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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Teutonic Forces Unable to Resist Blows Dealt Them by the Russians

Russian Military Critics Dwell on Russian Successes on the Various Fronts and the Absence of Any Indications That the Enemy Forces Are Able to Effectively Parry Them

THE INVASION OF HUNGARY HAS BEGUN

Russians Are Now One Day's March Into Hungary and Threaten Austrian Rear in the Mountains—Russian Advance Continues in Asia Minor—No Confirmation Yet of Report That Russia Gets Both Banks of the Dardanelles

LONDON, July 19.—When General Haig's afternoon report was despatched from Headquarters in France, violent fighting, which had developed from a German counter-attack, had been going on all night long, and had given the Germans a footing in Delville Wood and Longueval, and it is still in progress. German attacks on Waterloofarm and other points were repulsed. In the brief despatch tonight General Haig sends the announcement that most of the ground thus lost had been regained in both places, and that the British have dispersed the Germans who were massing for a further attack on Waterloofarm. These despatches seem to confirm the opinions expressed by correspondents at the front, of the declining strength of the German counter-attacks.

enemy forces are able to effectively parry them. The recent Russian successes have brought them much nearer Vladimir and Kovel. The German communications between Kovel and Lemberg are threatened by the Russian advance on Stoynoff and Sokal. Preliminary to the investment of Lemberg in Transylvania, the Russians have succeeded in crossing the important eastern passes, in the Carpathians, Jablonitz and Kirilbaba, while they also hold the command of the Delvay-Budapest railway, their cavalry moving in the rear of Genl. Panger's forces between Kimpolung and Kutly. Apparently the invasion of Hungary has begun, and according to one report the Russian force is already one day's march into Hungary, and threatening the Austrian rear in the mountains. The Russian advance continues successfully in Asia Minor, and it is reported that the Turks have again evacuated Kermanshah. There is no confirmation as yet of the interesting statement made by Professor Paul MituZoff to the Duma, that Russia had reached an agreement with the Allies by which she is promised both banks of the Dardanelles.

The Proof

LONDON, July 19.—"We really are not worried by the course of the war," said Sir William Robertson in an interview with an Associated Press correspondent. "As to the new offensive planned at the map will tell the story of our progress."

Three Allied Transports Sunk?

BERLIN, July 19.—Three enemy transports were sunk and a fourth forced ashore in the Black Sea, the Turkish Admiralty reports.

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop.)

The Annual Garden Party at Mount Cashel WILL TAKE PLACE ON Wednesday, July 26th.

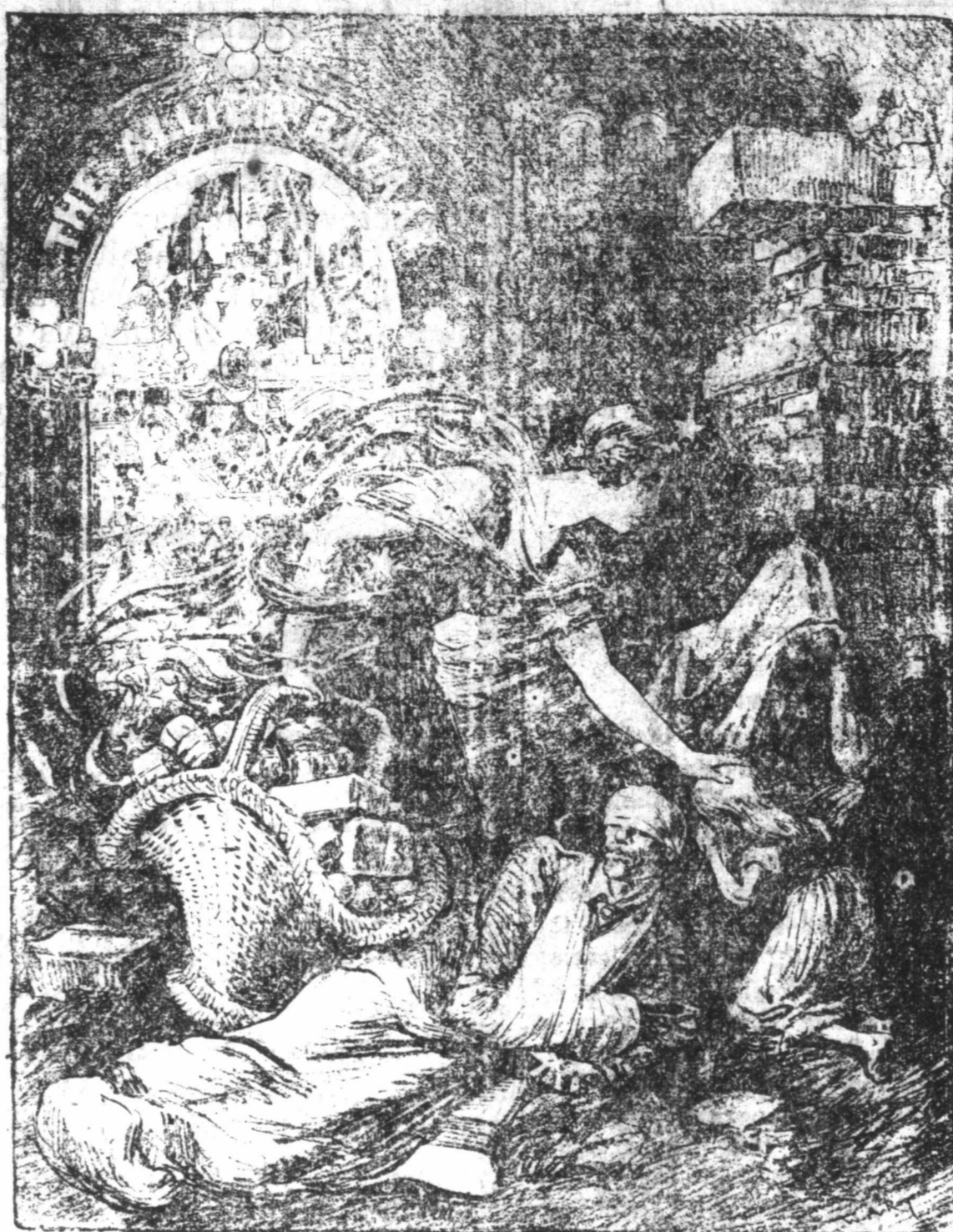
Road Race, Football Fives, Pony Race, Baseball Final, Dancing, Gun Exercises, Skittles, etc. The C.C.C. and T. A. Bands will be in attendance. jy15,17



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MESSENGER OF HOPE

—N.Y. Herald.

Will Wait for Page's Report

U. S. Government Will Await Ambassador Page's Report Before Taking Action re U. S. Firms "Blacklisted" by British Government.

NEW YORK, July 19.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington says that action on Britain's black list of nearly a hundred firms doing business in the States, under the terms of the "Trading with the Enemy Act," is being delayed by the State Department with the expectation that Ambassador Page in London will send some sort of report. If a report does not arrive soon, the department probably will cable an enquiry, which in turn will be presented to the British Foreign Office. At the State Department to-day it was stated that every development was being carefully observed. There was some intimation that Britain's latest action might be construed as unfriendly. Hitherto representations on behalf of American firms placed on the black list have resulted in the removal of their names.

British Recapture Lougueval Village

LONDON, July 19.—British troops have recaptured the village of Lougueval and in Delville wood, most of the ground taken by the Germans on Tuesday night, according to a British official to-night. Hard fighting is still in progress in this region. South of Delville wood, this afternoon, we dispersed with our fire a large body of Germans massed to attack Waterloofarm from the direction of Guillemont.

The Jutland Battle

NEW YORK, July 19.—Scores of bodies, both of English and German sailors, equipped with life preservers, and a floating mass of wreckage from the big Jutland naval battle, were encountered off the coast of Norway on July 2nd, by the steamer Lyngensford, which arrived here from Bergen to-day. A fleet of small vessels was sent out by the Norwegian Government to collect the dead.

Two More Neutrals Sunk

COPENHAGEN, July 19.—It was announced to-day that two more neutral vessels have been torpedoed. They were the Dutch iron ship Donula and the Swedish schooner Bertha.

Italian Steamer Sunk

LONDON, July 19.—A despatch from Algiers says that the Italian steamship Angelo has been sunk by a submarine. The Greek steamer Evangelistria is believed to have been sunk.

Russian Troops Cross Carpathians

And Are Reported to be Threatening Austrian Rear in the Mountains—Russians Still Advance in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—Russian infantry in Galicia is advancing towards the passes of the Carpathians which lead into Hungary. Further north in the marsh region, an official statement to-day says, an attempt by the Austro-German forces to take the offensive was broken. In the Caucasus the Russians have made further advances.

LONDON, July 19.—The Russians have crossed the Carpathians and have penetrated a day's march into Hungary, according to a despatch from Petrograd. The despatch says that the Russians are threatening the Austrian rear in the mountains. The advance is being made, according to this information, by armies of Genl. Letchitzky, which are again on the move after an interval of quiet.

