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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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NEWS FROM ALL FRONTS IS MOST FAVORABLE TO THE ALLIED CAUSE

British Forces Have Another Successful Day on Western Front—Russians Also Make Progress on Slobodka River—Austrians and Germans Seem Unable to Stem Russian Advance on Lemberg—Czar's Forces Now Within Twelve Miles of Brody Which Guards Approaches to Lemberg—Von Bohmer's Army is Now Placed in Grave Danger

LONDON, July 26.—The Allies are able to congratulate themselves on another good day's record, with the capture of the important position of Pozieres on the Western front, and Erzincan in Armenia, while the Russian General Sakharoff in the fighting on the Slobodka River, has captured another 1,000 prisoners and five guns. The British Secretary of War, Lloyd George, published a statement to-night which shows the importance the Germans attached to the retention of Pozieres, by quoting from a German divisional order, issued at Contalmaison, on July 11th, as follows: "Furthermore, the conversion of the villages into strong points is of greatest importance. Such villages are Pozieres, Contalmaison and the two Bizantins and Longueval." Secretary Lloyd George points out that with the capture of Pozieres the last of those villages has fallen into the Allied hands. He further points out that today's German claim of the repulse of an attack on Trones Wood must be a clerical error, as Trones Wood has been in British possession since July 14th. The position of military critics in London is that no positions so strong as those that British are now attacking, will be found between Pozieres and Bapaume, otherwise, they argue, the Germans would not have risked bringing troops and guns from the Verdun sector to defend Pozieres. It is inferred from indications in official despatches that the British are already beginning to establish themselves on both sides of the road from Pozieres to Bapaume.

As on the West front, the Germans and Austrians appear to be unable to make a successful stand anywhere against the victorious Russian forces. General Sakharoff's recent success has brought him within about twelve miles of Brody, which guards the approaches to Lemberg and places Von Bohmer's army in danger. The unexpectedly swift fall of Erzincan leads to the supposition here that the Turks must have removed the guns from the defences of this town to assist the armies in the field, not anticipating such a rapid Russian advance in such a difficult country.

The Italian front attracts little public interest, but the Italians recently have been making good progress in the Dolomites region.

Turk Troops Rushed To Help Germans

BERLIN, July 26.—Important developments are impending on the south-east front and they will soon be seen on the Danube, too." This was the cryptic utterance of the chief of the intelligence department at a luncheon to American correspondents at German headquarters last Sunday. The Associated Press is now able to add that Turkey had placed a force of Ottoman troops at the disposition of the Central Powers for service in Europe. These troops are now in transit through the Balkans, and leading detachments are already approaching Galicia where they will co-operate with the Austro-Germans against the Russians.

British Capture Pozieres Village

LONDON, July 26.—The village of Pozieres has been completely captured by the British, according to an official announcement made to-day. The text of the statement follows: "The whole village of Pozieres is now in our hands. West of the village our territorial troops made a further advance and captured two strong trenches and a number of prisoners, including five officers. Elsewhere on battlefield there is no change."

LONDON, July 26.—The capture of Pozieres gives the British troops domination of the highest point overlooking the plateau on which the German lines extend to the eastward.

Citizens of Repute

LONDON, July 26.—No objection has been raised by the British Government to any proposed visit of certain American citizens of repute to Ireland for philanthropic purposes, Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of War Trade, informed Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist member for North-West Meath, in reply to a question in the Commons.

During the last month the price of canned lobsters has been gradually but surely declining, but this report will probably prevent any further decline in prices.

From inquiries among the trade we learn that an advance in prices is not expected. The chief consuming season in France is now nearly over, and the orders to supply French requirements during the fall and winter will not likely be heavy.

Already most of the pack has been shipped to the Liverpool and London markets and it is from these places that the bulk of the French orders at the present time will likely be filled.

WE MUST PUSH OUR VICTORY SAYS DERBY

Tells American Correspondents in Interview That Personally he Wants the British Offensive to go as Far as Berlin—German Rulers Must be Taught Lesson he Says

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Derby, the new Under-Secretary for War, in an interview to-day to American correspondents, whom he welcomed in his new capacity, said: "I want you to impress on the American people our determination to destroy the efforts of Germany to secure world dominion. This fighting is now terrible, so awful that not a man actually in it, ourselves as well as the Germans, ever wants another. But we must push our victory until we make it impossible for German rulers to renew the conflict. We have no desire to partition Germany. Some of our Colonies may insist upon the retention of German colonies, but that is not what we are in the war for, we want to prevent future wars. We want the United States with us in this, not for this war, but for those hereafter. Asked how far the present offensive expects to go, he said: "I don't know, but personally, I want it to go as far as Berlin."

Till Not a German Stands on French Soil

PARIS, July 27.—In an army order in which he communicated to his troops a congratulatory address sent them by the French Academy, Gen. Robert George Nivelle, commander of the French forces at Verdun, says: "Thanks to the heroic stand of the army before Verdun, the allied offensive already has made brilliant progress—and the German are not at Verdun."

"But our work is not finished. No Frenchman has a right to a moment's rest while the enemy remains on the soil of France and Alsace Lorraine. To enable the allies' offensive to develop freely and culminate in a rapid, decisive victory, we will continue to withstand the assaults of our implacable enemies, who, withstanding the sacrifice of half a million men which Verdun already has cost them, still cling to their main hopes."

"Not satisfied with resisting, soldiers of the Second Army, you will constantly harass the adversary so as to hold before you, by ceaseless menace, the greatest possible part of the enemy forces until the approaching hour of the general offensive."

France Lifts Embargo on N. S. Lobsters

Official advices reached Halifax by cable yesterday that the embargo against Canadian lobsters entering France had been removed.

The lobster exporters of this Province are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in this matter and though the decision has arrived too late to prove of any material advantage to the entire trade for this season the benefit that accrues in having the article established as a food stuff instead of as a luxury is important.

Busy preparations can now be made with some confidence for another season's operations. Now that France has apparently acknowledged the food value of lobsters it is not likely that the British Government will class it as a luxury.

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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

DEUTSCHLAND READY FOR SEA BUT HUGS PORT

Capt. Koenig Has Cleared Ship but Asks Officials Withhold Publication Ship's Manifest for Reasonable Time—German Consul at Baltimore Says Ship Doesn't Sail for Week Yet

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland cleared from the Custom House this afternoon, but Capt. Paul Koenig, her commander, said: "The time of my departure is indefinite." He said in reply to a question, asked him by Custom officials for the benefit of the Pilot Association that Collector Ryan with the approval of the Treasury Department, granted the request of the Commander of the submarine that the ship's manifest be withheld from publication for a reasonable time. Carl J. Leuderitz, the German Consul here, said to-night the Deutschland will not leave for a week. When asked why her departure was further delayed after the customs clearance papers had been taken out, the Consul would vouchsafe no explanation.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—If Capt. Paul Koenig of the Deutschland plans to start to-day on the return voyage to Germany there was nothing going on this morning where the submarine is berthed that showed any signs of departure that has been the case for the last few days, over night developments in fact tend to increase the probability of report late last night that it had been decided to hold the Deutschland here until some word has been received concerning her sister ship the Bremen.

Harden Again Warns Germans

Ridiculous Prediction That the French Cannot Fight Beyond Autumn

CAUTIONS PUBLIC ON PEACE HOPES

Advices Against Relief in Early and Satisfactory End of War

LONDON, July 27.—The London Times says the last number of Die Zukunft contains another of Maximilian Harden's warning articles in which, under the appearance of preaching steadfastness, he advises the public to check its hopes of an early and satisfactory peace. He says: "Have the enemies finished? So have we. And so it is possible that after the trial of strength which has now begun they will add up the account and seek a straight road to a reasonable peace. But do not cling to the belief that they will have thus."

Harden then ridicules the German predictions that the French cannot possibly fight beyond autumn, and says:

"If our enemies believe they have not yet reached the highest point of what they can do and that in the spring they will be ahead of us with heavy guns and ammunition, they will once more send their men into the storm of winter, the snow and the water in the trenches. The brave man wants neither to be comforted nor to be fooled. A mass attack may begin with fireworks and end in nothing. On the other hand the first advance may be smashed while the tenth may be cut open the chief artery of the opposing army."

Harden ends with the remark that the Germans fear too much from the continuation of the war and expect too much from the peace.

Erzingin Evacuated By the Turks

LONDON, July 26.—Erzingin, a strongly fortified Turkish town in Central Armenia, has been evacuated by Turks.

No Ticket No Loaf

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—The Telegraph is authority for the statement that bread tickets will shortly be introduced in Holland.

SEEK REPRIEVE FOR SIR ROGER CASEMENT

LONDON, July 27.—Premier Asquith received a deputation of Nationalist members of the Commons to-day who had a petition signed by 390 of their colleagues, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dublin, fourteen other Bishops and 119 representatives of universities of learned Societies, for the reprieve of Casement. The Premier promised careful consideration of all points.

"As We Forgive Those"

London, June 25 (By Mail).—A British army chaplain returned from France to-day told of stopping at a wayside shrine in Flanders, where Belgian soldiers, kneeling in prayer, were following the chant of their priest until the father started the Pasternoster. At the words: "As we forgive those who trespass against us," there was silence. Not a man replied. The priest hesitated and started again. Suddenly a steady voice rang out from the back, clearly intoning the words that pledge one to forgive his enemies. It was the voice of Albert, King of the Belgians. His soldiers then repeated after him, word for word.

Titles and Nobility

LONDON, July 27.—It is expected Asquith will announce in the Commons that the three Germans who still held British titles of nobility are to still hold British titles. The nobility are to be deprived of their British honors. They are Duke of Albany, Duke of Cumberland, who are in line of accession to the British throne, although remotely, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Horse and Rabbit Market

LONDON, July 27.—A despatch from the Hague says the price of horse in Germany has doubled. Farmers are making a fortune selling rabbits at twenty-five marks each. The bad weather is spoiling the crops.

Flight. Lieut. is Killed

LONDON, July 27.—Lieut. Otto Parschall, given recently a decoration of "pour le merite" for bringing down his eighth enemy aeroplane, has been killed in action.

German Steamer Sunk

LONDON, July 27.—A Stettin despatch to Reuters' says the German steamer Norderny, 5,497 tons, bound from Sweden for Germany, laden with iron ore, was sunk north of Arcona Rügen Isld. The captain and crew were drowned.

Allies Prospects Were Never Brighter

LONDON, July 26.—"Great Britain is not tiring of the war, but on the contrary, has never been more hopeful," said Lord Derby, former Director of Recruiting, and now Under Secretary for War, in an interview to-day.

"Olive" Sunk

LONDON, July 26.—An Algiers despatch says that the British steamer Olive has been sunk; crew saved.

More Frightfulness

LONDON, July 26.—Six civilians have been executed by the Germans at Ghent, charged with war treason, according to an Amsterdam despatch.

