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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Asquith Gets a Big Reception at Public Meeting in London

Premier is Given Tremendous Reception as he Moves Resolution Expressing Inflexible Determination of People of London to see War to Successful End—Reviews Germany's Blunder and Costly Mistakes

ENEMY EVERYWHERE IS ON DEFENSIVE

British Navy Says Asquith is Throttling the Life of Germany—Never Has History Seen Such Demonstrative Proof of Supreme Importance of Command of the Seas—Bonar Law Says Present War the Most Wicked the World Has Ever Seen

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At the meeting of yesterday Premier Asquith received a tremendous reception when he moved the resolution expressing the inflexible determination of the people of London to continue the war to a successful end.

Referring to Germany's costly mistake, and her delusion in supposing that Britain would never join France and Russia in arms, the Premier said that never in the tangled and bungled web of German diplomacy had there been an error so crude, or a conception so disastrously fatal to its authors.

Proceeding to review the two years, the Premier said the war breathed a new spirit into the British nation, while there was nothing more remarkable during the past year than the success with which the entente Allies had developed a common policy and a united plan, which had resulted in the present successful vigorous offensive on three fronts of the theatre of war.

Our Navy, the Premier continued with ever tightening grip, is throttling the life of Germany. Never in history has there been such demonstrative proof of the supreme importance of the command of the sea.

The enemy is everywhere on the defensive. In no theatre has he attempted to regain the initiative. There are signs of material weakening and exhaustion. That is all the more reason why the Allies should co-operate in maintaining the struggle with increasing tenacity, and unrelaxing will.

The recurrence of deliberate and calculated barbarity on the part of Germany indicates their sense of desperation. The record of the latest atrocities are as black as ever beclouded the annals of the German army, nor can we forget the great infantry directed against ourselves in the judicial murder of Captain Frantz which has stirred the indignation, and outraged the conscience of the whole world.

The Premier was greeted with an outburst of applause when he repeated the statement he had made in the Commons, that the Entente Allies were considering how to deal with German atrocities. He concluded by stating that all the allied army staffs are agreed that the prospects for an allied victory have never been so bright, and that the final result of their victory would lie in a great partnership of nations, and the joint pursuit of a freer, fuller life, for countless millions, who by efforts and sacrifices, generation after generation have maintained progress and enriched the inheritance of humanity.

BONAR LAW, Minister of State for the Colonies characterized the war as the most wicked the world has ever seen. He declared that despite the advantages which years of preparation had given "the tolls were closing around them." The Minister said "It is useless to talk about the latest German atrocities; we must do something as the wild beast is at large. There is no good appealing to the civilized world about it. There is only one thing to be done and we can do it. Shoot it. Bonar Law read messages from General Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa and Lieut. General Smuts Commander of the South African Forces urging the continuance of the war with determination. The resolution moved by the Premier was carried by acclamation.

"Out Again; In Again" LONDON, Aug. 6.—Baron Wimborne has been reappointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Several Steamers Sunk By German Submarines

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Lloyd's announces the sinking of the following vessels—Greek steamer Tricoupi, 2,387 gross tons; Cephalonia; British steamer Tottenham, formerly Harwood, 3,106 gross tons; British steamer Favonian, formerly Alenwick, 3,095 gross tons; Newcastle; Italian steamer Sicna, 4,553 tons; Genoa. The Tottenham and Favonian were unarmed.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5.—The Swedish steamer Commerce, loaded with 269 standards of battens consigned to England, was sunk yesterday off Solderhamn by a German submarine.

Berlin's Side Of the Story

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Russians have been driven from the position to which they were still clinging near Zareche on the Stokhod in southern Volynia, according to today's army headquarters statement. German troops in the Carpathians are continuing successful operations on the west bank of the river Sereth near Zaloco. Northwest of that place has been captured by the Russians, the statement adds.

Russian Successes In North Galicia

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.—Russian attacks along the Sereth and Graberka river south of Brody in northern Galicia have broken the Teutonic resistance, and resulted in the capture by the Russians of six villages, and the entire ridge along which they are located, according to a War Office announcement to-day. More than 3,000 prisoners were taken.

JOFFRE SEES GERMANY'S COLLAPSE

In an Interview with Correspondent of Associated Press in which he Discussed Current Phases of the War he Expresses the Belief Victory is Assured the Allied Armies

PARIS, Aug. 7. (Headquarters of Genl. staff in France).—Genl. Joffre to-day received an associated Press correspondent here for upwards of an hour, and talked freely and fully on the many interesting and current phases of the war. He expressed the view that the turning point in the great conflict has now been successfully reached, and that with the united action of the Entente Allies victory was assured the allied armies.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—At French headquarters Joffre in an interview with an Associated Press correspondent says that the turning point in the war is now reached, and that the Germans' collapse is now a certainty.

Serbs Again In Fighting Trim

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Serbians have won another success in their operations along the Macedonian front according to a Havas despatch from Salonika to-day, taking the village of Remly near Prosha, which had been occupied by the Bulgarians. German reports that the Bulgarians delivered successful attacks against the Serbians south of Monastir are unfounded, the despatch declares.

Constantinople Bombarded

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Constantinople and the suburbs of Kartland Penik recently were bombarded by a submarine from the Sea of Marmora, according to Constantinople advices.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The main German second line system on a front of 2000 yards north of Pozieres, on the Somme front has been captured by the British it was officially announced by the War Office on Saturday afternoon including this during the last two days the British pushed forward their line north and west of Pozieres some 400 to 600 yards, over a front of about 8000 yards. Troops from Australia, Kent, Surrey and Sussex participated in the operation and consolidated the position won, despite the shell fire, which was especially heavy north of the Pozieres-Bapaume road.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the fighting along the Somme front in northern France last night the British made additional slight advance in the high wood, according to an official announcement this afternoon. The Germans actively shelled various portions of the front during the night.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—All German attacks on French positions last night were repulsed, says a French official statement issued this afternoon, the Germans sustaining heavy losses. A bombardment of the most violent character took place over the entire sector of Thiaumont and Fleury. The battle lasted from nine o'clock last night until this morning, the Germans making unsuccessful efforts to drive the French from Thiaumont Wood. After a spirited engagement in the village of Fleury the situation is without appreciable change.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy made no attempt on the sector of Thiaumont. We have organized our position, conquered immediately west of the road from Thiaumont and Fleury, and in the village, the entire southern part of which we hold, after a violent bombardment which lasted the entire day. The Germans launched two powerful attacks in Vaux-Le Chapitre Wood.

Our batteries of all calibre successfully shelled to-day German works in the region of Dixmude. The enemy replied feebly.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.—An official to-day reads:—Battles along the Sereth south of Brody are developing in our favor. Our troops, after consolidating their positions on the right bank of the river have captured two more villages by assault and part of a wood situated southeast of one of them on a height situated between the two villages especially fierce fighting occurred. It was necessary to drive the enemy out of nearly every stretch. The enemy made nine counter-attacks from the neighboring woods. All of these were repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses. Over 1,200 were taken prisoners. French prisoners continue to arrive. The situation in the Caucasus is unchanged.

ROME, Aug. 6 (Official).—Austrian lines on Monfalcone Ridge have been penetrated by the Italians.

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (Official).—An enemy battle plane was destroyed off the Flanders coast on Saturday.

Turks Attack British Positions

LONDON, Aug. 5.—British positions near Romani, East of Port Said, are being attacked by 1400 (14,000?) Turks, according to an official statement issued today by the War Office. The Turks are attacking along a front of seven to eight miles, the statement says, and have so far been repulsed.

Sun Press Damaged by Fire

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The press on which the New York Sun is printed was badly damaged last night by fire.

Will you marry me, my pretty maid? "How many cylinders has your automobile, sir?" she said.

ARE EQUALLY DETERMINED CONTINUE WAR

Czar Nicholas, Emperor Yoshihito and King Peter of Serbia Reply to King George's Message and Assure Him of Their Determination to Continue War Until Allies Cause is Won

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Answers to telegrams which he sent to the heads of the various Allied nations on the second anniversary of Britain's entry into the war, have been received by King George.

A message from Emperor Nicholas of Russia, dated from General Headquarters said: "I am equally determined we in Russia shall make good the sacrifices which my brave troops and people have given to a just cause which will bring its own reward. We seek that the peace for which we fight shall be secured by a complete victory over our enemies."

From the Emperor of Japan he has received the following: "After all the trials of a great defensive battle the indomitable armies of the Allies are now marching forward steadily and successfully on all fronts. I beg Your Majesty to believe I am entirely in accord with you in your strong determination to carry on the struggle until our common cause for right and freedom shall be fully vindicated."

Messages from King Peter of Serbia said he had received with satisfaction the fresh testimony of the inflexible determination to bring about triumph of a noble cause.

BRITISH OFFICIAL

LONDON, Aug. 7.—An official tonight from General Headquarters reads: "The enemy made two attacks early this morning on the ground we had gained north-west of Pozieres. In one attack, by use of liquid fire, he temporarily pushed us back along one of the trenches we had captured but later we recovered all but some forty yards of the ground thus lost. In another attack the enemy was repulsed with loss. In the afternoon we made some progress along the trenches east of Pozieres in the direction of Martinpuich. South of Steloi we raided enemy trenches, causing many casualties.

Improved weather has enabled useful work by our artillery. The latter in connection with the aeroplanes destroyed several gun emplacements.

French Official

PARIS, Aug. 7.—French official statement records vigorous artillery duel north of the Somme and in the region of Chaules. The French screen of fire checked a German attack at Thiaumont in Vaux Chapitre Woods. Germans preceded their attack by a heavy bombardment, but the efforts to advance were frustrated by the machine guns and rifle fire of the French. Three German aeroplanes are said to have been brought down on the Somme front and two captive balloons destroyed.

Paris, Aug. 7.—According to an official communication the number of prisoners taken by the French during the week of July 30th Aug. 5th for the most part of the Meuse region exceeded 2,500.

British Mine Sweeper "Clacton" Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Admiralty announced to-day the British mine sweeper "Clacton" was torpedoed and sunk off Levant on August 3rd, five members of the crew are missing five were wounded.

Prisoners Still Coming In

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—According to late reports the total prisoners captured from August 4th-5th amounted to 140 officers including a regimental Commander and over 5,500 men while prisoners are continuing to come in. We took also numerous machine guns and bomb throwers.