Fatal Ending of Doctors Quarrel

BOSTON, July 19.—Dr. Harris, President of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, a native of Aylesford, Nova Scotia, was shot, and probably mortally wounded, in his office here yesterday. Dr. Atwood, whom the police say admitted shooting Harris is under arrest.

Prospects of Peace

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Minister from Switzerland, Doctor Hiltner, to-day discussed the prospects of peace in Europe with Acting Secretary of State Polk. He admitted afterwards that the talk was without tangible results.

British Steamer Captured by German Destroyer

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—It is reported here that the British steamship Adams, 2,223 tons gross, has been captured by a German destroyer off Abus, Sweden, while on a voyage from Finland.

Over 120 Degrees In the Shade

LONDON, July 20.—The following official report from the British Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia was given out to-day: "Since last communique of 13th nothing interesting has been reported, heat has been excessive for some days, temperature in shade has been over 120 degrees."

ANOTHER JOLT FOR MINISTRY IS RECORDED

Motion Submitted to Commons Dealing With Extension of Life Present Parliament is Withdrawn by Asquith as Strong Opposition Was Registered Against Measure—Carson Denounced Government's Attitude

LONDON, July 20.—The question whether a general election should be held when the present parliament expires in November led the Government receiving a rebuff in the Commons to-day. Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, on behalf of the Government, submitted to the House a motion in favour of the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of preparing a new electoral register, including adequate representation for those engaged in war work and to take other measures necessary for the holding of a general election during the war. The motion was warmly opposed by all sections of the House as being merely a move to shelve the issue.

Sir Edward Carson strongly denounced the proposed course and took exception to the view of the Government that it was inadvisable to hold an election during the war. He stoutly opposed the idea that Parliament was elected to abolish the House of Lords and to do away with armaments was a proper one, but to represent the country when peace is eventually declared. Sir Edward characterized the Government's motion as a farce.

After a number of other members had spoken, the Premier said the motion appeared to meet with little favour. Obviously, however, he said the existence of the present Parliament could not be prolonged indefinitely. The problem had been acted and the Government, he declared, would accept the judgment of the House and withdrew the motion.

A TECHNICAL DEFEAT FOR GOVERNMENT

Government Gets a Frost When Amendment to Bill Dealing with Placing Retired Soldiers on Land to be Acquired in Wales Was Carried by a Vote of 51 to 46

LONDON, July 20.—The Government sustained a technical defeat in the Commons to-night when an amendment to the bill dealing with the placing of retired soldiers on land and insisting that the land should be acquired for this purpose in Wales, was carried by a vote of 51 to 46. This amendment was opposed by the Government.

Japanese War Minister Dead

TOKIO, July 20.—Lieut. General Oka, Minister of War in the Okuma Cabinet in 1914 and again in 1915-16, died this morning. He took a prominent part in the Russo-Japanese War.

Military Historian Dead

LONDON, July 20.—Major Sir Foster Hughgerston Cunliffe, Military historian has been killed in recent fighting in France. Major Cunliffe wrote an official history of the Boer War and several books on the present world's conflict.

In Delville Wood

LONDON, July 19.—The Germans have recaptured a portion of Delville Wood and obtained a footing in the northern outskirts of Lougueval, the War Office announced to-day.

British Steamer Sunk

LONDON, July 19.—The British steamer Wilton Hill, 5,387 tons, has been sunk. She was unarmed, and was last reported at Karachi, India, on May 15.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

925 Private William Patrick Prowse, 53 Bannerman Street, Died of wounds—gunshot wounds in arms and legs; 1st. General Hospital, Havre, July 18th.

2nd Lieut. John G. Remister, Carbonear. At Wandsworth; inflammation dental periosteum.

1509 Private Richard Walsh, Bonne Bay. At Wandsworth, (previously reported gunshot wound in knee and back).

1343 Private Gregory Joseph Neville, Topsail. En route for England; gunshot wound in hand.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
1713 Private Leo J. Killfoy, Little Bay, Marystown. Previously reported dangerously ill, Rouen, July 10; gunshot wound in thigh. Now reported on way to England.

1124 Private James J. Lannigan, 38 Codner's Lane. Previously reported removed from dangerous list. Now reported, no change.

1881 Private Alexander King, Western Bay, C.B. Previously reported dangerously ill at Etaples, July 6; compound fractured femur. Now reported, improving.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

OFFICIAL FRENCH

PARIS, July 19.—The French made some progress last night on the Verdun front in the course of hand grenade fighting in the vicinity of Fleury. Says to-day's official report, Artillery actions continue in this district. A German raid in the region of Paschendale, Belgium, was checked by the French fire, as was a raid north of the Aisne, near Paezy. Along the greater part of the front, the night was quiet.

PARIS, via St. Pierre, July 20.—South of the Somme a small operation affected South of Estrees enabled us to capture sixty prisoners. Verdun intense artillery activity. No infantry attacks. A German aeroplane brought down by our batteries near Braine aviators taken prisoners.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, July 19.—The Russians have been strongly reinforced along the front south and southwest of Riga, and have been heavily attacked by Von Hindenburg's forces there. The War Office announced to-day that these assaults all failed, and that the Russians suffered unusually severe losses.

BELGIAN
BELGIAN Official, July 20.—Our batteries of all calibre renewed to-day destructive fire against German works district Roessinghe Steenstraete reconnoitering effected by our troops report a complete destruction of German works was previously effected by our fire north of Dixmude and in the direction of Hetsas.

Airmen Killed

STOCKHOLM, July 20.—Flight Lieut. Manstrom and Jrus, were killed to-day while engaged in flight.

Died From Heat Stroke

LONDON, July 20.—Sir Victor Horsley, noted surgeon, died from heat stroke in Mesopotamia on Sunday last.

SAD HOME COMING

Sir W. D. Reid, accompanied by Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Reid, who came over to Port aux Basques in the Kyle, are staying at Codroy. Sir Wm., who has been ill in Montreal for a while, is convalescing and will remain on the West Coast for some time to rest. The pathetic, but glorious, death of his son Lieut. Bruce Reid, renders the homecoming a sad one for Sir William, who has the sympathy of the whole community.

FRENCH CAPTURE MANY TRENCHES AND PRISONERS

All German Front Line Trenches Between Barleux and Soyecourt Fall Into French Hands—Four Hundred Prisoners Are Taken by French Between Hardecourt Along the Railway From Combles to Clerfi

PARIS, July 20.—French attacks in the Somme region were delivered last night on both sides of the river. On the north bank trenches in Hardecourt sector were taken while south of the river all the German front line trenches between Barleux and Soyecourt fell into the French hands. An announcement of the French successes is made in this afternoon's war office bulletin.

Trenches captured are on the north bank from Hardecourt along the railway from Combles to Clerfi. Four hundred prisoners were captured in this operation.

In Verdun region there was a continuous bombardment of Avocourt and Chattancourt sectors, on left bank of Meuse with grenade engagements to the north east of Hill 304. On the east coast of the Meuse the French progressed west of the Thiaumont earth work while to south of Fleury they took strongly fortified German post together with 150 prisoners. A German aeroplane was brought down in the Somme region east of Perrone.

200 Fishermen Lost Off Ceylon Coast

LONDON, July 20.—Two hundred fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in a Monsoon off the coast of Colombo, Ceylon. The fishing fleet was caught by the storm and more than one hundred boats failed to return.

ROUMANIANS WANT WAR; WILL JOIN ALLIES

Great Public Meeting Held at Bucharest—Premier Bratianu Was Denounced by Speakers For Double Dealings—All the Speeches Were Wildly Applauded and Populace Parade the Streets Crying "We Want War"

LONDON, July 20.—The Daily Telegraph prints the following despatch from Bucharest under Monday's date: This morning there was a great public gathering under the auspices of the Unionist Federation. M. Filipescu and Jake Jonesco were present and both spoke. The former declared victory for the Allies was sure and that Roumania would enter into the war. He went on to accuse Premier Bratianu of having faced both ways and said he had deceived even Germany into believing that Roumania would march with the Central Powers and in presence of Hil Filipescu and Jonesco Bratianu had promised to enter the war with Italy. He had made the situation difficult even with the King by the promises he gave to the Central Powers. Jonesco declared that every soldier gave to the Allies would be as a stone built up of a greater Roumania. Both speeches were wildly applauded and in the afternoon there was a demonstration in the streets, the people crying "We want war."

Turkish Victories (?) in Persia and Caucasus

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—Turkish victories in Persia and Caucasus were announced to-day by War Office.

Fourth Barron of Newborough Dead

LONDON, July 20.—William Wynn, fourth Barron of Newborough, is dead.

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BRITISH

Germans, Hungry and Crazy, Knew Their Position Was Hopeless.

Defenders of Contalmaison Had to Wait For British Attack as Fire Made Retreat Impossible—Germans Suffered Awful as British Guns Tore up Trenches—Glad to Deliver Themselves up First Chance

(By Philip Gibbs in Montreal Gazette.)
With the British armies on the field July 15.—The village of Contalmaison has been taken by the British again! Whether it was ever held before by more than a handful of men who went in and out, is doubtful.