For How Long?

SANTO DOMINGO, July 26.—Frederico Carvajal was proclaimed provisional president of Santo Domingo to-day.

How a pretty woman does love to walk down the street with a homely one!

OUR EDWARD SAYS THAT THE WAR IS VIRTUALLY FINISHED

Britain Agreeable

LONDON, July 26.—The British Government, it was learned to-day, will consent to a plan for rationing the civilian population in areas occupied by the German and Austrian armies, under the supervision of a neutral commission appointed by President Wilson, if the Central Powers will consent not to remove native food supplies. The plan will be given Ambassador Page in a letter from the Foreign Office this week.

British Official

LONDON, July 26.—A British official to-night says:—With the exception of occasional artillery duels and sharp local encounters at various points, there was no important incident to-day.

Italian King a Born Soldier

LONDON, July 17.—The military correspondent of the London Times, describing his recent tour of the Italian front, says:

"Italy is fortunate in having at her head at this critical hour of her destinies, a King who is a soldier born and bred. It is a common saying here that the King of Italy is home sick when he is absent from the army, and it is certain His Majesty spends every hour he can spare from state affairs, with his troops. He wears on his breast the medal and ribbon given only to those who have been at the front a year, and though he deprecates any allusion to the fact, it is true that he is constantly in the firing line. He has had many narrow escapes, and is personally known to the whole army, who love to see him in their midst."

Dreadnought Proves to Be Auxiliary Steamer

LONDON, July 25.—With reference to the German statement that a submarine had torpedoed a British dreadnought, off Orkney Islands, July 20th, the British Admiralty stated that a small auxiliary steamer, off the north of Scotland, was attacked by a submarine. She was not hit.

No Details of What Was Heard

LONDON, July 26.—Reports of prolonged firing being heard, coming from the Gulf of Bothnia on Monday, are printed in Stockholm newspapers to-day. No details are given.

The Nationalists Don Their War Paint and Make Matters Lively

LONDON, July 26.—An exciting scene, indicative of the strong feeling which prevails among the Irish members, took place in the Commons to-night, when Timothy Healey charged the Government with arresting 2,000 innocent persons in the course of the Irish rebellion, and treating them with cruelty and ferocity which even Germany had not shown in Belgium. The Home Secretary replied that Healey's administration started the Sinn Fein organization in Ireland, and therefore he was father of the movement. The Speaker then called Healey to order for irrelevance, but did not refuse the request of Sir Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, for permission to reply to the charges made by Healey. Secretary Samuel characterized the charges as utterly unfounded, and denied vigorously that prisoners had been ill-treated or placed in solitary confinement, as alleged. The Home Secretary said he would leave the House to judge the value of Healey's allegations.

Timothy Healey Charges Government With Treating Prisoners Arrested During Recent Revolt With Cruelty and Ferocity—Home Secretary Denies His Charges and Speaker Calls House to Order—Government Compelled to Summon Aids From Lobbies When Nationalists Spring Snap Votes—Scene Indicated Spirit Now Prevailing Among Irish Party

LONDON, July 26.—The first symptoms of the expected Irish revolt in the Commons as a consequence of the deadlock over Lloyd George's negotiations, broke out in the Commons last night on the report stage of a series of votes on supply bills, the ordinary course of which would have been purely formal procedure. The House was nearly empty and a handful of Nationalists twice seized the opportunity to attempt to discuss in a general manner the rule in Ireland. When they were declared out of order by the Speaker, they twice demanded a division, forcing the Gov-

Says German Officers Wearing Iron Crosses Told Him the Kaiser Sees to Hear That German Has Lost the Game—The Collapse of Germany Now Only a Matter of Time—Sir Edward Has Just Returned From Visit Somme Front Where Nfld. Detachment is Stationed—Carries Message From Pres. Poincare to Nfld. Soldiers

PARIS, July 27.—Sir Ed. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, in an interview to-day with a representative of the Havas News Agency, declared that the Germans were beginning to realize that the war is practically finished. He has now just returned from a section of the Somme front where the Newfoundland detachment is stationed.

Before leaving for the front he was asked by President Poincare and Premier Briand to express to his countrymen in the trenches France's admiration and appreciation of their splendid bravery.

In his interview he said: "The war is virtually finished, and the Germans are beginning to realize it. The battle of Verdun is the greatest battle in history and is a victory for the French. It is the finest of all her glorious exploits and gives a new impulse to the whole nation. German prisoners with whom I have talked, officers wearing the Iron Cross, told me that the Emperor and his staff seem to hear that Germany has lost the game, and that the collapse of Germany is only a question of time. When that day arrives we must see that victory won by our arms is not lost by diplomatic negotiations."



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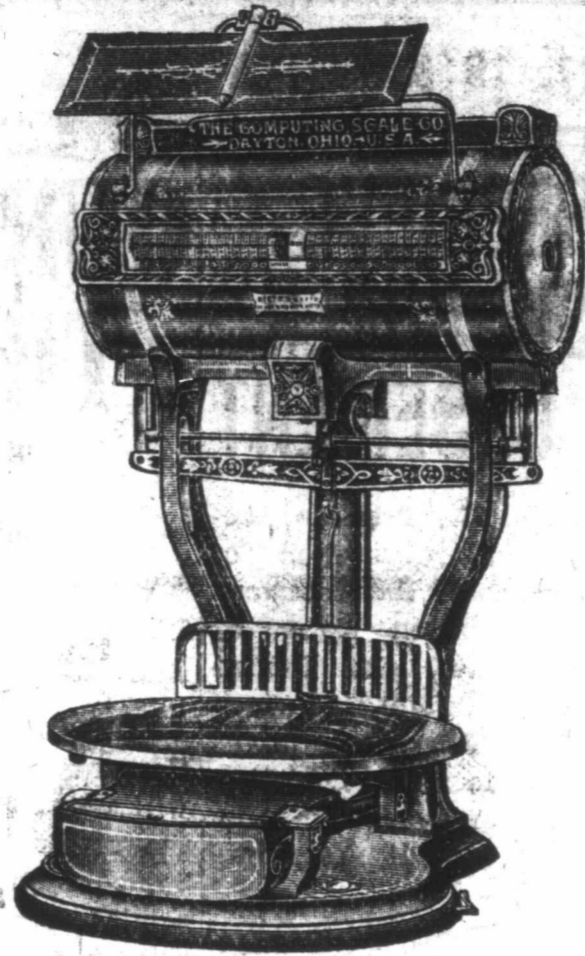
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The Irish Question and the Part Played Therein by Joe Devlin

(By T. P. Connor)

LONDON, July 15th.—The Tory meeting last week proved a stormy one. Hugh Cecil backed by Sir Robert Fipley, one of England's greatest lawyers, made an attack, not only on the proposed settlement but on Bonar Law and other Unionist leaders who had accepted it.

It was known that William O'Brien and Tim Healy also were determined to wreck settlement if possible. The chief question then was, whether Premier Asquith's statement would lead to an immediate and bitter debate. Thus the settlement was to be ushered in by an attack in force which might militate against its future. Premier Asquith's refusal to be drawn into details, and a certain hesitation on the part of Hugh Cecil, because he commands none but Tories of minor importance, prevented this debate, and so far the settlement has started well, but indications remain that its course will be stormy and may take considerable time before passing into law although its final triumph I still consider assured.

Many awkward questions regarding terms may arise, largely because of the underlying question as to whether the settlement will be regarded as a permanent one or merely provisional in character. It is a question of words, for as the measure has to come up for revision within the next twelve months or some such period after the war, the whole scheme is stamped with the word provisional.

On the other hand, the Irish Nationalists have wisely accepted the undeniable and unquarrelable fact, that the Ulster counties cannot and even ought not to be driven into Home Rule by force, which involves the further proposition that these counties remain out until they have made up their minds to come in. The irreconcilable element, both in the North and South, who want to destroy the settlement, are making unscrupulous use of the words "Ulster Reactionary," thus trying to revive the Orange opposition by declaring that the exclusion is only temporary while the Southern factionists represent it as permanent.

However, it is mere dispute about words, for the two facts are certain, that Ulster will never be forced in. Secondly, it is as certain that Ulster has no more idea or possibility of remaining permanently outside the rest of Ireland, than of drifting from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic. Fortunately in Ulster, between the Nationalists and their leader, Mr. Devlin, there is the strongest common settlement will carry the support of settlement will carry the support of both to a triumphant end.

Everybody knew that Joe Devlin was one of the remarkable young men that Ireland has evolved during the last ten years; but it was not until the last six months of the serious crisis in Ireland that the country realized his full greatness. No man among the Irish leaders had a task of such immense difficulty. It is, after all,

the Nationalists of Ulster who had to make the chief sacrifice in addition to the four counties of Down, Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone in which the Unionists are in the majority, they had to give up the two counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in which undoubtedly the Nationalists had the majority. Joe Devlin has been for many years the foremost figure in Ulster; it was to him they looked for leadership; the confidence in his courage, in his judgment and his disinterestedness was so complete that he might well be regarded as the idol of the Province. It was on his word, therefore, that the Nationalists of Ulster were ready to act; and no man could give the word of resignation to sacrifice with more palpable regret. If he consented to the sacrifice it was impossible that any other figure in Ulster life could say him nay. He did give the word, and the word was obeyed. When one recalls all the enormous odds against him, it is marvellous that he should have succeeded. Every attempt had been made to win the support of the bishops to the Lloyd George scheme. They had been seen by Mr. Redmond, by Mr. Devlin himself, and by others. For a long time it was supposed that their well-known moderation of character would have ranged them on the side of the settlement. It was known also that they all had immense confidence in Mr. Redmond, and it was anticipated that when they realized that the choice between the acceptance of the settlement or the loss of Mr. Redmond's leadership they would have little hesitation in accepting the temporary sacrifice of the six counties. In all these hopes proved vain, and the four bishops declared against Lloyd George and against Joe Devlin.

There was a peculiar state of affairs among the clergy of the six counties. Some of them had been for many years among the most loyal supporters of the Irish Party, and in this they followed the lead of two of the most patriotic Bishops in Ireland—Dr. McHugh, the Bishop of Derry; and of course Dr. O'Connell, the Bishop of Raphoe who has always distinguished himself among the episcopacy of Ireland for the uncompromising support he has given all through his career to the Irish Party. But in some of the other dioceses there was a very different feeling. Some of the priests in these dioceses have for good reasons or had been the consistent opponents of the Irish Party for at least ten years. It was known of course that there would be nearly two hundred priests at the Convention, and even those who had the strongest faith in Mr. Devlin's powers of persuasion doubted whether he could overcome an opposition which might well have been solid against him. It was not solid, as a matter of fact, because one of the most curious intricacies of Irish politics at the present moment is that there is a very serious division of opinion, to a certain extent, follows the lines of age and service. The el-

der race of priests, that is to say the Parish priests, have been, as a rule, on the side of the Party and therefore on the side of the settlement; while the younger ranks, the ranks of the curates, have been against them both outside the dioceses of Dr. McHugh and Dr. O'Connell. In addition, a large number of the laity had been rushed into premature denunciation of the plan of exclusion. For days and even for weeks it seemed quite certain that the verdict of such a body would go against Mr. Devlin. Even he himself at one period of the struggle said that he thought the chances were one hundred to one against him. He is not a man, however, to be turned back from any purpose or opinion he has formed, and he went into the fight knowing that these odds were against him, but determined to carry it on and to stand or fall by the result. The result is known all over the world, and the night of Friday, 23rd of June, justified his resolution and his tenacity; but it was a surprise even to his best friends and warmest admirers.

