

Commencing *This* **MONDAY** *Afternoon*

At The Casino.

Two Shows Every Afternoon.

Three Shows Every Night.

"OUR BOYS"

The 1st Newfoundland Regiment.

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Two Shows Every Afternoon---Admission 20c.---Three Shows Every Night.

NOTE.---The Last Performance at Night Commences at 9.45.

How Fortune Worked For Prohibition

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 DEAR SIR.—Perhaps the uppermost thing in our minds at the present time is that very important subject of "Prohibition." A subject upon which we might well tire our brain, but thinking never gained the day without action. We might well compare the poem of "William Tell" to the subject matter. We take every man of our Island Home represented as "William Tell" with a vote in his hand as the arrow to shoot at the greatest evil against which Newfoundland has to fight, namely "booze" placed upon the heads of the future generations. The voice of the children might be heard in the words of the poet:—"Shoot straight and quick thine aim is sure. Thou canst not miss today," and we await the result of Thursday's shooting. That the apple has been struck to the wall is certainly the prayer of every clear minded individual.
 Let us take a side glance at the prohibition act as passed in the House. In the first place; a level headed man, a man who has a conscience, a man possessing good sound judgment, before placing an act of anything else before such a body of free-thinking people as we have in Newfoundland, would put the questions to himself,—What is my duty to myself, and to the public? What will Newfoundland think of me? and "What will the outside opinion be? Whoever the cap fits may wear it and answer as to his duty to himself; but was his duty to the public such, as to form an act upon as grave a question as prohibition in a way to kill itself? Was that his duty to the public?
 Does Newfoundland see in such, an Asquith or Lloyd George? Enough said. Of course the news of Newfoundland's attempt towards prohibition will be spread far and wide. What do you suppose will be the opinion of Canadians, who have been gradually tapping every province in their Dominion and draining them dry? What will be their opinion of our clever leaders to form such an act in such a way as this one has been?
 Again, what will be the opinions of those in England who gave the world

to know, that England's greatest enemy at the beginning of the war was "booze"? A greater danger and menace to the Empire than even the Germans, which is about as hot and strong as they could put it. And then to think that Newfoundland has turned out such a lubber-headed act. Are we, England's oldest colony, showing an example which can be held up to the Empire's younger colonies. It is a cruel state of affairs. However, let us pass on and see the efforts which were put forth in Fortune.
 Our committee got busy in September and held a public meeting; bringing before the people the responsibility resting upon their shoulders, and giving full explanations of everything in connection with the act. Two weeks later another public meeting was held. The speakers of both meetings were new on the line, and did credit both to themselves and their subject. Our pastor gave us several very interesting and instructive talks on the liquor question.
 Not only in the meetings did our committee do their duty, but on the street and in the homes they showed their interest in the work allotted to them. Every home was visited and a personal chat with the men was the means of doing a great amount of good. As a result of such visiting and public work, every voter in Fortune cast his vote on Thursday and every member of the committee feels that he is well repaid for the trouble taken in the cause of Prohibition. The total number voters was about 244, but about 95 were distant, leaving 149 votes which were polled. A delegation was sent, from Grand Bank and here, to canvas along the shore as far as Lord's Cove; and from their reports we feel sure the move was a success. Even if the object for which a person has worked has not been gained there is great satisfaction in that person, knowing that he has done his duty. Of course if prohibition is carried it will be a victory more to be applauded because of the many disadvantages, and the one sided act which the Government formed. It is very easily seen that they formed in the prohibition act, one which would kill itself, or one which had a very feeble chance of being carried, as they think.
 However, we have an optimistic feeling towards the results of the poll, and we firmly believe that there is an element on the move in Newfoundland which will give us a dry country in the next year.

So that with this in view, our toast may be, "Here's to the day."
 "SANTORIS."
 Fortune, Burin District,
 November 6, 1915.
 [The above was evidently delayed in transmission, as it only reached our office on Nov. 25.—Ed.]

