

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN HOLDING RIGA MENACES REAR HINDENBERG'S ARMY IN ITS MARCH TOWARDS PETROGRAD

Fall of Fortress of Ossowetz Leaves Only Grodno and Brest-Litovsk To Oppose the Austro-German Centre and Gives Them Important Points on Railway Line--Russian Hold on Brest-Litovsk Is Becoming Precarious and Must Soon be Abandoned--Meagre Details Zeebrugge Bombardment--German Torpedo Boat Destroyed--No Change in Western Battle Line

London, Aug. 23.—German naval reverses in the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic Sea, German success in occupying the fortress of Ossowetz, and the British naval bombardment of the German base at Zeebrugge, today furnished a series of news features which temporarily diverted attention from the gravity of the issues growing out of the sinking of the Arabic. The German version of the Riga battle has not yet been given out, but the definiteness of the official Russian report on the sinking or crippling of the German battleship Moltke, two other cruisers and eight torpedo boats, has set a wave of enthusiasm throughout the country, and dispelled the depression over the Russian retreat on land. Aside from the loss of German ships, the naval engagement is regarded as chiefly important for its strategic effect upon the land operations, the German sweep eastward toward Petrograd, military observers now consider as having been checked and possibly irreparably defeated.

The German centre has pressed forward steadily, until Prince Leopold of Bavaria is now near the Russian new line of defence, but military observers say the entire campaign hinged on the vast enveloping movement of Field Marshal on Hindenburg's forces north. They had succeeded in pushing far beyond Riga, to Jacobstam on the Dvina, but the Russians hold on the Gulf of Riga and of the great naval base of Riga, which is a continual menace to Von Hindenburg's rear. This, the military observers say, led to the shifting of a number of German capital ships, including the Moltke, from the North Sea to the Baltic, with the purpose of controlling Riga, thus protecting the German land advance to Petrograd.

The result of the naval battle, as gleaned from the official report, appears definitely to have defeated the German objective, according to the observers, who say that aside from the loss of the ships, the Gulf and naval base of Riga being still in Russian hands, menace Von Hindenburg's further advance toward Petrograd.

Serbia Plastic In Diplomat's Hands Bows to Italy

But is Steadfast in Maintaining the Principle of "BALKANS FOR THE BALKAN PEOPLE" Sanitary Conditions Have Kept Her Army in Complete Inaction, but she is to Take the Field Again

Milan, Aug. 23.—One of the main difficulties in the way of a solution of the Balkan problem favorable to the Entente Allies has been settled, according to an interview with Premier Pachitch of Serbia, in the Corriere Dell Serra. The Premier is quoted as saying that Serbia has given way to Italy regarding Albania. Premier Pachitch, according to the newspaper, went over several phases of the present situation, as well as declaring that Austria had tried several times since the beginning of the war to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, but always with refusal from Serbia's Government. The inaction of the Serbian army, the Premier said, was due to sanitary conditions, and the necessity for reorganization, and the accumulation of war supplies. When the moment comes, he declared, the Serbian Army will fight steadfastly and in accord with the principles of the "Balkans for the Balkan people."

Captain Finch, White Star Liner Is Positive

That Arabic Did Not Strike Mine But Was Attacked BY SUBMARINE He and Officers and Passengers Saw the White Trail of the Torpedo

Liverpool, August 24.—Capt. Wm. Finch of the sunken White Star liner Arabic, to-night, gave the Associated Press a statement bearing on cabled reports, that some German officials claimed there was no proof of the Arabic having been sunk by a German submarine and that she might have met with disaster by running into a British mine. There is not the slightest doubt that the Arabic was sunk by a torpedo, said Capt. Finch, neither is there the slightest doubt it was fired at the Arabic deliberately. Quite true, we never say any submarine or any periscope, but I saw a white streak made by the passage of a torpedo through the water, a white streak that commenced with air bubbles in the water 30 yards from us at that point where it was discharged at us. There was no mistaking the cause of that white streak, which ended in a torpedo entering the ship and causing the explosion which sank the vessel. I was not alone in seeing it, the chief officer, second officer and many passengers saw it. No one can doubt for a moment that it was deliberately fired at the Arabic. Those aboard the submarine evidently saw us and got into a position ready to release the torpedo.

Battle Between Ancient Cruiser And Dreadnoughts

So Russia Describes Recent Engagements in Gulf of Riga DISASTROUS RESULTS FOR GERMANS Preventing Them For a Time Getting Possession of Russian Base

London, Aug. 24.—Naval operations in the Gulf of Riga is described in a semi-official statement issued at Petrograd and transmitted to Reuter's Telegram Co. as an unequal combat between the old Russian battleship Slava and German dreadnoughts. The importance of this fight the statement says, consisted in preventing the Germans for a certain time from forcing our position. Calm, foggy conditions favoured the enemy's operations, enabling him to escape our observation and proceed more quietly with the work of mine destroying. The operations nevertheless cost the Germans some vessels, and one cruiser, which blew up by our mines.

Miners Reject Runciman's Decision Re Coal Situation

London, Aug. 24.—The decision of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who acted as arbitrator on numerous disputed questions in the South Wales coal strike, was announced last evening. A despatch from Cardiff indicates that his decision is likely to meet with vigorous opposition from the miners. The decision is highly technical, but a number of miners' demands relating to working conditions, hours of labor and arbitrations are rejected, although wage concessions are made. Vernon Hartshore, the miners' leader, telegraphed from Cardiff that the Runciman settlement is impossible, even if the leaders accepted it, the workmen who do not benefit by it, would refuse it, and they can tie up the whole field.

A Demonstration Country's Intentions Highly Necessary

London, August 24.—The Westminster Gazette while reiterating its preference for voluntary recruiting says the most serious argument which can be brought forward on question is the necessity at this stage of the conflict for making some public demonstration of firmness respecting this country's intentions in order to reassure the other nations with which we are allied. The Westminster Gazette thinks any doubts on this point could be settled by a declaration from the government that it was raising an army of minimum force to be defined by a certain number of troops and that in order to insure reaching the complement stated, every means, including compulsory service, if necessary, would be exerted.

Crowds Cheer The New Premier

London, August 24.—Venizelos and members of his cabinet were sworn in to-day. A Reuter despatch from Athens says an immense crowd, which had gathered in the streets enthusiastically cheered the new Premier.

GREAT EFFORTS TO ROUSE U.S.

German Propagandists Are Under the Eye of American Officials

New York, Aug. 16.—This morning's New York World prints the following: "Chapters of correspondence in possession of the World published in their Sunday and Monday issues, exposes activities of official German propagandists in the United States of a most sensational character. 'The facts as revealed show the attempt of German officials both at Berlin and in this country to control the press and public sentiment, to subsidize writers and establish news agencies to spread German doctrine. The story has brought no denials from the chief actors connected with it—Ambassador von Berstorff, Financial Directors Albert and Schmidt; Editor Viereck, of The Fatherland; Military Attache von Papan and others whose names figure in the recital.'"

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland. London, Aug. 23.—The French Government report small German attacks checked at various points. The Russian Government report that the German fleet has left the Gulf of Riga, having lost in three days, a dreadnought, probably the Moltke, sunk by a British submarine, three cruisers, with seven torpedo boats sunk or damaged. Four barges filled with soldiers, attempted a landing at Pernau. The barges were captured and the soldiers taken prisoners. No important change on land fronts. Italy has declared war on Turkey. The E-13 was fired on and wrecked by a German destroyer whilst grounded on a Danish island. BONAR LAW. Germans Capture Not Seventy-Seven But Seven Guns London, Aug. 23.—The version of today's German official statement received by cable by Reuter's Telegram Company, gives the number of machine guns captured by the Germans at Tykocin, as seven, instead of seventy-seven, as given in an earlier version received from Berlin by wireless telegraphy.

British Ships Subject Zeebrugge To Heavy Shelling

Flushing, Holland, Aug. 23.—Several British warships appeared to-day off Knocke, in Belgium, and bombarded the coast. A press despatch says that shells burst over the factory between Zeebrugge and Liszekeghe. The Germans replied with coast defence guns, but their fire finally ceased. Heavy clouds of smoke appeared over Zeebrugge, but no fires were visible. Two large British warships were still off Knocke at 9 o'clock this morning. To-day's German official statement says that a hostile fleet of about forty ships appeared before Zeebrugge, and subsequently steamed away north-east, which would take them in the direction of England. This is the first report of any naval movement of consequence in the North Sea for a considerable period. The last important naval action in these waters occurred on January 24th, when the German cruiser Blucher was sunk. Enemy Ships Seek the Bottom Torpedo Route Sofia, Aug. 23.—The Turkish collier Espanan has been torpedoed by a British submarine at Haidar Pasha, and the steamer Budos, of the German Levant line, loaded with munitions and provisions, has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

America Meets Cotton Situation Created by Allies

Washington, Aug. 23.—Treasury officials to-night made public an announcement by Secretary McAdo, that in view of the action of the Allies in putting cotton on the contraband list, he would, if it became necessary, deposit \$30,000,000 or more gold in the Federal Reserve banks at Atlanta, Dallas and Richmond, for the purpose of enabling the reserve banks to rediscount loans on cotton secured by warehouse receipts made by the National banks to the State banks belonging to the Federal reserve system.

Facts About The "Arabic" From Official Sources

London, Aug. 23.—Supplementing the official information given out previously, the British Admiralty today made the following announcement: "The Arabic was an unarmed passenger ship, outward bound to a neutral port. It was thus impossible for her to have been carrying contraband to this country. She was sunk by a German submarine without warning, and she neither attempted to attack the submarine, nor to escape from it."

