the Armoury and a squad last night had rifle practice at the Highlanders' armoury. Another squad practices today at the South Side range. Medical examinations will be held this afternoon and all who have not passed the physical test are asked to be present. There are now 2146 names on the roster, the following being added yesterday:—

Mr. Ed. Sullivan, King's Cove, B. B. Patk. Eagen, Keels, B. B. Jno Belbin, St. Philip's, C. B. Ed F. Crocker, St. John's. Fred R. Emerson, St. John's.

Brigtn. "Clementine" Has Narrow Escape

The brigtn. Clementine which recently arrived here salt laden from Cadiz, when the storm of Tuesday broke, we learn by today's Southern Shore train had a narrow escape from going ashore at Fermeuse. Her anchors dragged by force of wind and sea and but that Goodridge's motor boat was present she would have gone on the rocks. The motor boat got a cable aboard and after much difficulty towed her to safer and better anchorage than she at first held.

Train Notes

The express arrived, at Port aux Basques at 6.25 a.m. Yesterday westbound express left Grand Falls at 9 a.m. Yesterday's inward left Spruce Brook, 8.50 a.m. The express left Port aux Basques 8.10 a.m. Local arrived at St. John's 12.15 p.m. to-day.

Fell on the Street

As Mrs. Doherty of Duckworth Street was passing down Water Street, near Waldegrave Street, yesterday afternoon, she became suddenly ill, lost consciousness and fell heavily to the street. Consts. Mercer and Meyers ran to her assistance, conveyed her to Mr. S. Faour's store and he, Mr. J. McGarric and Mr. J. B. Burnstein, secured stimulants, when she revived. She was however a long while before she recovered sufficiently to proceed home.

Mr. L. G. Chafe's Sealing Report Issued

A couple of days ago Mr. L. G. Chafe whose annual sealing report is the standard authoritative work in our great sealing industry, issued the record of last year's voyage. It gives the total catch for last year, names of steamers, dates of arrivals, names of captains, tonnage of ships, number of men, denominations of seals, gross and net weights, net values, mens' shares, ports sailed from, suppliers and a wealth of most interesting information as to the prosecution of the seal fishery last spring. Mr. Chafe has been compiling this since his boyhood years and his industry and energy deserve the success which has been his in the prosecution of this very valuable record.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work. WEATHER REPORT. Toronto—Moderate, North and West winds and moderately warm to-day and on Saturday. Roper's—Bar. 29.55; ther. 55.

Across country to-day. N.E., light and dull. Temperature from 48 to 68.

LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.—St. George's Field, R.I.S. vs. Collegians, 7 p.m. Admission 5 cents. Ladies Free. Grand Stand 5 cents extra. * * *

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,11

The police were not very busy last night, and only one arrest, an ordinary drunk, was made. * * *

The football match between the B.I.S. and Collegians, fixed for last evening, was again postponed, but takes place at 7 this evening. * * *

Yenus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,11

Master Ronald McK. Chafe, son of Mr. L. G. Chafe of Netcliffe, Takpen and Chafe, underwent a successful operation yesterday at the hands of Drs. Anderson and Cowperthwaite. He had been suffering from a serious affection of the foot which caused him much trouble and annoyance, but will be o.k. after a short while, his physicians think. * * *

Mr. J. Burt of Whiteaway's store yesterday a letter from Mrs. Hayward Burt of Random, T.B., saying that her husband's mill was not destroyed in the forest fires to which The Mail and Advocate exclusively referred a few days ago. It had, however, a narrow escape, and as we stated, three other mills with their contents and much timber property were destroyed. The heavy rain of Wednesday quenched the fires. * * *

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,11

At Burin, recently, a most successful garden party was held under the direction of Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan. It was largely attended by people of the place of all denominations, including the Asylum and Methodist clergymen and the proceeds amounted to approximately \$200. Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan, who had been ill for a while, is now greatly improved in health.