Long Distance Runner

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Ablice Wood, Canadian champion long distance runner, defeated Kolemainen in the five mile international championship.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Received 10.15 a.m., Aug. 7th.)

26 Private Llewellyn Stone, 15 Long's Hills. At Wandsworth, July 26; gunshot wounds in head and chest—slight. (Previously reported at Dannes Camiers July 3; gunshot wound in shoulder—severe.

2086 Private Samuel Herding, Greenspond. At Wandsworth, August 4th; ulcer on foot.

1881 Private Alexander King, Western Bay, C.B. Again dangerously ill at 24th Stationary Hospital, Etaples. (Previously reported with compound fracture, femur, improving.)

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

Strong Turk Force Is Put To Flight

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The strong Turkish force which attacked the British at Romani, 22 miles east of the Suez Canal on August 4, were defeated and put to flight by a counter attack, says an official statement, issued to-day. The Turks, adds the statement are being vigorously pursued by the British, who have taken more than 2,500 prisoners, including some Germans.

Shackleton Fails Rescue Main Body Expedition

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Shackleton has again failed to rescue the main body of the Antarctic expedition left on Elephant Island, says the Daily Chronicle, and has returned to the Falkland Islands. Sir Ernest recognizes that it is useless to attempt to force a passage with light ships, and he is waiting for the steamer Discovery to come from England.

Will Cross Each Other At Sea

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—The Duke of Devonshire, Canada's new Governor-General, will arrive in Ottawa in the early part of October. Connaught will leave shortly before and the incoming and outgoing Governor-Generals will cross each other at sea according to custom.

Politics

LONDON, Aug. 7.—With exception of a portion of coal miners in South Wales and cotton workers of Lancashire British working people to-day loyally accepted the decision of the Government that politics should be postponed until the demand for munitions was not so urgent.

Unwounded Captured Number 3145

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The number of unwounded Turks captured by the British at the battle of Romani was 3,145. The Turks were pursued beyond Katia, which is 23 miles east of the Suez Canal.

British Mine Sweeper "Clacton" Sunk

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No Need For Letter

ROME, Aug. 7.—There were no Americans on board the Italian steamer Letimbro, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean last week, with reported heavy losses.

Premier Morris Gets Cheque For £1,000

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Premier Morris of Newfoundland, received a cheque for a thousand pounds from Lord Rothermere, Chairman of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, for the War contingent comforts.

Anzacs Add Another Victory to Their Already Brilliant Record

Turks Were Driven Into a Trap

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A description of how Turks were drawn into a trap at Romani by British cavalry, is given in a Cairo despatch. The despatch says that the cavalry was sent out to entice the enemy, who had shown disposition to assume the offensive. The British horsemen fought an admirable rear-guard action, says the despatch, on the drawing Turks until their flanks were turned by a mounted division. A whole brigade was compelled to surrender. Among the prisoners were 70 Germans, including 36 officers. A complete battery of German guns was also taken.

More Shipping Losses

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Lloyd's shipping Agency announces the Danish steamer 'Jogersborg' of 1797 tons gross, has been sunk. There are 20 survivors of her crew.

Turk Prisoners at Cairo

CAIRO, Aug. 7.—Sixteen hundred Turks, prisoners, have arrived here, they are part of the army which attacked British positions at Rottani and which was defeated with heavy losses, a total of 2,500 prisoners being taken.

DEMAND THE HANGING OF THE KAISER

LONDON, Aug. 7.—One of the biggest demonstrations by working men that has occurred during the war, took place in Trafalgar Square to-day. Great gathering demanded reprisals for the execution of Captain Frayatt of the British steamer "Brussels," by the Germans in Belgium. All speakers urging the imposing of all German property, and the hanging of Emperor William, Admiral Von Tripitz and Governor General Von Bissing of Belgium as "Common Malefactors" before the conclusion of peace.

The "Warspite" as Good as Ever

LONDON, July 31.—Doubts concerning fate of the British battleship, Warspite, which may have been caused by German assertions that she was sunk in the Jutland battle, were dispelled when a representative of The Associated Press and other neutral correspondents visited last week a British port, where the squadron of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty was viewed. The entire squadron, with light cruisers and destroyers, was aligned ready for work. Whatever damages it suffered in the battle had been repaired, and no scars were visible.

French Report Gains Northwest Thiaumont

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Further gains of ground by French local operations, northwest of the Thiaumont work on the Verdun front are announced by the War Office this afternoon. A German counter attack in this sector was repulsed. Progress for the French southwest of Estrees and on the Somme front as a result of small engagements is also announced.

Infantile Paralysis

New York, Aug. 7.—Thirty three deaths and one hundred and ninety two cases of infantile paralysis are reported here today. Since the inception of the epidemic there has been 5923 cases of which 1022 have been fatal.

Conductors and Motormen Are Out On Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Strikes were in effect today on virtually every surface car line in the boroughs of Manhattan, Queens and Bronx, involving 6,800 conductors and motormen, and affecting 2,300,000 who daily use these lines.

Markham, M.P., Dead

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Sir Arthur Basil Markham, M.P. for Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire died on Saturday.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

Specially Written for The Mail and Advocate.



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The tremendous strides which Russia is making these days have caused people to wonder wherein lies the source of her phenomenal strength. She is forcing back the Teuton hordes beyond the Lipka; and to-day's day we know that Lemberg is threatened. She has crossed the Carpathians, and it would not surprise us to hear any day that there will be a peace-offering from Vienna or from Buda-Pesth.

We have just learned that the Turks have evacuated Erzincan, their most important stronghold in Asia Minor; and once the Bear gets his paws on this city, it is but a question of time until we find him stretching them towards the Levant. Disorganization of the Turkish forces must result; and though we have a Berlin despatch saying that "important results" will soon be visible in the Balkan region, we discount this information as we must do all literary stuff that is manufactured in Berlin.

To understand the actual strength of Russia we must view it from within. The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. Its area is (since the Treaty of Portsmouth which concluded the Russo-Japanese War) 8,417,118 square miles; and the rapidity of the growth of its population may be gleaned from the following figures:

1762	19,000,000
1815	45,000,000
1859	74,000,000
1897	129,209,297
1913	174,000,000

Since the year 1905 the Government of Russia is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, though the legislative, executive, and judicial power continue to be united to a great extent in the Emperor who is known as the Autocrat of all the Russians. On August 6, 1915, the first step towards a representative Government was made, and an elective body of representatives of the country, empowered with consultative powers only, and named the State's Duma (Gosudarstvennaya Duma) was created. A few months later, on October 17, a new law was promulgated, conferring on the State's Duma legislative powers. At the same time the principles of the inviolability of the person, and of freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association, were promulgated by the Emperor, and it was established as an inviolable rule that no law should come into effect without the approval of the Duma and the Council of the Empire (Gosudarstvennyy Sovyet), established in 1810, and that to the elected of the people should be guaranteed the possibility of a real participation in the control of the legality of the acts of such authorities as are appointed by the Emperor. Under a Manifesto published on February 20, 1906, the Council of the Empire was transformed into a legislative council. As at present constituted the Duma consists of members elected for five years and representing the governments, or provinces, and the cities of Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw, Kiev, Lodz, Odessa and Riga. Members of the Duma are paid 10 roubles per day during session, and once a year travelling expenses to and from Petrograd.

The Empire is divided into governments and provinces (oblast), subdivisions of which are districts, used in the governments, and okrug in the provinces. At the head of each government is a governor-general, the representative of the Emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. A vice-governor is appointed when the governor-general is absent. Each government is divided into from 5 to 15 districts (115 in all the Russian Empire), having each several administrative institutions. The townships (gradonachalnik) of Petrograd, Moscow, Sebastopol, Odessa, Kerch, Nikolayev, Baku, and Rostov-on-Don are administered by special governors; Kronstadt is under a separate military governor.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into 17,075 cantons (known as volosts among the Russian population; gminas in Poland; stantsias in Cossack lands; ulus in territories peopled by natives), which are presided over by an elder (volostnoi starshina in the volosts), elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of delegates of the village communities in the proportion of one many to every ten houses. The village communities elect an elder (starosta) or executive officer of a commune, and also a tax-collector. All these officers are elected

at a "Mir" or communal assembly composed of all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges "for peasants' affairs," instituted in each government.

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of zemstvos, or provincial assemblies, composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides ex officio over the zemstvos or district, or of the province, and in his default, the president of the local tribunal presides.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organized on nearly the same principles as the zemstvos. All householders are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representatives to the Dumas.

The Grand Duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the Treaty of Fredrikshamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved the Swedish Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, slightly modified in 1869 and 1882, and reformed in 1906. The national parliament, which formerly consisted of four estates—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, now consists of one Chamber of 200 members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who are entitled to vote have an equal vote.

The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions (soldiers, students, police officers, and governors do not vote) by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached his or her 24th year. There are 16 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a re-arrangement being required every 10 years. Each district is divided into voting circuits; and the voting system devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations, which prepare three name-lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale, according to the order in which the voter has placed them. Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the Diet, the members of which receive 1,400 marks (about \$280) for each session of about ninety days. The Diet last for three years unless sooner dissolved. The Grand Duke summons and may dissolve the Diet which can decide on any motion not affecting fundamental laws or the organization of land and sea defence.

To the superficial observer, Russia has invariably appeared as a nation within whose borders existed unmistakable signs of decomposition; and this was the prevailing feeling of many at the outbreak of the War when it seemed as if Russia were on the brink of ruin. There were differences between the Government and the people, a disorganized front, and the resultant lack of public interest in the outcome of the struggle. There were gloomy forebodings, and the pessimist declared that Russia was perishing. Yet, instead of perishing, Russia passed through one of those paradoxical experiences of which Russia only is capable. Some profound, elemental, incomprehensible power intervened; and just at the moment that the Teutons seemed assured of a glorious triumph over Russia, they suddenly turned aside—to the Balkans. Russia did not disintegrate, but suddenly assumed a strong defensive, and is now pushing the enemy to the frontier, while in Asia Minor her victories are set down as among the most notable military achievements of modern times.

Thus we are forced to admit that the fateful signs of ruin and disintegration which were manifest at the beginning of the great struggle with the Teuton lie on the surface and do not express the state of affairs in the heart of the nation. There is beyond the Russia which first strikes the eye and covers its field of vision, another, truer, better Russia which has not been appreciated. It is not difficult to understand this illusion, as Russia is pre-eminently a rural, agrarian nation, but the casual observer sees but the urban life of the Empire with its many ills and difficulties. The social maladies from which contemporary Russia is suffering are not rural but urban phenomena; and this contrast is especially striking in the economic realm.

