

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## A LOAN WIDOW

THE post office clerk, severe and staid. Was getting the old-age pensioners paid. It was Friday, the day of the weekly dole, Good Friday for many a poor old soul.

A neat old lady, shaky and lame, Up to the post office counter came. Her wrinkled face wore an eager look As over the counter she passed her book.

The post office clerk gave her two half-crowns (On pension days smiles superseded frowns), But the neat old lady in dingy black Looked at the coins and pushed them back.

In a pleading tone she began to speak, "I'll be gettin' another five shillin' nex' week. I can magage till then." She nodded her head, "This will help to pay for the war," she said.

The post office clerk passed a voucher across. The old lady took it, but looked at a loss, And, rather offended, she muttered, "I thow't Me country was goin' to tak' it fer now't."

JESSIE POPE.

## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH.

London, July 24.—The Russian Government report severe fighting at various points. The enemy were repulsed with heavy loss at several points, but succeeded in advancing in the region of Grubiszow.

The Italian Government report a violent enemy attack arrested on the Carso front. The Italians, reinforced, made a counter-attack, ending in a veritable rout of the Austrians. Fifteen hundred prisoners, including 76 officers, were captured by an enveloping movement.—BONAR LAW.

## Fighting in Arabia The British Troops Rout the Turks

London, July 25.—There has been further fighting in Southern Arabia, where British and Turkish forces have been skirmishing for some time, according to a British official statement issued to-day, claiming success. The statement follows:—

"Sheikh Othman, which, in the withdrawal of our troops from Aden, had been temporarily abandoned, was re-occupied on Wednesday. The Turks were easily expelled, and were pursued for a distance of five miles. Sheikh Othman is now securely held, and the civil population is fast returning. The Turks are still near Lahaj, but, it is said, are suffering from sickness. Our total casualties in the affair of Wednesday, amount to about 25 of all ranks."

## Would Mobilize In United States

London, July 26.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent says the Austro-Hungarian government contemplates following up its Note to the American government with a scheme for the mobilization of American Austrians and Hungarians, of whom there are six million in the United States, so as to interfere with the manufacture of war materials.

## German Submarines Renew Activity Round British Isles

### Sinking French and British Steamers and Four Trawlers

### ONE SUBMARINE SUNK

### By Guns of Trawler—No Lives Lost but Four of the Submarine's Crew

London, July 25.—German submarines to-day resumed their activity in British waters, sinking a British steamer, a French steamer, and four British trawlers. One of the undersea boats is reported to have been destroyed by bombs from gun fire. Another British trawler was destroyed by a mine, and ten of the crew were killed.

The French steamship Danae, bound from Liverpool for Archangel, was sunk off Cape Wrath, which forms the north-western extremity of Scotland. The trawlers Henry Charles, Kathleen, Activity and Prosper were sent to the bottom in the North Sea.

The Danae was attacked by two submarines. The crews of the trawlers state that one of the under water craft was sunk by means of bombs and guns fired from the trawlers.

The British steamer Firth, 406 tons, of Aberdeen, bound from France for the Firth of Forth, was torpedoed by a submarine in the North Sea. Four of the crew were killed by an explosion.

## General French Reports Successes Near Zillebek

London, July 25.—An official from Field Marshal French was issued to-day by the Press Bureau, as follows:—

On July 21st we repulsed a bomb attack on the crater caused by an explosion of our mine west of Hooge, which was reported in my communication of July 20th. Our heavy artillery succeeded in silencing the heavy trench mortars which were assisting the attack.

On the evening of the 23rd we successfully exploded a mine under a salient of the German line, southwest of Zillebek, and destroyed the enemy's trenches there. Shortly afterwards the enemy exploded a mine a little to the south, which, however, did little damage. Since then we have made some ground, by occupying the crater of the German mine, linking it with our trenches.

Yesterday we repulsed another heavy bomb attack on our trenches around the crater near Hooge.

## Arrangements for Becker Execution

Ossining, N.Y., July 26.—State's prison officials virtually have completed the arrangements for the execution on July 28 of Charles Becker, formerly police lieutenant of New York City, for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Warden Osborne has sent out invitations to nineteen men, including New York county officials, physicians and newspapermen selected by him to witness the electrocution. The warden, who is opposed to capital punishment, will not be present when Becker is put to death. He has notified Deputy Warden Johnson that he will be out of town on the day of the execution and Mr. Johnson will be in charge.

Two other prisoners are condemned to die in the chair on the day set for Becker's death, and, on account of Becker's apparent courage, it is considered likely that he will be last.

## Turkish Cruiser Gets a Wound

London, July 25.—The Turkish cruiser Midulu has been torpedoed in the Black Sea, but not sunk.

## RUSSIANS HOLD INVADERS AT BAY—AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES HALTED

Only the Northern Mandible of the Giant Pincers Made Any Advance in Past Few Days—Lot of Stiff Work For Enemy Before Warsaw Falls—The Russians Hold Good Positions

London, July 25.—Only the northern point of the pincers which the Austro-Germans for more than a week have been trying to close around the Warsaw Russian armies in the Polish salient, have made any progress during the last few days. This point forced its way across the Narew River between the fortresses of Pultusk and Rozan, advancing toward the Bug River which stands for the greater part of the way between it and Warsaw, the Vlna railway being its objective.

The other point which on MacKenzie is directing at is the Lublin-Cholm railway, hardly has gained a yard of ground since it reached the village of Relovetz, just south of the railway and is offering stubborn resistance to the German advance.

The Russians are making a continual threat on Von MacKenzen's flank along the Bug River, from east of Cholm to east of Lemberg.

Between Krylow and Sokal their attacks have been particularly severe, compelling the Germans to send reinforcements, probably intended to support Von MacKenzen, to meet them along the Vistula.

To the south-west of Warsaw there has been little change except for the occupation by the Germans of some positions evacuated by the Russians when they withdrew their line.

While Warsaw is under heavy pressure the Austro-Germans have a lot of stiff work before them, if they are to bring their operations to a successful ending. By its capture after crossing the Narew, they still have the broader Bug lined with a fortress of face, while in the south the Russians have good positions north of the Lublin-Cholm railway.

## Turkey Not Seeking Separate Peace Says Turkish Consul

Geneva, July 25.—Nedjemkden Effendi, Turkish Minister of Justice, and Fassung Effendi arrived on Friday at Lausanne from Berlin. The former is ill, and has entered hospital. The Turkish Consul here to-day stated that the story published here and also in London, to the effect that Nedjemkden Effendi and Fassung Effendi came to Switzerland as representatives of their Government, with the object of opening pourparlers for a separate peace with the Triple Entente, is untrue.

"Even if she wished, Turkey cannot make a separate peace," declared the Consul. However, peace rumours continue.

By a curious coincidence, Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt, also arrived at Lausanne from Vienna. He is travelling incognito.

## Difficulties At Remington Works Have Been Adjusted

Bridgeport, Conn., July 25.—With the ratification last night by machinists of the agreement reached between labor leaders of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Construction Company and the Stewart Construction Company, the strike in the Arms Company's plant was practically at an end. Last night, and the men will be back to work on Monday morning.

The constructional workers took a similar action.

## Explosion Occurs In the Hold of British Steamer

New York, July 25.—An explosion of unknown origin, occurred in the forward hold of the British freight steamer Craigside in her dock on the Hudson River here, yesterday, and was followed by fire, which, however, was speedily checked.

The Craigside, which was to leave here last night for an English port, with a cargo of 100,000 bags of sugar, will be delayed for a few days.

The authorities are investigation, to determine the cause of the explosion. Fire and water damage to the steamer is estimated at \$10,000, while the cargo of sugar, valued at \$144,000, is believed to be a total loss.

## Austrian Staff Evacuates Gorizia

Paris, July 26.—The Milan correspondent of the Petit Parisien sends the following despatch:—Gorizia has been evacuated by the Austrian General staff.

## Russian Ship Goes to Bottom

London, July 25.—The Russian ship Rubonia was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Her crew of thirty landed on the Orkney Islands.

Head Const. Peet, who had been on leave of absence for a while, arrived here by the express to-day, accompanied by his wife.

## Russians Develop A New Method Of Fighting Gas

### Oil Soaked Moss Filling Trenches in Front of Soldiers

### IS SET ON FIRE

### The Heated Air Rushing Upwards Carries the Gas Over the Heads of Troops

London, July 26.—The Russians have developed an effective method of meeting the German attacks with poisonous gases, according to the Post's Petrograd correspondent.

The Russians dig a shallow gutter some distance in front of their position filling it with moss. As soon as scouts report that a gas attack is being prepared the Russians pour a considerable quantity of Petroleum into this gutter. The oil drenches the moss and soaks into the soil. When a gas cloud begins to appear the moss is set on fire and flames rise quickly, even the soil burning fiercely, until the Petroleum is exhausted. The effect is to change entirely the air current for some distance carrying the gas cloud above the troops.

## French Capture German Positions Many Prisoners

Paris, July 25.—French troops last night stormed several powerful German defence works between Lafontelle heights and the village of Tannois, in Ban de Sapt region of the Vosges mountains.

According to an official communication issued this afternoon by the French War Department, the southern part of Tannois is occupied by the French. Seven hundred wounded Germans were taken prisoners, and a whole company of machine guns.

## Wilson's Note Puzzles Editors London Papers

London, July 26.—Seven of the morning papers declare they are unable to understand President Wilson's reference in the latest Note to Germany to the events of the last two months which have proved that it is possible to conduct submarine operations in accordance with accepted principles of warfare.

The papers argue there has been no change of German methods in this respect.

The naval correspondent of the Times asserts the blockade of the past two months does not bear out the view of President Wilson, and points out that the few intervals of decreased activity has always been followed with a renewed warning and with loss of life both on British and neutral vessels. He says there is not the slightest indication that German commanders have changed their methods, and that Wilson's words, therefore, taken in the ordinary acceptance, cannot be justified.

The Times says it is possible for Wilson that he may have had from the British Government some information which is withheld from the public, but argues that so far as facts have been revealed, there is no ground for supposing any changes have been made in the instructions given German submarine commanders.

## Italian Planes Drop Many Bombs On Railway Station

Rome, July 26.—On July 23 two Italian seaplanes flew over Hiva and dropped 18 bombs on the railroad station with excellent results. The enemy's artillery fired on the machines without causing any damage.

## Turkish Cruiser Forlornly Damaged. Submarine Ashore

London, July 25.—Advises received at Athens from Constantinople state that the Turkish cruiser Forlody (German cruiser Dreslau) has been torpedoed in the Black Sea, and has returned with a hole six yards long and three wide under the waterline, according to the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The correspondent adds that the German submarine U-51 is reported stranded off Tokelmedjo.

## Germany Delays Making Answer To American Note

Berlin, July 26.—There is every indication that considerable time will elapse before the German Government makes any attempt to answer the latest American Note. Should the United States protest to Great Britain in regard to restrictions placed upon shipping which it is reported here is now being formulated will be couched in firm tones. It is considered possible the German reply would not be brusque in the absence of evidence that the United States intended to force Great Britain to abandon the policy Germany considers illegal.

Condemnation of President Wilson is universal. Hope has not been abandoned, however, that the United States may intend to assail vigorously Great Britain's methods of controlling the sea. Until this point becomes clear the Berlin Foreign Office probably will mark time.