What manner of man is this who has achieved such an extraordinary result. Free from vanity, with a keen sense of humor, no man makes more jokes against himself than Joe Devlin. In the mining district of Wales—there are many Irish families who settled there on the great exodus from Ireland after the Famine, and among these families is that of the Keatings. Every member of the family was at one time or another in the mines. The younger generation has emigrated itself from this perilous toil; Mat Keating is member of Parliament for Kilkenny; Joseph Keating is a successful novelist. But the old father still remains—a splendid Irish veteran, a life teetotaler, an ardent Catholic, a fierce Nationalist. Joseph Devlin was introduced to the old man at a Convention by the son, Mat Keating; and the old man on seeing Mr. Devlin immediately declared how like Dan O'Connell he was. Later in the evening Mr. Devlin asked old Keating what sort of a man O'Connell was, and Keating replied he was one of the ugliest men he ever saw. And as he tells this Joe chuckles with great delight. As a matter of fact he is not an ugly man at all. He is short of stature, and the big head and face of pronounced Irish features are in marked contrast with his stature. Similarly the mellow and powerful voice comes with some surprise when you look at the rather tiny man from which it springs. The face is round with a short, rather turned up nose; and the body still looks almost boyish. His health is delicate, and this little man of such audacious courage, is such a bundle of nerves that you never feel certain that he will not break down.

When the time is coming in the House of Commons for him to make a speech, you can see the whole frame quivering, the well-shaped and delicate hands trembling. He has been known to lie awake all the night before because he had a meeting of particular importance to address the next evening. Once on his legs, however, all the nervousness seems to drop from him; he speaks with fervor, and even if he be confronted by opposition, with defiant self-confidence; and at once he grasps the attention of his audience. The oratory though rushing, does not come

with a steady stream; he pauses often for a word and for a thought, and you can see in the mobile face the working of an intelligent and thinking brain. In some respects he often reminds me of the traditions I have heard of Stephen A. Douglas, the little giant of the great days which preceded the Civil War in the United States. It is rarely that he has failed in convincing an Irish audience. There have been occasions in the House of Commons when the passionate vehemence of his oratory has excited such tumult as to interfere somewhat with his effectiveness; and indeed he never has felt quite at home there.

Yet even there I have seen him do remarkable things. The Oranmenen had a great find in the Ne Temere decree which seemed to make some difficulties in the way of mixed marriages, and they had found a case in the domestic differences of a Mr. and Mrs. McCann. McCann was a Catholic and Mrs. McCann was a Protestant. Husband and wife quarreled and ended in a separation; after the separation McCann took away his children and disappeared from Ireland. Strong and powerful appeals were made to the Protestant sentiment of England and Scotland and a vigorous and successful campaign was conducted; and for a time it looked as if this appeal to mere no-Popery sentiment would seriously interfere with the progress of the Home Rule cause. When the night came for the discussion of the question in the House of Commons, one could see in the crowded House a look of exultant triumph on the Unionist, and of doubt, uncertainty, anxiety on the Liberal benches.

Captain—What! you want another furlough, two inside a year? Why, I haven't been home once in a year and a half.

Tommy Atkins—That's all right for you, sir; but me and my missus ain't that kind.

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(London Daily Mail.)

With the greatest satisfaction we announce that measures are at last being taken to organize the British engineering trade for action after the war. The Germans, as we pointed out a week ago, have already shown the way. A league of 60,000 men prominent in the German engineering and chemical industries has just been formed. Its object is admittedly aggressive. As the German General Staff planned victories campaigns for the German Army, so this body is to act as a general staff for the German manufacturer, to aid him to reconquer old and to win new markets in the battle of trade.

For some years there has existed in this country a British Engineers' Association which has done excellent work despite its limited membership. If it is to be capable of meeting and defeating the intended German attack, it must be established on something like the German scale. Its president, Mr. Stokes, who is well known as the inventor of a remarkable gun, and the chairman of its executive committee, Sir John Thornycroft, the famous builder of fast war craft, are issuing a general appeal to engineering firms throughout Great Britain for their support. No matter is more important. The success and prosperity of the engineering firms are vital to the country. Victory in this war largely depends on them. They are building our big guns, turning out our munitions, and giving us warships of astounding power. If only because our very existence is bound up with them, they will be the target of the fiercest attack by the enemy after the war.

To meet that attack disunity is almost hopeless. The Germans are planning an economic war on the same scale as their military campaigns. They are preparing for it by the same art of national organization. A German authority has scornfully said that Germany will in twenty years have made good all her losses and permanently established her domination in Europe because of "German genius for organization and German enemies' incapacity for it." What we have to do now is also to prepare on a national scale. Hitherto British firms have been unwilling to relinquish and part of their independence. They have declined to combine because combination involves a large surrender of individuality. It is today a question of "unite or perish."

In Germany the Government has done much to assist the organization of industries. In Great Britain it has done little or nothing. There are committees scattered up and down the country for the advancement of British trade after the war, but to one of the most important Mr. Runciman has appointed Sir Hugh Bell as a member, and Sir Hugh declares that he has no wish to capture German trade and no belief in the possibility of capturing it. This is not precisely the mental attitude required in an industrial chief of staff. The engineering industries are coming to see that they want organization and mobilization. The secret of military success is also the secret of commercial success—organize and mobilise. There is no lack of brain power and organizing capacity in British industry.

BIG GOLD SHIPMENT FROM LONDON

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Cunard liner Saxonia arrived here last night from Liverpool carrying \$20,000,000 in specie and securities consigned to J. P. Morgan and Company by the Bank of England.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Just Received:--

- 35 Cases HARTLEY'S MARMALADE, 1, 2, and 3 lb. Crocks.
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- 150 Dozen PEERLESS GLOSS.
- 30 Tubs CANADA BUTTER, 30 lbs. each.
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- Patna & Rangoon RICE, 1 and 2 cwt. Sacks.
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- MEN'S TAN BUTTON BOOTS— Worth \$6.00 and \$6.50 per pair. Sale Price. \$5.00
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Also a big assortment of MEN'S TAN SHOES at great reduced prices. Come to

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WE are now showing the finest selection of Ladies' Costumes we have ever received. Elegant Models in Serge, Gabardine, Jersey Cloth and Shepherd's Plaid in styles suitable for all occasions. The predominating shades are Blues, Submarine Grey and the very popular Khaki.

These Costumes are in all shades. There are no two alike. All are of the most fashionable designs and are very reasonably priced.

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PROF. GILBERT MURRAY TELLS OF OBJECTORS

The Government Lenient to Those With Conscientious Scruples—Explains Case of Hon. Bertrand Russell—Almost a Pacifist Himself Early in War

NEW YORK, July 24.—England's treatment of her "conscientious objectors"—as exemplified in the dropping of the Hon. Bertrand Russell, one of the leaders in the movement to resist military service, from the Faculty of Trinity College, Cambridge—was defended by Prof. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, himself a relative of Russell, and, like the latter, one of a group of British "intellectuals," who oppose both war and conscription in principle.

"Everybody in England detests the persecution of conscientious objectors," said Professor Murray. "In the beginning there undoubtedly were many cases of persecution of objectors who came before pig-headed tribunals or fell into the hands of those military authorities who believe in bullying every one into submission. But that is no longer true, and we have now reached a point where objectors, to be punished, must almost insist on it."

Not only is the Government more lenient towards objectors, according to Professor Murray, but many of the objectors themselves are becoming more tractable. This is shown by the fact that an increasing number of those who refused from the first to join the army or perform any service in the present war have accepted the non-combatant and "civil" alternatives offered under the Conscription Act and are now rendering valuable service to the Government in Northern France as well as at home.

Do Non-Combatant Work.
"There are more than 500 men in

men who can, but won't fight. Prof. Murray says that number is greatly exaggerated, and that Government estimates place the figure at about one-tenth of what is claimed. The object of the N. C. F. was to organize all the objectors, including the Society of Friends, and others whose principles or religious beliefs were opposed to the war. Although the N. C. F. never had any definite plan of campaign, Prof. Murray says it set out to conduct a propaganda among enlisted men and elsewhere against service in the army.

"As soon as the Conscription Act was passed," explained Prof. Murray, "this sort of activity became unlawful. It was all right to preach against war, but not to urge men not to enlist."

A number of persons were arrested for distributing leaflets of the N.C.F. among people. One of these leaflets had been written by the Hon. Bertrand Russell. Professor Russell promptly announced that if it was a crime to distribute his pamphlet, it must have been a crime to write it, and that, therefore, he too, deserved punishment. He was convicted under the Defence of the Realm Act, and fined \$500. The action of the Council of Trinity College in removing him followed.

"I am sorry for Bertie Russell," remarked Professor Murray, "for I believed him to be perfectly honest in his convictions. This action of the College council, however, should not be misunderstood. It is a mild sort of punishment. Russell had a special post at Trinity, a fellowship created just for him, in which he gave lectures in philosophy outside of the regular course. It was necessary to renew the fellowship every so often, and I presume the authorities have simply decided not to renew it."

Professor Murray went on to explain that something like a sp4 had occurred among the English "intellectuals" when the war came.

Nearly a Pacifist.
"It was a tremendous shock to us all," he said. "Some of us said, 'This is intolerable, impossible, the end of all reason, the abomination of desolation. It is a sin and all those concerned in it are sinners. We will have nothing of it. We will do nothing.' That was how it affected Russell and not a few others."

"Others, like myself, felt the shock, the horror and the utter desolation of it all, but argued, 'We must keep our heads.' In my own case, I was almost a pacifist. My feelings and my reason were all opposed to war. I detested conscription. Before making up my mind I read the English White papers and compared these with what Russell was writing. There seemed to be but one clear thing to do, to uphold the Government."

The majority of the "intellectuals" came to the same conclusion. Professor Murray said, in regard to conscription, he explained that, much as he detested it in principle, he decided to accept it as a necessity of the moment. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and others of the Government decided it was necessary.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "England raised practically her entire army through voluntary enlistment. We got our 5,040,000 men through voluntary enlistment and an additional 1,000,000 for home service before conscription came. Conscription added only about 200,000 men."