The Price of Pit Props

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 DEAR SIR.—On behalf of several men who are cutting pit props in this district, would you kindly let us know in your next issue, what is the price paid for pit props per cord in the Northern districts. We are getting three dollars per cord, but we hear that a much greater price is being paid North. By giving us this information, you will oblige,
 Yours truly,
 PIT PROP CUTTERS.
 Placentia, Nov. 24, 1915.
 [The price being paid for green timber North is \$4.00 per cord, rounded; \$3.00 on bank unrounded.—Editor.]

Tobacco Needed On Battlefields

"SEND us cigarettes and more cigarettes," is the plea to be found in almost every letter sent home from British soldiers at the front for tobacco seems as necessary to our fighting men as food and drink. There was a time when the military authorities would have stopped the wholesale importation of the weed to the battlefield. Wellington, for instance, was very adverse to his men smoking when on service, but today the commanders realize that tobacco has an inspiring influence on troops which is an asset in warfare that cannot be overlooked. It has been proved that soldiers well supplied with tobacco, if their wind and shooting do not suffer slightly as a result, fight better than those who are deprived of the weed. Today one hears of the Germans lying in the trenches with pipes in their mouths, and even cavalry are known to advance while puffing at cigarettes. In the British trenches troops well supplied with tobacco and matches will lie uncon-

plainingly in water-logged dugouts, but if they are deprived of their smokes their hardships are felt the more and they are restless and irritable, as compared with those who can find solace in pipe or cigarette.
 The influence of tobacco on fighting men was well illustrated during the Franco-Prussian war, when it was actually stated by several military authorities that the crushing defeat of the French was to a large extent due to their lack of comforts, especially tobacco, when on the battlefield.
 On the other hand, every effort was made to provide the German troops with the weed. Subscriptions, headed by members of the royal court in Berlin, were raised for the purpose of providing the men in the field with tobacco. History tells of how the German hussars galloped into the charge with huge cigars in their mouths, and the infantry stood shoulder to shoulder while they puffed at their pipes. Bismarck himself set an example to his men in this respect, for he was seldom without a cigar. The Iron Chancellor, at the conclusion of a battle, used to walk among the wounded, and taking cigars from his pocket, would light them and give them to the soldiers to smoke.
 General Count Moltke, who did much to bring about the German successes in the Franco-Prussian War, admitted that tobacco was necessary to him when scheming on the battlefield. He took it in the form of snuff, and kept it in a handsome gold casket, which stood at his elbow while he perused over charts in his field tent.
 In the present campaign tobacco is finding its way into the hospitals. While being operated upon some soldiers are allowed to smoke cigarettes.
 TRY THIS, SISTERS.
 Things were slow in the city and Bronson was quite worried. So he felt it was about the last straw when his daughter told him that she had accepted the hand of George McCutbert.
 "I'm glad you're happy," he said, with a weary smile; "but I'm afraid that I really cannot stand the expense of a wedding just now."
 The fair girl bent over him and stroked his furrowed brow.
 "Don't worry, father; I'll try and put that right," she cooed. "I think I can scare George into proposing an elopement."

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Old St. Bon's Boys

We take from the September "Adelphian" the following list of ex-students of St. Bonaventure's College serving with the Allies—to Sept. 30th.
Officers—Lieut-Commander Richard Howley, R.N. (wounded); Capt. Geo. T. Carty, Lieut. Stan Robertson, Lieut-Quartermaster F. Summers, Lieut. James Donnelly, Lieut. John Fox, Lieut. Frank Knight, Lieut. Kevin Keegan, Lieut. Stephen Norris, Sergt. Leo Murphy, Corp. Ralph Burnham, Corp. Gerald Guy Byrne, Corp. M. J. Nugent.
Privates—J. Chaplin, since dead; B. Freebairn, now dead; H. Burridge, G. Colford, R. Callahan, C. Channing, A. Cleary, A. Clouston, B. Collins, J. Canning, J. Ellis, J. Edens, J. Fitzgerald, M. Flynn, W. Gladney, W. Grant, J. Gear, T. Horan, A. Hogan, W. Harvey, J. Houlihan, G. Jackman, M. Jackman, G. Kane, R. Leeseaman, C. Lerner, R. Martin, J. McDonnell, now dead; T. McGrath, J. Morrissey, W. McGrath, W. Norris, F. O'Toole, P. J. O'Brien, now dead; E. Pike, W. Petrie, W. Power, E. Robertson, H. Ross, (wounded); Ryan, T. Smith, Sml. Smith, (wounded); S. Smith, B. Sinnott, J. Tobin,