## French Destroyer Demolishes Depot On Lagosta Island

Tonfion, July 26.—A French destroyer "Le Bisson" has demolished an Austrian submarine and aeroplane depot on Lagosta Island, the Southern-most of the Dalmatian group in the Adriatic, with a loss to the French of only one man killed. This despatch, indicates that the French navy is co-operating with the Italians against Austria in the Adriatic Sea.

## LOCAL ITEMS

The schr. Novelty sailed to-day for Pernambuco, fish-laden by the Monroe Export Co.

Mr. James Crawford, who had been on a business trip to Halifax, arrived here by the express at 12.15 to-day.

The first new local turnips were for sale in the market today. They were pulled at Mr. Frank Steer's farm and were fine specimens, considering the backwardness of the season.

Several bankers, Lunenburgers and local, arrived at Cape Broyle yesterday morning. Only one of them was well fished and all report cod scarce on the Banks.

Mr. G. C. Fearn, the well-known business man, went over Harvey & Co.'s wharf into the water Saturday, but was quickly extracted. Mr. Fearn suffered no serious consequences from his involuntary bath.

The Stella Maris is to-day being cleared of the silt and sand which cling to her and after this is done, will be given repairs that may be necessary to hull and engines.

There will be a meeting of the full aeroplane committee to-morrow (Tuesday evening) in the Board of Trade rooms, at 8 o'clock. Every member is expected to be present.

The boy who was arrested yesterday for stealing a gold watch was allowed to go under suspended sentence to-day as the watch was restored to its owners. He is a lad of respectable connections and it was his first appearance.

## ONE THOUSAND VICTIMS OF A STEAMBOAT HORROR

Fill the Chicago Morgue of Second Regiment Armoury With Their Fearful Presence—Heart Rending Scenes Among the Ranks of Death as Grief Stricken Relatives Search the Faces of the Victims For Their Dear Ones

Chicago, July 25.—The death-ship Eastland had to-night given the list as 820 bodies. The steamer carried 2,408 excursionists, when she rolled over at her dock. 1,072 including her crew of 72, have reported themselves as safe. Of the 588 thus remaining unaccounted for, it is believed 400 are alive and that 188 bodies still are in the river. About three score of bodies were recovered to-day. By noon the divers concluded that all the bodies had been removed, save those that may have been crushed into the mud under the Eastland's port side, and those that had gone down the river with the current.

Under the glare of searchlights and acrid lights strug about the ship, the rescuers continued their work to-night. The Eastland lies on her side in the river with divers still floundering through her ghastly interior, burrowing under her in the death search.

While Chicago is appalled, it

is just beginning to realize the real significance of one of the greatest marine disasters, and while grieving thousands who lost their dear ones walked through the morgue of the Second Regiment Armoury gazing into the faces of the dead, half in hope, half in despair, and the City State Federal officials have turned their attention to investigation which must bring forth some explanation of the catastrophe, Chicago citizens are engaged in the work of providing relief for those left destitute. Acting Mayor Mookhouse and his advisers to-day decided to raise a relief fund of \$200,000. In addition to this, the Western Electric Company, whose employees formed the majority of the ill-fated excursion party, announced that \$100,000 from its employees insurance fund was available for relief. Numerous private relief funds were started.

Meanwhile, Major Thompson, who was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to take part in the celebration of Illinois' Day, is speeding toward Chic-

ago on a special train to take his place on the investigation and relief work. Various theories as to what caused the Eastland to turn over were discussed, but without prospect of a definite explanation being reached until the official inquiries, to be taken up to-morrow, is finished.

Chicago, July 25.—Approximately one thousand was the estimate made by the Coroner's Office to-day, of the number of lives lost by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Eastland in Chicago river yesterday. Up to 8 this morning 905 bodies had been recovered. Of these, 529 have been identified; others lie unclaimed and tagged at the various morgues.

Officials in charge of the work of rescue, which continued throughout the night, express the belief that many of those unaccounted for went to their homes without reporting at the various places of registration, and that the tota of dead would not reach much beyond the thousand mark.

## NEW POTATOES AND NEW TURNIPS.

100 Barrels New Potatoes  
50 Barrels New Turnips  
Just landed.

**George Neal**  
Phone 264.

## Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
  - 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
  - 20 Crates BANANAS.
  - 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
  - 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
  - 2 Crates TOMATOES.
  - 10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE.
  - 20 TWIN CHEESE.
  - 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
  - STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
  - APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
  - GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

**W. E. BEARNES** HAY MARKET GROCERY  
PHONE 379

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

## BRITISH COMPLETE FLYING FORCE TO CONQUER ZEPPELINS

London, July 17.—While Germany has been building a Zeppelin a week, the English have assembled the greatest fleet of aeroplanes in the world. It is predicted that the British will more than hold their own in the aerial campaign ever attains the predicted proportions. England is determined, if possible, to rule the "central blue" as effectively as she does the sea.

Under Secretary of State for War Tennant in the British House of Commons recently let in a little light on the situation when he said that Great Britain as she had ten times as many aviators as she had at the outbreak of war. At last August there were in the country about 750 airmen it must follow that their number has since been increased to somewhere around 7,000.

German Campaign A Failure  
As for new aeroplanes, it has been officially stated that most of the latest machines in the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps can fly anywhere between one hundred and one hundred and fifty miles an hour.

Up to the present stage of the war Germany's air fleet of both aeroplanes and airships has proved a comparative failure. They have not fulfilled the threat of blowing the British Isles off the map. British airmen in co-operation with the French have shown their superiority time and again. This has been conceded by many independent observers.

The Germans have not so far attempted an air raid on Great Britain on an extensive scale. They have yet to send out their air fleet, and they, too, have been making colossal efforts to perfect their plans. Both the people and the army and navy in England have been buoyed up with expectations as to what will happen when the great aerial conflict opens in grim earnest.

It is now believed in England that Germany plans a simultaneous attack by land and sea. The proposal, it is said, is to send three aerial fleets, each consisting of one Zeppelin and four aeroplanes, on a raiding expedition over England by way of the south coast, the Thames estuary and the Wash and concentrating on London.

The Zeppelins are intended to attack British camps and other important points with explosives and incendiary bombs. If they are at all successful, they will proceed toward London, especially aiming at the fortifications and docks of the lower Thames.

The German Plan.  
The plan is for the Zeppelins to proceed with the work of destruction while the aeroplanes act as defending flotillas. It is not explained, however, what the British airmen will be doing while all this is going on.

When war broke out Germany had something like 800 Taube monoplanes and 100 biplanes. In this respect she was the best equipped of all the combatants, and her success in the early days of the war was in great measure due to the manner in which her airmen, who were practically unhampered, co-operated with their artillery.

During the struggle around Mons the French aircraft were on the Alsace-Lorraine border, or at the Paris base, owing to miscalculated plans, and the few British airmen were hopelessly outnumbered. But all that has been changed, and even as regards numbers Germany no longer has a superiority in smaller air craft. Britain is not building up with feverish haste a mighty fleet of aeroplanes for the purpose of defence only. She is planning to carry the campaign into the enemy's country—or perhaps it would be more correct to say, enemy's skies.

One manufacturer has received a War Office contract to build 100 aeroplanes wings a week until further orders, and other firms have received similar orders. As these firms are in normal times engaged in erecting small suburban homes, it may be seen that unusual efforts are being made in Great Britain to get together an air fleet of overwhelming proportions.

For the purpose of warding off attacks of hostile aircraft Britain has now air stations dotted all around her coasts, more particularly, of course, along the shores of the North Sea, some of these are situated at Eastchurch, Calshot, Isle of Grain, Felixstowe, Yarmouth, Fort George (Inverness), Rosyth, Newcastle, Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, Portsmouth, Portland, Devonport, off which islands the squadrons of battle cruisers and dreadnoughts await the pleasure of Admiral von Tirpitz.

Protecting the Metropolis.  
For the protection of London the Royal Naval Air Service has in commission 150 aeroplanes that are stationed at points within a radius of

100 miles of the metropolis. A sharp lookout for enemy Zeppelins and Taubes is kept by patrols of seaplanes and torpedo boat destroyers in the North Sea, which on the approach of German air raiders wireless the news to shore.

Acting Commander John Cyril Porte R.N., who at this time last year was experimenting at Hammondport, N. Y., with the hydroaeroplane America, in which he hoped to cross the Atlantic, was in charge of the Royal Naval Air station at Felixstowe, near Harwich. He was in command of a squadron of a dozen aerial battle cruisers, the most formidable aeroplanes of any of the air navies of the belligerents.

These were built by Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, at Hammondport, and are bigger than anything the Germans have so far produced. They are designed after the model of the Rodman Wanamaker 150 horsepower flying boat America. Felixstowe is on the direct air lane between Heligoland and London, and it is Commander Porte's duty to guard the capital of the empire from attacks by Zeppelins and aeroplanes. He has one of the most important posts in the British air service.

Arrived by S. S. Stephano, another fresh stock of California and South American Fruits and Vegetables, comprising: Fifty bunches large, ripe Bananas; thirty-five crates Plums, Blue and Red; ten cases Oranges; five cases Lemons, fifteen crates Tomatoes, fifty large size Water Melons, five crates Cucumbers, five hampers in each; New Green Peas and String Beans, ten barrels New Potatoes, Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail. Outport orders will receive personal and prompt attention. Price list sent for the asking, at GLEESON'S, 108 Water Street, East. July 22, 15

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

J. J. St. John  
To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen  
ROYAL PALACE  
Baking Powder at  
50c dozen tins.

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the best Blacklead  
on the market,  
48c dozen.

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## Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

C. M. HALL,  
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
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## THE AMERICAN POSITION RE THE GERMAN REPLY

The question naturally arises now as to the position to be assumed by the United States in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the German reply to President Wilson's note. In discussing this development it is well to keep in mind the relative position of the American government in the dispute and to differentiate between the attitude one is prone to assume as an active belligerent and that of a neutral, as is the Washington administration.

Much as the active intervention of the United States in the European quarrel would please all friends of the Allies for its moral effect, there remains the question of the real value of such intervention. This is a matter which concerns us and we may be permitted a free discussion of its material aspects. What these are have been often noted and weighed with, however, in most cases the same verdict—that the United States is more useful as a neutral friend than as an open enemy of our enemy.

The other and strictly American aspect of the matter is whether by going to war the United States could gain her end as outlined in President Wilson's note? This we take it to be the maintenance of the rules of naval warfare as applied to unarmed neutral shipping, and the prevention of the repetition of crimes such as characterized the sinking of the Lusitania. When the United States had joined the Allies and had helped in securing Germany's defeat what future international law of the sea should she exact, and how should she make certain that it would be observed in the future? The United States today is simply the victim of a violation of international law which resulted in the loss of hundreds of American lives but it is to be noted that all the belligerent nations have insisted upon the practice of methods which might, under other circumstances, cause a similar disaster, as, for example, the sowing of the sea with floating mines, which often break loose and imperil the safety of neutral as well as unneutral vessels. Then there is the trade dispute, the question being debated between the United States and the Allies regarding the right of ship seizure and cargo detention. Obviously these are questions that greatly concern the United States, and in the event of going to war with Germany over the Lusitania incident she would be forced to accept the European interpretation of naval warfare that now exists, and accept it for all time. If this should be the case every future European war would see American shipping endangered and another Lusitania incident privileged to occur at any time. It is clear, then, that the United States should first make terms with the Allies, for so only could she justify her entry into the war for a principle. Will the Allies concede any of the rights they now exercise in naval warfare in common with the enemy? What voice would the United States have if the definition of future international relations should be declared war against Germany for the Lusitania incident?