The destinies of Russia do not rest with the cities, but in the village. The growth in the prosperity of rural Russia within recent years has been

phenomenal. Whatever the future development of the Russian Empire as an industrial and manufacturing country may be, at present it is an agricultural empire.

As a result of the new policies adopted by the Russian Government in 1906 more acreage is passing into the hands of the peasantry. The old communal system, by which the members of the village community owned the village lands jointly and worked them by triennial divisions of the fields, is slowly passing away, and the perpetual holding of land is steadily growing, being aided largely by the financial assistance furnished by the Peasants' Land Bank. Over a million separate peasant's holdings, aggregating some 55,000,000 acres had been allotted to the end of 1912. This system is an incentive to progress and thrift, as formerly, when the land was held in common, the debts of the individual members of the community were communal also, and nobody had a desire to save or be considered richer than any other member of the commune; if he did, he was liable to be called upon to pay the debts of the thriftless.

The war has had marked influence on Russian agriculture in a way which will likely have enduring results. Russian products, owing to the closing of nearly all the frontiers to any export and import business, except what is actually needed for the immediate conduct of the war, are now staying in the country. Just what these products are may be gleaned from the following statistical information:

In 1915, in European Russia, not reckoning the provinces occupied by the Germans in Poland and the Baltic regions, there were 210,000,000 acres in cereals. On the basis of trial threshings, the yield of 1915 has been computed at over 73,000,000 tons of grain which works out at an average of about 700 pounds per acre. This tonnage is greater than that of 1914 by 24.2 per cent. This was especially the case in the "Central Black Earth" Districts. In addition to the above amounts, on June 28, 1915, the quantity of cereals remaining on hand from the preceding year, 1914, was 7,628,400 tons, or an increase over the previous year's stock left over of 253,000 tons. The amount of anticipated grain consumption is given in the official statistics as follows:

Seeding for next year, 11,513,200 tons.

Feeding 127,500,000 people, cattle and poultry, 60,493,600 tons.

Reserve Supply, 23,740,000 tons.

Though the net profits on the profits on the crops now gathered and on hand are smaller than under normal conditions, yet this has not been an unmitigated evil to the country or the people at large, as every day witnesses the introduction of new methods to employ these articles profitably at home, not only for the purpose of aiding the agriculturists to dispose of them, but with a view to make the country, as far as possible, commercially independent after the war.

This may be exemplified by taking the Russian crop of flax as an illustration. For some years Russia has been raising about 450,000 tons of flax annually, of which nearly 70 per cent, was sold in the raw state to foreign countries. This industry had begun to decline owing to the exorbitant profits made by the middlemen engaged in the sale and handling of the crop, and to foreign competition. It is thought that the stoppage of ex-



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portation will do much to encourage home manufacture.

Another factor of importance is the fact that the Russian export trade in hemp had passed in recent years from Petrograd and Riga to Königsberg in Germany, which handled from 50 to 75 per cent. of the total export. Great Britain taking the balance. It is asserted that there is a great future for Russian hemp in the manufacture of binder-twine which is so largely imported, and for which Russian hemp is said to be admirably adapted. Experiments are now being carried on with this end in view; and if they result satisfactorily, the industry to be established will have an important economic result; and the Russian hemp growers will presumably be very glad to increase the acreage of a crop which seems admirably adapted to the land and climate of the country.

The phenomenal prosperity now enjoyed by the rural population of Russia is an astounding paradox. In war times, it has been almost a nation, that the productivity of a nation is diminished; all enterprises are, as a rule, tend to destructive and not constructive ends. In Russia you find the reverse—a colossal increase in the nation's power of productivity. This prosperity, so says a distinguished Russian Diplomatist, Prince Troubetzkoy, is due to three causes.—First, the prohibition of alcohol; second, the allowances given by the Government to the wives and families of the reservists; third, because the peasantry are earning high wages.

The most eloquent proof of this prosperity is the billion of rubles deposited in the savings banks since the beginning of the war. The ban on alcohol amply accounts for this billion. "But," adds our authority, "the monetary billion should be multiplied several times in order to get the nation's prosperity for prohibition has raised the productivity of the country many times." If to the billion incident to the prohibition of alcohol be added the total of the monthly allowances paid out to the wives of the soldiers, and if the fact that the wage of the laborer is now from one-and-a-half to twice as high as before the war, be taken into consideration, the prosperity of rural Russia is fully accounted for.

Thus rural Russia indicates "the mental power which arrested the German invasion." It was just this same power—the power of the Russian village—against which the Napoleonic hordes were wrecked a century ago. "Had the war been of brief duration," says Prince Troubetzkoy, "we could not have won....but now, when it has become a war of exhaustion, it is different. No machinery in the world can create the basic forces necessary for winning this war. In the economic circumstances of our village life we can continue the war indefinitely. Our foe can do no such thing, and that is why, instead of continuing the invasion of Russia, he turned to the Balkans in quest of human and food supplies....Our chances for victory are very good. Whatever the advantage of the enemy over us in efficiency of organization and management....in this prolonged war the decisive factor will be the power of resistance based on numbers and on the prosperity and spirit of the population."

The prosperity of the people is an asset which cannot be adequately appreciated at this juncture; it is not a material gain; but it is the result of a great moral and spiritual victory—over alcohol. Russia has begun to understand her powers and have faith in herself; and this faith will lead her to victory.

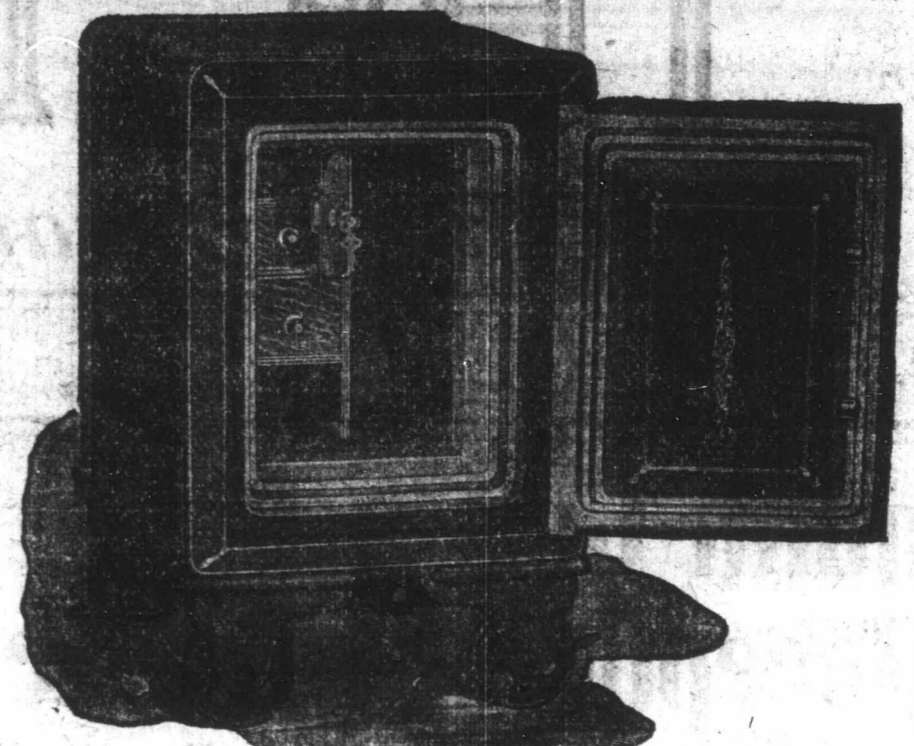
To-day Russia is battling for the cause of right, not on her own borders alone; she has reached out beyond the Caucasian heights, and wrestles with the Turk on his own territory. She has planted her standard upon the battlements of Erzerum and Trebizond, delivered Armenia from the bloody hands of the Janissary, and is now at the walls of Erzurum; nor is this all: she has heard the call of the West, and Russian soldiers are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with the legions of France on the sodden fields of Lorraine.

Frenzied Finance.

Short—I wish I were a rumor. Long—What's the answer? Short—Why, a rumor soon gains currency.

Fuel in Ancient Rome.

The fuel of ancient Romans was almost exclusively charcoal. This was burned in open pans without grate or flue and gave economical heat for living rooms and baths. The inconvenience of chimneys was avoided, and the heat could be easily regulated.



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Australia Plans For Troops When They Come Home

Outline of General Scheme Arrived at to Get Them on the Land

STATES WILL GIVE LAND

Federal Government Will Provide Funds For Various States' Use

(Journal of Commerce.) Australian newspapers contain the details of the conference held in Melbourne recently between Federal and State representatives to consider a number of the aspects of the problem presented by the need for absorbing the returned soldiers. The conference adopted a complete scheme for the settlement of soldiers and their dependents on the land. The details of the scheme are given below in a series of resolutions, which were agreed to by the conference. It is estimated that the scheme will result in the placing of about 42,000 families on the land during the next three years.

The conference of Federal and State representatives adopted the following resolutions with regard to land settlement:

(1) The Government of the Commonwealth and the states should cooperate in the promotion of a scheme for the settlement of willing and suitable returned soldiers upon the land.

(2) The provisions of the land will rest with the states. Such land is to be made available to those who were dependent upon soldiers, as well as to returned soldiers.

(3) The Federal Government will provide the funds by way of loans to the states for the purposes of making advances, through the agricultural banks or similar government institutions, against improvements, and for stock and implements, the state institutions to advance to the soldier settlers such money as cost, plus reasonable working charges.

(4) With a view to meeting the special requirements of the soldier settlers, the state governments will be invited to liberalize their conditions, applying to the repayments for land and bank advances, and, if practicable, upon a uniform basis.

(5) In order to provide for the subsidiary requirements of the returned soldiers, the citizens generally will be invited to subscribe either in cash or kind to a special repatriation fund. This fund is to be raised by appeals from the federal parliamentary war committee, the state war councils and their associated local organizations, and is to be vested by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in a body of trustees. The fund is to be distributed subject to conditions to be prescribed by the federal parliamentary war committee, and advances from it are to be made to returned soldiers or their dependents for maintenance, or by way of general assistance to returned soldiers and their families a distinct ameliorative aid. Such advances are to be loans without interest.