Men Had Hard Time

Theophilus Hart and his crew of four men, going to their traps, when the storm broke, Friday evening, could not return to Bay Bulls and took refuge at Gull Island, returned to Bay Bulls in their motor boat last night. To face the sea running Tuesday and try and make land would be inviting death, as the boat could not live in the sea running, and the men were compelled to run for the Western part of the Island where the water was smooth and where a landing in the Island was possible.

There was plenty of brushwood about for a fire and the men made themselves as comfortable as possible on the rock, though they suffered extremely from wet and cold for the two nights and days spent there. They had little or no grub with them and were pretty well used up on making Bay Bulls yesterday, though hardy fishermen that they are after a few hours they were themselves again.

Mr. Forward Leaves

Mr. Harry Forward, of this city, who has represented the Grandall Packing Coy., New York, for the past 15 years and who has been here on a business trip for his firm, leaves by the 'Stephano' to-morrow for New York, making a two weeks' stay in Halifax.

Mr. Forward takes this occasion to thank the business community of the City, Grand Falls and other parts for courtesies extended and for the liberal patronage accorded him during his sojourn here.

"Kyle's" Passengers

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.30 a.m. with:—Miss A. March, S. W. Holm, Mr. Duff, Mrs. A. Holbene, W. J. Wellwood, Rev. J. B. Ryan, Rev. M. C. Ryan, A. Smith, Miss A. J. Haddie, Miss V. Snelgrove, Mrs. Snelgrove, N. W. Nicols, Miss A. Pike, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Noel, Jr Mrs. Noel, sr. and Mrs. Dagg.

To-night's Players

The line-up in this evening's football match will be:—B.I.S.—Goal, Walsh; backs, Kavanagh, Thomas; halves, Duggan, T. Jackman, Kavanagh; forwards, Duff, Constantine, Evans, Jackman, Burke. COLLEGIANS—Goal, Wornell; backs, Heath, Halfyard; halves, Pike, Barnes, Pike; forwards, Coultas, Ellis, Kendrick, Gear and Joffe.

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

—ap12,11

Capt. Carter Deserted His Ship When She Struck

Says Our Correspondent "Passenger."

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—In looking over your paper some short time ago, I noticed a letter from Capt. Alex. Carter of the Earl of Devon in which he emphatically denied the correctness of a statement made by you some time previous, to the effect that when the "Earl of Devon" struck a piece of ice, he (Capt. Carter) got over the side in a boat and left the passengers and crew to paddle their own canoe.

Now, sir, I was on the ship at the time this accident occurred, and I will give you the true particulars, which I can assure you will be vouched for by others than myself. We left Elliston in the morning about daylight and when a few miles into Bonavista Bay we ran into ice about five or six o'clock in the morning. The ship was going full speed at the time so the engineer told me.

Immediately after the ship struck he got an order to reverse full speed astern. This was the only order he received from the bridge, and he did not know what the trouble was until after. The ship struck the growler on the port bow making a rent in the plate of about six feet long. The captain did not stop to examine the damage as he says he did, but got out the mail boat and quickly left the steamer. He made no attempt to see if the ship was making much water, or if the damage was above or below the water line. He simply lost his head, and shouted to lower the boats and then made his escape, being joined by three passengers who were aft at the time.

When they were some distance away from the steamer some members of the crew and some passengers who were examining the damage done, called out to him to come back again as the hole was above the water line. Now, sir, I can assure you that nothing was done to lower the other two lifeboats, nor was anything done or said about examining the damage as far as Capt. Carter was concerned, until his return to the ship after being called back by those he left behind him in his hurry.

When the Captain returned to the ship some blankets and other things were stuffed in the hole and the freight on deck was shifted to the starboard side. I am quite positive that no word was sent to the engine room by Capt. Carter after the ship struck, because the Engineer sent the firemen on deck to see what the trouble was and Capt. Carter was in the mail boat then leaving the ship.