The German effort to tie the hands of the United States, as evidenced in the Berlin reply to President Wilson's note, will not succeed. The value of the mechanical resources of the republic to the Allies is only now becoming manifest; as the war goes on this will prove of tremendous advantage. The American shops are only now beginning to ship their orders for war munitions and supplies, and as the time for the final test arrives Berlin is becoming desperately anxious to find a pretext for stopping the American shipments. If this cannot be effected by diplomacy she is indifferent to any war declaration by the United States; in fact, such a declaration is preferable to the present condition of affairs, as in such case the United States would require all her materials for home defence and equipment.

From our viewpoint, a strictly material one and perfectly legitimate under the circumstances, it is to be hoped that the United States does not become involved with Germany or, indeed, with Mexico or any other nation. Just at present the republic is altogether too valuable an ally to have her attention distracted from the material aid she is rendering the cause of justice and humanity abroad.—The Citizen.

## Too True

(Philadelphia Public Ledger)  
She—"When you married me you didn't marry a cook, I wanted you to understand."  
He (sadly)—"I know it."

All that any man has to do in order to attract attention is to make a fool of himself.

Many a man who knows that there is room at the top sits down and waits for the elevator.

## KRUPP'S IN WAR AN INFERNO ON EARTH

It would be difficult to imagine a more vivid and throbbing picture than that presented to the mind of a stranger at Krupp's, the greatest arms and ammunition factory in the world. A traveler portrays to a correspondent at the headquarters of the French army the feverish scenes at Essen, and conveys the impression that he has met one of the German military technicians who are some of them consulting chemical advisers to the Kaiser as well.

Ever since last August, he says, it has been an intense, fantastic life of unceasing toil day and night. A molten mass of carbide flows in an endless stream from the puddling furnace to the crucible, and thence to the stamp hammers which are mounted on three platforms, one of bronze, one of armored steel and one of massive oak—the heart of oak still used by the Hohenzollerns for their coffins. In the midst of these streams of lava the workmen are testing the texture of the alloy which is to yield steel, faultless, close-grained, and clean as the flesh of a child. Naked Cyclops they are, fit-protected by their leathern bucklers, their baked skin as brittle as glass thread.

See them at the coffee hour. They fling themselves upon the men who bring the huge jars of hot liquid and dispose of their portion at one draught. This coffee, which would scald the throat of any ordinary human being, cools the fever of these men. Reinforced by the regulation allowance of sugar, it readjusts and restores the nerves.

To construct the 16-inch gun a special plant is necessary. The formidable equipment of the works is but a thin shell for the hatching of such monsters. Fifty-ton masses of steel are surrounded by a brazer which keeps them simmering. Then elephantine cranes catch up the blocks and roll along with them on rails thru the city of fire to the hammers. One can imagine these instruments in operation. The reverberations are such that it seems as if all Essen is being bombarded by howitzers.

Essen long has been accustomed to the noise of munitions in the making. It well remembers the manufacture of the famous 14.5 guns for Wilhelmshaven and the effect of the periods of trial. But the cannon of this war have been more colossal still, and the wonder is that human nerves, even of the giants who are building them can endure the thunder.

At the rolling shops of Solingen the masses of steel are retailed by the pound. There sabers and bayonets are tempered. But it is not the mechanical casting operations that are the most to be pitied. It is the pyrotechnic factory which is the real inferno in earth. The army of chemists, artisans, makers of shells and of incendiary powder are devoured almost by the atmosphere of the work-shops, in which the acids vaporize a more subtle fire, the artificial fire of men. The air of the munition factories is, as it were, a cancer that fastens on to each individual, eating him minute by minute, organ by organ and only relaxing its grip when he is dead. Truly, a place where all hope must be abandoned! There the men no longer seem made of flesh and blood and muscle. They remain nerves and intelligence—the deadly reactions fight for their possession and their spirit alone carries them thru to the end of their task.

Some of the men no longer are able to retain food. They are shadows. They work on, all the same, not realizing their condition. "After the war we will take a rest," they say, allured by the system of bonuses. To these no coffee is served hot, but milk several times a day, as an antidote to the poison they have absorbed.

Medical specialists patch up the most exhausted by means of special hypodermic injections. Chemistry kills them and chemistry keeps them alive. The machinery of the organism of these men is nothing but threads. The tissues, according to medical testimony, are being eaten slowly by poison.

By philosophical speculation is no part of Krupp's business. It is a splendid year—the record year of the national industry of war. Each will have his share, from the humblest stokers, puddles and hammerers, to the office-engineers and staff generals up to the Kaiser himself, who will receive his dividends on the 200 odd millions (of marks) entrusted by him to the Krupps. At Essen the question of victory is of minor moment. Munitions are being expended and the bill is growing. Even in defeat the empire will pay. And to-morrow it will refill the arsenals which were crammed by forty-four years of frantic labor and emptied in seven months.

The guns are tested on the ground for target practice. There is a perpetual tumult of artillery rolling along the sooty, fire-lad slopes of the Pichengebirge, where on holidays the Cyclops rest their scorched, listless

eyes on the Dantesque panorama of the town. In the midst of this inferno the Grand Palace, the Essegner-Hof, where the Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish officers are entertained as the guests of the firm, is a blaze of light. These representatives of their respective governments have the right to watch over the execution of their orders. All the luxuries of modern life are theirs.

A pleasant existence, plaintive Tzigane music, champagne, choice flowers and fruits, costing Bertha Krupp's consort and the firm \$100,000 a year on merry-making. What a percentage on all this suffering and crime! This year the firm can afford more, for the downpour of steel is producing millions daily.

## HOLDS GREATEST DUTY OF U.S. TO KEEP OUT OF WAR

Paris, July 23.—Gabriel Hanotaux, a famous member of the French Academy, who has always been a warm admirer of the United States, commenting on the public opinion in France in regard to America says:

"Some time ago Mr. Whitney Warren in a speech in the Club Americain Paris said in part: 'We Americans do not appear to realize that at the present time we are the greatest neutral power and that for this reason it is our duty to set an example to all others. The eyes of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Holland are all fixed on us. All the small neutral nations in the world expect us to make our voice heard and take the leadership in the great concert of protests.'

World Looks to America.  
"These words most admirably sum up what the world expects from America. Under a President whose fairness and high moral character is recognized the world over, the United States has the duty and the right to voice very clearly what humanity thinks and demands. If America does not do this, who has the right and authority to do so? Upon the shoulders of the great American republic Providence has laid the task of speaking for the neutrals, of setting an example and of encouraging them to do their duty during the present tragic conditions.

"We are told that President Wilson is preparing for the moment when he may offer himself to the belligerent nations as arbitrator, and with this aim in view he is conducting himself in a manner which will make him deserve the confidence of both sides. President Wilson knows the power of principles and the peace that is to come must be founded on the principles which are the foundations of all social order. A German victory would mean the triumph of a system of brigandage and robbery, the very next victim of which would be America herself.

Arbitrator Needed.  
"The coming arbitrator must be the man or the government that clearly and firmly maintains and champions the cause of human conscience, of the sanctity of the pledged word and of the inviolability of international law. President Wilson realizes this, for his Note to Germany contains a solemn confirmation of these principles and it was undoubtedly in order to be able to strike more strongly that he took his time. If not, he would lose a most unique opportunity to place himself and the nation he represents on the highest pinnacle in history."

M. Hantouaux' words in the most admirable manner express the general opinion in France. Greatly though the French nation would like to see the great American people fighting at her side, everybody realizes that the greatest service America can do to humanity is to remain out of the war and when the time comes act as the great, just and unbiased arbitrator between the powers now at war.

## THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE

Washington, July 24.—A compromise in the Chinese opposition to the opium traffic under which 6,000 chests of opium, the total stock now in Hong Kong and Shanghai, may be imported into the provinces of Kiangsu, Kwang Tung and Kiangai, "as medicine bearing special labels," is told in unofficial advices reaching the state department by mail today.

The 6,000 chests may be imported, on payment of royalty of \$20,000,000 to the Chinese government for the whole quantity, in lieu of permitting a foreign merchant to import into China 12,000 chests of opium this year and 5,000 chests next year, as provided by the British treaty.

This arrangement is understood by officials here to be probably the result of an understanding with the British authorities with a view to relieving the merchants in the treaty port of Shanghai and the treaty port of Hong Kong of the burden of keeping this immense stock of opium, whose production and sale for commercial purposes is prohibited in China.

# REVENGE OF THE AUSTRALIANS ON TURKS

An Eye-Witness Tells the Story of a Gallant Fight for the Heights in the Dardanelles.

Dardanelles—General Liman von Sanders (the German leader of the Turks in Gallipoli) has just made another effort to carry out his threat to drive the British army into the sea with the sole result that his unfortunate dupes the Turks have received another "niding" from the Australians and New Zealanders. Their losses have been enormous, amounting at the very least to 7,000 or 8,000 killed and wounded. The cost of this most encouraging success has been trifling, amounting to some 500 colonialists killed and wounded, while the moral effect on our splendid comrades, who were becoming rather bored with sitting tight day after day in the narrow trenches, must be equivalent to the addition of nearly an army corps to their ranks.

I have already described the position in previous despatches. It is, indeed, one of the most remarkable positions ever seized and occupied by an army on a hostile coast, and the more you see of it the most extraordinary does it seem that the colonialists were ever able to climb it and afterwards hold it on that historic Sunday, April 25. It is certainly the most remarkable climb in the history of war since Wolfe stormed the heights of Quebec.

The ground occupied by the colonial corps consists roughly of two semi-circles of hills, the outer higher than the inner, and rising in places to over 600 feet. A great valley known as Shrapnel Valley runs north east up the centre of the position, roughly dividing it into a northern and southern sector, both of which are rough and broken ground consisting of lesser hills and deep gullies covered with thick shrub or earth of the color of sandstone. Every camp, hill, and gully now has a distinctive Australian or colonial name.

**Dead Man's Ridge**  
The position facing north is known as Walker's Ridge, and following the

# AT THE NICKEL

although the Turks have for some time made no attacks except the one I shall describe, they have never ceased to shell the whole position not only with shrapnel but also with high-explosive shells of large caliber against which the "strongest of bomb proofs are liable to fail if there is a direct hit.

The front trenches are now very different from what they were when I last visited them. Every precaution has, in fact, been taken to render the position impregnable. Every section is self-contained and unlimited supplies of ammunition are ready at hand.

**The Australian Menace**  
The presence of the Australians and New Zealanders north of Cape Tepe (northwestern coast of Gallipoli) is a thorn in the side of the Turks which handicaps all their operations against our forces in the south of Gallipoli, for whenever he attempts an offensive movement in the south or is called upon to resist an attack in force, von Sanders is obliged to leave a very high proportion of his forces facing the colonialists, who, unless they are held in strength, might cut right across his lines of communication.

Therefore, as a preliminary measure, before attempting a further offensive against our forces at the southern end of Gallipoli von Sanders seems to have made up his mind on a final effort against this position.

For this movement the Germans seem to have brought up from Constantinople at least five fresh regiments, including a corps d'elite of picked gendarmes, who wear a light blue uniform of much the same color as the new French cloth. Von Sanders himself directed the operations which have just ended so disastrously for his prestige. On May 18 various movements of troops were reported

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# A. H. Murray ST. JOHN'S

by aeroplane reconnaissance by the ships observing at various points along the coast. Not only were the enemy seen to be disembarking men from steamers in the straits, but a general movement was also reported from north and east of Kritika (South west Gallipoli) towards the west.