"Summing up" he went on, "I think the Government has done all it could to meet those who have conscientious objections. The Act specifically provides for them and grants them exemption. But the public opposition has been rather fierce, and the military opposition extremely fierce. Also the objectors themselves have shown few signs of sweet reasonableness."

A GREAT BIG HOLIDAY PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY.

PEARL WHITE, ARNOLD DALY, CREIGHTON HALE, LIONEL BARRYMORE, in

"The Triumph of Elaine."

The thirty-sixth and concluding episode of that wonderful serial

"ELAINE."

NOTE—THE ORCHESTRA FROM THE S.S. FLORIZEL will render the latest musical successes during the pictures—Thursday and Friday nights.

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A PICTURIZED ROMANTIC NOVEL by Roy L. McCardell, directed by W. D. TAYLOR.



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Insurance Agent.

JAPAN WILL HAVE BIG SHIP

It is Said That 15 Inch Guns Will Be Put on its New Dreadnought

TOKIO, July 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—It is reported that guns of 15-inch calibre may be mounted on a super-dreadnought which has been ordered by the navy department, and will be laid down in the Japanese naval yard at Kure. This ship was authorized at the last session of the Diet, and she will be the largest battleship in the Japanese navy. She will be called the Nagato, after one of the provinces in Southern Japan.

Although the official figures have not been announced, it is said the warship will have a displacement of 32,000 tons, and a speed of 24 knots. The displacement exceeds by 1,400 tons that of the dreadnought Yamashiro last November. The Yamashiro is about the same size as the United States super-dreadnought Pennsylvania.

If the announced figures prove exact, the Nagato will be bigger than the celebrated Queen Elizabeth of the British navy; more speedy than the Yamashiro by two knots and faster than the Pennsylvania by three knots, although she could be outdistanced by the Queen Elizabeth. A feature of the proposed ship will be improved equipment for defense against torpedoes.

The question of main armament seems not yet decided. It is understood that the navy favors 15-inch guns, but guns of this size have never been made in Japan, and it is likely that they could have to be imported from England. It is doubtful if England could turn them out during the war.

The department has likewise arranged for the construction of two second class cruisers, each of 3,500 tons to be called Tenryu and Tatsuta. One will be laid down at Yokosuka and the other at Sascho. A large type destroyer of 1,100 tons will be built at Maizuru.

The latest addition to the Japanese navy is a new and powerful submarine boat which was built in France and which recently arrived at the Kure naval station. Submerged, the boat can reach a speed of over eighteen knots. Her displacement is 600 tons, and she is the largest submarine in the Japanese navy.

The order placed with the French navy yard in 1914 called for two boats of the same type and dimensions, but one of them was sold to France at the outbreak of the war in compliance with the special request of the French navy. The submarine was brought here on board a French steamer.

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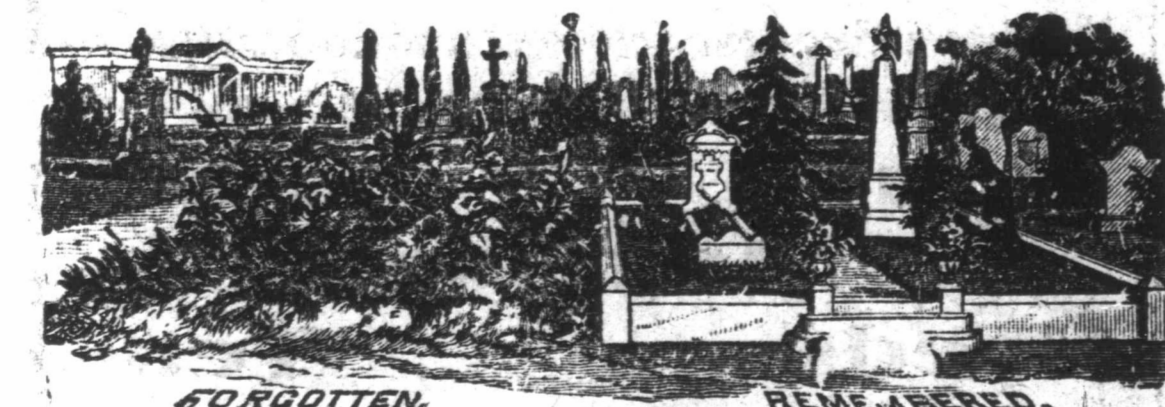
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Australia and America

NEW YORK, July 18.—Thomas J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, who has just arrived at New York on his way home to the Antipodes, said that during his stay in England he had had opportunities of seeing the fleet, and the Australians at the western front, where he addressed his countrymen while the shells whistled overhead.

"One of the warships I saw," Mr. Ryan continued, "was the battle cruiser Warspite, which the Germans claim to have sunk. She was battle-scarred, but ready for another action with the enemy."

"I am greatly interested in developing trade between Australia and America. After the war there should be a great increase in exports of wool and meat from Queensland. At present there is no direct steamship line between San Francisco and Brisbane, the principal port, but if the Oceanic Steamship Company will make it a port of call, a fine trade will be developed."

The Premier intends going into the matter when he reaches San Francisco.

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See us before placing your order.

P. H. Cowan & Co.,
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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Canada's Revenue is Increasing

Ottawa, July 14.—Canada's revenue is increasing. For the first three months of the fiscal year, April, May and June, customs, war and other forms of taxation yield \$56,000,000. Last year during the same months, the revenue was \$34,000,000. Ordinary expenditures for that period this year have been \$27,000,000, a slight decrease from last year.

The credit Canada has extended to the British government now totals \$150,000,000; munition orders to this amount have been placed in Canada by the Imperial Government.

The satisfactory state of Canada's finances, public and private, assures Finance Minister White that the domestic loan he proposes to offer Canadians in September will be a success. Canadian deposits on savings account total \$700,000,000, having increased little over \$1,000,000 during the twenty months of the war.

Fishermen, Notice!

We want to purchase at our stores
3,000 BRLS. CODROES.

The following instructions must be closely followed by all packing Codroes to sell at our stores:

"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

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ON THE SPOT:

400 Sacks Best WHITE OATS

The Price of these goods to arrive is higher.

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 27, 1916

Parliamentary Crisis in England

RECENT despatches indicate that a serious situation has developed in English parliamentary circles over the Irish question. Evidently the Nationalists and the British Cabinet have reached a deadlock over the proposed arrangement (whatever it is) which the Cabinet has in view. Some days ago we were led to believe that an amicable arrangement had been outlined, but it now seems that we were counting the chickens too soon.

It would seem that Lloyd George who undertook to bring about a temporary surcease of difficulties has not been successful, and that he is likely to resign from the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith will doubtless follow Lloyd George and the result must necessarily be a General Election. This is a truly lamentable condition of affairs particularly in such times as these when victory seems so near.

People are wondering where the responsibility for all this trouble must be placed. We have no hesitancy in saying that it is traceable to that effete institution, the House of Lords, of which Lord Lansdowne is the protagonist.

Meinself und Gott

THE Kaiser, so the despatches inform us, has been uttering words of consolation to the unfortunate soldiers whom he has kept before Verdun awaiting slaughter for many moons. He regrets that his age prevents him from getting into the trenches so that he could turn them into the great shambles which his idiotic son has made of the region. The hypocritical cant is tinged with blasphemy, as usual, and the Butcher still goads his unfortunate soldiers to lay themselves on the altar of sacrifice. It is recognized by every military strategist in Europe that the Germans will never reach any farther into French territory, but yet tens of thousands of soldiers will be sacrificed to make a Hohenzellern holiday.

Just what Wilhelm can do on the eastern front one can hardly conjecture. Austria has been retreating to such an extent that it seems absolutely impossible for her to make a stand against the onward rush of the Bear. Von Hindenburg's forces are also in a very battered condition. From our standpoint it would seem that there is a great rearward movement to make a Teuton forces in contemplation, as should the Russians make a big sweep such as they did in Volhynia. The German army will find it difficult to extricate itself from the Dvyn region. This is a country where tactics similar to those being tried in France will be impossible. There can no longer be a kaleidoscopic moving

PRESIDENT COAKER'S ITINERARY.

JULY 12.—Proceeded to Herring Neck from Change Islands. Took some time attending to requirements of new premises which is under erection; splendid premises has been erected during the past year; shop equal to best in the place. Will meet Road Board on return to Herring Neck from north to arrange about construction of coastal wharf which will adjoin the Union premises, the site being provided free to the public, which cost the Company \$500. Hope in year's time to having coastal steamers calling to the wharf. Met quite a number of old friends. Left at 3 p.m. for Coakerville and Dildo Run. Fishery very poor at Herring Neck and Pike's Arm. Hook and line don't average 5 qtls., traps won't average 40. Good sign squid at Herring Neck.

JULY 13.—Left Coakerville for Lewisporte via Dildo Run. A beautiful trip, the passage through Dildo is one to be envied. Lots of pit prop timber all along the route to Lewisporte. Comfort Cove section being specially devastated of its most valuable source of income—timber. No lobsters of any consequence being canned in Green Bay; salmon plentiful, but selling to packers at 3c. per lb., a ridiculous price for this palatable and popular fish. Inspected store and premises. Friend Quinton of Red Cliffe is now in charge of this store. Fine new wharf and store. Interviewed by 20 men summoned for breach of Fishery laws at Campbellton; seems ridiculous to summons 20 men for same offence at this season of the year. One case as a test should have been undertaken and the power of the laws upheld. Understand men were fined a normal amount each for taking salmon in nets and spearing them in Campbellton river. Took Mr. A. Young on board and returned to Coakerville where some surveying was to be done by Mr. Young. Called at Comfort Cove and Boyd's Cove. Passed steamer at Birch Bay leading pit props. Wind blew gale south. At Boyd's Cove all night.

JULY 14.—Arrived at Coakerville at 6 p.m., started surveying, finished in afternoon. Wind a gale to northwest, too heavy to proceed to Lewisporte; spent the night at Dildo.

JULY 15.—Proceeded to Comfort Cove where we received a warm welcome; went to see the new Union Hall and selected a site for a Union store to accommodate the Councils in the vicinity. Comfort Cove is the centre of four Councils and they have long agitated to have a Union store. As the other business men in the vicinity are about to get out of business, it would perhaps be advisable for the Councils concerned to get down to business about erecting a Union store. Also talked over the matter of a public wharf with the men, and as the Clyde now includes Comfort Cove in ports of call a wharf is a necessity. Some fish is being trawled in 200 fathoms of water just off Comfort Cove, being the first fish ever trawled there by the residents. Comfort Cove is in the Bay and considered out of the area visited by the cod. The fish are very large and contain no caplin. We arrived at Lewisporte about 4 p.m. Held a Union meeting at 8 to consider store matters and other public questions. It was decided to ask for a public meeting for the election of a Road Board and if not called by the J.P. by first week in September, Mr. A. Young will be requested to convene a meeting for that purpose as no public monies are being sent

of troops from front to front as every available man is needed for the battle which the British and French armies are preparing for in Picardy. Meinself und Gott must be a very poor partnership these days; hence the great hypochondria is feeling anxious over the result, and well he may.