As Captain Carter's contradiction was untrue and as I have not seen anything about this matter in the papers since the publication of his letter in your paper, I deem it my duty to lay the facts as they were before the general public.

A PASSENGER AT THE TIME

St. John's, Aug. 3, 1915. [At the request of Capt. Carter we published his denial as to his having left the ship in a boat, leaving the passengers and crew to paddle their own canoe." The facts as stated by our correspondent are directly opposite to those made by Capt. Carter to us, and if correct, warrant a searching enquiry into the matter by the proper authorities. Such actions as those stated above on the part of a Capt. of a subsidized coastal steamer cannot be tolerated, and the authorities should move in the matter at once.—Ed.]

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,11

Mr. J. J. Mullaly who had been on a visit to Bell Island returned from there this morning via Portugal Cove.

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

—ap12,11

Exchanges Fall Rapidly

We learn that during the past three days the rates of English and American exchange have fallen quickly. English exchange, which a few days ago had been 4.73%, went to 4.70% yesterday and is 4.75% to-day. American exchange, which was 1 1/2 a few days ago is now down to 5/8 of 1 per cent. Many wonder how this has occurred, but financiers, or those closely watching the economic of the world, can answer them.

FUTURE OF LLOYD GEORGE

Pays a Splendid Tribute to the Minister of Munitions but Scouts Idea of Leadership—Is An Incomparable Leader of British Democracy of the Future.

London, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a long editorial on "Lloyd George and his future," likely in all probability to cause some stir, for although paying a striking tribute to the splendid national services at the minister of munitions, it asserts boldly that Herbert H. Asquith is the only possible prime minister. Continuing, the Daily Chronicle says: "It is a thousand pities that some credulous Liberal members of the house of commons have accepted the ridiculous fable that Lloyd George was seeking by devious means to unsaddle Premier Asquith."

A Fantastic Story. "A fantastic story has been current of an alleged secret deal between Mr. Lloyd George and the Tory Democrats for co-operation after the war on the basis of a program which would include tariff reform and conscription. People who can swallow that kind of concoction will believe anything. They must be pluri-did if they cannot see that his political future is bound up indissolubly with the future of democratic progress. There may possibly be a new alignment of political parties after the war, but it does not require prophetic gifts to predict that David Lloyd George will remain on the side of progress and liberty."

Leader of Democracy. "Forces are at work which are seeking to win him over to reaction. They will not succeed. He cannot breathe in that atmosphere. The incomparable leader of British democracy is not going to be lured from the path of duty by the seductions and flatteries of false friends. When the war is over the cause of democracy, not alone in this country but in all Europe, will need men of faith and vision and courage to inspire and lead it. Pre-eminent among those men will be Lloyd George. We for our part, confidently anticipate that when peace once more reigns among nations he will play a conspicuous and honorable part in laying the foundations and building the superstructure of a new and better social order."

USELESS. Knicker—Smith thinks the world is his oyster and he is the knife to open it. Bocker—It wouldn't do him any good; his best girl would eat it.—Judge.

WANTED—Immediately; a Master Mariner (holding ticket) to take charge of steamer from St. John's to England. Apply at "This Office."—aug5,11

BOAT PICKED UP—Picked up this morning, adrift in the harbor, a Black Painted Boat. Owner can have same on payment of advertising expenses by applying to MICHAEL FOLEY, 13 Simms' St., this city.—aug5,11

Potatoes, Cabbage, etc. Just arrived ex S.S. Senlac, from P.E.I. 1000 Half Bags POTATOES. 300 Barrels P.E.I. STRAW. 250 Barrels P.E.I. HAY. 50 Choice Large CHEESE. Also Due per S.S. Stephano 200 Barrels NEW POTATOES. 100 Barrels GREEN CABBAGE. 50 Cases ORANGES. 30 Bunches BANANAS. 20 Barrels TURNIPS. GEORGE NEAL