Further evidence that some new move was indicated was the heavy bombardment opened on the position throughout the 18th, not only from field guns but also from 12-in and 9-in howitzers. Therefore a warning was sent to the trenches at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 18th for every one to be on the qui vive. At midnight a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire broke out from the enemy's positions at the head of the Monash Gully and from Hill 700, which was chiefly directed on Quinn's post. This fire was the hottest the Australians have yet known, but the men lay low in their trenches and suffered, but few casualties.

Under cover of this fire a line of snipers crept forward from the Turkish trenches close up to our front line and attempted to snipe the defenders when they replied to this fusillade. More Turks then crept forward until a thick line was established within very close range. These groups offered a splendid target to the colonials when they surged forward to the assault shortly after 3 a.m.

**Turk's Heavy Losses**  
This attack from the top of Monash Gully was repulsed with heavy loss by 4 a.m. A series of attacks against various points was now delivered, being directed with special severity against Quinn's and Courtney's Posts, but these faded away beneath our rifle fire delivered at close range, piles of dead being left in front of the trenches. At 5 a.m. on the 19th, as soon as it was light, the Turks opened up a very heavy bombardment of our trenches, the beach, bringing into action 12-in., 9 2-in. howitzers and field guns.

From 6 a.m. until 7.30 a.m. the Turks made a series of desperate attacks against Quinn's and Courtney's posts, but the colonial line never yielded and not a Turk ever set foot inside the trenches, although hundreds lie dead within a few yards, some even on the edge of the parapet.

By 10 a.m. the enemy began to give way and to retire under a deadly fire from our field guns and howitzers, which inflicted terrible losses, and the enemy retired to his trenches, unable to face the rifle and machine-gun fire any longer. Throughout the morning the Turks kept up their incessant bombardment and heavy rifle fire, but it was obvious at 11 a.m. that the impetus of the attack had failed.

There was never a more utter or expensive fiasco than this attack. It was supported by a very heavy artillery fire, and according to the reports of prisoners at least 30,000 men were massed against our positions. The Turks attacked bravely enough and there are signs that they were advancing more under compulsion than with any confidence of success.

Our official estimate puts the Turkish losses at 7,000 killed and wounded, but judging from the enormous numbers of dead lying in front of the trenches unburied this is probably an underestimate, and probably at least one-third of the whole army was wiped out.

**Armistice Refused**  
The ground presents an extraordinary sight when viewed through the trench periscopes. Two hundred yards away, and ever closes in places are the Turkish trenches, and between them and our lines the dead line in hundreds. There are groups of 20 or 30 massed together as if for mutual protection, some lying on their faces, some killed in the act of firing, others hung up in barbed wire.

Hundreds of others lie just outside their own trenches, where they were caught by rifles and shrapnel when trying to regain them. Hundreds of wounded must have perished between the lines, for it was only on the 21st that the enemy made overtures for an armistice for burying the dead, but up to the present this has not been granted owing to the suspicious number of troops in his front trenches.

In places the Turks made four or five separate efforts to charge home using hand grenades, but they all failed dismally. The effect of this success, achieved at such small cost, on the Australians and New Zealanders has been very great. Hitherto they have been fighting under most dif-

icult conditions against great odds, and their losses have been heavy both in the early days among the two brigades which took part in the recent attack against Grithia and Achi Baba.

**Eight Acres of Dead**  
They have seen many of their comrades fall without obtaining the results for which they hoped, and they have felt they have had many old scores to wipe out on the enemy ever since. Their revenge has exceeded their utmost expectations, for without having to expose themselves they have wiped out thousands of the enemy. After the attack General Birdwood took me all round the front lines and it at once became evident that the troops were more contented with themselves and life generally than they have been for a long time past. The men were resting after their exertions of the last few days, lying in their bomb-proofs consuming large quantities of tinned meat, biscuits, jam (of which they are extremely fond), and tea.

In reply to a question of the general, "How many did you kill?" the answer came, "That I cannot say general, but look out here. There are eight acres of them lying round." Another happy warrior remarked, "You put 'em up for us, general, and we'll shoot all you want." There are many signs that the moral effect of this repulse on the Turks has been very great. They are continually asking for armistices and are busily digging themselves in as if it were their intention to remain strictly on the defensive.

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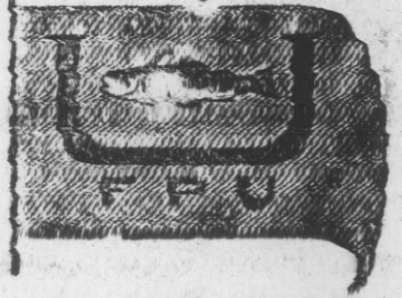
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 26, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Labrador Fishery Case

PRESIDENT COAKER as head of the Fishermen's Protective Union, is to be congratulated on the attitude he has assumed in relation to this country's industries. He has labored incessantly to improve the status of the laborer, and directed those efforts especially towards the betterment of the conditions under which the fishermen—the wealth producers of the country—have been laboring; and has also worked hard to improve business methods in connection with the buying and selling of fish.

That he has been the first to take up the tangled skein of what has long been a blot upon our commercial life, and attempted to straighten out the peculiar kinks in it, is deserving of more than passing notice.

The method of dealing with the Labrador fishermen in regard to setting a price upon the product of their toil is outrageous, and has inflicted no end of embarrassment upon the trade and great loss upon the fishermen who frequent the grey shores of that northern land.

The term "current price" is so very vague, so capable of different construction and wrong interpretation that one wonders why the decrepit and superannuated expression has been tolerated so long.

It involved the poor fisherman in very grave doubt, and in fact left him entirely ignorant of what price he was to get in the end for the product which he handed over to the fish buyer.

He was promised "current price" for his fish, when not even the buyer knew the exact meaning of the term he employed. The fisherman was placed entirely at the mercy of the fish buying monopoly in St. John's, who annually assembled to settle what price they would give for fish long after the first cargoes had been bought and shipped from the Labrador coast.

This might have served the convenience of the fish buyers, but it is not the method of transacting business most conducive to the welfare of the fishermen or the country.

This business of meeting to settle the price of fish is a monopoly of a very menacing kind to the fishermen, and should not be tolerated any longer. It operates against the fishermen directly and in an indirect far reaching way also against the best interests of the country.

The business of the country we estimate, it, would be best served through fair and open competition in buying and selling, as it generally prevails in all other business outside the great staple industry—the fisheries.

This method of having half a dozen or so fish buyers regulate the price of fish by agreement among themselves eliminates one very important adjunct to the successful rearing up of a national industry—brains. Brains are above all the most valuable asset of any country, for on their product depends the very life of any community or state.

When you put a premium on block-headed conservatism, and elevate a booby to the position where, excluding men of ability and progressiveness, he can command the labors of others and take the product of their toil from them at terms fixed by a coterie above him a bit in business acumen, you put a millstone about the country's neck, you in fact interfere with the working of a well recognized principle which provides for the survival of the fittest.

It is easy to be a fish buyer when you have the prices regulated for you, especially when the seller does not know what he is to get for his commodity, but is given, in lieu of a straight cut business offer, the very vague and accommodating promise of the "current price."

A country must depend largely for her advancement upon the ability of her business men, and if you encourage a set of business men who have no capacity, or if you by eliminating the life of business, which is competition limit the development of sound and progressive methods, you encourage decadence.

Our country furnishes a most remarkable example of what monopoly and unbusiness-like methods can accomplish.

There is no denying the fact that we are away back in the procession of nations. We are not where we ought to be, not by any means.

If Mr. Coaker can bring clarity out of the clouds that encompass the Labrador fishery business, as he is aiming to do, he will have accomplished something for this country that will be sufficient, even if he had done nothing else, to make him worthy of the honor and respect and gratitude of every well-wisher of his native land.

ST. ANDREWS AND SCIENTIFIC FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS

Professor Ernest E. Prince, Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, Ottawa

(Continued) Trawling Commission Work 1884

THE scientific conclusions of the well-known Trawling Report of 1884 have not only received the sanction of the most eminent men of science in various countries, but have been confirmed by the latter researches carried on, at great expense and with great elaboration, in the various fishing areas of Europe and of America.

The conclusions were indeed carefully drawn at St. Andrews, and, as just stated, have stood the test of the succeeding twenty-seven years, during which time successive able workers not only at home but abroad have entered the field. The scientific reporter, who carried on his work under the Trawling Commission's instructions in 1884, recommended the closure of certain bays for experimental purposes.

This was done, and the work involved in tests and observations was placed by Lord Dalhousie in the hands of the Fishery Board for Scotland. This Board for ten years carried out, by means of the steamer "Garland," the investigations of the areas set apart. These investigations were made at stated intervals, and on prescribed

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

He (COAKER) comes from the backwoods, they said, and alleged this accident of birth as a reason for his failure, forgetting that such a one as Lincoln had his upbringing in a log-cabin. He (COAKER) is of the Toilers, alleged his enemies, a mere fisherman-farmer, overlooking the fact that most of the great enterprises that have benefited and uplifted humanity have been fathered by Sons of the so-called Common Folk. Birth and breeding and inexperience of public affairs seemed to the scoffers insuperable obstacles for the man COAKER to surmount, but their estimates were ill-calculated. For birth and breeding gave him an intimate knowledge of the life and needs of the men he set out to benefit and genius knows and admits no handicap from obscurity.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 1913.

A philosopher has said that the truly great man is him whose genius leads him to attempt and accomplish the apparently impossible and to act irrespective of contemporary opinion inasmuch as his ideas and plans are so much in advance of his age as to outrun sympathy. Such a man was W. F. COAKER—solitary, but confident; despised but determined.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 1913.

It is given to but few to see the accomplishment of the work they initiate but COAKER has lived to see his great movement start, gather way, sweep aside the many obstacles in its path and give promise of a future of wonderful success and incalculable benefit to Newfoundland's Forty Thousand Toilers of the Sea.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

lines, as arranged by the original reporter (Professor McIntosh).

Later, the Scientific Superintendent of the Board reported and compared the first five with the last five years, but it is to be noted, that in contrasting the periods which differed essentially in regard to seasons of work, he made a somewhat serious error. For the first five years' work was done mostly in the warmer season, and the last five mainly in the colder season of the year. Accordingly the conclusion resulting, namely, that this amount of trawling in the closed areas showed a diminution in the fish-fauna from first to last, was a very large conclusion to draw from very slender premises.

The mistake was pointed out at once by the scientific expert of the Trawling Commission in his "Resources of the Sea," though a number of workers new to fishery investigations at Plymouth, and some other writers attempted to support the theory of the "impoverishment" of the sea. The view has been, however, generally abandoned, and a return made to the St. Andrews views, even the International Scientific Workers having refrained from giving prominence to the wholly unjustifiable conclusion that the world's supply of sea fish might be endangered by the operations of man.

The plan of the International Investigations conducted for nearly ten years in the North Sea, was chiefly arranged by certain British representatives, who had expressed very strong views as to the alleged impoverishment of the sea; but, having apparently receded from that position, these marine investigations, costing up to the present time the large amount of £60,000 or £70,000, have confirmed what was already pronounced to be scientific fact, and proved to be so by the investigations of a quarter of a century ago.