The Huns are face to face with what a German newspaper called "the beastly descendants of convicts"—these Germans are very polite at times. But the Austrians will administer to them a dose similar to that administered by the "Redmen"—this was the appellation which the Huns bestowed on our boys on the banks of the Somme. They believed presumably that Newfoundlanders were Indians. The Hun does not know his geography very well seemingly.

to any settlement that does not possess an elected Road Board. A change has been made at Lewisporte in the management and friend Quinton recently appointed manager will likely make things hum in future. The store will be enlarged and the basement fitted for a provision store. A building will also be erected to store herring in, as a large quantity of herring are barrelled in the vicinity every spring. Quite a number of complaints were made re decision of the local J.P. in cases brought before him, and things in that line seem to grow worse rather than better. Duties entirely within the jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrate at Botwood are being daily performed by the local J.P., unaided and unfettered, as a result respect for laws is not as strong as it should be. Another J.P. should be appointed when such matters as are necessary might be heard jointly and some of the present evils thus removed. There is very little to admire in many transactions at Lewisporte which are come before the J.P., presumably to uphold law and order. One noted improvement here is the blowing of a whistle by the official of the R.N. Co. one half hour in advance of the departure of all trains, which is highly appreciated by the travelling public. The R.N. Co. agent—Mr. Forsey—appears to be performing his duties acceptable to the people and is well spoken of. Fifteen years ago I held the position of Government operator at Lewisporte. I remember a furore created at that time over the Clucken Coop erected by the Government at a cost of \$700 for a telegraph office. To-day the Government are erecting an addition to the building to meet the demands of the place. Another \$400 will be added to the cost of this Clucken Coop. What should have been done is again left undone—the right thing to do now is to erect a proper building to serve postal telegraph, customs and court requirements, but as usual what is being done is exactly what should not have been done.

(To be continued)

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 27

GOVERNOR Elliott arrived to administer Colony, 1778.

Sister Gertrude Kennedy miraculously cured at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, 1899.

Sir Robert Pinsent born at Port de Grave, 1834.

Corner stone of Lunatic Asylum laid by Governor Hamilton, 1853.

Challenge race on Quidi Vidi Lake between Undine and Lady Darling; the latter won. Owners made present of boat to winning crew, 1855.

An American privateer captured and destroyed 12 fishing schooners off Renew's, 1778.

Ladies of Free St. Andrew's Church presented Rev. Moses Harvey with pulpit-gown, cassock, and tea and coffee service, 1858.

First Atlantic cable, laid from Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, 1866.

Corner stone of Church of England Church, Heart's Content, laid, 1881.

Cricket match at Halifax between St. John's team and Phoenix, of Halifax; latter won, with seven wickets to spare, 1871.

San Francisco minstrels opened in City Rink, 1888.

Councillor O'Dea married, 1888.

The Orphan's Friend registered, Rev. Michael P. Morris, proprietor 1885.

Captain M. A. Bourke received back sword after court martial enquiry, re Camperdown and Victoria disaster, 1893.

Monsignor Scott created domestic prelate by Bishop, Howley, 1896.

Governor O'Brien left Newfoundland, 1895.

James Carter appointed sheriff of southern district, 1876.

Rev. George M. Johnson left Newfoundland, 1876.

Stables with contents, including a horse belonging to Mr. Gear, burnt at Squires' hotel, Topsail, Mrs. Squires, who was troubled with heart failure at the time, died with fright an hour after the occurrence, 1883.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

"EXPERIENCE" they say "is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." Newfoundland through her misht representation has been playing the role of a fool a long time, for it seems that only the birching administered at the dear school of experience can ever teach her anything.

We have slept while Time pregnant with splendid opportunity sped by our door. As long as times were normal, only the most watchful and earnest among us ever noted the passage of opportunity, the sleepers never dreamt of what their sluggish habit was to bring to them in shame and regret.

Newfoundland, in spite of all the warnings she has had, in spite of her dear schooling from the rough methods of harsh experience, must yet again get her birching. This one coming we greatly fear will exceed all other schoolings in drastic measures. Abnormal times, and days that will try the souls of men are to develop from this awful war. There are almost sure to follow the announcement of peace in Europe vast social, political and industrial upheavals throughout the entire world, particularly affecting of course beligerent nations. We do not want to pretend to any gift of prophesy in this, if there is anything approaching prophesy in our words, then it is quite true to say that the world never held half so many prophets as to-day, for the sentiments we here utter are the experiences of all intelligent men.

What is the future to bring in its trail is a question agitating the minds of many to-day, and statesmen everywhere are trying by every means to prepare for what is coming. All realize that difficulties await us, and all thoughtful men are exercised by the magnitude of the question and puzzled by the bodings of uncertainty. This doubt cannot be resolved for we have no precedent by which to judge.

If nations that have lived long on a high plane of endeavour are troubled, then how must it be with Newfoundland that is always unprepared. Is it at all surprising that we the least prepared to meet the tempest should be the least perturbed. It does not surprise anyone at all who has the least acquaintance with Newfoundland methods, for it conforms exactly with all we have even done in the way of taking

time by the forelock. Now, we do not want to croak or be a bird of ill omen, but by way of warning it looks like the biggest kind of a birch which our vision sees in the hand of our old torment the head master in the school of experience.

This is the way we make progress. Fate pushes us on from behind till we stumble upon old grim visaged Experience. He halts us, takes the measure of our knowledge, and finding us stupid and ignorant gives us a jolly good time, while the world, the sensible world jogs on smiling.

We have got to face the music some day and the piper must be paid. No doubt when the pressure comes we will wake up and make an effort to apply the dearly bought knowledge. Is it not folly to be perpetually unprepared. If we had had sense and applied the time intelligently to the development of our resources, how much happier we could be to-day, with what severity we could face the future.

Happy we if we learn even in this hard and dear school of experience, for it may mean after the period of probation that is ahead of us a better Newfoundland. But is it not painful to think that we have neglected our poor country so long. Just at a time when we should have doubted our efforts we shut down on them completely. Our geological survey exists in name only. Little has been done by that department for years, nothing since the war broke upon us, and if we expect certain coal boring operations nothing has been done for years.

Our forests as far as we may

judge are paying too heavy a draft, even greater since the war for have we not had the patriotic raid upon our timber even upon the fishermen's three mile limit.

In 1910 a booklet was published, and no doubt at the instigation of the Morris government, and for the purpose of setting forth the varied attractions this country offers to the investor. From the paragraph on peat we cull from that book the following portentous words:

"Peat cutters from Ireland" will be sent into localities where peat is available, to instruct the residents how to utilize the deposits to the best advantage," (now pay attention to the closing words of the sentence,) "as there by the Colony's forest resources can be preserved longer, through the diminution of the demand on them for fuel." These words were written of course by "doctor" McGrath and had the sanction of Sir Edward.

Mark how our forests were, in 1910, to be saved from destruction. People were to be taught to burn peat in order to save the forests. How does this comport with Sir Edward's theory of the indestructableness of our timber, as voiced by him last spring, when he would preserve to the patriots the right to hack away at our growing timber. More of this later on.

A Berlin newspaper wants half the soldiers of Germany to be permitted to vote on the question of peace. Unfortunately the German soldiers are not on the voting lists of Britain and France.

JUST TRY IT

PITTSBURG, July 23.—How the most irritating toothache may be relieved by pressure on certain fingers, and the cure of lumbago, hay fever, wry necks and other ailments accomplished by almost the same process, was outlined here by Dr. Fred Kellogg of Providence, R. I., before the Pittsburgh Osteopathic Association, which brought him here to lecture on "zone-therapy."

Dr. Kellogg, in describing "zone-therapy," used stereopticon slides to illustrate his claims for the treatment. According to him, one has but to press a toothbrush against the root of his mouth to effect a cure for headache. All one has to do when suffering with a troublesome case of hay fever is to press the forefinger of either hand on a hard object. Dr. Kellogg stated that he generally used an aluminum comb to curb the disease. "Zone-therapy," said Dr. Kellogg, so far has baffled medical science.

ROSES

I TOILED within my garden,
You came, and toil was bliss,
You plucked my proudest roses,
And wore them on your breast.

The roses long have faded,
That on your breast were laid,
But in my heart are roses,
That Time can never fade.

—BERNARD MOORE

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

We have just opened, at our Water Street Stores, another large shipment of the world-renowned

- DOMINION NOBBY TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
- DOMINION PLAIN TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
- DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for AUTOMOBILES.
- DOMINION STUDDIED TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
- DOMINION PLAIN TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
- DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for MOTOR CYCLE.

Call in and be convinced of the superior quality of our goods, and get our prices before making your next purchase.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for Best Value for the Money.

We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing Spring and Summer Clothing Raincoats Macintoshes Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.

- Flour
- Molasses
- Seeds
- Medicines.
- Pork
- Teas

Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

Women's and Children's Clothing

We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of

- Costumes
- Skirts
- Underclothing
- Raincoats
- Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises.
- Dress Muslins
- Blouses
- Corsets
- Linens and Silks.