Constantinople Feels Coal Famine

Sofia, Aug. 23.—The gas works of Doldabotche, which supply Constantinople, have been shut down owing to lack of coal. Constantinople is now lit by petroleum. According to the latest advices from the Turkish capital, the police have instructed the proprietors of the hotels, cafes and other establishments to place oil in the lamps outside their buildings. For the same reason, trains on the Anatolian railway are running at half speed.

Italy Dispatches Many Troopships

Rome, Aug. 23.—Several transports laden with troops, escorted by warships, have departed from Naples, Syracuse, Taranto and Brindisi, for an unknown destination. They sailed under sealed orders. It is generally believed that they have been employed for operations against Turkey.

Italy Abrogates Lausanne Treaty

Rome, Aug. 23.—The Italian Government having declared war on Turkey, has decided to suppress all privileges enjoyed by the Ottoman Empire in Tripoli, by treaty of Lausanne. Liberty for the Mohammedan religion and local customs derived from it, however, will be maintained.

Bulgaria Signs Treaty With Turkey

Berlin, Aug. 23. (Wireless to Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency today gave out official reports from Sofia and Constantinople that Turkey and Bulgaria have signed a new treaty, Turkey granting to Bulgaria her desired road connection with the sea, and Bulgaria agreeing to observe a benevolent neutrality.

Italians Advance On Carso Front

Rome, August 24. (Official).—On the Upper Cordevole the enemy attempted on the afternoon of the 21st, a sudden raid on our line, which defends the heights connecting Lanna Pass with Salest. The attack although preceded and supported by intense fire and volleys of hand grenades, was completely repulsed. In the Tolmino sector investment of the defences is being slowly but continually completed. On the Carso front a surprise night attack by our troops put them in possession of several strong enemy trenches, which prevented our line's left wing from being advanced. Weak attacks by the enemy toward the opposite wing in the Selbus zone were easily repulsed.

Turk Ambassador Leaving Rome

Rome, August 24.—Naby Boy, Turkish ambassador to Italy, with the embassy staff and consul in this city left today for Turkey by way of Switzerland, the Marquis di Geroni, the Italian ambassador to Constantinople has already left the country.

British Steamer Sunk By Submarine

Queenstown, Aug. 23.—The British steamer Diome was sunk by a German submarine, and the captain, quartermaster, and steward killed by shots fired by the submarine during a pursuit of four hours. [Probably the Liverpool steamer Diomed.]

American Govt. Awaits Explanation From Germany

Washington, August 24.—Four days have passed since a German submarine sunk the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, and the American government is still without the detailed official information necessary to shape its course. The only notable development to-day was a break in the official silence which surrounded the White House. Secretary Tumulty after conferring with President Wilson issued this statement: As soon as all the facts regarding the Arabic are ascertained, our course of action will be determined. Secretary Lansing declared all information so far handed to the State Department was fragmentary and that details still were being sought, while the situation still was a waiting one. Official quarters reflected the strain which grows hourly, as no word comes from the German government. The opinion of the State Department officials is not now incumbent upon the American government to ask Germany for an excuse for the conduct of the submarine commander who sunk the Arabic.

Cholera Prevails In Austria

Zurich, August 24.—Austrian minister of the Interior, according to reports received here, announced that there were 1566 cases of Asiatic cholera in Austria August 19th.

Germany Anologizes to Denmark

London, Aug. 24.—From the Danish Legation at Berlin, Copenhagen has received from the German Secretary of State a Note containing an apology and expressions of sincere regret for violation of neutrality involved in an attack upon the British submarine within the territorial waters of Denmark.

No Tiding Of Steffanson And His Party

Nome, Alaska, Aug. 24.—The United States coast guard cutter, which carried mails to Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, returned here last night reporting that no word of Steffanson and his two companions has been received. The belief is growing that all three have perished.

Russia to Have Abundant Supplies War Munitions

Paris, August 24.—Mobilization of the Russian industrial resources the Martin says it so far perfected that within a few weeks the factories of the country will be able to produce 200,000 shells a day, in addition to those which are imported.

Hurricane Destroys Banana Trees

New York, Aug. 24.—The hurricane which recently swept over the West Indies, destroyed ninety per cent. of the banana trees on the north side of the Island of Jamaica.

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THE MILITARY MOULDED MIND OF THE GERMAN

Prof. Charles M. Bice Discusses Real Causes of the Great War. The Prussian Empire's Development.

The following letter dealing with what are claimed to be the fundamental causes of the great war is contributed by Prof. Chas. M. Bice of Denver, Col., who is known to Citizen readers by reason of previous interesting letters on different topics. Prof. Bice's first contribution to The Citizen, it will be remembered, was a letter taking issue with an article by Dr. Charles Morse, which briefly put forth the contention, in the latter's exceptionally able manner, that the war was properly designated the "Nietzschean War." This resulted in an interesting and instructive exchange by these two savants. Prof. Bice's letter herewith will be followed by others developing the writer's view in respect to the real causes of the war. A local interest attaches to these letters in the fact that Mrs. Bice is well known in Ottawa, where she resided for some years before her marriage to Prof. Bice.

Editor, Citizen.—Myriads of books and pamphlets have been written about the real causes of the great European struggle now going on, but few of them have any real diagnostic value.

It may be truly premised that all truth has a philosophical basis, and that this may be found if we are sufficiently expert in delving into the nomenclature, or underlying principles of it.

The subject which the above topic suggests cannot be fully discussed within the restrictive limits of one article in your paper, and we may therefore have to implore the "to be continued" privilege, which the importance of the topic would justify.

To assert that this horrid war is but the culmination of the great and irrepressible conflict between the principles of democracy and autocracy, is to announce our conclusion at the start instead of at the end of our ratiocative process, but this method has its advantage especially when the discussion is of an historical character as the one we are engaged in necessitates.

Before Prussian Empire.

Most of us who were lads at school a little after the middle of the last century, will remember the map in various colors in the old Morse geography, that portrayed the limits of the 36 petty little kingdoms and dukedoms, and what not, subsequently consolidated into the German Empire of to-day.

This most bloody of all wars in the world's history is the direct sequence of the failure of democracy and the success of autocracy, in the formation of the consolidated government that was to unite these petty principalities in one confederation in 1848.

A draft of a constitution in that year by a national assembly of 31 German states, elected by popular vote, with one member for each 500,000 of the population, brought forth what they called a "Grundrecht" of organic law for a German union, similar to the constitution of the U.S.

Opposed by Princes.

Germany was to become a real federation, the 36 separate states each to retain local self-government with a great Federal government over them, to which all were to owe primary allegiance. The citizens of the several states were to be guaranteed those rights which Britons had won in Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, etc. These rights up to that time no German enjoyed, and does not even now possess, but they were all provided for in the Grundrecht. Germany, in short, was to become a true democratic federation.

This plan met the determined opposition of the princes and privileged autocratic classes, and, sad to say, was defeated.

Twelve years later, Bismarck practically governed Prussia, the principal of the German states, for five years in the face of the fiercest opposition of the democratic element, until he had secured an army of sufficient strength for his purpose, whereupon he boldly seized Schleswig-Holstein, east Austria out of the empire, and conquered France, and was able to propose a union for Germany as suited his autocratic purposes, based on the prerogative of the monarch and the ascendancy of Prussia. This form of union was not by the consent or will of the people, and contained no references to their liberty of speech, press or person. It was promulgated on the authority of the Emperor, after he had consulted with his fellow monarchs.

Power to the Rulers.

All power was vested in the hereditary rulers, and withheld from Parliament, and the people. The real executive authority was a secret council of Empire, composed of the nominated ministers of the German princes and kings, and having both executive and legislative functions. They were not responsible to the Reichstag but to the Emperor only, and if they came there at all, it was simply as spokesmen of the Bundesrath, and incapable of changing the policy of the heads of the government.

The Reichstag itself only had the power of criticism, amend or veto bills, and refuse their assent to new taxes. It was, however, to be elected by universal male suffrage over the age of 25 years. This concession to democratic principles, Bismarck justified on the ground that the Reichstag had such limited powers, the result would only lead to monarchial elections and do away with the Liberal bourgeoisie influence. The dominating power in the new empire was the course of Prussia, whose king became the German Emperor, and had absolute control of the army and navy.

The Emperor's Control.

The Emperor nominated the Chancellor, who was the executive officer of the Empire. This gave the Emperor complete control of the whole federal machinery of government, the small princes and the people having nothing to say, except to criticize within restricted limits, with no power to act. The constitution, if such it may be called, was so constructed that the prerogatives of the ruling classes were pre-eminant, and could not be changed by amendment, but only by a new one from beginning to end, a thing impossible.

This was how Bismarck solved the problem of German unity, while the people in failing to unite on any definite plan were powerless to offer resistance. To this day the German people remain subject to an autocratic government in which they have little or no power, except to influence by persuasion; they can not control the government in any way.

They are all within the influence of the Prussian system with its deeply rooted belief in force, as the guiding principle of her policy, and all the people can do is to obey.

From the triumph of the Prussian autocracy all subsequent trouble, including the present horrifying war, has come.

Typically Militaristic.

Prussia has always been the typical military state. All power centered in the government, and the government was another name for the Emperor, backed by the army.

The people were recognized only as automatons, to be drilled, disciplined and coerced into obedience to the wishes of the governing class. They were forced to obey the laws in the enactment of which they had no voice or part, but simply because they were commanded by the power above them, which always regarded itself as divinely authorized, while the sole duty of the people was to obey. All self reliance of the people was obliterated and their independence taken away. They were not responsible for the national policy and while they had the bare right of criticism within limits, every essential of popular government, was carefully withdrawn.