The labours of the band of workers carrying on original researches under the stimulus of the present Professor of Zoology in the University, who has also been from the commencement the head of the St. Andrews Marine Laboratory, have yielded results so important that no fishery memoir of any note, no work on the life-history of marine fishes in any country, has failed to make allusion, and usually lengthy allusion, to the remarkable pioneer work carried on for thirty years at St. Andrews, and still actively pursued there. Even when unacknowledged, it is known that much of the best work in England, Ireland, Germany, Canada, South Africa, and other countries has been based on the famous St. Andrews researches.

It is true that, now and then,

some report or scientific memoir may embody work done on other lines, or even on lines opposed to those adopted at St. Andrews, but it is only fair to the Scottish Laboratory to say that in no case has such work proved fully reliable, or of any real permanent utility to those charged with the onerous task of administering fisheries, or framing fishery legislation for the preservation of the resources of the sea and of inland waters.

Much reliable work has been done by various investigators, and a mass of reports issued from different laboratories, which merely repeat, in some cases almost without alteration, the discoveries made at St. Andrews; and the later descriptions and drawings of eggs and larvae, and the more mature stages, are frequently little different from those issued during the last quarter of a century from the Marine Laboratory at St. Andrews.

A large amount of public money devoted to such work—work which had already been done by the St. Andrews experts—might have been devoted to new and more fruitful researches. It is mere justice to say that the St. Andrews researches, for a long period, were made with much sacrifice on the part of all engaged, and with very meagre support from the public funds. So many vital problems still urgently await solution in regard to the sea's resources, that the mere repetition, under public auspices, of work already done, is too serious a matter to go unnoticed.

The public have not yet awakened to the unjustifiable diversion of public money, in carrying on such unnecessary work, or in pursuing elaborate investigations which have no bearing on the prosperity of the fisheries, as a great national industry and a source of food supply for the people.

(As an example of unnecessary research and wasteful costly publication, it may be pointed out that at least five detailed accounts (the latest in German) of the eggs and development of the Plaice (Platessa) have appeared in recent years, accompanied by costly plates and drawings, these differing little from the drawings and plates published from St. Andrews over twenty years ago.)

St. Andrews Furnished First Basis For Later Work

Elaborate notes on the food of fishes collected during a long period, chiefly by the head of the Marine Laboratory, and supplemented by the additions made by successive workers at St. Andrews, have formed the basis of all subsequent work in this important line of study.

Reference to a well-known paper, read at the Fisheries Exhibition Conference, London, 1883,

by the late Dr. Francis Day, upon the subject of the food of fishes, shows clearly how much Professor McIntosh's published researches were depended upon, indeed it may be said that the pioneer work in this important branch of study was commenced long ago at St. Andrews.

Further, the systematic study of "Plankton" or the minute floating life in St. Andrews Bay, month to month, for a lengthy period, constituted the groundwork of later labours in that important field of investigation.

From St. Andrews numerous papers on the surface fauna of the sea, and also of the deeper regions, in successive seasons, testify to an incredible amount of toil and close observation. The importance of this work can only be realised when it is remembered that the illimitable swarms of living organisms, scattered through the various strata of the sea, constitute food of all our important fishes during their early life, and largely from the food of the invertebrates upon which the fishes mainly feed in their full-grown condition.

One great advantage that sea fishery investigators have had at St. Andrews, arises from the fact that St. Andrews Bay is a compact and definite area in which the extent of fishing operations can be approximately determined and checked, in contrast to the outside waters where difficulty arises owing to the extent of fishing operations and to the conditions in the open sea.

Indeed, a unique grasp of the situation was afforded by a long period of sixty years' actual experience of the Bay of St. Andrews on the part of the head of the station, and has sufficed to show how different was the true interpretation of some of the results of experiments, especially trawling experiments, carried on under Government auspices, from the interpretations and conclusions published with official sanction from time to time in recent years.

Reference has already been made to the remarkable conclusion published in the Scottish Fishery Board's Reports, by able and high officials, where years were compared in which the Government boat carried on experiments in the warm season with those in which experiments were carried on in the cold season, a course which rendered unreliable conclusions inevitable.

All unbiased observations, since the publication of these results in 1896, have confirmed the view taken at St. Andrews based on accurate scientific observations, and backed up by long practical experience of the fisheries of the Scottish coast.

(To be continued)

PROGRESS

(National Magazine)

They act not well who seek my path to bar.

For lo! am I as certain as the day! I stop not ever; from the common way.

My feet strike out a splendour like the star.

I bear a message from the time afar; When fear upon the earth held shadowed sway.—

Touched the cave man with my genial ray.

And now where peopled plain and mountain are.

Where lonely islands lift their palms in air

My breath has but one language to the ear.

One word that conquers anguish and despair

And that one word is "Onward!"

High and clear— They cry that mankind ever loves the best.

That urged Columbus toward the unknown west!

—Edward Wilbur Mason

Know Him

(Washington Star)

"What do you think of my graduation essay?" asked the young man.

"Fine!" replied the father. "Only I'm afraid a lot of people are going to be bashful about offering plain wages to a man whose intellect is so much above the average."

RUMORS OF PEACE

(The Ottawa Citizen)

THE publication simultaneously of reports from Zurich, Switzerland, and from London touching on the condition of the Germans at this stage of the war, and the persistent appearance of rumors that peace is being considered by Berlin are significant signs of the times.

Indeed, there seems to be a well defined feeling that the end is approaching. The address of the Kaiser to Germany's financial leaders a few days ago in which it was reported that Wilhelm had predicted peace within a few months is also recalled in this connection.

The remark of the British Chancellor that a war costing such an enormous sum daily was bound to be a short one may also be taken as another of the scraps which may indicate the direction of the wind.

Altogether there seems ground for hope that the greatest struggle of all time is approaching an end, and that the first faint dawn of peace is appearing in the darkened sky. It is something for which we may all pray.

But it is well not to let ourselves be carried away by such a prospect. Obviously, peace can only be consummated by the complete surrender of Germany on the terms which the Allies have already unofficially outlined and which are designed to prevent a repetition of the horrors of the past year.

Any other peace would eventually prove worse than a continuance of the present slaughter. To students of international politics it is clear that the maintenance of a huge standing army by any one nation, particularly by a nation so constituted as are the Germans, is at once a menace to other peoples and a dangerous precedent for all.

To make peace more than an interval of preparation between wars Germany must be curbed. It is also the experience of all history that the taking of territory from the defeated nation by the victors has proved the genesis of future wars between these peoples; it is becoming recognized that territorial expansion means military expansion and an added burden to the taxpayers of the home countries for many years, if not for all time. It would be, therefore, the part of wisdom to deprive Germany of none of her original territory.

The restoration of France of Alsace and Lorraine should constitute the sum total of territorial demands on the part of France and Britain, while the nationalization of the Dardanelles, the reincorporation into the United Italy of Trieste and Trent and the securing of a warm port for Russia should complete the program. The indemnification of Belgium and the whole matter of war expenses are matters for diplomatic adjustment.

But clearly the basis of future peace must be the limitation of German armaments on land and sea. A council of the nations must see to it that the Germany of twenty years from now is not in a position to profit by the lessons of to-day and that Europe shall not become a vaster armed camp than it has been, awaiting again the lighting of the fuse which leads to the common powder magazine.

And here we are confronted with the first great obstacle to immediate peace. Germany, it must be conceded, has managed to put up a splendid defensive fight, if we eliminate her methods. For it has been a defensive fight that the Kaiser has waged for ten months. Since the Marne the enemy has been carrying the battle to the Allies in Belgium and to the Russians in the East on the principle that a strong attack is the best defence.

To-day every responsible leader of the German forces knows that all hope of a successful invasion of France or Britain is self-deception of the worst variety. It is on this defensive fight, and the fact that no European possession of Germany is in the hands of the Allies, that the Kaiser will base his claim to a peace which will not impede the further militarization of his country, but which will rather act as an added incentive to the empire ambitions of its rulers. But the Allies must not and will not permit the gamman of Europe, weakened in the present struggle only from loss of blood, to recuperate and arm himself afresh for another attack on his inoffensive neighbors.

Rumors of peace negotiations, which, we hope, are now about to become realities, mean undoubtedly prolonged negotiations with the off chance that they will result in nothing, unless Germany realizes the facility of again resuming the war. However, the Kaiser is the intelligent ruler he is said to be the outlook is hopeful and the world may yet be spared the final bloody scenes of a desperate nation fighting against outraged humanity to the end.

ABSTAINERS ARE GOOD RISKS

The strongest argument against the use of alcoholic liquors is found in the attitude of the business world toward the evil. We have so often pointed to the attitude of employers of labor toward drink as it relates to their men to prove the point, that it seems wholly gratuitous to offer additional proof. And yet it presents itself with such increasing insistence it is difficult to ignore its force. The latest of these irrefutable arguments is afforded by a movement among a certain health and accident insurance company that is to issue a special policy at a cheaper rate for total abstainers.

Some life insurance companies have for years recognized such policies, finding it possible to issue application of the prohibition clause to health and accident. The claim is made, however, that it is more reasonably operative in the latter form than the former. It not only stands to reason, but has been proven by endless experience, that a man under even the slightest influence of liquor is not alert to danger or is unable to guard himself in case of its proximity. The total abstainer's policy is likely also to prove more popular than in life insurance, because the policies run for one year only, while taking an abstainer's policy for life insurance almost amounts to taking the pledge for life.

Insurance companies are not in the business from altruistic motives, however beneficent their business has proven to be. If a company can shave down the expense of a policy by the merest fraction, it will. It is purely a matter of business. The fact is becoming more clear every succeeding year that the effect of alcoholics on the human body is deleterious; that the drinker is a bad risk and that he should be penalized for insisting upon his cup. This conclusion, now generally acknowledged by life insurance companies, is based upon a long period of most careful estimates, and is as accurate as known facts can establish. It therefore is of the highest importance as proof of the fact that the man who voluntarily drinks thus places himself under a handicap such as no one in this day of strenuous competition requiring the keenest exercise of every faculty can with reason ignore.—Exchange.

Triumph of Virtue

The Toronto News says that it "has not and will not be established" that Hon. Robert Rogers knew anything of the inside of the Manitoba parliament buildings affair. The News is evidently convinced that the proof was contained in the telegrams that were burnt.

## Records Valor of Canadians at Festubert

British Headquarters in France, July 13.—Some details may now be given of the brilliant chapter in the recent British offensive movement around Arras—that of the Canadian division's struggle for gains around Festubert and Givenchy.

At Festubert the objective of the Canadians was a small orchard. The third company of the sixteenth battalion, Highlanders, commanded by Captain Morrison, was given the task. These men were recruited in British Columbia, many of them living in Vancouver.

### Bomb-Throwers First

A rush for the orchard was started at 7.45 o'clock in the evening, each platoon having a definite object to accomplish. In front of the orchard the men found a deep creek hedge, having only two openings. In front, Morrison started to go through the hedge, but Private Appleton, a bomb-thrower, sprang ahead of him, saying: "Bomb-throwers go ahead of officers, sir."

### Swept on Heroically

Once in the orchard the men met with heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, but swept on to the edge. Owing to unforeseen delay, one platoon, whose presence was most essential to the plan of attack, was unable to get up on time to support the attack.

The men who reached the edge of the orchard where the dead and wounded had been left, dug themselves in with the ready industry of western beavers, and stuck against all odds until help came, making the orchard securely theirs.