J. Walsh, R. Williams, R. Andrews, P. Brien, V. Carew, J. Adams, J. Butler, W. Coultas, M. LeeMee, Dr. Wm. Templeman, A. Black, W. Tobin, P. Cashin (now Lieut); E. Murphy, A. Bearn, P. Tobin, M. Kennedy, F. Burke.
Canadian Forces—August Keating, (wounded); A. Cleary, D. Walsh, (wounded); L. O'Dea, F. Berteau, G. Byrne, J. Black, Huber Meehan, Augustus Meehan, A. Noseworthy, J. Woodford, S. Walsh, (killed).
French Army—O. LeBreton, F. LeBreton, L. Ozon, L. Briand, J. Lassus.
A BRITISH SEA-CAPTAIN'S STYLE
 (E. Ashmead Bartlett, in London Paper.)
 After the sinking of the Triumph in the Dardanelles the Admiral transferred his flag to the twenty-year-old Majestic, which was new the only battleship left off Cape Helles. He took me with him.
 It was a beautiful night, clear and bright, with the sea as calm as a lake. I went up on the after shelter-deck, which is just above the after-turret, where my bed had been placed, lay down and soon soundly asleep.
 It was at 6.40 that someone trod on or stumbled against my chest. This

awoke me, and I called out, "What's the matter?" A voice replied from somewhere, "There's a torpedo coming."
 I had just time to scramble to my feet when there came a dull, heavy explosion about fifteen forward of the shelter-deck, on the port side.
 I mad my way to the quarter deck, was pushed over the side and, rebounding in to the sea and went under.
 I swam to a boat, mixed up with a struggling crowd, and managed to get into it.
 Captain Talbot, of the Majestic, the moment the ship struck, rushed forward with his yeoman of signals to seize and either save or destroy the confidential signal book. This was accomplished, and then, when the ship went down he was thrown into the water, but was picked up.
 Then, seeing two of his men in danger of drowning, he plunged into the sea again and saved them both.
BELGIANS TO SEEK LOAN.
 THE HAGUE, November 22, via London—It is announced by the Belgische Dagblad that the Belgian Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice are about to sail for the United States to arrange a loan.

Superb Fur-Like Seal Sets.

THESE splendid sets of Fur-Like, Black, Coney Seal, are made of a fabric that perfectly resembles the famous South Sea Seal—the fur of which throws off beautiful radiating, soft, deep, lustrous, velvety, black and maroon tones, that compel us to centre our attention, and at once crave to possess a garment made of such a rich fur.

Look at the illustration and notice the excellent contour of this fashionable and Comfortable Muff and Throwover—apart from the style and comfort the smart dressy appearance it gives to the wearer will be a source of pleasure as long as the set lasts.

These sets are well made, and richly lined with Black Silk, and styles exactly as illustrated are finished with silk medallions, and long fine, silk-thread tassels, truly marvelous value. These are copies of real, South Sea Seal, one-hundred-dollar sets. Price for this Muff and Throwover, exactly as illustrated. A Set—\$7.00.

Price of Similar Coney Seal Sets in black, finished with wide, knotted, fine, silk-Thread fringe. A Set—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Price of Black Coney Seal Sets finished without fringes—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Remember these are often copied, but never equalled. You buy right, when you buy here. See them to-day, or mail your order to-day—mail now, we have many to choose from.



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