I have already described in previous despatches how the British concentrated fire on positions in front of the village and the upon the village itself with terrific intensity. I saw the beginning of this bombardment, and watched the men going up to the support of the attack, which was to follow.

It was begun when fresh troops, who had been brought up to help the tired men, who had been fighting in this part of the line under heavy fire for several days and they advanced under cover of the guns to the left and right of the village. It was already hemmed in on both sides, for other British troops were in firm possession of Bailiff Wood, to the left, and during the evening, by a series of bombing attacks, Mametz Wood, to the right had been.

Almost Cleared of Germans.

The Germans in Contalmaison knew the position was hopeless. When the British guns lifted they heard the cheers of the British infantry on both sides of the village, and many of them streamed out of the village in a disorderly retreat, only to be caught behind by the extended barbed wire between Contalmaison and Pozieres and Bazentin-le-Petit, so that their front route became a shambles.

The British were quickly in the village, and having learnt the lesson by experience of other troops at other places, made a thorough search of machine gun emplacements and dugouts, so there would be no further trouble with this wasps' nest.

The men left in Contalmaison were in a dreadful state. They suffered to the very brink of human endurance and beyond. They were surprised to find themselves living enough to be taken prisoners.

One of these men with whom I talked this morning told me a tragic tale. He spoke a little English, having been a cabinet maker in Tottenham Road some years ago before he went back to Wurtemberg, where when the war began, he was, he said, taken out in a uniform and told to fight. With the other men of the 122nd Bavarian Regiment he went into Contalmaison five days ago. Soon the rations they brought with them were finished. Owing to the ceaseless gunfire, it was impossible to get fresh supplies. They suffered great agonies of thirst and the numbers of their dead and wounded increased steadily.

"There was a Hole in the Ground," said this German cabinet maker, whose head was bound with a bloody bandage, and who was dazed and troubled when I talked with him. "It was a dark hole, which held twenty men! all lying in a heap together, and that was the only dugout for my company, so there was not room for more than a few. It was necessary to take turns in this shelter while outside the English shells were coming and bursting everywhere. Two or three men were dragged out to make room for two or three others, then those who went outside were killed or wounded. Some of them had heads blown off, some of them had both legs torn off, and some of them their arms, but we went on taking turns in the hole, although those who went outside knew it was their turn to die very likely. At last the most of those who came into the hole were wounded, some of them badly, so that we lay in blood.

Other prisoners told me in effect, that the fire was terrible in Contalmaison, and at least half their men holding it were killed or wounded, so that when the British entered last night they walked over the bodies of the dead. These men who escaped were in a pitiful condition. They lay on the ground utterly exhausted most of them, and that was strange, with their faces to the earth. Perhaps it was to blot out the vision of the things seen.

I shall remember the cabinet maker of Tottenham Court Road. In spite of the clay which caked his face and clothes, and the bloody rag round his head, he was a handsome bearded fellow, with blue eyes, which once or twice lighted up with a tragic smile, so that when I asked him when he and are going, were giving up good positions and plantations which were "In 1915," he said, "when I was wounded at Ypres, I thought the war

would end in a few months, and a little while ago I thought so again." Then he muttered something to himself, but loudly enough for me to hear the words "Surely we cannot go on much longer."

I left these men and further down the road I saw many more prisoners there, nearly 300 of them marching down the side track between some ripened corn under mounted escort. Most of them were young and healthy men who walked briskly, and it was only the few behind who limped as they walked and looked broken and beaten men.

It was a good day in prisoners for about 500 have come down from Contalmaison, Mametz Wood, and Trones Wood, as living proofs of the advances in all those places.

Quite Shut Off.

All the prisoners speak of the terror of the British artillery fire and the documents captured in their dugouts tell the same tale in words which reveal the full horror of the bombardment.

"We are quite shut off from the rest of the world," wrote a German soldier on the day before our great attack. Nothing comes to us, no letter. The English keep such a barrage on our approaches it is terrible. To-morrow morning it will be seven days since the bombardment began. We cannot hold out much longer. Everything is shot to pieces."

"Our thirst is terrible," wrote another man. "We hunt our water and drink it out of shell holes."

Many of the men speak of the torture of thirst which they suffered during the bombardment.

"Everyone of us in these five days has become years older. We hardly know ourselves. Bechtel said that in these five days he had lost ten pounds. Hunger could easily be borne, but thirst makes one almost mad. Luckily it rained yesterday and the water in shell holes, with the yellow shell, sulphur, tasted as good as a bottle of beer. To-day we got something to eat. It was impossible to bring food before up into the front line under the violent curtain of fire of the enemy."

One other out of hundreds tells all in a few words: "We came into the front line ten days ago. During this ten days I suffered more than at any time during the last two years. The dugouts are damaged in places and the

Trenches Are Completely Destroyed.

We do not gloat over the suffering of our enemy, though we must make his yield. I have seen things to-day before which one's soul swoons and which, God willing, my pen shall write so that men shall remember the meaning of war but now, when these things are inevitable, we must look only to our progress toward the end.

To-day we made good progress toward it. Yesterday I wrote of a position we attacked on July 1, as a great German fortress with a chain of strongholds linked by underground works. In ten days, by wonderful gallantry of the men and the great powers of the guns, the British have smashed several of their forts as strong as any on the western front and defended as stubbornly by masses of guns and troops, and have stormed a way in so deeply that the Germans are now forced to fall back upon the next line of defence.

The cost has been great, but the German losses and the present position in which they find themselves prove the success of the main attacks. For the first time since the beginning of the war the initiative has passed to the British; and the German Headquarters Staff is pushed for reserves.

Loyalty in the Fiji Islands

MONTREAL, July 8.—Speaking at a recruiting meeting here yesterday, S. F. Marlow, a member of the third draft sent from the Fiji Islands to the battle front, said that of the first contingent of eighty-four men from the Island who went into the trenches of Tottenham Court Road. In spite of the fact that only four came alive. A of the clay which caked his face and clothes, and the bloody rag round his head, he was a handsome bearded fellow, with blue eyes, which once or twice lighted up with a tragic smile, so that when I asked him when he and are going, were giving up good positions and plantations which were "In 1915," he said, "when I was wounded at Ypres, I thought the war

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HENRY BLAIR.

The Wounded Are Quickly Removed—Great Work of Stretcher Bearers In Vicinity of Peronne.

(By Georges Lehir, in Montreal Gazette.)

With the French army before Peronne, July 17.—"There, gentlemen, we have reached our destination, the couple of miles before us lies Peronne," said the officer who conducted us through a weary maze of muddy trenches as we came to a low earth-covered shack—a poste d'observation on the southern slopes of the great Sarterre plateau, which, two weeks ago, was thought by the Germans to be an impregnable barrier against the all offensive towards the River Somme which rounds its northern side.

For three long hours we had plodded through sticky mud, stumbling at intervals against the narrow trench sides. Half an hour ago our guide electrified us with the quiet words: "Here was where the attack began." It was a long narrow trench, evidently freshly dug, fully fifty yards in front of the deeper permanent trenches. Yet so well had the work been done by the victorious troops that the lines of trenches and bayonet dugouts in the aftermath of the battle seemed in no-wise inferior to those constructed during the period of comparative inaction.

The most remarkable feature of our pilgrimages was the entire absence of any traces of the battle. We knew that every foot of the ground was stained with French or German blood, yet no human bodies were visible. The guide told us that two hours after the Germans' first line position was in French hands the wounded already had been treated at advances posts de secours. Stretcher-bearers had made no distinction despite the continuous fire and had gathered friend and foe alike with calm, unhurried rapidity. Our observation post is right on the crest of the plateau. From either side telephone wires radiate and we realize the necessity of the earth being piled above the roof, for here we are in plain view of the German guns across the river, and any sumptuous building would instantly be reduced to fragments.

As far as the eye can see the view is utterly the same; utterly monotonous. Nothing but desolate slopes that one were a thickly populated French countryside. The complete inhumanity of the outlook strikes one tremen-

dously. Here two great armies are at death grips, yea apart from the incessant tumult of cannonade and the never-ending rows of little smoke clouds, new ones forming before the preceding ones have time to melt—one might be thousands of miles from us through a weary maze of muddy trenches as we came to a low earth-covered shack—a poste d'observation on the southern slopes of the great Sarterre plateau, which, two weeks ago, was thought by the Germans to be an impregnable barrier against the all offensive towards the River Somme which rounds its northern side.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION

The Deutsche Tageszeitung prints an interview which Professor Ordo, well known Italian economist, has just had with Signor Giolitti, in which the latter gives rather pessimistic views regarding the European situation:—

"The independence of Italy has been shattered for years to come," said Signor Giolitti. "In place of our dependence upon Germany and Austria-Hungary, which after all, was only a product of our imagination, for we could not really speak of it as dependence, considering the fact that Germany and Austria-Hungary sent us yearly two billions in trade, we are now dependent upon England and France.