Many stories are told of the coolness of the men. Amidst the din of the fire Sergeant Cochran called to his men to keep their line straight, and Private Hildy, upon seeing a rabbit scurrying past, sang out: "Look at bunny, will you."

### In Exposed Position

Elsewhere on the front the first party belonging to the first company of Canadians who went over the parapet were in such an exposed position as to be nearly annihilated without even reaching the German trenches. But a portion survived from the advance on the other flank and got a foothold in a German trench, where they bombed out the enemy. Every counter effort of the Germans to oust them failed. Though their position was torn into craters by German shell-fire they stuck and the British line on this part of the front remains where the determined heroes of the sanguinary action put it.

### Fought Way to Admiration

In the face of a murderous machinery of war and modern fire, which dropped men right and left, they had won a mighty struggle, no less glorious because it was only a part of a big whole.

"If soldiers ever fought their way to admiration," said a British general, "it is the Canadians who, less than a year ago were raw recruits." At Givenchy they deserved success no less, but there they failed. Here, in front of the first battalion, the Germans had two strongly fortified points which the Canadians sought to take. They successfully mined one and, coincident with the explosion, opened up a concentrated fire with their guns against both positions. Number four company rushed through the open space between the two positions made by the explosion to the German trench, reaching it with only a few casualties.

### Surprise Complete

So completely had they surprised the enemy that on entering the trench the Canadians found that some of the Germans, who had fled, had left their accoutrements hanging upon the walls. The Germans' fortified position to the rear which had not been mined was still able to work the machine guns, enfilading any movement of the Canadians to support the troops that had gained the German trench. The Germans being reinforced and being plentifully supplied with bombs, closed in upon their hostile visitors and forced a retreat. Every step of the way back was made under the enfilading fire from the fortified position.

The next morning soldiers in the German trenches called out in excellent English, "Hello Canadians." The answer was shouted back, "Hello Germans, did you have many losses?" A German soldier replied, "A good many; how about you?" To this a Canadian answered, "None at all." There was a moment's silence and then a German shouted, "You are a damned liar."

One would recognize gallant Canadians in their kilts in French villages these warm summer days by the way they have their sleeves rolled up and their shirts open at the throat as they do at home.

"I guess they are finding we can do our bit," is the sentiment of the Canadians, and it looks as if they are going to miss the green corn season in Canada, too.

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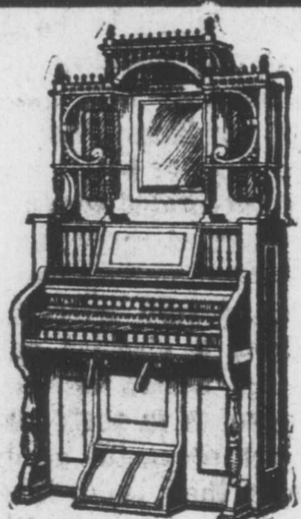
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## A BRITISH HYMN

A recent issue of Church Work said: Every congregation in the Empire ought to be singing every Sunday "A British Hymn," written by the Vicar of Selby, Yorkshire, and sung for the first time in August last by two thousand troops, so that it would seem to have been composed before the German "Hymn of Hate." Lieut. Col. Rowley, who has presented copies to our battalions now mobilized, gave it the name "A British Hymn."

"In the meantime," he says, "when it came to him from England, it had no tittle. None could suit it better; may it remain, because it must have been an inspiration. Not 'The British Hymn,' but 'A British Hymn.'"

Even an article or a proposition may be inspired, as we well know who love our great singers and makers of prose. It must be a thrilling experience to hear a great body of troops singing this hymn accompanied by a military band:

(To "Melita.")

God of our fathers, at whose call  
We now before Thy footstool fall;  
Whose grace has made our Empire strong  
Through love of right, and hate of wrong;  
In this dark hour we plead with Thee  
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

Not for the lust of war we fight,  
But for the triumph of the right;  
The strife we hate is on us thrust,  
Our aims are pure, our cause is just;  
So, strong in faith we plead with Thee  
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

Asleep beneath Thine ample dome,  
With many a tender dream of home;  
Or charging in the dust and glare,  
With war-bolts bursting through the air;  
In this dark hour we plead with Thee  
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

If wounded in the dreadful fray,  
Be Thou their comfort and their stay;  
If dying, may they in their pain  
Behold the Lamb for sinners slain.  
In this dark hour we plead with Thee  
For Britain's cause on land and sea.

CHANGES MADE DURING NIGHT

How the soldiers get on and out of the trenches is described in an interesting way by one of the Ottawa officers involved home from the front. "All the relieving is done at night," he said. "The force that is to go in to a trench marches up in single file, through the darkness. When a convenient distance behind the trenches the party stands, still keeping in the single file and close together so as not to get separated. The single file presents a smaller target and the men are less likely to get hit by stray bullets than if they were formed in fours for example. When the party has halted the commanding officer goes ahead to the trench and finds out just where his men are to go. He then returns to his command and marches them to the trenches. In the meantime, the occupants of the trenches who are to be relieved have crawled back of the trench and lie prone on the ground behind. They stay there until the new battalion is in the trench, then start for the rear, also marching in single file."

"Everything is done as quietly as possible, for the Germans, in many cases, are only a few hundred yards away and could hear a comparatively slight noise. At the least noise the Germans send up a flare, that is a shell which illumines the spot where it bursts. It usually burns about 70 feet in the air and burns like Roman candles, lighting a space about 200 feet square. If anyone is seen in this light the Germans blaze away. However, it is only occasionally that anyone gets hurt in this manner. A flare itself will not hurt anyone, and when it lights up the vicinity, if there happens to be a force advancing there, every man stands perfectly still, and as a rule they cannot then be distinguished from the landscape."

## GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES

General Botha Expresses the Hope That Many of His Men Will Be Soon Taking Part in

## CONFLICT OF EUROPE

The Protectorate of German Southwest Africa Was the First Territory to be Acquired by Germany

## OUTSIDE OF EUROPE

General Botha, whose great achievement in breaking the German power in West Africa has been noted in the despatches, replies to Lord Kitchener's congratulations by expressing the hope that many of his men will soon be taking part in the conflict in Europe. In our anxiety over the nearer and greater issue have almost lost sight of the fact that Germany's colonial empire, which she has been industriously building up for the last quarter of a century or more, is all but a thing of the past, and none of her lost possessions are likely to be returned to her except on terms that will make for the future peace of the world. At the beginning of the war Germany had colonies with an area of 1,006,412 square miles and a population of 12,192,000; not large, of course, as we reckon things in the British Empire, but still a very respectable nucleus, and so situated as to be of great strategic value with the German dream realized of a navy rivaling that of Britain. The Protectorate of German Southwest Africa was the first territory to be acquired by Germany outside of Europe. That was in 1884, when after having made treaties with the native chiefs the German flag was raised, to which Great Britain offered no objection. The last territory to be acquired was the sphere of influence at Kiaochow in China, following the war between Russia and Japan. Of course this was not the sum total of German ambitions, because the Kaiser having acquired a dominating influence at Constantinople, had set his eyes upon Mesopotamia and Arabia, hoping, no doubt, to get on to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean through ancient seats of Empire capable by means of reforestation and irrigation of almost unlimited agricultural development.

## A SUBMARINE DASH THROUGH DARDANELLES

New York, July 18 (Special to Toronto Globe).—An American naval officer stationed in Mediterranean waters has sent a letter to a friend in this city telling how the German submarine U-51 succeeded in passing through the straits of Gibraltar and eluding the British blockade there. This information was suppressed at the time by the British censor. The officer was at Gibraltar immediately after the big submarine made its daring and successful attempt to reach the Dardanelles.

## British Were Warned

The news was flashed from the British Admiralty to the commander at Gibraltar that the German cruising submarine U-51 had left Wilhelmshaven for a dash through the straits in order to operate against the allied fleet at the Dardanelles.

The order was given either to "capture or destroy." From then on, day by day, a cordon of torpedo-boat destroyers steamed back and forth between the coast of Africa and the great rock but no submarine appeared to reward the watchers.

## The Fuel Supply

Finally a fleet of small steamships in close formation was sighted sailing through the straits. Upon their failure to report their destinations and the contents of their cargo the British destroyers ordered them to stop. As soon as the destroyers gave chase the five small ships put on full speed ahead but were soon overhauled and led back to port.

At the inquiry conducted by the British commander at Gibraltar, it was learned that these five steamers were Spanish tankers loaded with petrol but having no destination. The full particulars of the inquiry could not be learned, but enough was made known to show that the U-51 on her voyage to Gibraltar had been using these five steamers as fuel ships and tenders. On the dash through the straits the U-51 had escaped unnoticed during the chase and capture of the petrol ships by the British destroyers. Although the latter had been sent out to get her, they had not looked for her in the midst of a fleet of slow-going tank steamers.

Reports at Constantinople. That the ruse practised by Otto Herring, commander of the U-51 cost the British dearly is only too

well-known, says the offer. The German sea raider, proceeding from Gibraltar to the Dardanelles, sank no fewer than three British battleships, he claims. She seemed to operate at will among the allied fleet, and did much to prevent the latter from co-operating in the land operations at the Gallipoli peninsula. Later the U-51 passed unmolested through the straits of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, and reported to the German commander at Constantinople.

## THE POWER OF THE PRESS

Born of the deep, daily need of a nation—I am the voice of now—the incarnate spirit of the times—monarch of things that are. My "cold type" burns with the fire-blood of human action. I am fed by arteries of wire that girdle the earth. I drink from the cup of living joy and sorrow. I sleep not—rest not. I know no night, nor day, nor season. I know no death, yet I am born again with every morn—with every moon—with twilight. I leap into fresh being with every new world's event.

Those who created me cease to be—the brains and heart's blood that nourish me go the way of human dissolution. Yet I live on—and on.

I am majestic in my strength—sublime in my power—terrible in my potentialities—yet as democratic as the ragged boy who sells me for a penny.

I am the consort of kings—the partner of capital—the brother of toil. The inspiration of the hopeless—the right arm of the needy—the champion of the oppressed—the conscience of the criminal. I am the epitome of the world's comedy and tragedy.

My responsibility is infinite. I speak, and the world stops to listen. I say the word, and the battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace, and the war lords obey. I am greater than any individual—more powerful than any group. I am the dynamic force of public opinion. Rightly directed, I am a creator of confidence. A builder of happiness in living. I am the backbone of commerce. The trail blazer of prosperity. I am the teacher of patriotism.

I am the hands of the clock of time—the clarion voice of civilization. I am the newspaper.

## BILLY SUNDAY'S CHARLATANISM

### The Literary Guide (London)

One of his phrases during his Philadelphia soul-saving campaign was, "I make it a rule never to read a book that is against the Bible." The result was that on January 24 the Philadelphia Inquirer published a crushing exposure of this religious mountebank, showing that he had "lifted" bodily long passages from an address by Colonial R. Ingersoll. Billy Sunday has constantly denounced the colonel and his infidel opinions, but he evidently did not mind stealing his thoughts. On May 30, 1882, Colonel Ingersoll delivered, at the Academy of Music in New York, his great Decoration Day address. On May 28, 1912, Rev. Wm. Sunday delivered an oration before the old soldiers at Beaver Falls in the state of Pennsylvania, in which passage after passage was conveyed from the great Rationalist orator. Here are one or two specimens:—

### Col. Ingersoll

This is a day for memory and tears. A mighty nation bends above its honored graves, and pays to noble dust the tribute of its love. Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the heart.