They had no effective alternative but to obey the commands of the ruler without question.

Compulsory Service.

Frederick the Great was the man who inaugurated the system of universal compulsory military service, forcible attendance at school, which was done largely with the object in view of creating the military power and making it supreme in the Empire.

This system is in force to-day and the constitution remains unchanged in any essential particular. The educational system of the country is controlled entirely by the government. It is true that it is lavishly fostered, but always on condition that there shall be cultivated the duties of political obedience and undisguised patriotism to the powers that be.

No appointment can be made without government consent and if any criticism is indulged either against the government or in favor of a wider freedom, it means prompt dismissal from service.

Ruled By The Military.

This means in practice, a deference of opinion to those who are higher

up, to the clique of German generals and bureaucrats, who, with the Kaiser, control almost everything in the country.

The army, with the Kaiser-appointed subordinates, drills the male population into habits of discipline and obedience to authority, while the press bureau, trained to mould public opinion in the direction required, is highly organized for the purpose, but is deprived of the freedom of criticism whenever the government considers it goes too far. It is as scientifically equipped and highly organized as the army itself, and works in times of peace as well as during war in moulding public opinion in favor of the ambitious schemes of the over lords. Besides all this, by means of the tariff, subsidies in shipping, railway rates, etc., most of the people are purposely made dependent upon the favor of the great bureaucratic machine.

The German policy, ever since 1871, has had but one aim, viz: not only to produce an obedient soldier who has no initiative of his own, except to obey orders, but to foster and create a plastic mind among the people, predisposed to acquiesce in the existing order of things and to regard criticism of superiors as unpatriotic.—CHAS. M. BICE, Denver, Colo.

"Are you the editor of the paper?" asked the lady with the drab spats, calling. "I am," replied the man with the poised pencil. "Well, I called to ask you if you wouldn't get larger type. My name was in your paper five times last week and a neighbour of mine told me she never saw it."

"What have you for dinner?" "Everything," said the waiter. "Bring it in."

"One order of hash," yelled the waiter.

Willie—Paw, is radium the scarcest thing in the world?

Paw—no, my son. Common sense is.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.



BARNYARD GOSSIP

is all right for the fowl family, but when you want to know

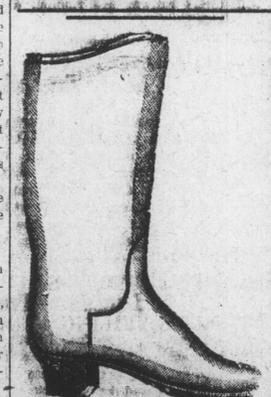
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Proceedings of the House of Assembly

MR. MORINE—Mr. Chairman, there are just two or three words that I would like to give expression to on this matter. One is that I quite understand the problem of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He will give voice to an appeal and a sentiment that is very popular. No one will dispute the propriety of spending all the money you can get for anything that goes to advance the Fishery, by the propagation of lobsters or any scientific investigations along the lines followed in other countries; but for this business of propagation of lobsters, I believe in what has been said by the member for Twillingate. I quite agree with the honourable Minister that this is a very fine country, one of the best in the world, but I suppose that the Minister is well aware that you will find dishonest people in this country just as well as you will find them in other countries. That is the point. If you are going to give ten cents a piece for lobsters and have no check on the men then you will have to pay a large sum of money, and you will have men who will take advantage of you and charge for lobsters they have not thrown overboard, and that was all that was said by the member for Twillingate which brought forth that appeal of the Minister to popular prejudice. Some provision should be made to carry out this scheme better to keep some check on the number of lobsters caught and thrown overboard. Having such a system as the one described is only putting temptation in their way. I wish now to refer to the vote for tuberculosis. Not on the point as to whether you should spend \$25,000 for that, but as to whether you are spending that \$25,000 in the best way. Are you getting good results for the money which you are spending? I am one of those who believe in the expenditure of money in the direction taken by the Committee of which Hon. John Harvey was the leader. You will get better results for the country at large than you will get by the expenditure under Dr. Rendell. We all agree with the Minister of Fisheries that in the cause of charity the expenditure of

money for the saving of life should be little limited; but the point is that you are spending the \$24,000 to save the lives of people suffering from this disease, and the question is whether you would not save more lives throughout the country by going to work along the lines laid down by that Committee. I believe that you can do more good to the health of the people and save a great many more lives by another system than you can save by the system that he follows. Another objection to that system is that you are taking this sum of money from tax-payers of the Colony and spending it in one place among a certain number of people, when the people of the Colony ought to have some share and ought to get an opportunity of the improvements and benefits which that expenditure ought to bring about. It has been found in other countries that as far as the treatment of consumptives is concerned the period of the illness being so long that what they want more than anything else is proper nursing and open air and good clean food, and that instead of sending them to a hospital, they should as far as possible be placed near a place where their relatives and friends are. They should be surrounded by their friends or easier reached by them. They will not be so homesick; they will be helped by their friends who will bring things to them. A number of small sanitoriums around the country near the towns would be most beneficial and many of the people will go to this place and receive treatment, and the cost of keeping such an institution would be very much less by the contributions of friends by the bringing of foods and other things by these friends; whereas if you take them from their homes you will have them in a place where money is needed and where they have no friends. If you are going to make this expenditure you ought to put these small sanitoriums around the country and I hardly think it fair that you should spend all this money for these individual consumptives at the cost of so much when you might be doing much better and more effective work in another direction. I you

AT THE NICKEL

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cannot build these sanitoriums then send around to the various outports and distribute all these benefits throughout the Island, and in the long run you will save a great many more lives than by taking chronic consumptives and treating them as you are now doing. At present you are treating only the hopeless cases. What you ought to do is to get after those cases which are in the early stages. You are treating these hopeless cases, you are only helping to prolong life, and while that is very desirable in the interest of charity we can hardly say that as public men we are justified in taking \$10,000 for that purpose to save perhaps one life or prolong one life, when you might have saved twenty if you had been spending it in the right way. Now I approach this subject not from any partisan view, not from any suggestion of politics. I say that this system which is followed now is not the best way to deal with this subject. We have to approach this subject with a broad mind, and we must realize that the only effective way to deal with it is by a system something on the lines of the work which was carried out by that Association of which Mr. Harvey was the leader. There is no one here more interested in this work than Mr. Harvey, and I think that he disapproves of the work as it is now carried out. The work outside has been dropped, and the work seems to be brought down to sending people to a hospital in St. John's; people who are bad cases. I was surprised the other day when I took up the vital statistic to compare them with those of other countries, and find the tremendous proportion of consumption in this country; all throughout the country. That is the point we have to grapple with. It is all over the

country. We have to teach the people the causes of consumption in order to save the thousands and tens of thousands that are growing up in danger of this disease. This is the day of Commissions. This is a matter that should be grappled with by competent medical men from all over the country. Why not have a Commission of these men and have them give the Colony something for the money they are expending. Act upon their report and do not allow this money to go on being wasted as it is with, so very little being done. I know that the Minister who spoke a few moments ago will agree that this money could be spent so as to give the best results and the best way to get this is by appointing a Commission of professional and lay men to decide what is the best course to follow. I will give any support to this vote. I took up this matter some years ago in this House. I will therefore give my support to this vote of \$24,000, but I do appeal to the Government to stop and consider long enough to take up this matter seriously, and I hope that when we next debate the subject, it will be upon the report of a strong commission of professional and lay men.

MR. CHAIRMAN—Just a word or two on the question of Tuberculosis. I may point out to the honorable members that we had a commission here for this matter for quite a number of years. The initial work was carried on by a Society presided over by the Hon. John Harvey, and as has been pointed out good work was done. Lecturers were sent all over the Island, and by such general methods the attention of the public was arrested, and very perceptibly so, to this great scourge. Very few people could be got to realize what this disease was. Had it been smallpox, diphtheria or any other well known illness which was spreading throughout the country at this tremendous rate, they would have been frightened and have called the police to protect them and placard the infected houses, but tuberculosis being a silent and insinuating disease, slow and gradual in its work, they sat down and gave it no attention. For many years, Mr. Harvey and his associates did great service, entirely voluntarily and with no contributions from the Government. It was not till 1909, when we came in, that a commission was appointed consisting of Hon. J. Harvey with, as associates, Drs. Rendell and Keegan, and that they obtained a grant of \$5,000 per year from the Government and worked assiduously for three or four years. Last year this commission reported in favor of a department being created for this work. On their own recommendation Dr. Rendell was appointed to do this work.

There is something in what my learned friend, Mr. Morine, has said, when he said that a great deal of attention has been given to this matter in St. John's, and none in the outports. There are several explanations for this. The Reid Newfoundland Co. offered sanitoriums for each district, and last year, when the Duke of Connaught was here the first corner stone was laid. I have seen the plans and am told the erection will cost from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. It is proposed all over the country, which would be less expensive to keep up. I think if I wished to get the records I could show to this House and the whole country that a great many outport patients had the services of Dr. Rendell at his dispensary, and this is supposed to be one of the best and most effective ways of treating this plague. Not all who are affected with this disease require hospital treatment. Some have not reached that stage when they are seriously ill. Those who are can be effectively treated by the doctors in their own homes, and many are treated in that way. There are certainly a great many sufferers in St. John's. The total amount voted last year for this work was \$24,000, but of this, only \$13,000 or \$14,000 was spent, and out of that \$3,000 was for the sanitorium site at Waterford Bridge. Of course it is distinctly understood that this is not a party matter, and I am sure both sides of this House are united on this great question. The establishment of sanatoria will place every doctor in a better position as regards such patients.