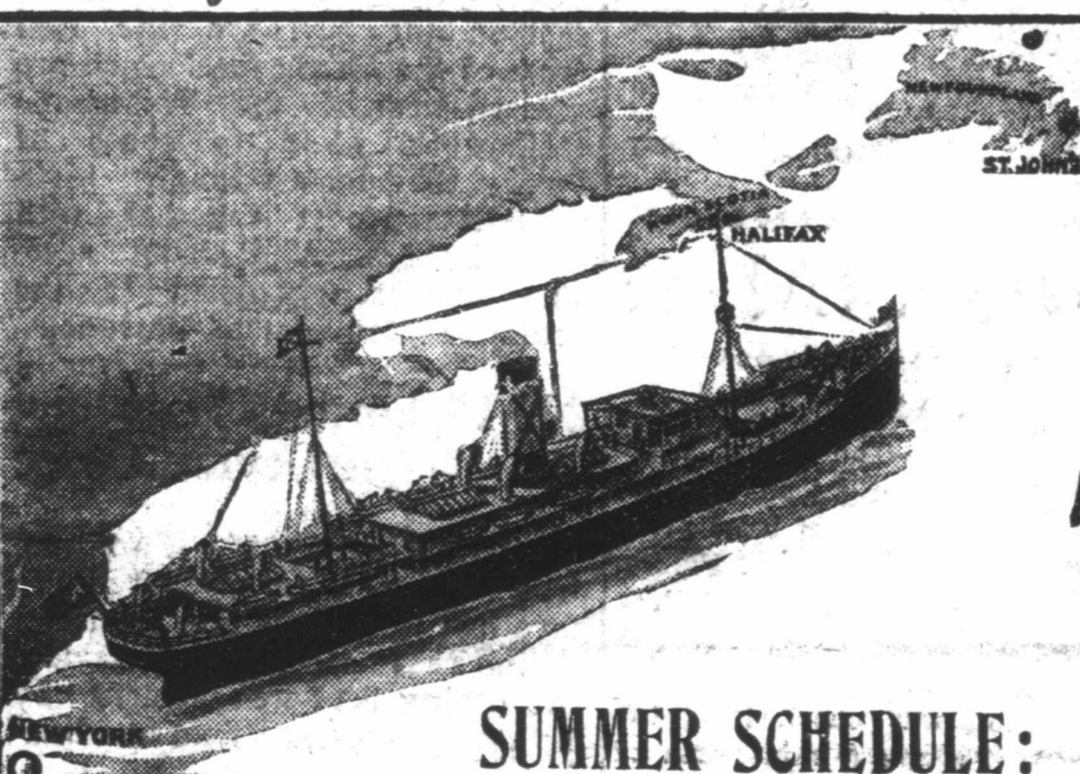
"That the situation will in time become intolerable this war has already proved. England has tied our hands and yet expects us to do big things. France asks assistance to crush Germany, offering us nothing in return but honeyed words. Nations cannot organize to win big victories as readily as a revolt can be developed or an unpopular minister.

"The Paris conference did not dispel the suspicion and mistrust that exist among the allied nations. Despite all her cry about crushing German militarism, England really wants to wipe the German navy out of existence but to keep German militarism intact for a possible conflict with Russia later.

"Russia wants the Serbian Adriatic; Italy wants the Italian Adriatic; England wants the integrity of Austria-Hungary upheld; Russia wants Austria-Hungary crushed; Japan demands a free hand in China; England wants a free hand in China, and America wants to be the protector of China.

"The Paris conference produced nothing and could not produce anything more than mere words, behind which there was not a single thought worth while."

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Brokers Purchase Famous old Vessel That Has Done Duty for Half a Century

After lying at Dartmouth for nearly half a century the famous old cadet training ship Britannia is now being dismantled, having been bought by a London firm of ship brokers.

The Britannia is the fifth of her name. She took the place of the old Britannia as a training ship at Dartmouth after the latter became obsolete and useless. The ship thus superseded was one of the flagships in the fleet that bombarded Sebastopol, in 1854-5.

The present Britannia was laid down as a "three-decker" in 1848. She lay on the stocks until after the end of the Crimean War. Then, as the introduction of steam had been officially recognized as the motive power of war ships, she was cut amidships and lengthened, and also extended at the stern, and finally launched as a screw 131 gun ship in 1860.

She was christened the Prince of Wales, but upon her arrival at Dartmouth she was renamed the Britannia. The vessel was towed to the mouth of the Dart from Devonport by H. M. S. Buzzard and two tugs on August 17, 1869, and she has remained there since.

Both King George and the late Duke of Clarence were cadets on board the ship, joining the Britannia in 1877 and serving their allotted time.

Both King George and the late Duke of Clarence were cadets on board the ship, joining the Britannia in 1877 and serving their allotted time.

At certain times the cadets when ashore became acquainted with the different flavors of the apples in the South Devon orchards. Once Prince George and his companions met an old woman in Dartmouth who retailed fruit.

"Well, mother," said the Prince (he always called an elderly lady "mother") "how's fruit selling to-day?"

"Lor, I don't know, sir," replied the old dame, "but I've got some nice strawberries, some pears, a good lot of plums and a few nice apples."

"Apples?" said the Prince with a meaning glance to his companions. "We don't buy apples, do we?"

"No!" came the unanimous chorus. The boys bought other fruit, and as the Prince quitted the old woman he called out to her in a tone of gaiety:—

"Look out for us, mother. Next time we pass we'll stock you with apples for a month."

The magnificent Royal Naval College at Dartmouth has now superseded the old Britannia as a training place for lads destined for high naval service. Overlooking Dartmouth and the harbor, two hundred feet above the sea level, this fine building is considered the premier naval training establishment in the world.

Earnings of the Suez Canal

The annual report of the Suez Canal Company gives some interesting details on the effect of the war on the company's business in 1915. The total receipts amounted to over \$19,600,000, being a decrease, as compared with 1914 of over \$5,300,000. The total expenditure amounted to over \$6,400,000, a decrease of \$182,000.

The number of passages have been 3,708, representing 15,266,155 tons, a decrease of 1,094 passages and 4,143,340 tons, as compared with 1914, or 21.35 per cent., or as compared with 1913, the last normal year, a decrease of 1,377 passages and 4,767,729 tons, or 23.80 per cent.

German, Austrian and Turkish flags in 1913 represented 1,047 passages and 4,239,765 tons, or 21.13 per cent., so that their disappearance represents almost exactly the decrease for 1915. But the purely commercial traffic must be separated from that created by the war. State ships and ships freighted by States, for which the Governments pay the dues, only formed 104 passages, or 301,145 tons, in 1913, while in 1915 they represented 743 passages and 3,379,597 tons.

The number of passengers has decreased by 72,000, as compared with 1913, although 119,812 military passengers have been carried. Civilian passengers have diminished by half, the suppression of the Mecca pilgrimage having a great effect.

"My poems are the children of my brain." They should be sent to a reform school.

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

"The Disappearing Helmets."

Pearl White and Creighton Hale in the second last episode of the

"ROMANCE OF ELAINE."

"JERRY TO THE RESCUE."
(George Ovey in a comedy scream.)

"FLOWER OF THE HILLS."
(A beautiful social drama.)

"BY LOVE REDEEMED."

A powerful three act Broadway Star feature produced by Vitagraph.

COMING—Lottie Pickford in "THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY," the \$800,000.00 photo play; one episode will be shown every week, commencing next week.

"The White Lady"

A Ghost is the Terror of the Hohenzollern Family—The Kaiser Forbids Her Name to be Mentioned in His Hearing

Kaiser Wilhelm may fear no man on earth, but at the very mention of one woman's name it is said his cheeks blanch.

In fact, there has been no Hohenzollern for many a century past who has not held this formidable female in dread. Even Frederick the Great, fearless man as he was, would never allow her name to be mentioned in his presence; while his neurotic nephew, Frederick William II, once fell in a dead faint when he was told that she had been seen in a corridor of his Berlin palace.

And, indeed, the Hohenzollerns have good cause for their fear; for whenever 'Bertha' known as the 'White Lady,' has been seen she has always been the harbinger of death or some great calamity to their house.

The evening before William I drew his last breath, and the very night on which his son Frederick III died in agony, she was seen by more than one, wandering through the rooms of the palace in which they were lying.

On the latter occasion it is said the intruder, challenged by a sentry walked up to him with such fierce eyes and such a menacing aspect that he uttered a piercing shriek and fell unconscious.

Those who have looked on this apparition that haunts the Hohenzollerns describe her as an old woman clothed from head to foot in white with black eyes blazing from a deeply-furrowed, corpse-like face, and carrying a broom—a circumstance from which the irreverent and sceptical have dubbed her the 'Sweeper.'

But the Hohenzollerns have no monopoly of White Ladies in Germany. A similar phantom haunts the place of Hesse-Darmstadt—indeed it was from the legend of this palace that Wagner borrowed the subject of his Lohengrin; the Grand Dukes of Baden are haunted by a third; and there are few ancient castles in the whole of Germany which are not the haunts of other varieties of this spectral woman, mostly bent old crones, carrying a heavy, tapping walking-stick, which heralds their approach.