To-day we tell the history of our country's life, recount the lofty deeds of vanished years, the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men, of men who made our nation great and free.

On this day the story of the great struggle between the colonists and the kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest, first for justice, then for freedom. We should tell them the history of the Declaration of Independence, the chart and compass of all human rights. All men are equal, and have the right to life, to liberty and joy.

### Billy Sunday

This is a day for memory and for tears. A mighty nation bends before its honored graves, and pays to noble dust the tearful tribute of its love. Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the human heart. Again we tell the story of our country's life, recount the lofty deeds of vanished years, the toil, the suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men, of men who made our nation great and free.

On this day the great struggle between the colonists and the kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest, first for justice then for freedom. We should tell them of the Declaration of Independence, the chart and compass of all human rights. All men are equal, and have the same right life, to liberty, and to joy.

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DESTITUTE WOMAN WILL MARRY

The woman, Mrs. Sibley, who with her two children and an adopted child occupied a shack near the quarry of Blackhead Road is still being looked after at the lock-up. Her husband who was a lumberman and contractor died about a year ago and the woman who fought hard against adversity came to her present condition through no fault of her own. She was a good, careful housewife and a woman of prepossessing personality and aged about 30 years.

She saw better days and at one time her father, a well-known resident of Exploits, owned schooners and was a well-to-do man, but being stricken with blindness, was overtaken by poverty and died with nothing of the world's goods left to him.

A man in fairly good circumstances will shortly make this unfortunate woman his wife and is now rebuilding and making fit for occupation the squalid home which she until recently occupied.

Had the woman and little ones been left in the shack last week, in the prevailing wet and cold, they must have succumbed. We have seen men fined as high as \$10.00 for keeping their horses in a stable which was a palace compared to the hovel this unfortunate female and her innocent little ones occupied.

OUR THEATRES

THE AEROPLANE CONCERT

Secure your ticket for the best show you have ever seen, for there will be a great entertainment at the Rossley East End Theatre. There is variety enough to please all, our best local talent will appear. There will be sketches, songs, dances, musical monologues, and when we have such artists as Mrs. Colville, Mrs. Chater, Miss Flora Clift, Miss Frances Gosling, Miss Bradshaw, Mr. Tom O'Neil, the beautiful string band from the Calypso, Babies Dodd and Kelly, Bonnie Rossley, Jack and Marie Rossley, the Sunshine girls, its going to be the event of the season under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson. Get your tickets from Gray and Goodland's. Reserved seats only 50 cents. General admission 20 cents.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

There is a splendid programme to-night at the ever popular Little Theatre, all the latest and best pictures including a great three-reel circus feature, a thrilling subject. Re-engagement of the little West End favorite "Anita" who will appear in all new songs. There is no better place in town to spend an evening; always clean and comfortable, good pictures and good songs.

THE CRESCENT

Nightly the Crescent is running to capacity houses and well it might as its movies are very popular and are constantly growing in favour. A splendid bill, as can be seen by the Ad., is presented for this evening. In the emotional line the house presents three very powerful and affecting dramas entitled "Scars of Passion," "For the love of Him," and "Three Boiled Down Fables," introducing some very fine effects. These are written by some of America's most famous playwrights. "He made his work" and "Dobs at the Store" are two fine comedies, and there will be the usual good singing and music.

POLICE MAKE TEN ARRESTS

Since Saturday afternoon the police made 10 arrests which included two disorderlies, some ordinary drunks, the old man and his son who asked for shelter and referred to elsewhere, and three men arrested under warrant for deserting from the fishery. Some of the drunks were released yesterday on making the usual deposits of cost.

TRAIN NOTES

Saturday's express arrived at Port aux Basques at 7 a.m. to-day. Yesterday's train left Bishop Falls at 8.40 a.m.

The express left Port aux Basques at 8.25 a.m. yesterday; due at St. John's on time.

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

LOCAL ITEMS

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

At Cape Race today there is a light variable wind prevailing, with dense fog. Heard nothing pass today.

Mr. P. Denief of the Palace who has been unwell for some time past is recovering. He suffered from a severe cold.

The police recently unearched a shebeen on Mount Pearl Road and the lady who presides there will be summoned for illicitly sell booze.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

The Cubs and Wanderers baseball teams will meet this evening at 6.15, and the winners will play off with the Red Lions at the Mt. Cashel garden party.

Across country to-day the weather was calm and fine; the temperature ranging from 48 to 60 above.

Owing to the wet weather of yesterday the annual requiem mass at Mount Carmel Cemetery was postponed until next Sunday.

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

Sunday morning on George's Street there was a free fight between several drunks who had collected there and some of whom were severely punished in the melee. Being worried of the approach of the police the peace disturbers vanished.

Yesterday forenoon and afternoon the dry dock and Bowings' upper premises attracted a large number of people to view the "Polemhall" on the dock and the "Stella Maris" which was raised from the bottom Friday.

The latter ship is not in as bad a state as many thought and with a clean up and a repolishing of hull and engines she will be as good as ever.

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

Saturday night Const. Whalen found a Naval Reserve man lying on Buchanan Street and unconscious from an overdose of alcohol. The officer had him conveyed to the station in a cab. He might have smothered if he had not been discovered.

The old outboard man who has been repeatedly sheltered at the police station looked for lodging there Saturday night with his little son and was given shelter and food.

His wife resides in Green Bay, but before coming here he says he sold his house for \$8 and has no home to go to should he return. His wife he says is ill of "beri-beri." The man should be placed in the poor asylum and the boy put in an orphanage.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,ead

BASEBALL LEAGUE SPECIAL MEETING

Saturday night the Baseball League held a special meeting to discuss the eligibility of certain members of clubs; Mr. W. J. Higgins occupied the chair, Mr. Havermale being unavoidably absent.

Orr, who for the Cubs played third base Wednesday under protest from the Shamrocks, is not eligible for the League, fixtures this year.

There will be no League game Wednesday owing to the Mt. Cashel garden party.

The Cubs and Shamrocks play August 4th, as well as the B.I.S. and Red Lions.

The proceeds will be devoted to two of the most deserving of the patriotic funds.

THE "KYLE'S" PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.50 yesterday with the following passengers:

Miss L. Hanlan, A. Snelgrove, R. J. French, A. T. Jones, F. A. Andrews, A. J. Inder, Mrs. E. C. Stuckless, L. Gueson, A. Blose, I. G. Crawford, Miss Alexander, Miss J. Lauder, Miss R. Bruce, W. R. and Mrs. F. Fitzgerald, Miss B. Burke, Withersall, D. C. and Mrs. Weeks, Noble, Miss L. Dawe, Mrs. N. Dagees, Mrs. White, J. McPherson, A. W. Martin, M. and C. Shano.

S.S. "CAN'T LOSE"

The "Can't Lose" arrived at Tilting Saturday and left at 3.30 p.m., having discharged a supply of salt sufficient for the next ten days. A quantity was also discharged at Joe Batt's Arm. The ship will discharge salt at Change Islands and Seldom to-day. Returning South salt will be discharged at Doting Cove, Cat. Hr., Newtown and Greenspond.

MOUNT CASHEL SPORTS ARRANGED

2.45.—Finish of Road Race from Torbay. 3.00 p.m.—Football Fives, first round—(1) St. Bon's vs. Star; (2) Casuals vs. Collegians; (3) C. E. L.-R. vs. B.I.S. 4.00 p.m.—One Mile Pony Race. Preliminary Heats. 4.15 p.m.—Baseball final for H. D. Reid Cup. 5.15 p.m.—Football Fives, second round—(a) Saints vs winners of (2); (b) winners (1) vs. winner (3). 6.45 p.m.—Football Fives. Final. 7.00 p.m.—Pony Race. Final heat.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Saturday the Volunteers went thru various exercises in the forenoon and afternoon indoors and received their fortnightly pay. Some 135 men are now in training and yesterday the volunteers of the different denominations attended Divine Service at St. Thomas' Church, R. C. Cathedral, and George St. Methodist Church.

WARM WEATHER ON WEST COAST

Though East winds, fog and cold weather have prevailed here the past three weeks, it has been quite the reverse along the railway line and up West. Yesterday it was exceptionally warm, the thermometer registering at Bishop's Falls 99 in the shade, and at Humbermouth 84, while the average was about 80 degrees.

POLICE COURT

Three drunks were discharged and three others were fined \$2 or 7 each, and a loose and disorderly female was sent down for two months.

Five Bank fishermen were charged with deserting the schr. Damascus now on the Banks. It was shown they came to volunteer.

Two were accepted for the navy and one for the volunteers. Two others being physically unfit were rejected. They were remanded till to-morrow.

A shebeener was fined \$50 or 1 month.

How about your subscription to the Aeroplane Fund. Please don't put off what you promised yourself to do. Do it now. August four not far off.

SERIOUSLY HURT IN A FIGHT

At 3.30 p.m. Saturday a resident of Broad Cove and another of Horse Cove had an altercation in George St. just east of William's Lane and fought fiercely for some time. Suddenly they each fell against a gate at the rear of Mr. J. Atkinson's place and were precipitated 7 feet into the yard below when the gate yielded to their weight. The Broad Cove man received a severe cut in the forehead, was unconscious for some time, lost much blood and being taken into Mr. P. Wall's carriage works received first aid from the police, after which he was taken to Dr. Stafford's surgery and attended to. He was later driven home.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14,ead

ARRESTED FOR STEALING WATCH

Yesterday, at 11, a boy aged about 14, was arrested by Sgt. Byrne and Const. Tobin. Saturday evening a resident of the East End reported that a valuable gold watch had been stolen from him and the officers traced the theft to the youth, who has been taken into custody.

EXCURSION TRAINS

The excursion trains, despite the scare on yesterday afternoon, were well patronized. The train for Tor Bay at 2 p.m. took out 130 and the 2.30 train for Kelligrews took out 230 people, all of whom enjoyed the afternoon in the country.

SHIPPING

The Argyle left Sound Island at 2.45 p.m. yesterday, inward.

The Clyde left Lewisporte at 12.50 p.m. yesterday.

The Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 5.10 p.m. yesterday; sailed at 8.10 a.m. to-day.

The Ethie arrived at Clarenville at 4 p.m. yesterday; sailed at 6.30 a.m. to-day.

The Glencoe left Port aux Basques at 7.45 a.m. to-day.

The Home arrived at Lewisporte at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The Erik is at North Sydney, loading freight.

The Meigle left Curling at 8.30 a.m. to-day; coming south.

The Sagona left Trinity at 8 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Agencoria, bound from England to Montreal, struck an iceberg in the Straits of Bell Isle recently and was given repairs in Montreal.

TONIGHT'S PLAYERS

The line-up in this evening's football match will be:

CASUALS—Goal, Peters; backs, Hartley, Thistle; halves, Reid, Pike, Goudie; forwards, Marshall, Pearcey, Smith, Squires, Cheneey.

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

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

MOUNT CASHEL PONY RACE

The Mount Cashel pony race promises to be the most interesting event seen here for years. Some twelve animals have entered and for the road race, from Tor Bay up to the Mount, there are to date eight entries.

Mr. Thos. Curran will be the judge of the pony race.

RELIEVED HIM OF HIS MONEY

This forenoon a boy named Guzzwell went to Steer's Cove to buy a codfish for his mother. A boy whom he did not know called him to a quiet spot, knocked him down and relieved him of the money he had on him.