Training Farms

(6) Provision should be made where necessary for the immediate establishment by the states of training farms on which inexperienced men might serve a probationary period, for the purpose of determining whether or not they have an aptitude for the work. Where the state authority is satisfied, such training may be arranged for an approved private farm.

(7) With a view to the elimination of men who are obviously unsuited for land settlement, applications should in the first instance, and within a prescribed period after discharge, be addressed to a central authority, constituted by each state government, the duty of which should be to classify the applicants into three groups, as follows: (a) Those who are immediately eligible; (b) those who may prove so after a probationary training; and (c) those who are unsuitable.

(8) Concurrently with the proposals herein contained every encouragement should be extended to approved private efforts for the settlement of returned soldiers on the land.

Loans to Men

(9) Loans to soldiers for land settlement purposes, as provided by resolution three, will be advanced at reasonable rates of interest not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent. in the first year, and increasing by 1/2 per cent. each subsequent year, to the full rate of interest at which the money has been raised, plus working expenses. The difference between these rates and the cost to the Government of the money is to be borne equally by the Commonwealth and the state governments.

(10) Provided their military records

A GREAT SHOW AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY.

"The Accusing Eye,"

Edna Mayo and Henry Walthall in the Ninth powerful episode of the

"STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE."

The Essanay Players present in three acts

"DESTINY."

Ruth Stonehouse and Bryant Washburn in a beautiful social drama.

WEDNESDAY—EDWIN ARDEN in his great play "THE EAGLE'S NEST" in Five Acts.

COMING—FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE in George Barr McCutcheon's great play "Graustark" in 6 parts.

RUSSIA AT ONE WITH HER ARMY

Never Before Were Soldiers and People so Closely United

NATIONAL SPIRIT STIRS ALL TROOPS

Ample Supplies of Munitions, Food and Clothing Due to Voluntary Workers

(By W. Tcherekoff)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—The brilliant Russian offensive started by the army of General Brussiloff, followed by the action of the Northern armies under Kurpatkia and Ruskay against Hindenburg, has aroused widespread enthusiasm throughout the whole country, even to the remotest corner of Eastern Russia and Siberia.

Of course, everywhere a victory by an army is greeted by the people with satisfaction, and this was also the case during the first Russian conquest Galicia. But that first conquest was considered as an exclusively military achievement, while this time the whole nation, down to the illiterate peasant, is convinced that the victory is the outcome of the whole-hearted co-operation of the army and the people. And really the nation has the right to share in the army's glory.

Besides the Red Cross and medical service organized by voluntary effort to supplement the government work, it is due to the movement of voluntary organizations that the Russian army is now lavishly provided with munitions, as it was the town and provincial councils (Zemstvos) which created the munitions works which have been sending to the front this enormous output of shells and arms.

Backed by the People. If the Russian soldiers are now well clothed, abundantly fed, hygienically cared for, it is again because immediately behind the fighting army there is a peaceful army of voluntary workers building baths, kitchens and shelters, mending and sewing the soldiers' boots and clothes, providing books and papers, cooking dinners, digging trenches and transporting war material right up to the front.

Never in Russian history was the army in so close touch with the nation. Apart from the physical improvement, the moral effect of this national co-operation and sympathy has been marvellous on the spirit of the troops. The best generals—as Ruskay, the first conqueror of Galicia; Brussiloff, who now has broken so splendidly the Austro-German lines; Yudenich, the conqueror of Erzerum and Trebizond, in Asia Minor, and the Grand Duke Nicholas—have recognized the value of this national voluntary movement of support to the army and encouraged it by all means.

Especially Generals Brussiloff and Ruskay are popular heroes, because they take an intimate interest in the welfare of their men and appreciate the work done by the nation under the guidance of the Unions of Zemstvos and town councils. Brussiloff has several times publicly thanked the Moscow Central Committee of these unions.

Russian Generals Popular.

Ruskay, with his scientific knowledge, his mastery of language, combined with great modesty and simplicity, is the best type of the new Russian school of generals to which belong also Brussiloff and Yudenich. No less admiration has been provoked by the Grand Duke Nicholas, who at his arrival in the Caucasus appointed Yudenich to the command of the campaign against the Turks, and whose statesmanlike attitude toward the population in the Caucasus has

are satisfactory, soldiers enlisted in the Australian Imperial forces, but not sent to the front, will be given the privileges extended to the returned soldiers. "Dependents" means the wife, widow, or mother and children of a member of the forces, who were wholly or in part dependent upon his earnings at any time during the period of the twelve months prior to his enlistment.

aroused confidence and respect. He convened in Tiflis the representatives of all nationalities and churches—Greek Orthodox, Catholic Moslem, Armenian, etc.—and declared to them that he would treat them with equity and justice and without distinction of religion. He followed Yudenich's army into the conquered territory to Erzerum, Erize, Ahena and Trebizond giving the inhabitants, Mussulmans as well as Christians, the right to elect their town councils. For instance with his consent a Turkish notable was elected as the Mayor of Erzerum. The Mussulman population, which at the approach of the Russian army had fled, began to return to their homes. The Grand Duke promised to the inhabitants that they would be treated with leniency and no distinction would be made between Christian and Mussulman.

This wise tolerance has gone far to pacify the conquered Russian provinces and to establish Russian rule.

Must Give Germany Due Time to Repent

After the War Should be Excluded For Generation From Trade

POLICY FOR THE ALLIES

Speech by Sir George Foster Before Royal Colonial Institute

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The members of the Royal Colonial Institute have seldom listened to a more eloquent speech than that delivered to-day by Sir George Foster at the luncheon given in his honor. In the presence of a distinguished gathering, presided over by Earl Grey, Sir George urged the immediate adoption of a vigorous trade policy, excluding all things German. There are to-day, in our midst, he said, men in responsible places, who are actually pleading that Germany must be allowed time to recuperate as one of the nations of the earth despite methods she had adopted of outrage, pillage, violation and base betrayal of friendship, and hospitality.

"I say that for at least a generation after the war German business men should be excluded from the pale of the British Empire to give them a good long time to repent, but we should be sure they do repent. Then let them come and pray to be readmitted into neighbourhood and fellowship with decent civilization."

When Sir George dealt with the attitude to be adopted towards neutrals, he was roundly applauded.

"Let us remember," he said, "that they have not shed an ounce of blood in this Armageddon. We in the dominions and you at home have been severely chastened and taught some of the feelings of Gethsemane. Will anyone then deny us the right to treat the Empire and its partners more favorably? Let us say to the others 'We will not be unreasonable with you, but we will be just to our own.' When the war is over the nations that had handed themselves in defence of the ideals for which they were fighting should have the duty of reconstructing the basis of their attitude towards each other so that it may be more favorable than that accorded to neutrals, but we must be organized just as well for peace time in order to conserve the Empire for its people."

Tariffs will not help, nor did he hold out the least hope that the Empire could be brought together on a basis of free trade. As regards trade, commerce and production (a thing was essential—we should get together at once and hammer out a policy for the future.

Unfortunately Worded.

Artist (pointing to his very successful picture). "A donkey"—What do you really think of it anyhow?
Enthusiastic Lady—Lovely, and you have put so much of yourself into it, too!

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TO RESCUE STEFANSSON

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28.—The new power schooner Great Bear, owned by Captain Louis Lane, widely known Arctic navigator, and John Borden, a wealthy Chicago sportsman, sailed to-night for the Far North in the expectation of making a junction with Wiljalmour Stefansson, the explorer,

who went into the Arctic three years ago. Aboard the Great Bear besides Captain Lane and Mr. Borden, are Mrs. Lane and her sister, Mrs. Isabel Robinson.

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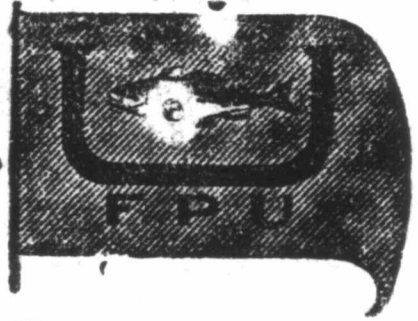
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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 7, 1916

Britain Still Leads

THE business of building, owning, operating and selling ships is so inextricably interlocked and interlaced with other industries of the country, that it is almost impossible for the average reader to realize how the whole British community, the whole wealth, industry and finance of the Empire when we read that Great Britain though hampered by the drain of war and a big naval program still leads the world in building merchantmen.

Great Britain is in fact the great ship brokerage mart of the world. Second hand vessels are sold in Great Britain to other countries at what would seem extremely low prices. But in fact this method keeps the headquarters of the world's shipbuilding in Great Britain, and makes it possible to constantly replace inferior and up-to-date vessels with new and improved ones. It helps to make the British merchant fleet at all times the best in the world, and opens the way for investment of British capital in the shipping of other countries.

Some years ago, so we are told by an American writer on shipping, France inaugurated a system of subsidies to encourage shipbuilding and operation of merchant vessels. Ocean freights at the time were low, and French investors did not respond very readily. A British ship-builder went to a French owner and said: "We have several ships on stocks, partly finished, which we will sell you at cost; and we will take part of our payment in your stock. Your French subsidy will enable you to operate them at a profit over any British tramp, and it will also enable us to clear our yards and keep our plants in operation till times improve."

On this basis a great many tramp steamers and sailing vessels have been built on the Clyde, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Greek and other shipping interests all over the world are induced by similar processes of co-operative investment to buy their ships from British builders. As the British dispose of their older vessels to other countries and constantly replace them with bigger and more modern ones, it is possible for the British steamship companies to pay better wages than other countries. This policy of keeping at the head of the procession has been responsible for the British maritime success.

An old captain recently gave a striking illustration of this point when he said: The first ship I commanded carried fifteen hundred tons of coal from Cardiff to Chile, with a crew of thirty-two men.

We Must Have Patience

THIS is the burden of the London Press at the moment; and notwithstanding the silly utterances of our perigrinating Premier, the conclusion is forced upon us that the greatest struggle of war is just beginning. General Haig has been doing heroic work since the beginning of the Big Drive; but when we examine the map of the section in which the fighting is now going on, we find that it is a long, long way even to the Croiselles, Bapaume, and Bertincourt.

The Germans have had two years to fortify these important positions; and we are likely to have a repetition of the French defense of Verdun in the area between Peronne and Bertincourt.