But the most attractive—or the least unattractive—of them all is the White Lady who, for centuries, has foreshadowed calamity to the Hapsburgs—a pale young woman," she is described, "marvelously beautiful with a long flowing white veil." She was seen by many in the Castle of Schonbrunn the night before Maximilian, Austrian Archduke, came to his tragic end in Mexico; and in 1887 immediately before Crown Prince Rudolph died so terribly and mysteriously in his Mayerling hunting-lodge.

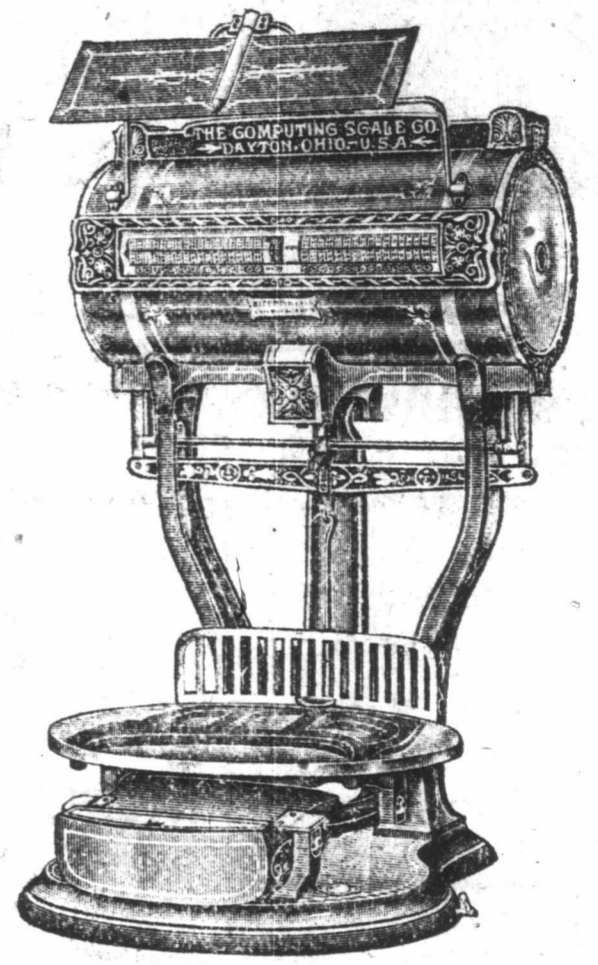
She was the herald of the shipwreck which closed the romantic career of the Archduke Johann (John Orth); and at the very time a cowardly assassin struck the Empress Elizabeth her death-blow in Switzerland, a sentry on guard in the Schonbrunn Castle saw the spectral White Lady slowly walking in the room where he was stationed.

War Opens Up New Problems

PETROGRAD, July 8, via London.—In an interview in The Bourne Gazette on the Russo-Japanese agreement, Sergius Sazonoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, says: "The present war opens up a series of problems for Russia, the solution of which necessitates our confining our attention to the west for many years. Relying on our solidarity with Japan as regards Far Eastern questions we can devote all our energies to the solution of these problems with the assurance that no power will take unfair advantage of China to carry out its ambitious plans, as was the case with other countries bordering on Russia in the east."

STILL THEY COME.

M. J. Malone, Grocer of New Gower St., has just given his order for two DAYTON MONEY-WEIGHT SCALES, one fan type Scale for his grocery counter, and a small Candy and Spice Scale for the opposite counter. Mr. Malone has tried "Getting along" with inferior scales long enough and is determined to have absolutely accurate Scales at once.



Thousands of Merchants the world over, have come to the same conclusion and never regretted having done so. The only regret has been that they did not do so sooner.

Nfld. Specialty Company,

RENOUF BUILDING,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

We also handle "DAYTON MEAT SLICERS" and "DAYTON CHEESE CUTTERS."

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle left Flat Island 8.35 a.m. yesterday going West.
Wren left St. John's 4 p.m. yesterday for Harbor Grace.
Clyde arrived Lewisporte 1.40 p.m. yesterday.
Dundee arrived Port Blandford 2.10 p.m. yesterday.
Ethie left Flower's Cove 3.15 p.m. yesterday going North.
Glencoe arrived Placentia 8.30 p.m. yesterday.
Home arrived Lewisporte 4.50 p.m. yesterday.
Lady Sybil arrived Port aux Basques 7.40 a.m. to-day.
Kyle left Port aux Basques 10.30 p.m. yesterday.
Petrel arrived Clarendville 12.40 p.m. yesterday.
Meigle left Twillingate early this a.m. coming South.
Sagona left St. John's 10 p.m. yesterday.

SEAMEN HURT ON SAGONA.

When the Sagona was swinging off from the dock pier last night as she was sailing one of the springs was suddenly hauled taut with the weight of the ship and parted, an end of the line swinging on board with great force and struck two of the deck hands, Lockley and another, Dr. Smith who was on board, treated them and they were later sent to Hospital. They narrowly escaped being killed.

FISHERY DESERTERS ARRESTED.

Yesterday two men were arrested for deserting the fishery service of M. Kavanagh, of Logy Bay. They belong to Carbonear, and signed under assumed names, intending to skip, which they did after they were given out \$16 worth of goods each on account. To-day they were before Hutchings, K.C. and were ordered to be held and remanded to arrange to pay for what they had taken. As the trap season is nearly over, Kavanagh can not wish to press the case.

The S.S. Sam. Blandford has received a thorough repairing at New York at the hands of shipwright S. H. Butler, who recently returned from there. The ship has been to all intents and purposes rebuilt, has had her engines and boilers overhauled and will likely go South before returning here.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting RICHARD C. TRAVERS and LILLIAN DREW in

"THE REAPING."

A powerful feature in 3 Reels produced by the Essanay Coy. "THINK, MOTHERS."—A Domestic Drama with a lesson featuring MARY CHARLESON and JACK STANDING.

"DIPLOMATIC HENRY."—A Vitagraph Drew Comedy with MR. and MRS. SANDY DREW.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.

A New and Classy Musical Program, Drums and Effects—

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

German Balloons Burned in the Air

By a Secret Contrivance Known Only to the Allies

DOMPIERRE, Picardy, via London, July 17.—A string of great balloons you can count sixteen without glasses is the first obvious thing that a reporter sees on this front. Next, his eyes wander to the unaccountable batteries in action. Above them the aerial telephone stations swing beyond the trajectory of the German gunfire.

On the German side not a single balloon is visible. Fifteen have been burned in the air by a secret contrivance known only to the allies, since the offensive began. The German artillery is blinded because the Allies have now obtained the mastery of the air, according to the confident claims of the British and French officers. It is true that from their point of view a German aeroplane is rarely sighted while French aviators are constantly on the wing. A dramatic and startling novelty has been presented by the allied aviator in this great offensive. French and British airmen have actually cooperated in infantry charges. They have swept over the battlefield as

low an altitude as 600 feet and some of the more daring have swooped over the struggling armies at as low a height as 300 feet. These airmen have signalled to the French artillery telephones the precise position of the German guns and the locations of the German forces waiting for the French assault. They have taken risks of being hit by the shells of their own guns, but according to the officers, every one escaped.

"Climbing His Job."

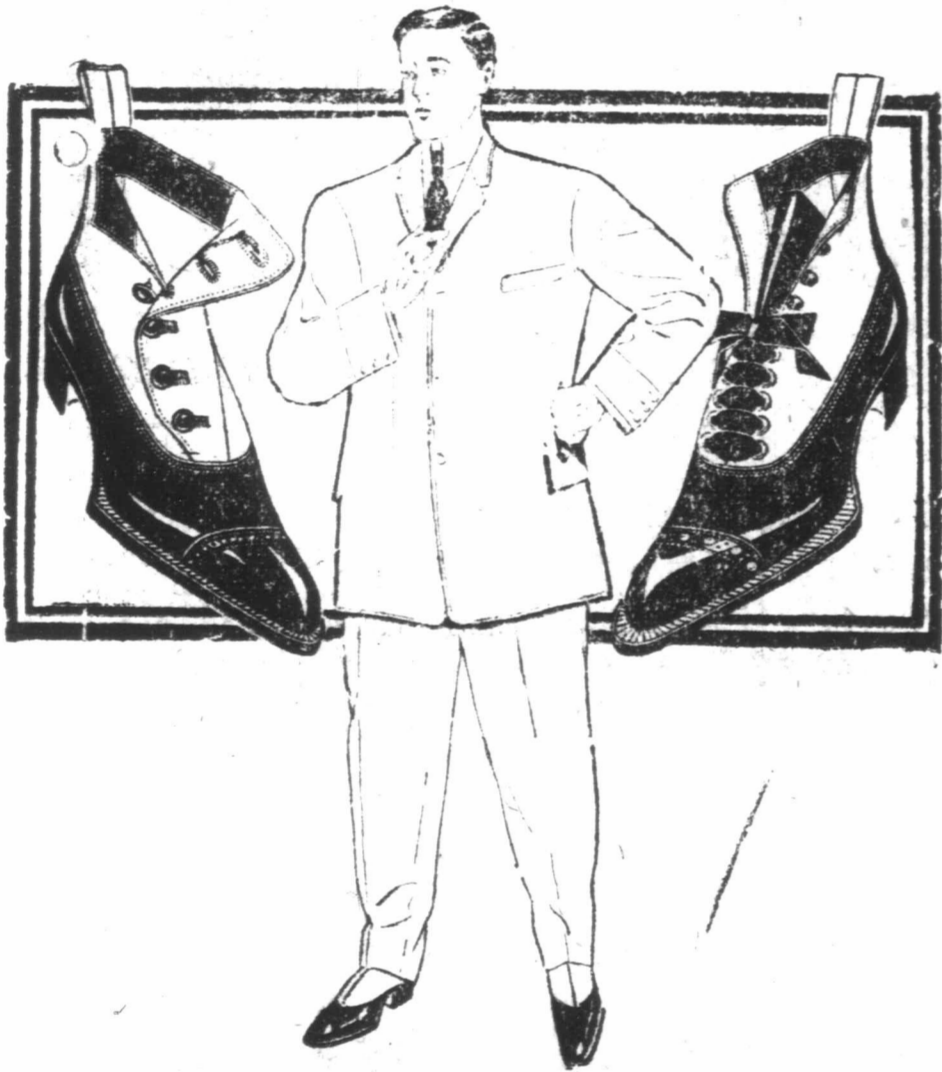
During his first week at work in the crockery shop Sam had carelessly broken a large vase. On pay day he was called into the manager's office.