The police were told of the matter but up to 1 p.m. had not captured the lad who fled when he had relieved the other of the cash.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,ead

WINTERTON NOTES

Not much doing with fish around here yet. Hook and line has met with very poor success the past three weeks; traps have done a little. Caplin still plenty.

Mostly all our fishermen are catching Turbot and are doing fairly well in this respect.

Salt is getting scarce now, but we are expecting to see the situation relieved in a day or so.

Reports from Baccalieu Island say that fish is very scarce there.

Gald to hear that the "Can't Lose" will soon be here again with salt.

Business is fair considering the backward summer.

Everyone is hoping for an improvement in the fishery outlook.

The S.S. "Can't Lose" arrived here last week on her way north. She landed considerable freight here and took on board a lot of herring from the F.P.U. premises.

Mr. Coaker was on board and needless to say we were all delighted to have the President amongst us. He received quite a reception from the people here, and it is evident that the Union spirit is stronger amongst us than ever it was. Mr. Coaker still holds a first place in the hearts of the toilers. The fishermen are more determined to follow his lead to-day than they were at last election.

Winterton, T.B. July 20th, 1915.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

MAN SWIMMING ALMOST DROWNED

Ten Hours Unconscious—Still Very Ill—Identified as Mogue Aylward of Gander Bay

Yesterday at 3.30 p.m. while some men were passing over the pool at Badger Brook they were horrified to see the body of a naked man lying on the bottom. They secured poles and after some exertion got the body from the water when an examination led them to believe that life was not absolutely extinct.

A doctor was called and with the aid of the men he worked till 8 p.m. on him and succeeded in restoring respiration though the man remained unconscious and was so at 10 p.m. He was identified as Mogue Aylward of Gander Bay and had evidently gone in swimming when he was seized with cramps and sank.

When the express which arrived to-day came to the Brook the man was placed on board and taken to Hospital at Grand Falls. Up to that time he had not regained consciousness and was very ill. It is hoped however to save his life.

Muzzle Mosdell For Temperance Sake

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—If the temperance people want to make the fight for Prohibition a success they will want to muzzle Mosdell and such creatures, if not it is a sure defeat, and in the interest of the good cause a certain class of people ought to be asked to keep quiet, because no good can come about by calling public meetings. A certain section of the community will not attend them, and those who do attend are only making an exhibition of themselves and a laughing stock in the eyes of the public. Their intention may be alright in their own opinion, but not in the opinion of the vast majority. The drinking man does not attend such meetings and many of them do not hear the sermons preached on Sundays, then, they are only wasting time and talk, because they are tily preaching to those who are strong temperance advocates. In my humble opinion the proper and best course for every true advocate of temperance is to move among their friends, especially among those who are afflicted by drink and advise them their best interest and better results are sure to come about. That is what is done now by many level headed men, and there is lots of time before us.

There is one man in this country that we cannot lose sight of, that we must look to to make this fight a success—that is W. F. Coaker, who has the best interest of the very large majority of the people at heart and who know exactly how to handle them to their best interest. He can command from fifteen to twenty thousand votes just by asking, because the sons of toil, the bone and sinew of the country know in their very hearts that his whole soul is tied up in their welfare, who will not ask them anything, only what is to their own interest and comfort.

Now where does Mosdell's influence come in, and the notorious clique that are behind him. Not one vote can he command outside of his own, where Coaker can command twenty thousand votes, Mosdell cannot command twenty, no, not even one only all the damage he can do in this great fight against the greatest enemy to man. My advice to the temperance people is to move quietly in doing their work and let each and every one do their own part among those of their own denomination, whose homes are afflicted by the demon of drink. Sending circulars to clergymen in outboarders will do no good as many of those men will take it as an insult to be dictated to what is the best interest of their parishes. The Press is open to the public to show up the crimes and the misery that is brought about through the demon of drink. No man can shut his eyes and ears to those facts how homes are broken up and families destroyed. Mr. Coaker will do his part and make this fight a success as he has done in all his other undertakings, and one word from him will do more than a thousand from Mosdell.

The Mail and Advocate is read by thousands all over the Island, whereas the Star is not read by fifty people outside of St. John's, and only read in St. John's by those whose aim is to do down Coaker and destroy his noble work in the interest of the sons of toil. Now the temperance people can choose between the two men, Coaker to make this fight a decided success, or Mosdell to make it sure defeat.

TEMPERANCE

St. John's, July 26, 1915.

Rev. Fr. McGrath, P.P., Bell Island, and Rev. Fr. Gough, of Portugal Cove, arrived here today on short visit.

PERSONAL

Mr. Harry Forward, son of the late John Forward, of King's Road, who has resided in New York the past 22 years, arrived here a couple of days ago on a visit. Mr. Forward, who has a host of friends in St. John's, has made good since going to Gotham, and represents a large manufacturing concern for whom he has been travelling salesman for many years. He will combine business with pleasure while revisiting in his native city. The writer, an old time friend of Harry's, welcomes him cordially to his native haire.

TUG BOAT ARRIVED SAFELY ACROSS

The tug boat "J. T. Horn," which it will be remembered, was here some time ago getting repairs on her way to Archangel Russia, has arrived there safely all well, making a good run over.

The crew who brought her across came out in the Russian steamer "Drink" last week.

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

To-day being the feast of St. Anne thousands of devout pilgrims are flocking towards the famous shrine near Quebec to offer their devotions to the great patron of the afflicted, or to offer supplication to God, through the intercession of St. Anne, begging of His mercy a cure for their ills.

At this miraculous shrine thousands of wonderful cures have been wrought, and the stacks of crutches that rear themselves in veritable pyramids before the shrine testify in a remarkable manner to the cures effected. Beside the crutches there are hundreds of other votive offerings left by grateful beneficiaries, till the famous Basilica resembles almost the treasury of a more than energetic virtuoso.

So rapidly do articles of gold and silver accumulate that once in a while the melting pot receives the heap of wealth, and the coins and other offerings of gold and silver are made into souvenir trinkets, and sold to visitors who desire to carry away some token of their pilgrimage.

During the summer months the little village does a brisk business in catering to the needs of the many thousands who throng there to see the shrine to supplicate the throne of mercy for a relief from their sufferings. There are many interesting things to be seen at St. Anne de Beaupre, not the least among which is the Cyclorama where one may in fancy traverse the scenes connected with the life and passion of our blessed Lord.

A large circular building has its interior wall decorated with a most wonderful picture representing an unbroken scene from Bethlehem to Calvary, which is very impressive, when viewed from a circular gallery that rises in the centre of the building. Life-size groups in their multicolored robes march along the sandy road or squat about their camp fires.

Groups of lepers in their rags and misery lie along the dusty way, while camels and asses trudge along giving the scene to which the painting is a back ground, a wonderfully realistic effect.

"MEIGLE'S" REPORT

The Meigle arrived at Humbermouth at 9 a.m. today. She reports no change in the fishery since last report, and reports the weather fine.

DROWNED AT LAWN YESTERDAY

Mr. Hutchings, Deputy Minister of Justice, had a wire this morning from Magistrate Benning, saying that James Ruel, aged 20, had been accidentally drowned at Lawn yesterday.

No particulars were given and the Magistrate will hold an inquiry.

"POLEMHALL" GETS PERMANENT REPAIRS

The dry dock was flooded to-day and the "Polemhall" came off so that the chocks may be raised to enable the men to more easily work at the repairs under the ship's bottom.

The ship we learn is to receive permanent repairs here, which will take fully five weeks to perform. Quite a number of new plates will be put on and others will be rolled.

Two surveyors from New York will come down to look after the work.

The Fogota left Bay de Verde at 9.40 this a.m. and arrived here at 2 p.m. with several passengers.

CHEERFUL LETTER

H. M. S. Royal Scott, June 25th, 1915.

My dear wife,—I must begin to write you again in answer to your letters I received to-day. Well dear I wrote you last night saying I did not get a letter from you for a fortnight, but when I got out of my berth this morning I had two from you. Well dear I was very glad to get them and to hear that you and the children were getting on so well; I also received my birthday cake what you sent, I was proud to have that too, it was lovely but was dried up just a little but nothing to hurt. When I opened the box and saw it was a cake, all we Newfoundlanders were crazy to have a piece or Newfoundland cake. I tell you dear we did enjoy eating it all right. Now dear I must ask you did Reggie and Daisy get their last photos I sent them, weren't very nice, we were laughing too much, but I know they will enjoy their papa's photo when they can't get a look at his real face.

It is nearly eight months since I left home. I suppose they have lost my features now, but never mind my tears you will know your papa when he comes won't you. I haven't altered much in features, either in ways, I am Louis still. Say dear have you got your photos taken yet; hurry up and send them, I am longing to see them; don't hesitate in sending them, as soon as you get them.

Now dear the next thing I must ask you is about Fred, my brother. Does 'ather hear from him now since he went on the trawler. The last time I was talking to him he was leaving he Fiona and going on a trawler called the Young Harry. We used to meet often in Leith when he was on the Fiona, but we haven't seen each other since he left that ship.

Tell father he was well the last time I heard from him. I also had a letter from my cousin Jarred. He was feeling fine when he wrote, but he said he was beginning to get tired of the one work now. So am I dear, I feel tired of this work. I don't care how much this war is over there I can't get home again. I can't tell you anything about the war or any of our ship duties because we are not allowed to do so.

Well dear I often wishes I was near you to give my shirt a good washing; it haven't got the nice white colour it always had, because I can't wash it like you did when I was home. Now my dear don't worry too much about me, I am all right yet, thank God. I shall be home with you and the kids again bye and bye when we get all the Germans killed. I am believing to eat my Christmas dinner with you yet. I won't go down in despair yet, I will keep looking on the bright side all the time until this great war is over, and I want you my dear to do this too. I know you to be lonely and downhearted sometimes. I often wish to myself that I could run in with you for one half hour to comfort you, but dear its no good for me to wish things like this when it is impossible to do it.

Never mind, cheer up, keep believing for a bright future if God spares us both. Well dear I suppose its a little like summer. How is everything going home there; it seems very strange to me to be out here in the Labrador. I won't split as many fish this summer as I did last. I will have to wait until next summer and see what that will bring forth. I forgot to say that my old chum Rogers is still in this ship; he is now at Chatham. I heard from him not long ago, he was doing fine then. I miss him since he left. I hope I won't be leaving this ship until I leave her to come home; I like my place all right; my job on her is wheelman.

We don't be out to sea very long, only just for a few days. Now, dear, I will soon have to bring my letter to a close, for I am getting sleepy. Excuse mistakes I know you are able to correct them. Remember me to all friends, your father and mother and also my own poor old father. Kiss Daisy and Reggie for me and take the best care of them. Good night with a good share of love for yourself.

I still remain,

Your loving husband,

LOUIS PERRY.

LOST—One Box of Books

shipped on board S.S. "Prospero" at St. Anthony in January, marked Joseph Walters, possibly landed at some port in White Bay or Green Bay. Finder please communicate with this office.—jy24,ru,tu,wjy31

LOST—On Friday between

Water St. and Queen St., a Bundle of Papers, the property of the Inland Game and Fisheries Board. Finder will please return same to GOWE RRABBITTS, Sec. Inland Game and Fishery Board.—jy24,tf

FOR SALE—Two Building Lots (Freehold).

For particulars apply to 40 Alexander Street.—jy3,2w,ead