In the great battle which began on July 1 when our boys suffered so terribly, the initial advance was made on a front of nineteen miles, extending from Gommecourt in the north, to the neighborhood of Montauban, about six miles to the east of Albert; while on the British right the French, further south, went forward on a front of six miles between Hardecourt and Fay, and took a number of villages. In the opening action the most important British success was the capture of Montauban which is about three miles east of Fricourt.

Recent official advices state that within the week the British forces have captured Pozieres—a most important position. This is officially admitted by the Germans.

"We must remember," says a London exchange, "that we are but at the opening stage of a long and serious effort (Premier Morris assures us that the war is about over! Does he want to stop recruiting?) We can only expect that the results will be gradually unfolded before our eyes. It is only natural that we should look for brilliant exploits; but it is wiser to look forward to a slow and steady movement designed to carry out a systematic and deliberate assault on the whole German position in this quarter. Every gain that is made has to be consolidated; and we must not repeat the mistakes which characterized earlier attempts at Neuve Chapelle and Loos.

Victory is now beginning to flow in our direction; and this change we are assured by such an authority as Lloyd George is due to the improvement in our equipment. We are beginning to win, because we are prepared. It has taken us two years to bring this about; and our preparation now is one of the most marvellous things on record. Two years ago we had a "contemptible little army." The genius of the deeply-mourned Lord Kitchener has given us an army of nearly 5,500,000 of soldiers—the best-trained men possible. Half of these are now facing the Hun in Picardy. That victory will be ours is now an assured fact. Glorious deeds are being recorded on all fronts; and the valor of our troops is without parallel in military annals. But we must have patience. A gain of a thousand yards does not seem to be much to the arm-chair critic; but when we know that this gain has been made in the face of death-dealing gun fire, it is really wonderful.

Smashing the Turk

NOTHING seemingly can withstand the onslaught of Russia on the Turkish strongholds. The capture of Erzingnan is the most important event in eastern theatre of the war since the fall of Trebizond and it opens the way to the conquest of Asia Minor.

Erzingnan is situated at an altitude of 3,900 feet near the western end of a rich well-watered plain through which runs the western Euphrates river. It is eighty miles southwest of Erzerum which position was captured by the troops of the Grand Duke Nicholas last February.

The army of the Grand Duke has now completed nearly one quarter of the journey to Angora which is the eastern terminus of the railway leading to Constantinople. This is the immediate object of the Russian advance.

The success of Grand Duke Nicholas' movement is an answer to the declared announcement of Butcher Wilhelm some days ago that "the fez would soon appear on the Danube." If Wilhelm imagines that the Turks have troops to spare to fight with the Austrians, the Russians will remind him that the Asiatic heart of the Turk-

To-day a strictly up-to-date, oil burning vessel would carry fifteen thousand tons, with these same thirty-two men as crew. The labor factor in operating ships grows constantly less and less.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

IF only a small part of the energy used up the Morris Government in making a show of themselves and the country by ridiculous pamphleteering had been expended in the practical effort of making a study and survey of our resources, the country would to-day be in a position to apply some sensible form of development to the resources guessed at so wildly by the hired scribbler. Instead of this they foolishly undertook by the most fantastical writing wherein the wildest guesses were substituted for sober fact and actual facts as we know them were distorted into a regular patchwork of nonsense.

There has been no method that is worthy of being called by such an assuring name in the application of the Morris energy to our resources with the result that the labor has produced nothing but disappointment. There is no use in proceeding to do things unless there is a properly constructed plan to work by. A solid foundation must be laid before it is attempted to raise any superstructure that is intended to be lasting.

In an imperfect work time is an ingredient, but in a perfect work time does not enter," to quote the words of the American essayist, Thoreau.

Morris' work was imperfect therefore the haste, therefore the mad race against time, as if he would overtake and outstrip it, work ahead of it as it were, and set the pace for time itself to follow. He undertook the building of branch railways before any survey had been made. It is not therefore to be wondered at that mileage has outstripped all calculations drawing after it as a necessary consequence the cost of construction. Where they were to have cost four millions they are costing at least twelve. This is a sample of Morris' inverted method. In every other undertaking he was just as wild.

Nobody would begrudge the expenditure of twelve or even twenty millions for that matter if we were sure it was a good investment for the people. To have build those branch railways without an adequate survey first being prepared was the very height of madness. But maybe there was method in the madness, for the bigger the expenditure the better the opportunities for graft. The paying of the contractors in gold instead of bonds invites the suspicion that there was graft of the grossest kind.

Morris started quite a number of projects or was indirectly the cause of their being set on foot, they have all died out, this must be very disappointing to him. No doubt he had the idea that out of a multitude of activities some of them would stick and become permanent. In the event of something sticking he could point with pride to the industry his genius had been the cause of promoting. This sort of thing is unworthy of any man who lays any claim to statesmanship.

It is humiliating to think that we had put in power and position a government that would stoop to such undignified methods. Are we justified in attributing these monkey shins to Morris and his government? Just review the every act of the Morris Government and see if you can find any trace of any methods in them superior to this. Where for instance is there any sense in his agricultural policy, in his forestry or mineral development policies or any of the activities which his administration displayed. We except of course from this category his grafting and plundering policies, these no doubt had method of a high order.

What came of his peat burning project or his coal exploration policy? Did any sane man in the country doubt for a moment what would become of them? What are not intelligently entered up? Who could expect any development of our peat beds, the initialish empire is imperilled. The Turks could lose Constantinople and still survive as an Asiatic nation; but if they lose the great plateau of Turkey-in-Asia they must be a subject people for all time to come. If Turks have been enticed to the banks of the Danube they will betake themselves across the Bosphorus when the Russian guns begin to thunder in mid-Asia Minor.

The Russian advance seems too irresistible. Armenia is now cleared of the presence of the Turk.

tion of which development had no better foundation than the importation of a couple of turf cutters from Ireland who were to show our people how to cut and prepare the peat for fuel.

He is a very foolish and impracticable man who could imagine that people of this continent are going to take up an industry that their fathers hundreds of years ago were glad to fly from. The cutting of turf is an unfortunate necessity to the poor of Ireland and we venture to say that they would not dig bog or have their wives and children toiling at it if they had a forest to go to with their axes. If ever our peat bogs will be utilized it will not be at the instance of hard labor, but will be inaugurated by machinery and methods of the most up to date and labor saving kind.

Royalty in the Naval Battle

IT has but recently transpired that our Gracious King's sailor son, Prince Albert, recently promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, took part in the Battle of Jutland, and was in the thick of the fight on board one of the battle cruisers. He escaped without a scratch, although the casualties on his ship were large.

The name of the ship cannot be stated, as everything relating to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's Great Fleet in the North Sea is enveloped with the utmost secrecy.

This is the first occasion of a prince of the reigning house of England taking part in any great naval battle since the days of James II, while still Duke of York, was Lord High Admiral of the Navy. True, William IV, as Duke of Clarence, was on several occasions under fire. He was stationed on this coast as Commander of the "Pegasus" and some extraordinary tales are told of him by our local historians. But there is no record that he was ever engaged in any battle that illumines the annals of Britain at the end of the XVIIIth or in the first decades of the XIXth century.

Prince Albert was serving under Sir John Jellicoe as midshipman during the early stages of the war, but had to be sent ashore at Edinburgh to undergo an operation for appendicitis, from which his recovery was slow. However, after his convalescence he immediately rejoined his ship in the North Sea fleet, on which he has been serving ever since.

A HAPPY RECRUIT

TO be a soldier brave and true "Twas ever my desire; I'm of the bulldog breed, and full Of patriotic fire. When war broke out I felt it was My duty to enlist, To Fight for King and Country I The call could not resist.

So off I went to join the ranks, My spirits high and bright; They turned me down and coolly said, "My man, you're not the height,"

But was I daunted? No, not I, I'm full of grit, you see, But I was more determined still That in the ranks I'd be.

And now a unit has been formed For just such men as I, Who, though not regulation height, Will dare to do or die; And since I joined this regiment I'm happy as can be, For I'm convinced a soldier's life Is just the life for me.

Then three cheers for the Bantam boys! Hurrah! and three cheers more! We're brave of heart, we'll do our part, We're loyal to the core.

And though we are in inches short, For that we're not to blame; We'll face and fight foes twice our height, For to the heels we're game.

We're eager just to reach the front, The fighting to begin; When we get there we'll do our share.

Then onward to Berlin. Now, boys who for the lack of height Have been turned down before, If feeling fit to do your bit, Come join the Bantam Corps.

The Only One.

"Does the landlady at your boarding house appear to be getting a living out of it?" "Yes, but I can't say as much for the rest of us."

A ROSE WITHOUT A THORN

THE Living earth's an ageless tomb—where all have lived and all must die. The living earth's an ageless tomb—the ever living filled with dead.

And tho we die, we live again. The seasons come and Time stalks on. Yet do we live, tho live to die. And dying, live again, anon.

EACH mound we tread is but a grave of things that lived long years ago. Each hollow 'neath the leaf-clad grove is but the tomb of buried past.

Each grain of dust was once a thing that breathed, that throbbed—or mayhap SPOKE. Perhaps you heap of storm-hewn stone was once a part of hoof or horn—

Perhaps the cloud that sweeps the sun was once a bud, a bush—or THORN.

THE snow creeps o'er mountain crest—the dew that clusters on the bloom—

'Tis but a tear! 'Twas shed before—long, long before the YOU, the ME

Were here to weep and wail OUR

woes. Then gathered is it, when 'Tis shed— Then dropped again when WE are gone.

Again will fall the rain, the snow, as if the YOU, the ME, had never been. On earth among the living dead to speak our paltry pleasure, pain.

FOR all things live and die and live—perhaps a thousand lives and deaths.

And all things are reincarnate. Then will YOU pass from THIS to THAT—tho all the world fall black and chill— Then let YOUR last life, YOUR last death, be both at twilight and at dawn

A ROSE WITHOUT A THORN!

Hurricane Ravages Spain

MADRID, July 31.—A hurricane of unprecedented violence has ravaged the provinces of Saragossa, Soria, Valladolid, Leon and Pontevedra. The village of Torreon, is completely in ruins and three churches have been swept away by floods in the village of Atca in the Province of Aragon.

The bodies of eleven victims have been recovered so far and the material damage is enormous. The Minister of the Interior will ask for a special appropriation to relieve the farmers in the stricken district, most of whom are ruined.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

AUGUST 7

REGATTA on Quidi Vidi Lake— Banshee the winning boat for the day. In the pilots' race, Thomas Ryan's boat Hawk won. Sir A. Shea was Secretary of the Regatta Committee, 1881.