"Half of your \$4 a week wages will be stopped," said the manager, "until you have paid for that \$30 vase."

Sam grinned. "Well, sir," he remarked, "it looks like I'm sure of a steady job, anyhow."

Criminal proceedings against Rosa Luxemburg and others were instituted about a year ago on account of alleged treasonable articles in the Monthly Internationale, which was suppressed by the German Government. She was subsequently released. In 1914 she was sentenced to serve a year in prison for accusing German officers of abusing private soldiers.

Your Choice for FIVE DOLLARS



MEN'S TAN BUTTON BOOTS—
Worth \$6.00 and \$6.50 per pair. \$5.00
Sale Price

MEN'S TAN BLUCHER STYLE LACED BOOTS—
Worth \$5.50 and \$6.00 per pair. \$5.00
Sale Price

Also a big assortment of MEN'S TAN SHOES at great reduced prices. Come to

SMALLWOOD'S
Big Tan Shoe Sale.

Fishermen, Notice!

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

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

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

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

F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

JUST IN:
25 Barrels
Large
PEANUTS

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 20, 1916.

AUSTRIA IS FINISHED

THE tremendous blows inflicted by Russia on the Austrian-Galician front have practically put Austria out of commission for good and all. On the Italian front similar conditions exist, and the position of Austria at the moment is most precarious. She cannot stand up much longer against the battering forces of Russia. The German forces on the northern section of the line are also in retreat; and the daily bagging of troops by the Russians is extraordinary. The Russian advance is irresistible; and German military writers are amazed at the tremendous quantity of munitions which the Russians have available. The progress of the Bear is something like the movement of a huge steam-roller; it crushes everything in its path; and it is not to be wondered at that Austrian prisoners now in the hands of the Russians assert that Austria is finished, and that the entire nation is united in demanding peace at the earliest possible moment. The Potsdam Butcher is said to have become extremely nervous over the situation as it has recently developed; and we may expect unlooked for developments within a short while.

Not only is Austria finished from a military point of view; but it would seem that she is also doomed commercially if the report emanating from Buda-Pesth be correct, in connection with the new commercial treaty recently entered into between Germany and Austria. Germany evidently is afraid to leave the enactment of a treaty until the conclusion of the war; for they believe that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush, even if the bird be the double-headed Austrian eagle. Germany can now impose any terms she wishes on fear-stricken Austria. She might not be able to do so after the Allies are through fighting.

The treaty originally meant the consolidation of the Central Powers by which the military control and the foreign policy of the two powers would become identical. They were to pool their armies and the navies and their foreign offices of representatives of both nations; but as Germany always assumes the ascendancy the conclusion is obvious.

The most significant fact about this treaty was that it was not to be referred to either the Austrian or the Hungarian Diet; so that the people could have no voice regarding its acceptance. There will be serious complications doubtless as there has been for a long time friction between the Austrians and the Magyars owing to the former making an effort to Germanize the Magyar army. This will be resented; so there is a large share of trouble ahead for the Hapsburg dynasty. So Austria is finished both from a military standpoint and commercially.

La Scie Gives President Coaker a Loyal Welcome

People Long for Opportunity to Vote For Union Government.

(Special to The Mail and Advocate)

LA SCIE, July 19.—President Coaker in the Union motor-yacht arrived here at 9 p.m. yesterday. He was received with volleys of musketry which rang out from all parts of the harbor. The yacht berthed at Morgan's wharf where the F.P.U. store has recently been opened and which was so gladly welcomed by the people of La Scie.

A large number of people gathered at the wharf to welcome the visitor and hear him speak. A Union meeting was held at the store. The Union is stronger than ever here.

The fishery is poor; traps about 25 qtls., hook and line don't average 3 qtls.

Mr. Coaker will return South from here. He reports fairly good fishery from St. John's to Newtown. From Newtown to Quirpoon catch is not half an average except at Joe Batt's Arm and Seldom. Lobster fishery is a total blank. The salmon fishery is fair. Poor prospects for fall's fishery North as very little fish is on grounds.

Mr. Geo. Soper will accompany Mr. Coaker South inspecting the Union stores.

La Scie is longing for a chance to vote for a Union Government.

W. G. MORGAN.

NEXT?

"SILK from Sawdust!" is the latest announcement in commercial circles. So we shall no longer hold in veneration the old costumes which our mothers used to wear on special occasions. This was the silk woven in the factories of Southern France and it cost a handsome sum. Now it seems that every wood pile and every sawdust heap around our lumber mills will be available for the manufacture of handsome costumes for our young folk who seem to have gone crazy about flimsy fabrics for their costumes. The experiment of making silk from sawdust has been worked out satisfactorily in the United States Products Laboratory, a Madison, Wisconsin.

The use of artificial silk made directly from wood is increasing by leaps and bounds. Originally its principal use was in the manufacture of braids and trimmings but recently the manufacture of hose from artificial silk has become an industry of vast importance. Other uses for artificial silk are woven goods of all kinds linings, tapestries, etc., neckties, ribbons, sweaters, etc. About 5,500,000 pounds of artificial silk are used annually in the United States.

There are several methods of manufacture, but that from wood pulp is usually made by treating wood pulp with caustic lye, after which it is dissolved in carbon disulphide. This is then diluted with more caustic lye to form a viscose which is allowed to age for time. It is then forced through dies to form threads, which are hardened by treatment with sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate and sodium borate, of former acid.

The laboratory is investigating the artificial silk problem as a possibility for utilizing wood waste, and has on hand a variety of articles made from this material.

The Germans.—One thing we must get into our thick heads is that wherever the German—man or woman—gets a suitable culture to thrive in, he or she means death and loss to civilized people. There is no question of hate or anger or excitement in the matter, any more than there is in flushing out sinks or putting oil on water to prevent mosquitos hatching eggs. As far as we are concerned the German is typhoid or plague—Pestis Teutonius, if you like.—Rudyard Kipling.

Hali Pasha.—Townshend's Captor.—I and my staff are deeply impressed by the chivalrous attitude to us of Hali Pasha. Our ease and comfort have been consulted and all our wants attended to in a manner beyond expectations. Be assured we will never forget his magnanimity.—General Townshend.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

THERE is a broad distinction, a very chasm of difference between the statesman and the mere politician. As already said in this column the coming of the clear brained and honest man upon the stage of our politics is marked by relieving features in the landscape. Loffs from whose heights one may obtain a clear view across the morass and dead level of our political endeavour tell of the labors of a some patriot who regarded country above and before self. Some honest and big brained man who had a clear idea of what he was about and also a clear idea of his duty towards the people who honored him with their confidence.

Statesmen, big brained and honest see the light ahead and have courage and manliness to follow it, they never permit sordid self interest to dull their minds or prevent their judgment. They have a clear clean cut policy firmly based on sound knowledge and integrity. The politician is narrow, superficial and as a general rule dishonest. His judgement is warped by self interest and the stresses and the shearing forces exercised by designing corporations as well as by his own immediate followers. He is too engrossed in his own selfish designs to have that depth of vision that foresight which marks the disinterested man. His knowledge is lop-sided and his mental sight is badly out of focus.

He is looking through the big end of the telescope and when he would analyze more closely he turns his microscope upside down and peering into the object glass tells the world what wonders he beholds. His topsy-turvy way of looking at things makes himself appear in his own eyes as a mighty giant while all else is in pigmy proportion. The more he looks the greater his idea of his own importance. This lofty estimation of himself is expressed in his bombast, his assertiveness, his aggressiveness, and supercilious disdain for the opinions of others.