As for a doctor to take charge of this work, there is none better than Dr. Rendell. He went abroad at the expense of the country to London, Edinburgh and studied there. Then he has spent a great many years at the hospital under Dr. Shea, and having had about twenty years' experience, has had an excellent opportunity of studying this; and if he does not now know what is necessary it will be difficult to find one who does. The manner in which Dr. Rendell is now doing the work is that recommended by Sir Wm. McGregor, who is a doctor of medicine, and who knew somewhat of the conditions here. So I am hoping that with the present outlook this plague will be fully grappled with, and feel sure that when we have a sanatorium in every district the spread of tuberculosis will be checked. Another matter mentioned by Mr. Coaker was the increase in the Governor's travelling expenses. This vote is necessary on account of the many trips made by him to outport places which in former times used to be neglected by Governors. Governors McGregor and Williams travelled all over the country and interested themselves in the lives of the people and became acquainted. Sir Wm. McGregor went twice to Labrador, and to do so found it necessary to travel in small schooners on several occasions. The position of the Governor to-day is very different from what it was in Governor Boyle's time. Governors must entertain very largely. Last year for instance we had the Duke of Connaught here, and the hospitality which had to be extended to the many invited to meet him meant a great expense and cut a large portion off the Governor's allowances for affairs such as this. The cost was not so much for the entertainment of the Duke, but for guests. This is a practice which has grown in every country, and is an advantage to every country. Besides this Royal visitor we had the Royal Commission, of which fourteen or fifteen members stayed at Government House. This is not like a place like New York, when such visitors would go to an hotel. Here the one place is Government House, and there they must be entertained. This I think will explain the necessity for that vote. As to the Governor giving a voucher for every dollar spent, I think that this is more than ought to be asked or expected of him. When Governor Boyle went away the attention of the Government was forcibly called to the small salary allowed a man in such a position. Voting this amount is for ourselves and in our own interest as it is in our interests that the personnel representative of the King should entertain in conformity with his position. Now there were some other matters referred to here to-day, but I do not know that it is necessary for me to speak of these at the present moment.

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Yours truly,
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 24, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Patriotism
Real and Bogus

AS long as Newfoundland remains a part of the British Empire it is the bounden duty of all who appreciate their position as citizens of that empire to do their best to advance the interests of this limb of the great imperial state.

Do they fail in their duty towards even so small and insignificant (?) a part of empire as Terra Nova, they fail in their duty to the imperial state itself.

Our first duty as citizens of Newfoundland is towards Newfoundland, and how are we performing that obligation, and the answer to this plain and simple question furnishes a reply to the broader question, how do we stand in respect to our imperial obligations. It also furnishes us with proof as to our sincerity and disinterestedness when we mouth patriotism. We speak of patriotism in the newer sense, which imperialism has given it. The patriotism which is *extra patria*, and is really imperialism masking under a title which it has no right to use, for patriotism transcends imperialism as much as affection rises above mere selfish attachment. This apart, we will use the word patriotism in the sense in which it is generally understood which is the broader meaning and suits the purpose of our argument just as well.

How are we displaying our patriotism? As for the great bulk of the people we believe that there exists among them a sincere desire to see Newfoundland and her interests advanced. We believe the bulk of the people deplore the backward condition of the country and curse the day that saw Morris and his grasping crowd placed in control of her destinies. Regrets be they never, so poignant, unless they promote a spirit of resentment against the men who are the cause of the evils that have befallen us, are of little worth.

The pent up feeling unless it grows to outburst that can make itself felt, is apt to be absorbed back into the heart and mind, with the result that depression and that indifference, which amounts to complete apathy take command of our energies. In this state we are, like beings hypnotized, the easy mark for the cunning, wily, oily, suave and designing politician.

That Newfoundland has entered upon this stage of our downward track few can deny.

Do we not hear the appeal of

the apathetic on all sides of us. Who has not heard the whine, "oh, what matter, we could not be worse off," etc., etc. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and renders us an easy prey to the multifarious tribe of montebanks and tricksters, of all kinds, who thrive and multiply prodigiously in such an atmosphere just as pestilential insects thrive in dead waters and sickly places. Where there is a healthy atmosphere of public opinion you will not find montebanks or political tricksters flourish. We want men in this country who are not afraid to go and drain those mephitic swamps where public opinion is rotting, and who can galvanize into new life the spirit which possessed our fathers. If we had a little more of this public spirit among us it would be dangerous for those upstarts among us who are wont to contemptuously refer to us who have had the pleasure of first seeing the light of day in this rock ribbed land, as "the natives," implying of course to them, whose only distinction is that they have been born in some other country that they are our superiors.

They are not our superiors in any shape or form either in intellectual or physical development, and it is a shame for us to listen to the supercilious language of the foreign blue-blood. But foreigners are not our sole or greatest enemies, and some strangers within our gates are even more Newfoundland, than the Newfoundlanders themselves. Our greatest enemies are the offshoots from our own stock.

Sir Edward Morris is a native of this country, for instance, and he is perhaps without exception the greatest enemy this country has ever nurtured within her warm bosom. Intentionally or otherwise he has given us over, bound hand and foot, to the robber, but he wields with which we have been bound are of our own twisting, and we have foolishly and in a cowardly way allowed him to place them upon us.

Returning to the subject of patriotism as it is displayed by those who unfortunately for the country find themselves invested with governmental authority. The test of their devotion to the cause of empire, is the test of their regard for the land over which they exercise control.

In the course of this short article it is impossible for us to review the doings of the Morris clique, if that were necessary, which it is not, for the history of that pirate crew is too well and painfully known throughout the country to need any revision here. But one relapse on their part we wish to bring to mind is that in connection with the fisheries. The fisheries are our mainstay, we might say the whole support of this country, for on its success or failure depends the whole fabric of our commercial and industrial life. What has Morris done for this great staple industry, the answer is not far to seek, it is nothing, absolutely nothing.

What is the cry going up from all round the coast to-day, is it not the cry of no bait. In many places fish is reported plentiful, but no bait. No bait with which to catch the teeming fish, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to the fishermen simply through this means, and this at a time when the calls of patriotism are making big demands upon us.

We are not doing as much for the empire as we might do, if our earnings were greater, and greater they could be, if our rulers had had any thought for the welfare of the fisheries, and less for their own personal aggrandizement.

Autonomy
Self-government is the foundation of all our social institutions. Seek not to enforce upon your brother, by legislative enactment, the virtue that he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience and the energy of his own will.—John Quincy Adams.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Interesting and Useful to The Tollers of the Sea.

THE OUTLOOK

THE MARITIME MERCHANT says: "There is one thing of which we can be reasonably certain; the world's production of fish this year is likely to be the smallest for many years. Whether the consumer will have money enough to buy what supplies he needs is another question, and on this hangs the success of the dealer, at the present time."

Divers schemes to remedy the short fish supply of European countries are being suggested just now. The Fish Trades Gazette of London discusses the matter editorially in a recent issue, and attempts to hearten the fish-eating people in England by contrasting her plight with the worse situation in France. The greater part of the fish supply of France, and notably of Paris, depended in normal times upon what was forwarded from Boulogne of whose fish trade we wrote quite recently.

Before the war, this was the largest fishing mart in Europe, with a great fleet of steam trawlers, comparable to the English port of Grimsby. But now nearly all the vessels have been requisitioned by the State, and Boulogne is no longer in the reckoning. Paris has to depend mainly for its fish supply on what can be sent from Brittany; but even here the number of fishing boats has been greatly reduced.

This has special interest to us, as most of the French banking fleet have within recent years outfit from Breton ports; and the trade of St. Pierre depended largely on the French fishermen who came annually to its shores. The number of fishermen at St. Pierre this season is abnormally small, owing to the same cause which has affected other French fisheries—the War.

At present there is a demand for the lowering of the duty on fish entering France. Should this be done, we should find a good market in Brest or Boulogne for a quantity of well-cured fish. The Fishmongers' Syndicate have taken up this question; and it is not improbable that the duty will be lessened or possibly removed. The duty at present is almost prohibitive; and the bounty system of France has been one of our greatest handicaps for many years. Should France eliminate this, or reduce the tariff, we may hope for a good opening even for local French consumption.

DOG FISH

OUR fishermen, especially those on the West and South coasts, are again complaining of the dogfish pest which has caused them so much annoyance of recent years. It seems that dogfish are causing havoc elsewhere; and The Fishing Gazette says:

"This fish is a frightful nuisance to fishermen after useful fish, stealing the bait and fish from trawl lines, eating helpless food fishes caught in gill nets, and chewing the nets to pieces. In New England waters alone it causes a loss of many thousands of dollars annually. It seems impossible to exterminate it. We have discussed before the propaganda under way for turning the tables on this pest by eating it. But 'give a dog a bad name' or 'call a fish a dog raises a prejudice against it in this country.'"

In Europe dogfish is always in demand as an article of food. In England last year 7,000,000 pounds of it were sold at a much higher price than our fishermen got for many of our staple food fishes. In Japan dogfish go like hot cakes. The head of the Bureau of Fisheries in Maine declares that the flesh of the dogfish is exceptionally nutritious and has the

advantage of being free from bones.

If we mistake not Mr. G. C. Fearn made an effort last year to find a market for tinned dogfish in the English market; but we have not learned the result of his experiment.

FISHERMEN'S FRIENDS

"NO FISHERMAN," says an exchange, "should ever shoot or kill a gull." They are his best friends, and should be protected, even if it were not only for the cheerfulness of their company on the watery wastes. Gulls do an immense amount of good work as scavengers. They keep the fishing grounds free from pollution. Were it not for these birds, the Banks and grounds would soon become "gurried" and fish of the better grades would avoid the areas polluted by constant dumpings of viscera from the fishing craft.