GEORGE KNOWLING

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

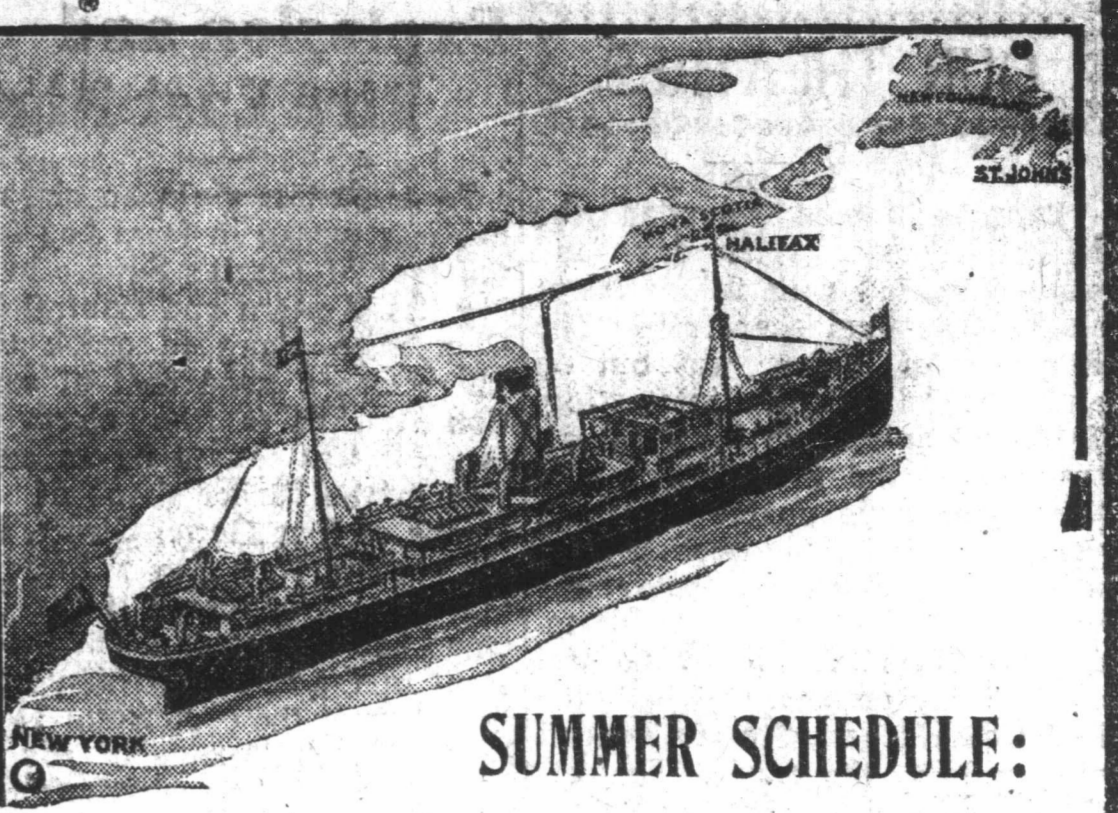
FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

RECEIVED JULY 26th, 11.30 A.M.
 1828 Corporal Raymond R. W. Lilly, St. John's. At King George Hospital, London, (no. particulars.)
 1225 Private Stanley G. Pike, 53 Duckworth Street. At King George Hospital, London, (previously reported with fractured femur; amputation of left leg.)
 RECEIVED JULY 26th 7 P.M.
 1313 Private G. J. Neville, Topsail. Previously reported with gunshot wound in hand (en route to England). Now reported at Fulham Military Hospital.
 1814 Private Kenneth J. Carter, Greenspond. Previously reported with flesh wound, at Rouen, July 7th. Now reported with gunshot wound in groin, at Fulham Military Hospital.
 1225 Private George R. Eddy, South South River, C.B. Previously reported with gunshot wound flesh, at Rouen, July 3. Now reported at Percy House Military Hospital, Isleworth.
 308 Lance Corporal Douglas McNeill Osmond, Moreton's Harbour, N.D.B. Died of wounds at 29th Casualty Clearing Station, July 8.
 1580 Private Theophilus Gardiner, British Harbor, T.B. Died of wounds at 29th Casualty Clearing Station, July 11th.
 1301 Private Samuel Kennedy, Kelligrews. At Castle Red Cross Hospital, Dublin; pyrexia, slight.
 RECEIVED AT 12.15 P.M., JULY 26. ALL KILLED IN ACTION ON JULY 1ST, 1916.
 250 Private Michael J. Ross, Portugal Cove. Previously unofficially reported killed in action. Now officially reported killed in action, July 1.
 865 Private William Morgan, 42 Alexander St. Previously unofficially reported killed in action. Now officially reported killed in action, July 1.
 982 Private Maxwell James, 134 Bartlett's Hill. Previously unofficially reported killed in action. Now officially reported killed in action, July 1.
 283 Private Stanley Abbott. Son of Mr. Henry Abbott, North Battery, St. John's. Was upholsterer at J. J. Henley's. Left with the first contingent. Gallipoli veteran. Admitted to Stationary Hospital at Havre on April 6th.
 1916. Discharged to Rouen May 30th, rejoining the Regiment shortly after.
 1899 Private Gilbert Antle, Company G. Son of Mr. Thomas Antle, of Botwood.
 372 Private Leonard Josiah Barrett, Company G. Son of the late Leonard Barrett, Springdale St., St. John's. Formerly at R. H. Trapnell's. M.G.B.
 1219 Private Stephen M. Boone, Company E. Registered as Stewart Boone. Son of the late William Thomas Boone, South River, near Clarke's Beach, District of Port de Grave. Was in hospital at Abbassa, Cairo, and discharged to base on Jan. 28, 1916.
 545 Private Edward John Brown, (Edmund.) Son of Mr. E. H. Brown, of Harbour Grace. Gallipoli veteran. Company B.
 1023 Private Garrett Burke, Company D. Brother of Miss Elizabeth Burke, 14 Waldegrave Street, St. John's.
 1567 Private Edward William Butler, Company F. Son of Mrs. John Butler, Fogo.
 1359 Private Bernard Cleary, Company E. Son of the late Edward Cleary, Harbour Main.
 679 Company Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Allen Cleary, Company C. Clerk at the Reid-Nfld. Co.'s Freight Dept. Son of Mr. Philip Cleary, Monkstown Road, Grandson of the late Hon. Philip Cleary. Enlisted in the ranks. Promoted Lance Corporal Aug. 23, 1915, and to Quartermaster Sergeant Nov. 20, 1915. Gallipoli veteran. C.C.C.
 1655 Private Lawrence J. Cooran, Company G. Son of Mr. Lawrence Cooran, Harvey Road, St. John's.
 1142 Corporal William P. Costello, Company E. Tailor at W. P. Shortall's; son of the late William Costello; brother of Mr. Michael Costello, of Parker & Monroe's; mother resides at Montreal; promoted Lance Corporal July 26, 1915, later Corporal; took course of instruction in Trench warfare and Hand Grenades at Troom.
 1264 Private Kenneth Critch, Son of Mr. William Critch, of La Scie, District of St. Barbe. Company E.
 496 Private William Patk. Dohaney, Company B; plumber; son of Mr. Thomas Dohaney, cooper at Baird's; Gallipoli veteran; admitted to 21st. General Hospital at Alexandria, on Dec. 2nd with jaundice. C.C.C.
 1014 Corporal John T. Doyle, Company D; son of Mr. Edward Doyle, formerly of King's Cove but later with Colonial Cordage Company; was employed with the A.N.D. Co. at Grand Falls; promoted from Lance Corporal to Corporal on Feb. 27, 1916; C.C.C.
 1054 Private Arthur Driscoll (O'Driscoll.) Company D; son of Absalgon and Virtue O'Driscoll, Battery Road, St. John's.
 1767 Private Nicholas J. Evans, Company G; son of the late Luke Evans, 137 Gower Street, St. John's. Formerly was employed at Jackman, the tailor's.
 1377 Private Frank Filler, Company E. Son of Thomas and the late Elizabeth Filler, Petty Harbor, St. John's West. Discharged to Mustapha Convalescent Depot from 15th. General Hospital, Alexandria, on Dec. 10, 1915; resumed duty, Jan. 19, 1916.
 626 Private John Frampton, Company C; son of Robert and Emma Jane Frampton, Bay Bulls, Ferryland District.
 1611 Private James B. Freake, Company F; son of Mr. Henry Freake Lewisport, Notre Dame Bay.
 916 Private John Hancock, Company D; native of James Town, Bonavista Bay; son of Mrs. Amelia Robottom, Goose Cove, St. Barbe.
 953 Corporal Wilfred T. Harbin, Company D; seaman on the S.S. Meigs; son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harbin, North Side, Twillingate; Lance Corporal Feb. 27, 1916; recently promoted to Corporal.
 1921 Private George W. Harris, Company E. Son of Mr. John Harris, Humbermouth, Bay of Islands. Abbassa Hospital, Cairo Oct. 15th; rejoined battalion early in the year.
 216 Lance Corporal John Herbert Hockley; Company A; born at Doncaster, England; clerk at Donkeying's Hardware; appointed Lance Corporal Feb. 27, 1916.
 329 Private Luke Holden, Company B; nephew of Mrs. Kate Vitch, Holyrood, Hr. Main District.
 1533 Private Francis Hussey, Company F; son of Mr. John Hussey, Freshwater, near St. John's.
 1275 Lance Corporal Frederick James, Company E; son of Mr. Alexander James, 36 Goodview Street, St. John's. All Saints Convalescent Camp, Malta, Jan. 7th, trench feet. Discharged to duty Jan. 21. Promoted Lance Corporal Feb. 27, 1916.
 1542 Private George R. James, Company G. Son of Mr. James James, Botwood.
 1806 Private Arthur Jones, Company G; son of the late John Jones, St. Philip's, St. John's West.
 135 Private John Joseph Johnson, Company A; son of Mr. Andrew Johnson, 45 LeMarchant Road, St. John's. Reported slightly wounded in the head in May, but remained on duty.
 290 Sergeant William Blackler Knight, Company B; machinist; son of Mr. F. W. Knight, Insurance Broker, 355 Southside. Promoted from Lance Corporal to Corporal July 2, 1915; to Sergeant Sept. 13, 1915. C.L.B.
 873 Private William Valentine Knight, Company B; engineer; son of Mr. Stephen Knight, 15 New Gower Street, St. John's. Admitted to hospital in Cairo, Jan. 20, 1916. Transferred to Convalescent Home, Boubae, Feb. 7, with pleurisy, thence, to Cyprus, on March 4; C.C.C.
 254 Private Robert J. Lahey, Company A; Miner at the N.S.S. mines at Bell Island. Native of Lance Cove, Bell Island. Son of Richard and Margaret Lahey of that place. Brother, Edward, in same Company. Gunshot wound in lower jaws at Gallipoli. Developed jaundice. Sent to 3rd. Canadian Stationary Hospital at Mudros, Nov. 30. Thence to Emergency Hospital, Dec. 13. Rejoined Regiment in May.
 951 Private James J. Mahar, Company F; son of Mr. Isaac Mercer, Bay Roberts.
 211 Company Sergeant Major Victor William Miles, Company A; Clerk at the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.; brother of Mr. Frank Miles, at Harvey & Co.'s; promoted C.S.M. May 6, 1915; admitted to Hospital in Malta with pyrexia on Oct. 11th last. Embarked for Egypt in December. Subsequently rejoined Regiment in France.
 920 Private James R. Mooney, Company D; son of Mr. Alfred Mooney, Placentia; belonged to Harbour Grace, C.C.C.
 354 Private Herman J. Noseworthy, Company B; clerk at A. H. Murray's; son of Mr. F. Noseworthy, of Murray's; admitted to St. Paul's Hospital, Malta, Oct. 13, 1915, with dysentery; transferred to Convalescent Camp, Malta, Nov. 15, 1915; discharged fit for duty, Dec. 20.
 1546 Private William C. Pennell, Company F; milling and boat engineer; son of Mr. Joseph Pennell, Curling Bay of Islands; brother Charles in same Company.
 400 Corporal Richard Pittman, Company B; son of Robert and Phyllis Pittman, both deceased. The Meadows, Lamaline; R.N.R. L. Corporal June 17, 1915; Corporal Nov. 14th; contracted jaundice and admitted to Military Hospital, St. Paul's, Malta, on New Year's Day; transferred to All Saints Camp, Jan. 24, and to Convalescent Camp, Mar. 25th.
 1486 Private William J. Reid, Company F. Son of Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, 50 Charlton Street, St. John's. Hospital in Alexandria, April 11, 1915. Discharged to duty April 16.
 1062 Private John J. Rice, Company D. Teamster with W. E. Bearns, Son of Patrick and Agnes Rice, 17 Fleming Street, St. John's. Married. Received shrapnel wound in right heel at Gallipoli. Admitted to Montazah Hospital, Alexandria, Jan. 19, 1916. Discharged to base Feb. 21st.
 1137 Private William Russell, Company D. Son of Samuel and Edith Russell, Brooklyn, Bonavista Bay. Military Hospital, Alexandria, with dysentery, Oct. 15, 1915.
 133 Corporal William Joseph Ryan, Company B. Son of Mrs. Catherine Ryan, South Side, St. John's. Lance Corporal, Nov. 13 1914. Corporal July 2, 1915. Hospital at Abbassa, Cairo, Oct. 21. Rest Camp, Jan. 15, 1916. Discharged to Base, Jan. 26.
 1522 Lance Corporal Norman H. Strong, Company H. Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Strong, Little Bay Islands. Brother of Mrs. R. A. Squires, Rennie's Mill Road.
 1392 Private Thomas Seymour, Company F. Son of the late George Seymour, Gooseberry Island, Bonavista Bay.
 1426 Private Robert James Watkins, Company H. Son of Ephraim J. and Jane Watkins, Botwood. Brother in Company G.
 899 Private Michael J. Walsh, Company B. Son of Mrs. Catherine Walsh, Placentia. Mudros Hospital, Nov. 30, 1915. Convalescent Depot, Dec. 17.
 1805 Lance Corporal Harry T. Westcott, Company G. Son of Mr. Henry-Westcott, Carbonear. Promoted to Lance Corporal Oct. 26, 1915.
 345 Private William White, Company B. Son of Mr. Levi White, Loon Bay, Notre Dame Bay. [Private William White, 345, was reported as having died of wounds on the Hospital Ship "Galeka", on Oct. 17th, 1915. Some weeks later it was announced that the report had been made in error.]
 1115 Private Robert John Williams, Company D; son of Emma and the late Henry Williams, and grandson of Capt. William White of Bowring's steam launch, 50 Cabot Street, St. John's.
 707 Private Fred Wilcox, Company C; son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilcox, Brigus; employed with Anglo-Nfld. Development Co., Grand Falls, since the work was initiated there.
 1845 Private George Winsor, Company G; son of Mr. David Winsor, Wesleyville, Bonavista Bay.
 908 Lance Corporal Randolph M. Winter, Company C; son of Mr. John F. Winter, of Burin.