People it is to be regretted take the man's opinion of himself for the truth, adopt it and make it their very own, so much do they like to be humbugged. This goes on for a time, but some day the fraud is discovered, the bubble is pricked, and the swollen, puffed up giant is revealed in his true proportions.

Some lucky shot by some David finds the vulnerable spot in the Goliath.

Even in the failure of a David to come upon the scene the supposed giant will, if given time and opportunity, discover himself. If he is a man of straw people must sooner or later find out. "By their fruits ye shall know them" and by his works you shall in time know what the politician or supposed statesman is worth. As a straw shows how the wind blows we will take just one example of Sir Edward Morris' arguments in favor of indiscriminate cutting of trees.

Sir Edward may be a good lawyer and one trained to see all pear white. This might be so, he had, as it suits you) a lawyer to be safe man at the head of this country's affairs. Whether it is his ability as a lawyer or his inability as a statesman that accounts for the woeful mess he has made of this country it is hard to say, but we think it is a fair blending of both that has brought about our distress.

As we take on forestry we select this subject when we would illustrate Sir Edward's peculiar style of argument as it suits our article best, and because we intend to follow up this matter of forest preservation.

Sir Edward selects Emerson's Grove as typifying the wild wood of Newfoundland. He points out how the trees at Virginia maintain themselves perpetually against the cutting reproducing themselves in thirty years. From this analogy he argues that any denuded of her forests is not well founded. This is a placebo for the anxious ones who fear depletion. A placebo it is and nothing

else for the analogy is wrongly drawn between a semi-domestic wood and a wild wood, and furnishes no just illustration as to the reproductiveness of our forests in general. But what did Sir Edward care, it served the purpose. It allayed all fears.

Let us for argument grant that the analogy between Virginia woods and our wild wood is correctly drawn, and what does it show. It shows very plainly that Sir Edward Morris failed to see in his own very argument the strongest plea for a reforestation of our denuded areas.

If trees grow so well then why not make it our business to plant trees and to tend them to maturity. Forests are recognized to day by all enlightened people, as one of the greatest assets. In this country the tendency is to destroy them.

When shall we hear the clarion call to make up. We have slept long. Too long.

The British Navy.—The greatest contribution Great Britain has made to the war is not the number of men or munitions turned out, or the ships which sail the seas, but the unbroken front, the solidarity, the stubborn tenacity of the nation as a whole. There are nations which might have run the war better—there are, perhaps, a few who could do worse in the technique of its conduct; but there is not one that could be more trusted to win the war, and that is the thing that counts. England, denouncing herself as inefficient, is yet the greatest moral asset of the democracy in Europe.—The Times (New York).

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 20

Governor Hamilton arrived to take charge of affairs, 1818. William McGill appointed to H. M. jail on Signal Hill, 1849. Army purchase abolished in England, 1871. Foundation stone of Thames embankment laid, 1864.

The noon and 9 p.m. guns discontinued, by order of the War Office, 1869.

Dr. Banks McKenzie, temperance lecturer, arrived here, 1878. John Quinn, H.M.C., died, 1879. Fanny Parnell, sister of Charles, died, 1882.

Watchman registered, F. W. Bowden, proprietor, 1885. Naval Review at Pleasantville, 1888.

Cyrus Field donated \$100 to Regatta fund, 1873.

Henry Earle (Sergeant-of-Arm), carpenter, died, 1898.

Rigby, under sentence for manslaughter, escaped from Penitentiary, 1890.

Maurice O'Farrell died, 1898. Copper coin picked up near King's Cove, date 1288, 1898.

Patrick Lineham, and others, petitioned against publicans being called on exclusively to do night watch duty, 1833.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton.—I have a mystical timidity about feeling confident that any man is a worse man than myself.—G. K. Chesterton in The New Statesman.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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

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

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

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for

Best Value for the Money.

We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing

- Spring and Summer Clothing
- Raincoats Macintoshes
- Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

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

GEORGE KNOWLING

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.

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

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

Women's and Children's Clothing

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

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

The G Rev

A cabl Hind say Four v battle of by whic fought, a of an in from Bri form wh the histor did inide In the lists abro mans we may be s be given er facts: (1) Th tined w activity i ing, or le anything, it was be (2) Fou the batti man Hig as a who the North the Britis Sea as in (3) The has not North Sea den away of the Ge great Nor ed; it is s entanglem in or out; No step h any perso Much the forced at (4) A J dence of shows that Ital ships dreadnoug sides six, cruisers, a ers, and a Victor The mot is examine the enemy tion. In h ably would Admiral v in chief of showed cot ity, was fa escape by than was of the wea ish naval during the

NEW STOCK MEN'S BOOTS Just Arrived

These have been a long time on the way, but are well worth waiting for.

VICTOR Shoes.

Goodyear Welted.
Vici Blucher.
Vici Buttoned.

Box Calf Blucher
\$4.00 pair



VICTOR Shoes.

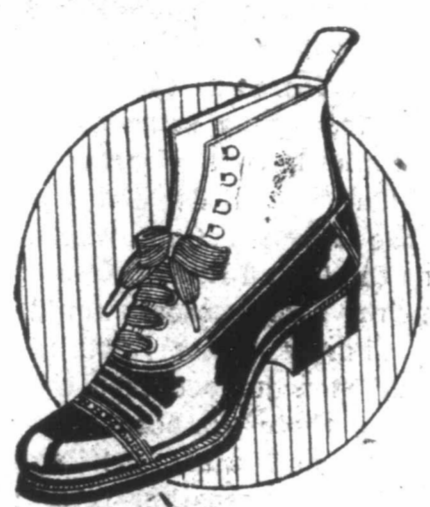
High class, medi-Price.

Velour Calf Blucher.
Velour Calf Buttoned.

OUR LEADER--

"PREMIER" SHOES.

Goodyear welted, built to wear. In Vici Bluchers. Vici Buttoned. Box Calf Blucher. Box Calf Bals. And Tan Calf Blucher.
\$4.50 per pair.



STEER BROTHERS.

The Blockade is Still on; German Fleet Still Hides

Review of Situation a Month After the Jutland Battle.

A cable from London by Archibald Hind says: Four weeks have passed since the battle of Jutland—for that is the title by which it will be known—was fought, and it is possible, in the light of an immense mass of information from British and neutral sources, to form what will prove the verdict of the historian on one of the most splendid incidents in our annals.

In the first place, if any doubt exists abroad as to whether the Germans were beaten, and badly beaten it may be suggested, that consideration be given to the following among other facts:—

(1) The British blockade has continued without intermission and the activity in preventing cargoes reaching or leaving Germany has been, if anything, greater since June 1 than it was before that date.

(2) Four weeks have elapsed since the battle was fought, and the German High Seas Fleet has not, either as a whole or in part, ventured into the North Sea during that period; the British fleet has held the North Sea as in a vice.

(3) The German High Seas Fleet has not only not emerged into the North Sea, but it has since been hidden away even from the observation of the Germans. Wilhelmshaven, the great North Sea base, has been scaled; it is surrounded by a barbed-wire entanglement where no one may go in or out; the trains even are stopped. No step has been omitted to prevent any persons seeing the men-of-war. Much the same secrecy is being enforced at Kiel.

(4) A judicial sifting of the evidence of British officers and men shows that the Germans lost five capital ships—that is, vessels of the dreadnought type—in the action, besides six, or possibly seven, light cruisers, a larger number of destroyers, and at least two submarines.

Victory—Almost Annihilation.

The more carefully all evidence is examined the more certain it is that the enemy narrowly escaped annihilation. In half an hour the work probably would have been completed. Vice Admiral von Scheer, the Commander in Chief of the High Seas Fleet, who showed considerable sailorlike capacity, was far less responsible for this escape by directing his ships to retire than was the unfavorable character of the weather and light. Not a British naval officer who was present during the engagement but is convinced that the battle of Jutland was within an ace, so to speak, of realizing Nelson's ambition—"no victory, but annihilation."

When Sir John Jellicoe's despatch is published the nation will realize that the prestige of the fleet never stood higher than it stands to-day. Officers and men, representing a very different age from that in which the British navy last achieved triumphs, Preserve all the characteristics of those who gave us command of the sea. The declaration applies to all ranks—not forgetting the engineers and their staffs, who, working below, showed how British engines could contribute to victory. The country never had greater reason, based on irrefutable evidence to be proud of its fleet, which holds the maritime communications of the world in closer grip than at any period in our history. That may seem a bold claim, but it accords with the most careful examination of naval records. There has never before been a period when a great sea Power was unable, even under war conditions, to send a frigate to sea. Nelson, Collingwood and the other British admirals of the Napoleonic war frequently had the mortification of learning that single ships, and even squadrons, had eluded them and got across the trade routes. In all the world's seas there is not a single German surface vessel—man-of-war or merchantman—which dare show its nose.

The Effects of the Battle.