Hons. L. O'Brien and C. F. Bennett sworn in as Legislative Councillors, 1880. St. John's News registered, R. Winton, proprietor, 1872. O'Connell centenary celebrated at Quidi Vidi Lake grounds, postponed from previous day owing to weather. Oration delivered by Judge J. I. Little, 1875. Frederick Bown died at Montreal, 1878.

Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; Lady of the Lake made the quickest time for the day—12 min. 1 sec., 1873. Dreyfus trial opened at Rennes, 1899.

Edward Aylward drowned near Waterford Bridge, 1898. Steamer Cortes lost near Halifax; passengers and crew saved, 1881.

Regatta day; fishermen in the Glance made best time—9.42 2-5, 1895.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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

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

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

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.

July Specials!

Goods at Prices that will induce you to buy.

IS THERE ANYTHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST YOU?

MEN'S SUSPENDERS.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS—10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c. Your money worth in every pair.

<p>CUFF LINKS—11c., 15c., 18c., 21c., 35c. pair and up.</p> <p>STUD SETS—1c., 12c., 15c. per set.</p> <p>MEN'S CAPS in the leading styles, light and dark, from 30c. to 80c. each.</p>	<p>BOYS' KHAKI DRILL PANTS, extra good value and superior wearing qualities; 37c. and 65c. pair.</p> <p>BOYS' SHIRT BLOUSES, 35c. A very low price to keep your boy cool.</p> <p>BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS, dressed fronts, all sizes; 25c., 40c., 45c. each. Worth regular price 80c. to \$1.20. Only fault, a bit soiled.</p>	<p>JOB LOT OF MEN'S SHIRTS at 45c. and 70c. each. Neglige styles.</p> <p>MEN'S STRAW HATS, 75c. & \$1.10 each, in the leading Summer styles.</p> <p>HARD FELT HATS, any price, from 60c. to \$2.30. Our styles are up-to-date.</p>
<p>Men's Soft Collars, 10c. each. These sell at some places for 20c. each.</p>	<p>Child's Rah Rah Hats. CHILDS' RAH RAH HATS in quiet shades with coloured bands, very light weight. Only 11c. each.</p>	<p>Men's Neck Ties, good values and regular, at 15c., 17c., up to 65c. each.</p>

Men's Very Light Balbrigan Underwear.

MEN'S VERY LIGHT BALBRIGAN UNDERWEAR, only 35c. and 70c. per Garment. The most comfortable wear for hot weather.

HEADQUARTERS

For Low Prices and Good Value.



LADIES' 3 PIECE HOUSE DRESSES.

LADIES' THREE PIECE HOUSE DRESSES—Waist, Skirt and Cap. We have secured only a few of this line of Special Value from the manufacturers and would ask your prompt attention if you wish to secure one.

A Special Line worth seeing is a White Soft Finish Shirting at the surprisingly low price of 10c. per yard. No dressing, very wide and thickens up instead of becoming thin after being washed. GET SOME WHILE IT LASTS.

Low Prices

Like you see here are sure to push the stock out quickly. Buy soon if you wish to save money.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS, full, up-to-the-minute styles. Prices \$1.25 and \$1.65 each.

Children's Sleeping Suits.

CHILDS' SLEEPING SUITS, in fancy flannelette 35c. each.
CHILDS' FLANNELETTE NIGHTIES 35c. each.

<p>A real bargain in LADIES' MUSLIN, COTTON & WHITE PIQUE, 1 PIECE DRESSES, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$3.00. Others prices in between.</p> <p>CHILDRENS' COTTON DRESSES, Blue, Fawn & Fancy, 40c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c. each.</p>	<p>DRESS MUSLINS, ETC.—Fancy Crepline in Helio, Rose, and Black shades, American Stripes and Fancy Spots of silk mercerized finish, different shades: 17c., 18c., 35c. Excellent appearance.</p> <p>WHITE MUSLINS, 7c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 16c., 18c.</p> <p>DRESS COTTONS, 10c., 16c., 22c., 24c. Good values.</p> <p>RATTAN CLOTH makes a dress of a very classy appearance at only 20c. yard. Different shades from which to make your choice.</p>	<p>CASEMENT CLOTH—A very suitable house furnishing in Pink, Brown, Cream, Champagne, 18c. yard.</p> <p>DRESS PLAIDS, in Cotton effects, 16c. yard.</p> <p>BOOTS & SHOES in all the present day styles for Child, Man and Woman. Prices the lowest.</p>
<p>Lightly speed the hours. Box of Stationery, 17c. per box.</p>	<p>White Underskirts. WHITE UNDERSKIRTS, excellent quality, for 80c., \$1.00, \$1.30 each. Full width.</p>	<p>Fancy Gingham in Stripe and Checks, 11c. yard.</p>

Sateen Underskirts.

SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, Brown, Helio, Royal Blue, Saxe Blue, Cerise and Rose 75c. each.
BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS 80c. each.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Great Britain and the Liquor Question

In working its way through a maze of difficulty surrounding liquor in the munition-manufacturing districts, the British Central Control Board had made many innovations. The board is the State Commission charged with the administration of the new liquor-selling regulations designed to prevent drunkenness among the munition and shipyard workers. Al- ready in the areas under its control the number of police court convictions has been reduced by about 40 per cent. The shortening of the hours of sale, the no-treating order, a drink-it-on-the-premises order, and the prohibition of credit have achieved a considerable reform. In some cases, to wipe out undesirable conditions, the board has had to close up public-houses, and in others to insist upon radical changes. Its reforming work has cleaned out many dives that were a most distinct menace to the workers who patronized them. But the latest innovation by the board is the creation of a State tavern in Carlisle, a model public-house, Carlisle is to be the site of some big munition plants. At present 12,000 navvies have been imported to do the building, and in course of time the factory operatives will follow. It will be easier after the customs of the operatives when they begin to establish themselves in their new quarters, than it is to change the habits of the old-timers of Carlisle district, and now that the "Gretna" tavern has been opened, two others are projected. Some years ago Mr. Joseph Chamberlain tried to bring State taverns into operation, and Earl Grey worked on the same scheme, but it was left to a war commission to undertake real State business in them.

A Distinct Type.

Much interest is shown in Britain in the scheme, for if successful, it may pave the way for an extended Government system, thus controlling the liquor evil as it can be controlled in no other way. The Gretna tavern is a converted post-office, and in both interior and exterior presents a new type of public-house. It is as far removed from a Gothenburg Bolag tavern or a German Bier Halle as from a British public-house of the

Sand Dune Peril On Pacific Coast

Fertile Areas of Oregon and Washington States Being Wiped Out

To make a successful fight against the ever-moving sand dunes of the Columbia River region and at other places along the Pacific Coast, the United States must follow the plan adopted by France many years ago. It must build one great dune in an effort to eliminate many smaller ones. This is the verdict of Forest Service experts who have made a world-wide study of sand dunes and methods employed to combat them. Since the planting of forests has been found to be the most effective means of checking the encroachments of sand, the problem is one that comes within the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service.

In the lower Columbia River Valley, both in Washington and Oregon, sand dunes are destroying farms and orchards and are changing country of great fertility into waste land. Bearing orchards have been completely engulfed by dunes and buildings have been buried to the roof line. Railroads have suffered heavily and have spent large sums in efforts to keep their tracks from being buried.

A hundred years ago France was confronted with a problem equally as serious. More than 300 miles of coastline on the Bay of Biscay was being blown inland by the winds of the Atlantic Ocean. The most fertile portions of the country were threatened. Eventually some one hit upon a plan to build a great lateral dune along the entire coast as a means of checking the movement of the sand. About seventy years ago France set to work on this great task. She only started the building of the dune, however, when Nature took up the work and completed it.

The entire coast-line was fringed by a fence, consisting of posts driven in the ground at close intervals, and the spaces between them were interwoven with willow branches and brush. Soon the strong winds blowing in from the ocean banked a great wall against

Allies Order 51,000,000 of Munitions

Curtailling Powder Purchases Because of Prohibitive Prices Alcohol Contract Signed

NEW YORK, July 28.—The allies have started to place additional orders in large volume with American concerns for shells and the ingredients with which to make gun-powder. An order for eight-inch shells amounting to about \$15,000,000, is understood to have been placed by Great Britain with the American Locomotive Co. The American Car & Foundry Co. is reported to have closed an order for approximately \$18,000,000 of 9.2-inch shells, while the American Steel Foundries is understood to be negotiating for a duplication of the \$18,000,000 order it received last year.

Because of the prohibitive prices charged them, the allies are declared in trustworthy sources to be cutting down their purchases of powder in this country. They are, however, purchasing in this country the ingredients with which to make powder.

These purchases are being made, it is understood, through J. P. Morgan & Co. and a contract for a large volume of alcohol was declared yesterday to have been secured by the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. The alcohol is for delivery to France.

Order Kept Secret

An officer of the company, when asked about the contract, said: "I cannot divulge the secrets of my company's business. Our plants, however, are being worked at capacity."

Rumours that there was a hitch in the negotiations relative to the large alcohol contract were circulated early yesterday and caused a break in United States Industrial Alcohol stocks of nearly ten points. Part of this loss was recovered in the afternoon. Interests identified with powder making companies were reported to have been taking profits on stock purchased below \$100, and when the allies were purchasing large amounts of powder, which necessitated the purchase of heavy amounts of alcohol. The price received on the contracts

Strange Warship Off Cape Henry

NORFOLK, July 26.—Appearance of a strange allied warship off Cape Henry to-day led to rumours that a British and French fleet of considerable size was in the vicinity of the Southern Drill Grounds. It is awaiting the departure of the German submarine Deutschland or the arrival of her sister ship, the Bremen.

The new warship, carrying three funnels, is believed to be one of the new British battle cruisers.

Although the rumor that a fleet lay behind the warships patrolling the capes lacked verification, shipping men here believe it is true.

They advanced the theory that a considerable force of war vessels might remain hidden in the waters of the southern drill grounds, awaiting the Deutschland should she pass the patrol ships and, thinking herself safe, rise to the surface.

Salvation Army in United States Worth \$8,353,179

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Salvation Army yesterday admitted that it was worth \$8,353,179 in this country to obtain permission from the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to mortgage property at Court and Martial Sts. for \$8,500. The proceeds of this mortgage will be used to renovate the present building on the site to conform with plans now under way so that the Salvationists of the district may have an up-to-date barracks.