St. John Ambulance Asso. Fund

Amount acknowledged	\$9,144.90
Per "Daily Star"	5.00
British Store	5.00
Calvert or Steer Bros. (amount in dispute)	5.00
Hon. Justice Johnson	25.00
W. Butler, Middle Eight	2.00
Placentia, per W. F. O'Reilly, S.M.	
Point Verde (upkeep of 1 cot)	\$5.00
Placentia, South East, Jersey side, upkeep of two cots	20.00
Dr. McKendrick	5.00
Small amounts	1.70
Women's Patriotic Association, Clarendville	5.00
Southside, St. John's, for upkeep of 3 cots	15.00
A. Pindlater	5.00
Henderson's, (part proceeds sales July 22nd)	20.00
P. J. Fortune, (part proceeds sales July 22nd)	11.80
J. P. Cash, (part proceeds sales July 22nd)	30.00
Springdale, account upkeep of Cot	50.00
Three Arms, account upkeep of cot	60.00
Bell Island, (account upkeep 15 cots)	300.00
Hant's Harbour (account upkeep)	106.45
Mrs. A. W. Harvey	250.00
Gertrude Cardwell and Nellie Roberts	17.80
W. Frew	10.00
Anonymous	2.00
Grand Falls Committee, (account upkeep)	50.00
Loyal Orange Lodge, Moreton's Harbour	50.00
Collected at New Melbourne, per E. Button	56.30
Mrs. Norman Pelly	5.00
Anonymous	10.00
Received at Daily News Office:	
Dr. G. N. Murphy	\$51.00
A. H.	10.00
Per Rev. Dr. Fenwick:	
Miss Mollie Dingle	\$ 2.50
Miss E. Alice Fenwick	2.50
Miss Marjorie Fenwick	2.50
Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Fenwick	10.00
Mrs. Charles Cummings	2.00
St. John's Amateur Baseball League, Proceeds of Match July 19th, per T. V. Hartnett	29.20
J. Frank Martin	50.00
Miss Harris	5.00
Miss S. Somerton, Trinity	5.00
Dr. Shea	10.00
Alice Wellman	\$2.50
Tom Wellman	\$2.50
Collected by May Hickey and Bride Lake of St. Kyran's	2.00
J. F. Downey, M.H.A.	10.00
E. Doyle, Registrar	10.00
Edward Willis	5.00
Miss Josie Bryan	2.00
J. R. BENNETT, Secretary.	

Red Cross Line



SUMMER SCHEDULE:
 S.S. STEPHANO and S.S. FLORIZEL.
 From New York every Saturday.
 From Halifax every Tuesday.
 From St. John's every Saturday.

Harvey & Co., Limited Agents.

CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS

(Opp. Baine Johnston's, Water Street)
 P. O. Box 86.
 If you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Outport orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.
 PROTECTION in Style.
 PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
 Sinnott's Building
 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Portugese Army Ready for Action

LONDON, July 22.—The British and French armies are full of confidence in each other, and the result of the joint offensive seems daily to be more assured, as there is no evidence of any new units of reserves coming from the interior of Germany. Further, significant news has been received to the effect that the Portuguese Government has equipped an army with everything necessary to enable it to fight side by side with the Anglo-French armies, and that this army is ready to answer the call whenever required.

All the schooners of Trinity Bay which have been fishing out of this port have done well and are reeling up. The trapping which was very good and they return home shortly.

It's about time the war despatches began to speak of the hills on the trout as "Hell No. 304," etc.

BUY A "BEACON"

And Be Guided Aright.

You can buy one at BLAIR'S.

"BEACON" stands for quality at the lowest price. BLAIR'S stand for service.

We sell you first a good Electric Light and second a light in Standard Sizes, so that you will have no trouble any time in fitting fresh batteries, wherever you may be.
 But you can always get the Good Long Lived Beacon Batteries from us at as low prices as cheaper makers.
 And we can always give you Spare Bulbs in the reliable Tungsten makes, for your lamp, at 25c. each.
 Also we keep the biggest stock of Electric Flashlights and Fittings in St. John's. Below are our prices for some standard lights:—

- Vest Pocket Nickel Lamps, complete, @ 95c. each. Spare Batteries, 35c. each.
- Small Nickel Pocket Lamps, complete, @ \$1.10 each. Spare Batteries, 40c. each.
- Beautifully finished Nickel Cigarette Holder. Shaped Lamps @ \$1.40 and \$1.50 each. Spare Batteries, 40c. each.

Special Value in a Pocket Lamp @ 75c. each only. Spare Batteries, 30c. each.
 This is a fair sized lamp covered with Imitation Leather, and is a Bargain, and while cheap is quite a reliable light.
 Special Lamp to take any No. 6 Cell. Price, without Battery, \$1.50 each.
 This lamp will stand or can be hung, or carried as a lantern and is the best lamp for a No. 6 Cell obtainable, and with a good make of Cell will give surprisingly long and economical service.

HENRY BLAIR.

Men's STRAW HATS

A large assortment Fine Straw, Coarse Straw, Soft Straw and Hard Straw.

Price: 50c to \$1.40.

Robert Templeton, 333 Water Street, St. John's.

In Store: 5,000 Brls. "Victory" Flour, 2,000 Brls. "Royal Gold" Flour. FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD. J. B. URQUHART, Manager

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL Large audiences attended the Nickel Theatre yesterday and were delighted with the excellent show. The final chapter of "The Romance of Elaine" was put on and proved highly interesting.

THE CRESCENT Jean Dumar and Raymond McKee, the Edison comedy stars, feature in a very funny "newly married" comedy, "His Wife's Sweetheart," at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day.

REPAIRS TO BOWRING SHIPS Both the Ranger and the Eagle have been and are being given a deal of repairs. The Eagle has received a thorough overhaul and repairs and is practically rebuilt.

GLAD TO HEAR IT A message has been received from Corporal James P. Houlihan, a veteran of the Gallipoli campaign, saying that he is at Wandsworth and is doing well, his wounds being not of a serious nature.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Explosion and Fire Last Night

At 11.23 last night an alarm of fire was turned in from box 38 at the foot of Brazil's Square bringing the Western and Central Fire Companies along in quick time.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.10 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—F. C. Levett, J. F. Gurgas, Mrs. O'Donnell, M. I. L. Kennedy, Mrs. A. Vatcher, Miss H. Pike, Mrs. A. Burgess, Miss N. Burgess, J. A. Gaulton, Miss E. Tipple, Miss Murphy, Miss B. Strickland, Mrs. H. D. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. T. Sophia, Mrs. R. Joseph, Mrs. J. Andrews, Mrs. H. Cameron, Miss E. H. Ruel, C. and Mrs. Campbell, J. R. Dinn, W. J. Keating, G. H. Croke, Miss W. Cooke, G. W. Mason, A. E. Vasey, Jas. and Mrs. Wakley and 2 children, Miss O. B. McDonald.

The use of Carbonvoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no back firing. IT PAYS.

DID HE PASS?

In examining a number of men who wished to become citizens of the United States the judge had asked one applicant the usual questions to which satisfactory replies were given, although it was quite evident that the man had considerable difficulty in understanding some of the questions put to him.

This stumped the applicant for citizenship and he was silent. The judge carefully explained what the question meant and again asked him if he belonged to such a society or organization. Evidently believing that he understood perfectly, the applicant answered confidently: "Yes, judge, I'm a Democrat."

A VERSATILE NEWFOUNDLANDER

The few boys of Newfoundland who took part in the Boer War showed that they were versatile as well as "handy," a localism which points to adaptability and emphasizes their value to the forces of the Empire.

FISHERY POOR TO DATE

The Reid Newfoundland Company have received the following report from the Sagona: "Arrived at Hopedale 26th. Wind West and South West. Fair weather all through trip. Fishery poor to date. Very little doing now. Most all the fleet have gone North."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We have been asked to suggest that to help our Cot Fund, a most worthy object, the Old Favorites, a theatrical combination, which has given the public many pleasurable hours be approached to put on some of the old time popular dramas.