If the Germans did win a 'victory,' and break the nimbus of British invincibility and insuperability, as has been asserted, it has proved the least fruitful 'victory' that ever fleet won. Why are battles at sea fought? They are waged in order to decide who shall enjoy the right to use the seas. That is their purpose, and, incidentally, the belligerents try to destroy each other's fleets so that the matter may, once and for all, be settled one way or the other. But the main end is the assertion of dominion. Who holds dominion to-day? The Germans, sadly depleted in strength, nursing their wounds in the most complete secrecy, or the British who, within a few hours of returning to port for fresh fuel and stores, issued a new challenge to action, daring the Germans to renew the battle? The German ships—such as remain—are securely protected behind mines; they are defended by shore guns, they have flotillas of submarines on patrol; and, so that prying eyes may not witness the havoc which has been done, barbed wire has been erected.

But the truth is that as a fighting force the German battle cruiser squadron, under Rear Admiral von Hipper, does not exist. Such ships as do not lie at the bottom of the North Sea are in such a damaged condition that they will not be seen at sea, in the course of the summer. That is a statement which can be made with the most complete assurance. The battle squadrons also suffered badly in the engagement of May 31-June 1. They are in no condition to embark on a further enterprise to the northward," to quote the official statement issued from Berlin.

Lame and Blind.

The German High Seas fleet, weaker by five capital ships, is so lame that it cannot move. It is so blind that, if it could move it would not dare to do so. That is a matter on which there can be no doubt. When the war opened Germany possessed the following ships of the cruiser classes (built and building) less than fifteen years old—the age for replacement under the navy law—those lost in their course of the war being given:—

Battle Cruisers—Original number 8; since lost, 6, comprising the Lut-zow, Goeben, Seydlitz—a complete wreck—Blucher, Hindenburg and another of similar type, with, it is believed, the Von der Tann.

Large Cruisers—Original number 7; since lost, 5, comprising the York, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Friedrich, Karl and Prince Adalbert. The two remaining vessels are the Roon launched in 1903 and Prinz Heinrich (1900). The Furst Bismarck (1897) is of no military value; she is believed now to be serving as a training ship.

Light Cruisers—Original number, 30; since lost, 20, comprising the Karlsruhe, Magdeberg, Kolt, Mainz, Emden, Dresden, Nürnberg, Königsberg, Leipzig, Bremen, Undine, Rostock, Wiesbaden.

Consequently the High Seas Fleet is blind except for such aid as Zeppelins can render in favorable weather, and they cannot fight ships of war on the sea.

In the light of all these considerations it can well be understood why the officers and men of the British fleet, though they make no boasts, are well pleased with the naval outlook, except for one fear—that the enemy may decide not again to be enticed into battle. In any overt the German High Seas Fleet lacking many of its original units and secreted in a damaged state behind its barbed wire entanglements, does not exist to-day as a fighting force. In the meantime the economic pressure which the British fleet has been exerting is still pressing heavily on the German empire in virtue of the command of the sea, which was reaffirmed, with splendid gallantry, at the Battle of Jutland.

High Tribute Paid by Italian To the Women of France

He Calls Them Models of Patriotism For all the World—Real Women of France Revealed by Big War—Impression That They Were Light and Frivolous is Said to be Erroneous

The remarkable effect which the battle of Verdun has had upon the women of France is a subject of interesting comment in which such eminent authorities as Mr. Maurice Donnay have taken part. The remark made by Mr. Prottopoff, vice president of the Russian Duma, on the occasion recently of his presence in Paris, to the effect that the Allies would have much to thank the Kaiser for is being freely used in connection with the noble attitude of the French women of 1916.

It is being generally stated in the allied countries that few knew the people of France before the war. A distinguished French writer, who has written much on his own country, also recently made the observation. Few knew the people of France, and still fewer knew what admirable manifestations of patriotism the French women were capable of.

"The French woman is a revelation for all the world," says the noted Italian author, Signor Sarti, and it is time that, this fact should be made known to all the civilized world and that the misty ideas, the legends and the erroneous notions which had formerly gathered around the French women should now for ever be dissipated.

"The mist," he adds, "grew from the slums of Paris and spread. Those who lived in Paris before the war, and especially those who went there seeking amusement, often gathered false impressions that the French woman was light and rather insensible and they formed this judgment from the products of the Paris streets and from the heroines of the novels, plays and scandals which were scattered about. These observers were not aware that the women whom they saw in Paris public resorts, at the race tracks, in the casinos and music halls, in the night restaurants; the smokers of opium and the tango dancers; the weaklings of the Latin quarter and the 'celebrities' of the cabarets were for the most part not French at all, but were women recruited from all the countries of the world.

"Nor were certain famous artists who were advertised for their extravagances typical French women. The real French women were practically never seen at the Cafe Maxim, in the Montmartre resorts, at the extravagant balls, at the eccentric festivals, or at the gatherings where the rights of women were advocated.

War Showed True Qualities.

"When the war broke out the women of France stood revealed just as the French army stood revealed and just as the French people stood revealed. Not a single one of them remained with arms folded. Not a single one of them held back from the first duty of a French woman. Not one of them failed to answer the mobilization appeal which the country finally had to make to its feminine element.

"The spectacle has been touching and magnificent. The great German onslaught at Verdun marked the culminating demand on the resources of heroism and patriotism of the French woman.

"In France there are at present three associations of prominent women, all gathered around the French Red Cross as a centre and under the orders of the military authorities. They have, however, a certain autonomy. These are the Society for Aid to Wounded Soldiers, the Association of French Women and the Union of the Women of France.

"The first of these is at present operating 800 hospitals, 93 relief stations and seventy infirmaries at railway stations. It has already spent since the beginning of the war about 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000). It has in service 15,000 nurses and 12,000 assistant nurses.

"Three armies of women of wealth thus constantly render assistance to wounded soldiers. Another multitude of women of wealthy classes is working for the indigent families of soldiers, for the mutilated, for the blind, and for the disabled. Such is the work of the women of means, but to whatever social rank they belong French women are showing equal energy and a like spirit of self-denial. Those who are not working for the State are working for the public service and are teaching in schools and in art classes. Those who are not working for the army are working for commerce, for industry, for agriculture. For more than a year women have replaced men in a hundred varieties of business.

"Admirable and remarkable has been the response of the working women to the call for laborers in the government munitions factories. Women, young and old, have volunteered, have left the cities, and have placed themselves practically under a military regime to work in the great foundries and factories where arms and munitions are produced.

"In 1914 the general mobilization of the French army completely disorganized the economic constitution of the country, but immediately the feminine element started the wheels in motion and in the great centres the mothers, the wives, the sisters and the daughters of the men who had gone to fight for the defence of the country began to handle business, to direct factories, to keep accounts.

"In Flanders women are cultivating the sugar beets, are loading them on canal boats, and are hauling these boats along the water to the sugar factories. At present natives of Algeria and Madagascar are being trained to aid the French women in their agricultural work, but the services which they have hitherto been able to render are of trivial importance in comparison with the work which the women themselves are doing.

"Colonel Ginfray, in command of a regiment at Caen, recently made the experiment of putting women to work in the military barracks in place of soldiers, in infirmaries, offices, kitchens and laundries. The experiment was regarded as a distinct success, a double advantage being thus obtained, as these women were able to earn a living for themselves and the men who had been employed in those services were sent to the front.

"In the greatest military hospital of Paris—that of Val de Grace—all the soldiers who were employed in the kitchens have been replaced by women of the Red Cross, and this example is about to be followed in other hospitals. It is, however, in the munitions factories that feminine labor has been utilized by the governments in the largest way.

"Statistics issued by the War Department show that in January last 109,300 women were employed in the munitions factories. Since then the number has been greatly increased, and it is stated that the courage and devotion of these women in working in the munitions factories has permitted several army corps of soldiers to go to the front to fight the enemy."

MISSING MEN SAFE.

Yesterday Mr. Lemessurier of the Customs had a telegram stating that the four fishermen who strayed from Capt. John Lewis' banker Metamora landed at Bay Bulls. The men rowed to that port and must have had a pretty trying experience in doing so. They went astray Thursday last on the Flemish Cap while tending their trawls in a dense fog, and their vessel arrived at Holywood Monday last.

THEFTS FROM CAMPS.

There are now seven camps erected at the head of Long Pond, which is an ideal place for camping out. However they are not safe from dishonest people. One is owned by Messrs. Ryan, Griffin, Marshall and McDonald, and Tuesday while they were out here the tent was entered by some thief, who stole their trout-rod and gear, all their food and other equipment. So disgusted were the owners of the camp that they removed it from this section altogether.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Courses of lectures covering the requirements of the Licentiate in Arts of the Council of Higher Education and of the Second or Sophomore year in certain Canadian Universities will be organized for the next Academic year, beginning October 1st, 1916, and ending April 30th, 1917. The following and possibly other subjects will be included: English, Mathematics, Latin, French, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy. Candidates passing successfully through such of these courses of lectures as are required for the Second Year in Arts in the Universities, will be admitted as Third Year students in the Universities, provided they are otherwise qualified. Each of the lecture courses will be open to qualified students, whether they have graduation in view or not.

For further information, application should be made as early as possible to one of the Superintendents of Education.

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