They often aid fishermen to make good hauls by their hovering and circling over schooling herring and mackerel. As the fish school near the surface of the water, the gulls make lightning-like dives among them, and can be seen flying off with wriggling victims in their beaks. Fishermen, noting the actions of the gulls, need no further evidence as to the presence of the fish.

Out on the Banks, the gulls are numerous in winter, and great flocks of them attend the fishing fleet. While the fishermen are engaged in fishing, the birds rest upon the waves, but as soon as "dressing down" commences they are whirling, wheeling, and diving for the offal with weird squawks of thanks for the tasty meal provided for them.

To a gull, the fisherman is a sort of free lunch counter. The birds hover about him with a vigilant eye for culls and fish offal, and an appreciative squawk for a tasty liver overboard is a thank-you. Very little that is eatable escapes the gulls.

War Ties

TO-DAY, and again next week, an opportunity is given of expressing, in a manner at once appropriate and agreeable, the warmth of our Allies which each succeeding month of war has in increasing measure engendered.

Symbolism and decoration finds greater favor with the French than among our less imaginative populace, and despite the apprehension with which we view the recurrent invasion of the streets by vendors of rosettes in celebration of this or that newly-instituted "day," France has a claim that makes the wearing of her tokens wholly welcome. The entente of arms has become an entente of spirit that will long outlive the war and leave both nations the richer.

What quality of ours it may be of profit for France to assimilate can be left for French writers to determine. Our own debt we must be swift to acknowledge. Her gallantry, her nerve, her solidarity, her endurance, her warm responsiveness to friends, not new indeed, but grappled to her by new ties, have impressed themselves indelibly on the mind of England. The invitation even the double invitation, to offer our tribute of admiration and regard will have a universal response.—Daily News and Leader—(London).

Our Glorious Year

Westminster Gazette.—Though we had inferiority in preparations, says Mr. Bonar Law, we had superiority in men, and with that we are able to laugh to scorn the preachings of the Prussian Professors about the decadence of the British race. When the time comes to write the full story of the war overseas in the year 1914-1915 it will, beyond all doubt, prove to be one of the most glorious in the annals of the British Empire.

CANADA'S WEALTH OF FISHERIES

(From The Ottawa Citizen)

THE Department of Marine and various private interests are doing good work to promote a more general use of fish at the meal table in Canada. It is more or less of a fashion to eat fish on Friday only, as if fresh or carefully cured fish would not taste just as good on Monday, or any other day. Perhaps the retail merchants by making a special feature of Friday fish, may be to some extent responsible for people neglecting this wholesome and economic food excepting on the one day.

Now the campaign of advertising and education is growing, it should do something to brighten up the fishing industry. According to Mr. Clarence Jameson, M.P., for Digby, N.S., Canada had nearly 100,000 workers engaged in the fisheries of 1914; over 70,000 fishermen, the rest engaged in curing and preparing the fish for market. But with so much coast line and splendid fishery resources far more could be done to gather the harvest from the sea and fresh waters of this country.

The fishermen complain—justifiably, it would seem,—of the difference between the price they get as producers and the price paid by the consumer. The heavy transportation charges are blamed and the profits to middlemen. But in the report on Industrial Training and Technical Education, prepared in 1913 by Dr. J. W. Robertson, there is some reference to the need for better organization and more scientific study of the fishing industry itself.

Whether the fisherman would get a bigger share of the wealth he produced if more fish were caught, and if the fish curing industry were improved, may be a debatable point. So far inland as Ottawa, what the consumer is most interested in is to get the fish, fresh and well cured, at economical prices.

INTERESTING ITEMS

The use of a new drug discovered two years ago Prof. Horwitz of Cornell university has been attended with such encouraging results in the treatment of so-called incurable cancers at the New York Polyclinic Hospital that Dr. W. H. Axford, of that institution, believes it may prove the long-sought cure for cancerous growths.

What is believed to be the tallest couple in Pennsylvania was wedded the other day by the Rev. Dr. Spindle of Quakertown. The bridegroom is George Schaffer, 6 feet, 7 inches in his stockings, who achieved quite a reputation as a tall man when a member of the Allentown, Pa., police force. The bride is Mrs. Angie Kern, 6 feet, 2 inches. Each is about 40 years of age.

The weather effects man in more ways, it appears, than many suspect. For example, it is believed that pressure variations due to fluctuating winds have peculiar pathological effects, that certain electrical conditions of the air induced by low atmospheric pressure have a pathological effect on nervous subjects and that solar radiation has peculiar effects which vary according to the season.

Sounds similar to the explosion of cannon are often heard in the North Sea and the surrounding plains. The cause of the phenomenon is not perfectly understood but several theories have been advanced in explanation. One is that sudden contractions of the earth's crust, liberating surface tension, are responsible and another is that they may be due to the explosion of gas in mines or elsewhere.

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

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 - Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
 - Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
 - Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
 - Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

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Increased Sales to last year's customers proves flour satisfactory; also flour to be as represented, highest grade Manitoba. 35,000 barrels sold for Fall delivery.

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ALL PRICES.

CLIMAX--Tubular

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Globes to suit all styles.

THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.

LONDON WOMEN NOW SERVE AS LETTER CARRIERS

London, Aug. 18.—In spite of the authorities, woman is forging her way into the various gaps in the community in which the war gives her an opportunity to prove her usefulness and patriotism. In addition to the various other offices women are now filling, already published in America, quite a number of women are serving as post-women.

The districts around London are gradually becoming accustomed to the trim figures of smart young women carrying the sacks distributing necessities of a business and social nature to the various eager recipients. Young men who never bothered about the time their letters arrived before leaving for their work now rise at least an hour earlier in order to hear the fair letter carrier give the famous "rat tat" at the front door, and, if possible, express their thanks in person, for the businesslike postgirls are off with the swiftness of a swallow as soon as the missile is jettisoned.

'MEET YOU ON THE RHINE' SLOGAN OF KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY

Frederick Palmer, Special Correspondent, Tells of Fresh Spirit and Eagerness of Latest Arrivals from England, Who Enter Trenches in France with Songs, in Contrast with Blase Air of Seasoned Men.

British Headquarters, France, Aug. 14.—The "Keecheenaires," as the French peasants call the New Army, have joined "Tommy Akeens," the regular, and the "Teretoreals" at the front. "Tommy begins to feel like the oldest inhabitant. By the way, he does not like to be called "Tommy," tho the world persists in a word which is as objectionable to him as "Jacky" is to the American bluejacket.

The British regular did all the fighting for the first five months of the war. He had his jokes at the expense of the Territorials, who are about the same as our National Guard, when they arrived. The Territorials thought that they were made soldiers when the war broke out; but they were drilled for months at home before they were sent to France, where they were drilled some more and set to digging reserve trenches behind the line. In the Spring they had their turn and the Canadians, too.

Don't be downhearted! There are still some Boches left! The Territorials join the regulars in saying to the New Army. Beside the New Army the Territorials feel like G. A. R. men.

We'll Wait on the Rhine "It's kind of you! We knew that you could have killed them all off, if you had wanted to," the Kitcheners reply.

"Don't charge too fast. Wait for us to catch up!" call the regulars. "We'll wait on the Rhine!" answer the New Army.

Well named is the New Army. It has brought a new element into life at the front. When I heard the tramp of a company past my window the other morning, I guessed they were New Army men by the peculiar vigor and precision of their tread on the pavement. They bore the stamp of long route marches over English roads and of the merciless formal training of the drill ground.

On seeing three or four hundred soldiers bathing in a canal, their broad chests and the fine play of their muscles—figures to delight the eye of a sculptor—told that they were of the first 100,000 which answered the call to arms last August.

If the average old-timer of the trenches had to run five miles against the average New Army man, he would be blown half way and the New Army man would trot past the goal an easy winner.

Soldiers Growing Fat Sitting in a dugout under shell fire is not exercise. When men come out of the trenches they want to sleep and eat. The tendency is to grow fat. If you doubt that, you have only to look at the adipose of an average German prisoner of middle age, who may be incidentally a first-class sharpshooter.

The veterans are flight-hardened and trench-hardened, but not muscle-hardened. That is the reason why the officers encourage cricket and football and other sports. It saves the men from the drudgery of compulsory exercise to keep them in condition.

The other night when on heard some soldiers biffeted in a barn singing, one was certain without asking, that they were New Army men.

The British regular rarely sings in camp or on the march. Neither elated nor depressed, he plugs along doing his day's work. As the New Army flows in he will be outnumbered, but unchanged.

Those New Army men were singing "God Save the King" before they lay down in the straw for the night in the land of France, which was all so new and strange to them and so commonplace to the veterans. Their fresh young voices were pleasant to the ear.

"It is good. The Keecheenaires sing and whistle as they march," say the French peasants.

Everyone hopes they will keep on singing. A mere layman did not know but that they might bring their bands. At intervals one asks himself, what is missing in this British army, anyway? Then he answers, music, of course. There are some back along the lines of communication they tell me. But then it is not a musical kind of warfare, 'tis, at best,

No Place for Bands

If a band were to start playing in the trenches there would be a shrapnel bullet through the drum and a high explosive into the mouth of the horn in short order. Bands may have no place at the front, but that does not rule out the Scotch bagpipe. When you hear "The Campbells Are Coming" at the head of a company marching back from the trenches—well, for

want of other music, the bagpipe becomes sweet to other than Scotch ears. No modernization of war will separate a Scotch regiment from its pipes.