In the petition it is stated that real estate holdings total \$6,846,051.89 and personal property \$1,507,128.08. Its liabilities are \$4,256,637.98, of which nearly \$1,500,000 is unsecured. William Peart, chief secretary for the army, and vice-president of its board of trustees, made the affidavit, which was filed yesterday in the County Ben- edict gave permission for the mort- gage.

A Strong Point.

"Why have you never married, colonel?"

"Because I feel that a man cannot be a good husband and at the same time a good warrior."

"You overlook the advantage of being always in training."

C.L.B. Lads' at Topsail

Over 140 Attend Divine Service Yesterday—Many From the Sister Brigades From Bell Island and Heart's Content Join Camp—Lads Are Enjoying Themselves—Are Much Pleased With Outing

The Church Lads' Brigade, who are camped out at the Orphanage grounds, Topsail, are enjoying their stay in camp. They made a record march from the City to the camping grounds, doing it in about four hours—the distance being over 13 miles. They have been joined by detachments from Bell Island and Heart's Content and mustered yesterday 140 strong all told. They attended Divine Service yesterday, the officiating clergymen being Revs. Canon Netten and Canon Smith. Canon Netten preached a very appropriate sermon in the forenoon, and in the evening the sermon was preached by the venerable Canon Smith, whose subject was the "Prophet Daniel be Faithful." All were very much impressed by the Rev. Gentleman's stirring words. The Brigade have had many distinguished visitors, including His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, Sir Edgar Bowring, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, Mayor Gosling and many others. We wish the lads a pleasant and instructive outing.

Band Concert At Bowring Park

For the remainder of the summer, citizens will have the pleasure of hearing the Cadet Band at Bowring Park on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 6 o'clock. This will, no doubt, be appreciated by the many who frequent this place of resort on holidays.

LOST—At Long Island, B.B. Circle and Leader of Cod Trap. Marks: 4 buoys and one 1/2 br. tar keg, 3 oil moorings, one buoy with B.F. on it on the span line, 2 1/2 lb. line in each corner, 3 or 4 meshes by head, 2 1/2 lb. twine by head. The property of JAS. McB. FITZGERALD, Open Hall, B.B. aug7.6i

OBITUARY

Mr. Richard Roach We regret to chronicle the death of a well-known and respected resident of Topsail in the person of Mr. Richard Roach, which took place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Roach who married a Miss Allen, daughter of the late Wm. Allen, who kept the well known hotel at that place. Mr. Roach carried on the blacksmith trade there for over 30 years. His first wife died about twenty years ago, and a couple of years later he married Miss Flannery, of Topsail, who also predeceased him about four years ago. Mr. Roach was well and favorably known in the city, being jovial and big hearted, always hospitable and noted for the outspoken and manly stand he always took in public matters. He leaves three sons to mourn a good father. We extend our sympathy.

A butterfly may dance and dandle in the ballroom, but the wall flower is more apt to beautify the home.

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT. The Edison Company present "Glad-tolia" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This great feature is produced in four acts featuring Viola Dana, the sweetest girl on the screen, with Robert Conness and Pat O'Malley. "Glad-tolia" is a beautiful story of countryside life and love touched with tragedy. Bill Parsons, the Broadway prince of comedians, feature in "Little Brown Hen," a very funny and clever comedy. Professor McCarthy plays a special programme of music, including "There's a Garden in old Italy," "Siam," "In Love Land," and Sidney Baine's beautiful waltzes "Destiny," "Mystery," "Loyalty," &c.

THE NICKEL. "The Strange Case of Mary Page" will be continued at the Nickel theatre to-day. It is the ninth episode, entitled: "The Accusing Eye." The chapter is a highly thrilling one and is certain to afford the greatest pleasure to the thousands of patrons who are following this clever serial. Another big picture to-day is a social drama of great merit entitled "Destiny," produced in elaborate style by the Essanay Co. Ruth Stonehouse and Bryant Washburn are in the principal roles. Wednesday Edwin Arden appears in his brilliant play, "The Eagle's Nest." This story is in five acts, and is a wonderful production. There is coming to the Nickel shortly, George Barr McCutcheon's great play, "Granstark," in six parts, with Francis X. Bushman and Beverley Bayne in the leads.

The banking schooner "Marjorie N. Inkpen" reached port last evening from the Banks for supplies. She hauls for 450 quintals, but reports weather stormy of late, greatly hindering operations. Besides provisions, she will also take bait before resuming the voyage.

'Twas Ever Thus

Mr. John Peddle, a well-known citizen who have given a son to fight the Empire's cause, feels aggrieved over the treatment which he received at the public meeting on Friday. Mr. Peddle and another citizen who have also sent two sons to the front, one of whom gave his life in the big push of July 1st, and whose hearing powers was somewhat impaired and naturally desirous of listening to the speakers, took up their position near the steps of the Court House, when Major Montgomery's came down and went over to the police and ordered them to move away. Mr. Peddle asked Montgomery what authority he had for such an action, at what he understood to be a public meeting, and was told known hotel at that place. Mr. Roach carried on the blacksmith trade there for over 30 years. His first wife died about twenty years ago, and a couple of years later he married Miss Flannery, of Topsail, who also predeceased him about four years ago. Mr. Roach was well and favorably known in the city, being jovial and big hearted, always hospitable and noted for the outspoken and manly stand he always took in public matters. He leaves three sons to mourn a good father. We extend our sympathy.

The use of Carbonvoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no

The S.S. Susu arrived in port yesterday afternoon from the Fogo mail service. She was out in the storm of Tuesday night last, and was "kicked" about freely, but came through without damage. Captain Roberts reports no improvement in the codfishery since last report.

Is This To Be His Country's Thanks?

Wm. R. Tilley of Kelligrews Discharged From Active Service as Medically Unfit After Doing Duty in the North Sea—Compelled to Work With Pick and Shovel on Bell Island

The matter of providing in some way for those who have received injuries while fighting for King and Country and who are incapacitated from performing their usual work, will from now on demand the attention of the authorities. At least in cases where men are no longer fit for active service and having received their discharge and are obliged to go to earn their living, we think some recognition should be given.

Our attention has been called to the case of Wm. R. Tilley, of Kelligrews. This lad joined the Regiment in 1914 but being under age his parents secured his discharge. He then volunteered in the Navy and was accepted, and in due time was sent with others to take up the perilous duties of mine sweeping in the North Sea, where their ship struck a mine and went down, carrying many of her crew down with her. However, our young hero escaped with some wounds, including a broken nose and severe injury to his back. He was later sent home and when he recuperated he pluckily offered his service again to do for the Regiment, but on being examined he was turned down as being medically unfit. He then went on board the H. M. S. Briton to re-enlist but the doctors informed him that his injuries were of such a nature as to render him unfit for further naval duties. This lad is at present employed with the D. L. & S. Steel Co., on Bell Island, as an ordinary laborer and finds it very distressing to perform the work required of him owing to his weakened condition due to the effect of his wounds. This is surely a case where some preference should be shown this brave lad, who received wounds in the service of his country which makes it impossible for him to endure the rougher side of life. Tilley has sacrificed health and the vigor of young manhood at his country's call, and we commend his and other cases to the authorities and employers of labour. Surely if a distinctive badge is merited it is by those, who, like Tilley, have done their bit and returned and again take their place in the industrial life of the Colony. We trust that the mining companies and other employers will take such cases into consideration and, if possible, furnish suitable work of a not too laborious nature at least.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

The lad Murphy, who was run down by a motor car Thursday last, is doing well at the hospital, and is out of danger.

A lad who had been playing truant was taken in charge by the police Saturday morning, and will be brought before the Magistrate to-day.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

The George Street Committee of Management beg to thank the kind friends who sent their teams to take the children to and from the regular Sunday School picnic on Thursday.

We learn to-day that Miss Violet Earle, of this city, who has been spending some time with her uncle, Mr. Frederick Butler at Middle Bight, has been taken very sick at that place.

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

The excursion train to Holyrood yesterday afternoon took out 360 passengers and the Tor's Cove train 120. Very few passengers went out to Bowring Park owing to the unsettled condition of the weather.

As a result of last Tuesday's storm a number of traps were damaged about Bonavista Bay, some of them seriously. A very heavy sea followed the gale, which was unusually heavy, considering the date.

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

The storm of last Wednesday wrought great havoc in Outer Cove. A number of boats were driven from their moorings and much property destroyed. This will be a great loss to those industrious folks at this season of the year.

Private Jensen At Grand Falls

Private Jensen spoke to a large audience at Grand Falls on Saturday night. Magistrate Fitzgerald occupied the chair. A very favorable impression was created in the minds of all present by Mr. Jensen's lecture. Private Jensen is certainly doing valuable work in his recruiting campaign and deserves the best his country can give him. A vote of thanks was proposed by Rev. Mr. Loder and seconded by Rev. Mr. Jones, and heartily endorsed by the audience. The pleasure of the evening was enhanced by Messdames Belmont and Little, Miss Steele and Messrs. Christian and O'Mara, who rendered vocal and instrumental music. Private Jensen lectures at Bishop Falls and Botwood during the coming week.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques yesterday morning with the following passengers:—H. and Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. G. Reid and two children, A. Knight, Mrs. A. Snow, Mrs. H. Reid, Mrs. D. Hann, T. J. and Mrs. Carbery, Miss L. Carter, W. E. and Mrs. Monroe, F. Moore, D. V. Kecey, P. G. Ryan, Rev. P. V. Strapp, A. Reid, Mrs. M. Courtney, Mrs. B. H. Burke, Miss A. Ryan, Dr. H. and Mrs. Weeks, Miss F. Collins, L. Manuel, J. H. Douglall, Mrs. C. Emerly, H. A. Burke, Mrs. E. Rogers, Miss T. Bradbury, G. and Mrs. Phillips, Miss E. Phillips, Miss R. E. Phillips, Mrs. A. Pynn, Jas. Kerr, W. D. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss C. D. Mackey.

Prerequisite

A Physician was driving through a village, when he saw a man amusing a crowd with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor pulled up and said: "My dear man, how do you manage to train your dog that way? I can't teach mine a single trick." The man glanced up with a simple rustic look and replied: "Well, you see, it's this way: You have got to know more'n the dog, or you can't learn him nothin'."