LOCAL ITEMS

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power. The S.S. Lady Sybil running on Cabot Strait had a wireless outfit installed last week.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

The S.S. Alcanda with 6000 tons coal arrived at Botwood yesterday from Sydney and will load paper for England.

Mr. Fisherman, to save nine-tenths of your engine trouble, use CARBONVOID.

H.M.S. Breton has been put at the southern side of the dock premises, while the northern pier to which she had been berthed is being repaired.

Most of the bankers now fishing report cod very scarce on the Grand Banks. Very little has been done the past couple of weeks and some of the bankers have not done at all as well as last year and even those who were at first supposed to be doing well are not up to last year's catch.

The use of Carbonvoid means more power, less fuel, perfect ignition, easier starting, and uniform combustion. IT PAYS.

Requiem masses were said this morning for the repose of the souls of the late Capt. M. Frank Summers of the Nfld. Regiment and the late Mr. E. M. Jackman. The masses were celebrated in the Cathedral and many of the Knights of Columbus of which both were members were present.

It is proved that Carbonvoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads.

An Unfounded Rumour

Some few days ago an item appeared in our columns having reference to the action of a party then in the city, which was not in keeping with the spirit of the times.

We think we are safe in saying that the public generally appreciate the generous efforts of the Management and Staff of the Imperial Tobacco Co. since the outbreak of war.

If those who circulate such false reports as the one referred to above would take a leaf out of the book of the Imperial Tobacco Staff they would indeed have cause to congratulate themselves.

Splendid Bravery of Catholic Chaplain

Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson of the British Army in the July Forum Tells of Heroic Chaplain Who Knew No Danger When He Saw Men Dying all Around Him

Many tales are told of the wonderful heroism of the priests on the firing line or as chaplains with the armies of Europe. Everywhere they fearlessly face death in succoring the wounded and as Roosevelt puts it, the Catholic priests have proved themselves the bravest and best of patriots.

Our attention has been called to a striking illustration of the almost supernatural courage and defiance of death by the soldier-priests in an article by Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Patterson of the British Army in the July number of the Forum.

"Many anxious eyes were peering out over the protected bulwarks of the River Clyde, and among them was Father Finn, the Roman Catholic chaplain of the Dublins. The sight of some 500 of his brave boys lying dead or dying on that terrible strip of beach, was too much for him, so needles of all risk, he plunged down the gangway and made for the shore.

"When, however, he had somewhat recovered from his wound, nothing would induce him to remain in safety while his poor boys were being done to death in the open, so out he crawled again to administer comfort to a poor fellow who was moaning piteously a little way off; and as he was in the act of giving consolation to the stricken man, this heroic chaplain was struck dead by a merciful bullet.

"Father Finn, has, so far, been granted no V. C., but if there is such a thing in heaven, I am sure he is wearing it, and His Holiness Benedict XV. might do worse than canonize this heroic priest, for surely no saint ever died more nobly: 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'—The Monitor.

Stampeding the Turk

LONDON, July 27.—Despatch from Petrograd says on the Caucasus front the Turkish retreat is in the way of becoming a stampede, and Ezerling is burning. With this city in Russian hands the occupation of all Armenia, which was delayed after the capture of Trebizond by the sudden renewal of Turkish resistance, will be accomplished, in fact the Turks are retreating west and also south-west with the apparent object of protecting the Bagdad railway and guarding connections with Syria.

THE PROSPERO SAILS

The Prospero sailed North at 10 a.m. with considerable freight and these passengers:—T. Tracey, J. Penney, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roberts, J. White, J. Bowers, Mr. Young, Rev. Parsons, Capt. Doyle, J. Johnson, Corporal Lilly, Private Tibbs, J. James, H. Cornick, A. Findlater, A. Winsor, Rev. Richards, H. Herbert, F. Simms, Pte. Parsons, E. Doran, Rev. Barrett, W. Blaudon, Mr. Peyton, Misses Johns, Mitcham, Young, Burke (2), House, Carter (2), Kelly, Thorne, Layman, Taylor, Williams, Meedams, Humphreys, Hazelwood, Roberts, Pittman, Meus, Penny, Malden, Roberts, Breaker, White, Young, Lockyer, Hunt Kelly Richards, and 25 in steerage.

"WHOOPEE" HER UP

A man named Hooper was before the Court to-day for deserting the brigitta, Atilla and holding her in port. He had been whooping her up in port and did not see that he was delaying the ship. He was put on board to-day.

An East End tinmith was summoned to-day by Const. Tobin for buying stolen goods from the boys who had entered the Chronicle office. The accused showed to the satisfaction of Mr. Hutchings that he was innocent of wrongdoing and the case was dismissed.

BRITISH CRUISER AT WRECK

Mr. Wilbiest Butler, the diver, is at the wreck of the S.S. Athos at Trepassy and is plugging the holes in the ship's hull. H. M. S. Canada, a small cruiser, is at the wreck of the "Matana" and is helping discharge her lumber cargo at Holyrood.

GOOD FISHERY REPORT.

Mr. Grace reports to the Marine and Fisheries Department to-day that traps are doing well. This morning they took from 3 to 20 traps. Lamelline also reports a good sign of fish. Traps which had been taken in are again being placed in the water, and good work, it is hoped, will be done by them.

THE "FLORIZEL" HERE.

The S.S. Florizel arrived here this morning, bringing about a half cargo of freight and over 100 passengers, 80 of freight and over 100 passengers, 80 various parts of the United States. On arrival of the ship the police searched for any possible objectionable aliens, but as far as we can hear, there were none on board.

EARTHQUAKES IN ADRIATIC

LONDON, July 23.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says great damage has been caused by an earthquake in the region of Fiume, Austria, in the city of Fiume, the despatch says, a terrible panic was caused by the earthquake.

Fiume is a city of about 40,000, at the north-eastern extremity of the Adriatic Sea. There have been several earth disturbances recently in the Adriatic, principally in lower Italy and Sicily.

Mr. Thos. Doyle, the well known and efficient Northern pilot, went North on the Prospero this morning as far as White Bay, where he will meet a large steamer which is to load pit props in that section for Europe.

From about 10 p.m. to midnight yesterday there was very heavy lightning, but no thunder. We hear to-day that the storm of Monday night on the West Coast was the worst experienced there in years, and that some damage to property resulted.

The Military Gazette prints a lecture by a British officer on the use of the boyanet, and scientific methods are described so vividly that everyone must see the point.

Mount Cashel Garden Party

Immense Gathering of City Folk Spend Enjoyable Evening—Sports Programme Was Carried Out in Admirable Manner—Bro. Ennis Tenders Sincere Thanks to all Who Helped Make the Day Such a Success

Everything conspired yesterday to render the Mount Cashel Garden Party of 1916 the most enjoyable and successful ever held at the grounds of the institution. Magnificent weather prevailed and the public who flocked in their thousands to the spacious grounds of the institution were not disappointed in the entertainment given them. The attendance was the greatest ever recorded and must have been a most encouraging circumstance, tending to show to Brother Ennis and his assistants that the public appreciate the splendid charitable work done by Mount Cashel and looked for a spectacle as regards the sports which would be worth seeing.

From the start the good ladies who had charge of the tables and tents did excellent business in serving teas and the selling of ice creams and other seasonable goods. The programme was a most interesting one and was thoroughly enjoyed by the great concourse of people present. Each item was given without a hitch.

The B.I.S. were the victors in the football five against the Saints whom they defeated by two goals and two corners to one corner. The winners were F. Phalen, H. Phalen, Drien, Burke and Dugan.

In the baseball final for the H. D. Reid Cup contest was between the Cubs and Wanderers and resulted in a win for the Wanderers by 10 runs to 2. The line-up was:

Wanderers: Hall, pitcher; King, catcher; Clouston, 1st. base; Hartnett, 2nd. base; Hocken, 3rd. base; Orr, left field; Britton, right field; Murphy, centre field; McLean, right field; Carter, left field; McCrindle, pitcher.

The most interesting event of the day was the pony race, in which some 20 ponies ran. Furlong and Brennan won out in the 12 hand class, in the 14 hands the winners were Kelly and Hutton and with the ponies exceeding that height Liddy and Hutton won out.

The bands of the Catholic Cadet Corps and the T. A. & B. Society discoursed a very excellent programme of music all through the evening and the band of Mt. Cashel also contributed to the enjoyment of the people.

After the sports Mr. Rev. Monsignor St. John presented the prizes to the successful ones with a kindly complimentary word for each.

A feature which many enjoyed was visiting the various departments at Mount Cashel, and many could hardly believe that such a splendid institution existed in our midst. Everything is done for the comfort of the boys, who are given a thorough training educationally and are also taught various trades.

After the sports had concluded the gentlemen who had assisted to make the garden party such a grand success were entertained by Rev. Bro. Ennis and the good Brothers of Mt. Cashel. This was done in the kindly-do-irish style and all who enjoyed the hospitality of Mt. Cashel were given a veritable "craic mille failthe".

Mr. J. L. Slattery occupied the chair. There were present all the Christian Brothers, both of Mt. Cashel and the City; Prof. Sutton, Dr. Howlett, Mr. John Larkin of the Municipal offices, Mr. W. J. Higgins and others. Mr. Slattery eloquently referred to the grand success of the fête, welcomed all the gathering, including Mr. J. Buskingham, an old Mt. Cashel boy, referred to the sad news received in casualty lists and suggested that the usual festivities inseparable to such a gathering be dispensed with. Before concluding Mr. Slattery tendered

the sympathy of the gathering to Mr. W. J. Higgins on the death of his soldier brother, Sgt. Edmund Higgins, and also referred to the sorrow occasioned the mother of the brave young man.

Rev. Bro. Ennis, Principal of Mt. Cashel, in a very neat address, thanked all who labored for the success of the garden party especially the ladies and the gentlemen who carried out the programme, viz. Messrs Slattery, Donnelly, J. Larkin, Mahoney, Ellis, M. Vincincombe, J. Grace, Kearney, Butler, O'Regan, Howlett, McPherson and others. He also heartily thanked His Excellency the Governor for his attendance and patronage and also for a very liberal cheque for the funds to the press, referred to Mr. Buckingham, to the sad death of Sgt. Higgins, to Jim Maher, a boy of the institution, who have met death in the trenches, and concluded by expressing the hope that he would be permitted to remain at the Orphanage and to reside amongst a people who were so kindly and generous as those of Newfoundland.

Excellent speeches were also delivered by Rev. Bro. Kennedy and Messrs Hutton, W. J. Carroll and C. Ellis, all of a most complimentary tenor and conveying an eulogy of the good Brothers and of the institution over which they preside.

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