"The band was left at home to aid recruiting," say the new army men. "We did not know but your officers might bring along their swords," remark the old-timers.

There the veterans were having a dig at expense of the young junior officers, many of whom were at school when the war began. If there is any ornament which is obsolete at the front it is the sword. The only swords I have seen—except with the cavalry, which has sabres—were worn by Indian troops which had caught of an ammunition train. They were of no practical use, but the Indians had them when they arrived in France, and so kept them.

The sword is the officer's symbol of authority; the sign that he is on duty. In place of it the officer at the front wears his sword belt. Only one fresh to the front would see anything odd in countless officers with empty frogs for holding their swords at their hips. However, if all wore their caps with band and visors and no tops it would soon be commonplace.

Officers Carry Sticks One of these days I might meet a British officer who does not carry a walking stick. He picks up his stick if he is going across the street or making an inspection of his line of front in a trench.

The young officers of the new army, who a year ago had no idea of ever being an officer, also has the empty frog and also carries a walking stick. His sword, along with countless other swords, has been checked outside the cloakroom of war along with his umbrella, which no one thinks of carrying at the front. You cannot tell him from the other officers except by his eagerness and his battalion insignia.

"I had studied trenches and dug practice trenches and witnessed trench demonstrations," said one of them, "but when I came to go into a trench for instruction under fire I found that it was not like what I had imagined. I wonder why nobody has

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J. J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J. J. St. John Dackworth St & LeMarchant Bld

yet been able to describe a trench so that you can really see it? Even the photographs deceive you. They are always taken of some show trench."

Waited Ten Months

For ten months the new army has waited for its Mecca. Its soldiers have read all about the effects of modern shell fire. They know what they are in for. Learners, they came among experts, expecting to be ragged a great deal as novices by the old hands, and except for the veteran regulars' little jokes at their expense they have found everybody very kind.

"We need you, and there can't be too many of you," say the old-timers. "It's you who must finish the job which we have begun."

There are men in this new army who have incomes in ten thousand a year digging trenches beside a man who had not a shilling when he enlisted. University graduates are taking their baptism of shell fire as privates who "pal up" with men who can hardly read and write.

"We like the Keecheenaires," said a Frenchman. "They are all classes shoulder to shoulder, the same as our army. Rich or poor, a man is nothing except the life he can give for his country."

LT. LAWSON AT TRENCH WORK

Reports Several Casualties Caused by Big Guns of the Enemy

Describing vividly incidents of the fighting in France, Lieut. E. L. Lawson of the Royal Army Medical Corps, writes to his wather, Mr. V. L. Lawson, department of the interior, as follows:

"For some weeks I have been going out daily with digging parties. On my return to camp last evening I found a packet from Holt and Company, London, containing a lot of overdue correspondence, including a letter and postcard from you.

"On Sunday we had two men of the 6th Dragoon Guards killed by a shell. Another man was blown into the air and although he was not the least bit wounded, he suffered so much from shock that I had to send him to the hospital, and I don't believe that he will ever be fit for duty again. We placed sand bags on a stretcher and picked up the pieces of the other two men who were killed by the shell and put them on the sand bags. Then we covered all by the water-proof coats of the men. At the grave-site these sand bags were carefully lifted and lowered into the grave. We sent to the camp for the C. of E. "Padre," who conducted the funeral service.

High Percentage Killed

"Yesterday forenoon five shells went over us. In the afternoon two burst over our heads, but no damage was done. Last week we had a total of eight killed and fourteen wounded in our digging parties, an unusually high percentage of killed.

"We are working around and over Mount K, and the enemy can easily see us. It is a wonder that they do not shell us oftener and heavier.

"Of course we have all sorts of guns here and find it very interesting to watch our shells dropping on German trenches and in their lines. It is interesting also to watch the German aeroplanes and ours being shelled. Two German planes were brought down on Sunday evening, one by our guns and one by a machine gun from one of our aeroplanes.

"I received Hull and Ottawa papers, also the Standard, World Wide, etc. All are welcome, especially the illustrated ones, which are passed through many hands."

GERMANS HAVE NOT RELEASED AMERICAN BARK

Still Hold Cotton Laden Steamer

BREMEN, Aug. 14 (via London).—The German authorities have not yet released the American bark Pass of Balmah, which was brought into port a fortnight ago, having on board 5,000 bales of cotton from New York for Archangel. The case is complicated with circumstances which may lead to considering the Pass of Balmah a good prize, although her cargo of cotton is not contraband.

The case is similar to that of the Dacia in that the vessel was transferred from British to American register after the outbreak of war, and so far as can be ascertained her cargo already has passed to the ownership of the Russian consignees.

The ultimate disposition of the Dacia may be awaited as a precedent. If this case results unfavorably to the American owners of the ship and cargo, under the accepted rule of enemy cargo aboard an enemy ship, the Pass of Balmah may be regarded as liable to confiscation.

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and \$1.50 2.50 Values

We are displaying in the Eastern Window of Our New Store—nearly opposite the General Post Office—special lines of Men's Soft Felt Hats that were purchased at a clearing price—a third and more off the manufacturer's price, and we are offering them now at a Bargain—amongst them you'll find many excellent samples.

These Hats are made of Extra Fine, Fur-Felt, of a superior quality, and are finished with high-class silk ribbon bands and a deep leather sweat-band.

Your choice of side or back bow, in Grey, Brown and Black. We have some special values in Men's Black Stiff Hats too.

All these Hats are certainly correct in style—this season's shapes. Come in and examine them—we'll carve your name on the leather sweat-band Free of charge. Come to-day while the sizes are complete.

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 CHESSE
- 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.

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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.

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Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

TO ARRIVE THURSDAY Per S.S. Stephano

Nova Scotia APPLES, New York APPLES, BANANAS, CABBAGE, California ORANGES. GEORGE NEAL

Rev. Bro. J. E. Ryan Honored by Ex-Pupils

(From The Daily News) A class of St. Patrick's Hall old pupils made a surprise call at Mount St. Francis Monastery last night and presented an address and engraven silver watch to Rev. Bro. J. E. Ryan, who, with Brother Murphy, leaves to-day en route to Victoria, B.C., to open a branch school of the Order.

The gathering of ex-pupils was large, and the chair was taken by Mr. J. C. Pippy, who in a brief speech explained the object of the visit, and then read the accompanying address.

Mr. Pippy, during his remarks referred to the good work of the Order in Newfoundland, and particularly to that of Bro. Ryan, who for almost quarter of a century has given his best to the youth of St. John's, and while the community, ex-pupils and present pupils regretted exceedingly his departure from Newfoundland they rejoiced that the neighbouring colony would reap the benefits of the experience of a wise and learned Christian gentleman.

A beautiful silver watch was then presented to Brother Ryan on behalf of the ex-pupils, by Mr. Peter O'Mara, which bore the following engraving:

"Presented to Rev. Brother J. E. Ryan by the ex-pupils—1893-99—of St. Patrick's Hall schools; St. John's, Nfld., 1915."

The recipient taken wholly by surprise, replied in language as modest as his character is pure, and from a full Irish heart; and while he regretted the parting, he could not entertain sorrow in the midst of such loyalty and sincerity, which was only an incentive and encouragement to labour incessantly with the hope of in some small way accomplishing that which he felt was unworthy hoped of him.

Speeches were also made by W. J. Higgins, M.H.A., M. F. Lawlor and Rev. Brother Kennedy, after which, an impromptu entertainment took place, Revs. Brothers Sheridan, Egan, and Hurley, and Messrs. J. L. Aylward taking part, the evening closing with Auld Lang Syne and cheers for Brothers Ryan, Murphy and Chairman Pippy.

The writer who has very many pleasant recollections of the companionship of Brother Ryan, in the Class Room, at Holy Cross schools, voices all that has been said by the ex-pupils of St. Patrick's Hall, and would add that no more zealous, saintly, or scholarly disciple of the great Ignatius Rice, graces the teaching staff of the noble Order to which Brother Ryan has devoted a life that would be famed in any calling.

Below is the address.

ADDRESS To Reverend Brother J. E. Ryan, from Ex-Pupils (1893-99) of St. Patrick's Hall Schools, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dear Brother Ryan,—We your undersigned ex-pupils, who are nearly all amongst your first pupils of St. Patrick's Hall Schools, wish to convey to you an expression of the deep regret which we feel at your departure for British Columbia.

Whilst we know that your Superiors have acted wisely in selecting you for the important work of conducting a new branch of the world renowned Irish Christian Brothers' Schools in Victoria, yet our esteem, our affection and our friendship for you prompt us to wish your continuance with us.

We hailed your return to Newfoundland last year as final, and our hearts were filled with joy because your many admirable characteristics had endeared you to us, hence our sorrow is all the more painful at this unexpected parting.

Your work as an educationalist speaks for itself in the success of your many pupils in Church and State, and the fruits of your labours have abundantly repaid your efforts. Newfoundland's loss is Canada's gain. We predict a great future for the new Canadian Schools under your guidance, and we shall look forward with pride and pleasure to your career in the land of the Maple Leaf.

Please accept the accompanying gift as a memento of us and a reminder of the happy years of our school life.

And now revered teacher, wise counsellor and loyal friend, we bid you good-bye; we wish you God-speed, and we assure you that your memory will live in our hearts and affections.