Every once in a while some original person discovers a new way to get drowned on Sunday.

LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.—This evening at 7 o'clock, Saints vs. B.I.S.

Two inebriates were arrested Saturday night and will appear in Court this morning.

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A great number of city folks attended the post-poned garden party at Rowers' Court yesterday.

Despite the few showers in the forenoon, everything went splendidly and a very enjoyable day was spent by all. The sum realized was very satisfactory.

WANTED!—Experienced Male Teacher for Methodist School, Springdale. Associate Grade preferred. Salary \$170.00. Apply Chairman Methodist Board, Springdale.—aug3,12i

Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., holds their regular weekly meeting to-night, when the initiative degree will be conferred on several candidates. Bro. Lieut. Snow, who returned from the front on Saturday, will be present, as will also Bro. Quarter Master McLeod. A big and very interesting meeting may be anticipated.

The shipwrecked crew of the S. S. Samuel Blandford reached town on Saturday night's train. There is not much to add to that already published re the loss of the ship. Captain Wilson and his crew were able to save most of their belongings before the ship went down. They were 12 hours in boats before reaching Salmonier.

NOTICE—Persons owning boats and other material on the property of THE IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD., on the south side between Job Bros. and Prowse's, are requested to remove same within the next four days.—aug4,1f

Our genial and much respected friend, J. F. Bancroft, Esq., was in town on Saturday from Topsail. He has not been enjoying good health for the last few years. Mr. Bancroft is always welcomed by his many friends when he visits the city. His desire to share in the welcome to our returning heroes, Saturday, was the impelling object of his visit.

F. F. Furneaux, Esq., J.P., of Kelligrews, paid a visit to the City on Saturday. He says the subscription to the Cot Fund in his section, which he is handing over to the Treasurer, resulted in quite a substantial amount over the required sum of \$250. Well done South Shore. Mr. Furneaux has always been an active worker for every good cause.

Every once in a while some original person discovers a new way to get drowned on Sunday.

Warm Welcome is Given Them

Thousands of Citizens Were at Railway Depot to Greet Our Soldier Lads Who Returned on Saturday—Acting Premier Bennett Delivers Short Address, as Did Sir Joseph Outerbridge

By the express Saturday the following soldiers returned from the front: Lieuts. Snow, Edgar, Duley, Knight, Smith and Thomson. Those officers will help to train the soldiers now in barracks. Non-Coms and Officers as follows: Sgt. Regimental Major Pavner, Q.M.S. Oke, Sergeants Edwards and Noonan, Corporals Stenlake and Mars, Lance Corporals Hussey and Crossman, Privates Gidney, D.C.M., Hollett, Penny, Bradbury, Bowring, Thompson, Stickle, Kent, Bursley, O'Dea, Evans, Harris and Jesso. Nearly all those took part in the Gallipoli campaign. Penny, Jesso, Bursley, Hussey, O'Dea, Kent and Stickle are returned as unfit for active service, while the others are recuperating after having suffered from wounds received in action.

Upon detraining at the Station these heroes received a reception such as befitted the occasion. Thousands of people were assembled to bid them welcome, among the number being the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, His Lordship Bishop Power, and many clergy of all denominations and other prominent citizens. The volunteers formed a square in front of the Station under command of Major Montgomery and Capt. O'Grady.

When the train steamed in cheers were called for by Hon. M. P. Cashin, which were responded to by the thousands present. Many acts of personal greeting took place as the heroes detrained. The acting premier, Hon. J. R. Bennett, then addressed them, offering them the whole-souled welcome of their country. Sir Joseph Outerbridge also addressed them on behalf of the Patriotic Association. They then entered motor cars, which were waiting, and was conveyed to Government House, where His Excellency, Lieut. Col. Davidson, inspected the men and in a very suitable address thanked them on behalf of the country for the part they played in the Empire's fight. Cheers were called for and given heartily. They were then treated to cigars and refreshments by the Ladies Patriotic Association, after which they were dismissed to visit friends.

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

Mr. J. F. Murphy has been the recipient of a very pleasing memento of his recent wedding. His associates and co-workers in the General Post Office, met and presented Mr. Murphy with a handsome marble clock. The Postmaster General, Hon. H. J. E. Woods being unavoidably absent a very appropriate and appreciative address was read by Mr. E. J. Devereaux in which Mr. Murphy and his charming young bride was wished many happy years of wedded life.

Popular P.O. Official Honoured

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Good Work Results from Canvass

Dr. W. F. Lloyd, Chairman Recruiting Com. Port Saunders, Aug. 7.—Have held meetings at Woody Point, Norris' Point, Rocky Harbor, Cow Head and Daniel's Harbor. Intervening places missed owing to stormy weather. Attendance at each meeting very good. Am hoping to find recruits ready to go on by S.S. "Ethie" on her return trip. Going on by "Ethie" to Trout River for Meeting on Tuesday evening.

C. W. HOLLANDS.

VOLUNTEERS PARADE

The usual Church Parade of the volunteers was held yesterday morning, the men of the respective denominations attending service at St. Thomas's, the R. C. Cathedral, and Gower St. The bugle band headed the parade, and following service the different sections returned to headquarters independently.

SHIPPING

The S.S. Tabasco is due from England, being eight days out.

The Kyle's express is due at 7.30 this afternoon.

The S.S. Florizel left New York Saturday morning for here via Halifax.

The S.S. Viking sailed Saturday afternoon for North Sydney to load coals for Bowring Bros. Ltd.

The S.S. Erik got away Saturday morning for North Sydney to load coals for here.

No word of the Meigle reaching North Sydney was received up to last night.

The S.S. Lyngfjord comes off dock Thursday next, when the Athos goes on for repairs.

The S.S. Jacobsen, coal laden to A. H. Murray, reached port Saturday morning from North Sydney.

The schr. Winifred Marcus left Grand Bank Saturday for Oporto with 4,067 qtls of codfish from Geo. A. Buffett.

The schr. Eddie Thierant, 3 days from North Sydney, arrived Saturday morning with coals to Bishop, Sons and Co.

The S.S. Cohan is now on her way from North Sydney to Lewisporte with a cargo of coal for the Reid Newfoundland Company.

The S.S. Gallia which put in here short of water and supplies, while bound from New York to Rotterdam with a cargo of oil, continued the passage Saturday night.

A Timely Letter

Following is a copy of a letter sent by His Excellency to Captain Timewell of the Pay and Record Office, on July 29th. It is timely, and will be read with thankfulness in many a sorrowing home: No. 91. Government House, St. John's, Nfld., 29 July, 1916.

Sir, I have the honour to invite special attention to the value which surviving relatives naturally place upon the return to them of any relics which may have been in the possession of fallen soldiers (of all ranks) in the Newfoundland Regiment.

In the kit of everyone is likely to be hidden some souvenir which would be a solace now and a pride hereafter to those at home. Please press on the Commanding Officers the importance of the collection of such possessions for transmission home through your office.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, Sgd.—W. E. DAVIDSON, GOVERNOR.

Capt. H. A. Timewell, Paymaster & O'ic Records, 58 Victoria St., London.

COMRADES' GLEE CLUB THANK THE PUBLIC

The Comrades' Glee Club wishes to thank the public generally for support and patronage since its inception, and in particular the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at its various concerts; as well as the gentlemen who acted as ushers, and those who took charge of the box office at these entertainments. It also desires to thank very heartily Mr. Hutton and his talented Orchestra; Mrs. John Browning, and the ladies of her Association, through whose good offices the proceeds of its concert held on the 14th of June past were materially enhanced; Mr. J. P. Kiely for generously donating the use of the Casino Theatre on June 14th last, free of charge; Mr. W. F. Power of the Atlantic Bookstore for many kindnesses received; the members of the Newfoundland Curling Association for their generous contribution towards its Orphanage Fund; and the Press for valuable services rendered.

At a general meeting of the Club held on the 24th ulto., it was resolved to suspend further activities until the Autumn, and at that meeting it was also announced that the total fund earned by it for division between the three City Orphanages amounted to \$213.33, in addition to which it was enabled to contribute the sum of \$49.45 towards the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Regimental Commissions

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I enclose copy of telegraphic correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and the Officer Commanding the First Nfld. Regiment, respecting recommendations for Commissions as Second Lieutenants, which will no doubt be of interest to the general public, and I shall be glad if you will kindly publish the same.

Yours faithfully, J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

[No. 407] Telegram from Commanding Nfld. (Received 6 p.m. August 5th.)

Recommendation for Commissions as 2nd Lieutenants:—501 Actg. Regimental Sgt. Major Ebeary; 536 Co. Sgt. Major Clark; 32 C.Q.M.S. Stephenson; 1st. Sgt. Langmead, 340 Sgt. G. Byrne, 1st Sgt. Stick, 798 Sgt. Barrett, 708 Corporal Foran, 34 Corporal Herder.

[No. 168.] Code Telegram to Capt. Timewell, (Sent 6 p.m. August 5th.)

Following for Commanding Newfoundland: Your telegram August 5th. All Commissions approved. Gazette will date August 5th.

GOVERNOR. Base Preparators.

"There goes a man who boasts that he has never bought a gold brick."

"Reminds me of the fellow who says he has never told a lie."

"Yes. He reminds me of the chap who says the upkeep of his automobile is next to nothing."

"And he's in the same category with the man who says he never was sick a day in his life."

AUCTION

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the central premises of HCN. GEORGE KNOWLING, Water Street, 1 Bale 9 oz. LINDALE DUCK. Landed in a damaged condition on board the S.S. "Strophane" Smith Master, from New York. Surveyed and ordered to be sold by Public Auction for the benefit of whom it may concern. A. S. RENDELL, Not. Pub. aug7,2i

SALT FOR SALE

while discharging ex 'Ida M. Zinck'

Smith Co. Ltd

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

Best to be Had. SAVE THE WRAPPERS. \$10.00 in Gold will be given the person saving the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

WANTED! First Class Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machine list. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jue24,tf

WANTED—At once, experienced Pants Makers to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jue27,tf

General... La Lili... says... ly... cou... the be... Pozler... the un... from t... This w... issued... read to... order s... gain... platea... the E... preci... led by... a dista... first g... must... necessa... the los... or mar... death... be sum... court... of this... prison... partici... The... ed the... ment... trench... on the... of ma... assault... Regime... a delu... not an... ment... but its... the E... necessa... German... All o... and Pe... enemy... German... columns... British... barrica... ion wh... rank fo...