Signed, J. C. Pippy, W. J. Higgins, Peter O'Mara, J. L. Aylward, S. J. Ryan, H. J. Brophy, T. F. Coady, M. J. Manning, Jos. Fitzgibbon, W. B. Comerford, J. J. Prowse, Wm. O'Rourke, J. J. Sinnott, M. J. Murphy (1st Nfld. Contingent), (Rev.) J. F. Pippy, Alan Doyle, J. J. Mahoney, T. J. Rossiter, Walter Morrissey, J. J. Rossiter, Geo. F. Trainor, D. Fitzgerald, J. M. Walsh, J. J. Murphy, A. R. Bulley, C. Spurrell, M. F. Quigley, F. J. Canning, Patk. Foley, Chas. J. Kelly, M. J. Morris, W. Bindon, W. Murphy, Geo. Knight, Jos. Keough, W. H. Condon, J. J. Kieley, J. F. Armstrong, W. E. Brophy, H. Peddigrw, M. P. Hynes, P. J. Clancey, Peter Power, A. B. Knight, J. Campbell, J. M. Darcy, J. Luby, Jas. Walsh, Thos. Ryan, S. P. Cullen, M. Aylward, Michael Byrne, W. J. Russell, L. R. Walsh, W. J. O'Neill, J. Bindon.

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

OUR THEATRES THE NICKEL A most elaborate programme has been arranged at the Nickel Theatre for to-day, which includes the wonderful story of the Vitagraph Co. entitled: "Two Women." It is in three reels and by the same all star cast which produced "A Million Bids." The well known movie artists Anita Stewart, Julia Swayne Gordon and Earl Williams are in the leading characters. It is a powerful drama of life. Nothing of its class has ever been seen in St. John's before and consequently it is certain to draw large audiences. Patrons should go early. "Our Mutual Girl" will be continued this evening. This is the farewell week of Forbes Law Duguid, the famous Canadian baritone who is now appearing at the Nickel. Be sure and see the "Two Women" to-day. It is well worth seeing.

THE CRESCENT To-day the Crescent Picture Palace presents some of the foremost movie stars. Helen Gardner features in "The Butterfly" a special two reel Vitagraph Feature. George Ade writes "The Fable of the Adult Girl Who Got Busy." Lilian Walker and Earle Williams appear in "The Right Man," and "A Night with a Million" is a comedy drama adapted from a picture programme. Mr. Harvey Collins, Irish tenor, sings two numbers to-day: "The Little Gray Home in the West" and "Mother Machree." "Toys of Fate," a very powerful and touching drama in two reels will be an attraction well worth witnessing, will be shown on to-morrow (Wednesday) night and also Thursday night. Mr. Collins will sing specially selected and very pretty numbers.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END Last night there was a superb programme at Rossley's East End theatre. Jack Russell in his songs was a riot; his Irish song "McCarthy" was a big hit; his novelty song, dressed as a demon and singing about the Kaiser was one of the most wonderful songs ever heard on a stage and for an encore sang his own parody on "Tipperary." After all this the Russells gave a very amusing sketch and Olive Russell sang "Ashore." She simply electrified the audience. She sings just in a delightful soprano voice and then baritone, positively marvelous and almost past belief that any lady could produce such a voice. The Russells are without doubt the finest performers ever seen in this country, their work clean, clever and refined.

Baseball Championship To-day

At 4.45 this evening Grand Falls and St. John's will line up against each other in the Inter-town Baseball series for the Newfoundland championship. The second game will be played to-morrow at 3 p.m. The lineup this evening will be:— Grand Falls—Batteries, Berge, McHenry; Infield, Fortier, Pitcher, Kelly, Toranzo; Outfield, Schroat, Slocum, MacPherson; Utility and General Go.-Getter, Fred. Mcane.

St. John's—Batteries, Ford, King, Simms, Brown, Carew; Infield, Hiltz, Callahan, McLeod, Britt; Outfield, McCrindle, Cooney, Hartnett; Spares, Lehr, Hocken, Ellis.

Officials—Managers, C. H. Hayward (G.F.); Capt. Montgomerie (St. J.) Umpires, G. St. James (G.F.); F. V. Chesman (St. J.); Scorer, P. E. Outerbridge.

The Sagona Report Poor Labrador Fishery

Yesterday afternoon the Reid Nfld. Co. had the following telegram from Capt. Parsons of the Sagona, which shows badly for this year's Labrador fishery:—

"Arrived at Domino this a.m. Reached Hopedale 21st inst.: prevailing winds N. and N.E. with thick weather going north: returning, wind W. and S.W. light with fine weather; S.S. Hump reports a poor fishery from Tarnavic north; Illic to Indian Hr., a little improvement; Indian Island to Grady, very little done; Indian Tickle to Domino, a failure."

Doctor's Kindly Act

When the young man Mallom, of the Newfoundland regiment was accidentally shot a few weeks ago, as exclusively reported in the Advocate, our informant had not received the information as to the heroism and kindness of Dr. Wakefield in the matter. The Dr. had received a broken collar bone, but before he was attended to he went to see Mallom, and though he could not use his right hand to give him aid, he waited till another surgeon had attended him and then submitted to have his own injuries attended to.

Advices From Oporto

The following advices was received from Oporto at the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday from the International Mercantile Co. Stocks last week—Nfld. 4,000 qtls.; Norwegian, 6,500 vogs. Consumption last week—Nfld. 6,000 qtls.; Norwegian, 4,534 vogs. Advices against shipping documents 1/2 p.c. of the cargo's value which may be drawn at 90 days, on our head office. Exchange, 31/2.

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

Mechanics' Fair

The ladies' committee of the Mechanics' Fair, are already meeting with a good measure of success. They will meet again on Thursday night next in the Mechanics' building to complete organization and receive reports. A list of the officers and table holders will appear in a few days in the advertising columns of this paper.

Bad Reports From Labrador

The Labrador fishery reports in to-day at the Marine and Fisheries Department are very discouraging. At Cape Harrison, Makovik, Grady, Domino and Venison Island there is no fish. At Smokey hooking is good and the same at Battle Harbor. Traps at Twillingate are taking from 2 to 20 barrels and hook and line 1/2 to 1 1/2 qtls.

The Meigle's Report

The Meigle arrived at Humbermouth at 7.15 this a.m. She reports fairly good weather. Some improvement in fishing since last trip.

Train Notes

Sunday's westbound arrived at Port aux Basques on time yesterday. Yesterday's westbound left Gampo at 6.25 a.m. Today's inward leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of the S.S. Home. Local arrived at St. John's on time.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Across country to-day the weather is calm and fine. Temperature from 52 to 62 degrees.

The annual Requiem Mass will be celebrated at Belvedere Cemetery at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Three new cases of diphtheria developed since Sunday and the disease appears to be spreading. Quite a number are now in hospital ill of the disease.

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

In the Police Court to-day a stoker of the Harmony, drunk and disorderly and assaulting the second officer and cook of the ship, was fined in the aggregate \$7.50 or 15 days.

Scarcity of squid bait the past 10 days is giving the fishermen all round the coast cause for serious reflection. The fine weather is going quickly by and hook and line men, who are doing almost nothing, stand to lose heavily unless the bait makes its appearance.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

The City Baseballers will dine the visitors from Grand Falls to-morrow night at the McGarrick Cafe. Several special guests will be present including Messrs Mark Chaplin, W. J. Higgins, M.H.A.; J. O. Havermale and the representatives of baseball from Bell Island.

Sunday last, there was a record attendance at the Bathing Pool in Quidi Vid Lake, about 250 men and boys taking a bath there. James King the supervisor of the place, himself a splendid swimmer, has already taught quite a number the art. He is courteous and obliging, and is very popular with frequenters of the place.

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

Last evening a woman while passing along New Gower Street became overcome with the heat and fainted. Officer W. Day who was near, went to her aid, bore her to a residence near, where after a while she revived and then went home.

The sermon preached Sunday evening at Wesley Church by Rev. Hy. Royle, the pastor, was listened to by a large and very appreciative congregation. The subject "The Unknown Tongue" was handled in an exceptionally brilliant manner and the opinion of all was that it was one of the most impressive sermons ever held in the church.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Yesterday afternoon a Norwegian, a fireman on the S.S. Harmony, went ashore and celebrated his first visit to St. John's in orthodox style. Sampling too much "bitters" he became lapsed both physically and mentally, and going on board attacked Chief Officer Bush, who, however, soon put him to the mat. Officers Green and Kennedy soon had him nicely tucked away in the lock-up.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

We learn that His Grace Archbishop Roche will to-morrow go up the South Shore to make an official visit to the people of that place. At Kelligrews, Manuels, Topsail and other centres preparations are being made to give him a welcome worthy of the occasion. His Grace was for several years parish priest of Manuels, and was beloved by the people all along the Shore. Arches have been built and bunting will be displayed everywhere. His Grace will go later to Bell Island, where an elaborate programme for his welcome is being prepared.

Establishing Smelter Here Shortly

Mr. W. A. McKay who has been at Pittsburg, Penn., U.S.A., for some time past returned here by yesterday's express. He will locate here in future and will establish an electric smelter at a place to be later designated. It will have a capacity of 10 tons per day and will reduce copper and antimony. Miners in a small way will thus be enabled to market their ore by schooner to have it smelted and shipped abroad.

Another Promotion

Just before our boys left for Egypt another popular young man—Edward Gladney, son of Const. Jno. Gladney, was promoted from Lance-Corporal to Corporal. Ned was a member of the C.C.C. and was well liked here. We congratulate him and his parents on his promotion.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

A Long War

Opinion of "A Distinguished Neutral" after visiting Germany.

The total effect of my visit is to leave the impression that it will be a long war. It is useless to speculate on a speedy breakdown of Germany thru economic and financial pressure. The idea that the modern social structure cannot survive the impact of war conditions of life under peace consists so largely of non-essentials. A people at war finds that it has enormous reserves with which to readjust itself to a war basis. It is like a man who has put on flesh in peace time and finds that by training he can get rid of much weight and increase his efficiency in the process. Take the question of food consumption alone. There was real concern in Germany last winter, but the measures taken have reduced the consumption of bread by nearly a half. That is the extent of the difference between the waste of peace time and the rigid economy of war time. No, it would be unsafe to count on a short war owing to pressure from want. The world is getting on to a war basis and it is finding an enormous power of adapting its life to new conditions. The strain will tell in the end, of course, but it will take a long time before the breaking point is reached.—London Daily News.

Reid's Boats

S.S. Argyle left Placentia early this a.m. for the west. S.S. Clyde left Exploits at 7 p.m. yesterday, outward. S.S. Dundee left King's Cove at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, outward. S.S. Ethie arrived at Carbonear to-day.

S.S. Glencoe arrived at Port aux Basques this a.m.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 10.20 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Meigle arrived at Humbermouth at 7.15 a.m. to-day

S.S. Sagona arrived at Domino Monday a.m., coming south.

The Dredge's Work

Capt. Bartlett of the dredge Priestman arrived here by the express yesterday. The dredge has the past five weeks been at Bay St. George where she cleared out both sides of the public wharf, Gloucester Head and at the Bar. She also did dredging at Sandy Point and the Bar and took up thousands of tons of silt, rock and sand.

SHIPPING

The Prospero left Seal Cove at 8 a.m. going north.

The Portia sails west at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The Florizel left Halifax at 1 p.m. to-day for this port.

The Stephano arrived at Halifax at 8 a.m. yesterday going up in 40 hours.

S.S. Gallier should arrive at Dog Bay early next month to load pit props for England.

The S.S. Glenway left Lewisporte for Cardiff recently with 1784 cords of pit props.

S.S. Harmony is now at the wharf of C. F. Bennett & Co. unloading her cargo and should leave here by the latter part of the week for Labrador.

S.S. Messina will leave London for this port next Saturday with a large freight.

S.S. Dromore left Port Blandford to-day with 2681 cords pit props for Cardiff.

The Sandford left Bell Island Sunday for Sydney cre-laden, and the S.S. Hermes yesterday. The latter ship was overdue a week before reaching Bell Island.

The Danish schr. "Arken" which had been at Bowring's premises, is now loading cod at the Monroe Exporting Co. pier for Brazil.

Another Promotion

Just before our boys left for Egypt another popular young man—Edward Gladney, son of Const. Jno. Gladney, was promoted from Lance-Corporal to Corporal. Ned was a member of the C.C.C. and was well liked here. We congratulate him and his parents on his promotion.

Some Alliteration

Sister Susie sitting sunning on the seashore sees no more the sensation of several summer seasons, the saucy sea-serpent, but the average submarine.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Susu's Passengers

The Susu sailed North at 10 a.m. to-day with a full freight and these passengers:—S. Roberts, E. Abbott, Mrs. Whiteway, Miss Jessie Parsons, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Kearley, Miss A. Abbot, Mrs. S. Barber, Miss Kean, Mr. Norman, Mrs. Abbot, S. W. Francis, Miss Head, E. J. Hynes, Miss M. Hunt, A. North, Mr. Noel, Geo. Hopkins, Mrs. Brown, A. Gilson, Jas. P. Maher, Bertha Dalton and 12 steerage.

Untouched By Submarines

A well known business man of this city recently had a letter from a friend who is captain of a large steamer plying between different ports of the world and British ports. He says that since the war began his ship has carried to England 80,000 tons of freight, 60,000 of which comprised foodstuffs and 20,000 tons of ore. Not once did a submarine or any other hostile vessel trouble him in that period, a fact which speaks for itself.

PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor left here by train this morning for a short run up the country.

Mr. W. B. Squires, of the Cleveland Trading Co. who had been travelling in Trinity Bay for his firm, arrived here by the express yesterday. Walt did a good deal of business while away.

The garden party at Ferryland to-morrow promises to be a great success. Quite a number will go from here, most of them by the Portia.

HOW NAISMITH WAS WINNER OF HIGHEST HONOR

Manchester Guardian Gives Vivid Account of Daring in Dardanelles by E-11

London, Aug. 15.—A vivid account of the raid of a British submarine, the E-11, on the shipping at Constantinople, is from the Manchester Guardian. Lieutenant-Commander Naismith, who was in charge of the E-11 received the Victoria Cross for his daring. The account follows: "I was at a window in Pera watching what went on in the harbor just below me and in the courtyard of Toplane occupied by two old batteries of 77 dismountable Krupp guns. All at once a razor blade shot into the harbor and the people began to run hither and thither on the quay, making strange and grotesque gestures.

The Razor Blade

"The razor blade came from the open sea and coursed across the harbor like a thing of intelligence slightly raised above the water, which it cut through, leaving only two thin streaks of foam to right and left. The soldiers on the transports Mahomud and the Bosphorus began foolishly to discharge their rifles into the water. Then a bunch of humanity dressed in yellow garments jumped into the sea; another followed, other jumped to the quay, which in a short time was crowded with panic-stricken soldiers.

White Cone of Foam

"But the live thing in the harbor pursued its course. In a wide sweep it passed behind the Stamboul, another transport, whose crew were jumping into the water, and lo, behind the defenceless, abandoned vessel there rose a white cone of foam and a mighty wave ran over the harbor, so that all the boats began to dance at their anchorage like mad things; everyone cried out at once, and the Galata bridge with all the trams and wagons upon it began to tug at the caissons which support it as a rearing horse tugs at his tethers.

Paused not a Second

"But the thing in the harbor paused not a second, and, continuing its furious course, completed the wide curve and went up the Bosphorus, disappearing in a few seconds beyond the point of Amutkin. At this moment there was a fresh outcry and the two batteries of 77 at my feet fired at once, one shell struck the Stamboul, which was not wanting it at all, and another steamer of the Chirket Harle, which was anchored outside Seraglio Point, and had wounded on board, was struck.

"This raid put a stop to water trade between Constantinople and the narrows, and kept the Turks at a high pitch of excitement for some time."

Some Alliteration

Sister Susie sitting sunning on the seashore sees no more the sensation of several summer seasons, the saucy sea-serpent, but the average submarine.

THE ENEMY'S HEAVY ARTILLERY

Besides machine guns the Allies need more big guns and howitzers before they can hope to drive the enemy across the Rhine and out of their fortified lines when they get there. The German 42-centimeter (16.6-inch) howitzers were a complete surprise to the Allies. Indeed, little seems to have been known before the war of the German 28-centimeter (11-inch) weapon; though in a general way it was understood Krupp had made howitzers of some such big calibre; The Japanese used a battery of 11-inch Krupp howitzers in the siege of Port Arthur. But not until the German had battered down Liege and Namur did the artillery experts realize how much use the enemy could make of heavy howitzers in modern European warfare.

The regular German field artillery is outmanned by the French. In the early part of the war the Germans made important use of some 10-cm. and 13-cm. guns (3.9-inch and 5.1-inch calibre) with specially long ranges—over six and eight miles respectively. But for the trench and siege warfare confronting the Allies apparently howitzers and guns no less than the 42-cm. mortar and 15-inch gun (as used against Dunkirk) will be needed.

Engineering (London) describes the "Dunkirk" gun as a naval gun adapted for mounting on land. It has a range of nearly 24 miles, and it fires a projectile weighing 1,675 pounds with a powder charge of 694 pounds. The life of this gun is said to last for only 100 rounds; owing, apparently, to the heavy charge of explosive destroying the inner tube of the gun barrel. The 15-incher first began to shell Dunkirk during the Second Battle of Ypres; but practically the only value it has is to demoralize the inhabitants of the French port. The fine stand of the Canadians before Ypres contributed largely to the undoing of German plans for their 15-inch monster. Some day it may be the work of a Canadian division to get the "Dunkirk" gun. It would be an interesting war relic, though a ton or so above regulation weight for parcel post delivery.—The Citizen.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

STILL SOARING

Bear Brand Rubbers still continue to soar in the public estimation. This year numbers of fishermen are wearing them, and they are giving complete satisfaction. The ordinary Bear Brand Boot is good, but the Patent Process Bear Brand is better still. When buying this, look for the "Bear" under the "Patent Process" mark.

Have you seen our White and Red Boots? They are the latest thing in Rubbers, and are rapidly becoming popular. They are much softer than black rubber boots, and some people prefer them. Drop us a postal, and we will send full particulars.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO. New Martin Building, St. John's, N.F.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP 1916

The Rhodes Trust has notified the Council of Higher Education that the election of the Rhodes Scholar for 1916 will be made in December next, and that the qualifying examination will be held in the month of October. Candidates for this Scholarship are therefore asked to send in their applications not later than the 16th of September next.

Anyone desiring information respecting the Scholarship is requested to communicate with the undersigned at the office of the C.H.E., Colonial Building.

A. WILSON, Secretary, C.H.E.

WANTED—A Large Size HERRING SEINE, in good condition, to buy or hire. State size, condition and price. Address: "A.B.C." care Mail and Advocate, St. John's.—aug23,24,25

PICKED UP off Cape John ONE COD TRAP. Owner can have same by giving marks and proving property. Said trap can be had by calling at Grois Islands before September 20th. After that date apply to the undersigned, JOHN SHORT, Jerry's Harbor, Sunday Cove Island, Notre Dame Bay.—aug24,1id,aug28,1iw

WANTED—A Good House MAID. Apply before 11 in the mornings and after 8 in the evenings. CAPT. ABRAHAM, Ordinance Street, next door East End Fire Hall.—aug21,3i