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To-Day's Messages.

9.30 A. M.

ROUMANIANS RETIRING.

BERLIN, To-Day. On the southern Rumanian front yesterday the Russians were ejected from Trechtal and pressed back over the heights beyond the village in the direction of the Sachtitz Valley, says today's official report from the Eastern front.

FRENCH FRONT QUIET.

PARIS, To-Day. The War Office issued an official statement to-night: There was artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse, the rest of the front was calm.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, To-Day. Word has been received here indicating that the British 7,000 ton steamer Verdier was sunk with the loss of six of the crew. She left here for an English port on August 12 with cargo but no passengers. The crew numbered 112. A cable message to the owners of the Verdier refers to all members of her crew as having been saved with the exception of six, but gives no details. The message indicates, the owners said, that the vessel was sunk 5 days ago.

GERMANY AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, To-Day. Jas. Keeley, a Chicago publisher, declared here to-day that he had personal knowledge to confirm former Ambassador Gerard's published statement that Germany had proposed to Britain joint intervention in Mexican affairs and the ending of the Monroe doctrine. "Last winter, when in London, I read a long editorial in a well-informed London paper," Keeley said, "which stated that England might have had peace at any time within the preceding nine months by consenting to give Germany a free hand in Central and South America. I already had an appointment with the British official in question. I asked him whether any such proposal had been made to his Government. So far as he knew, he said, it had not been made in documentary form, but he said it had been made to him personally. This official told me that just before the war started the German Ambassador in London had sought an appointment with him for a personal representative and close friend of the Kaiser. It was granted. The German had not conversed with the British official two minutes when he said, 'Would it not be a good thing for your Government and my Government to block the evident design of the United

States for conquest in Mexico? I am ready to give you the highest official assurance that your country and mine would have no difficulty in arranging our respective spheres of influence in Mexico.' To this the British official replied: 'I had not known you were coming here for such a proposal. Neither I nor my Government has any desire to discuss the question. I now bid you good afternoon.' This remarkable proposal was known to officials of the British Government. Keeley stated, though he had not known that it had been talked of in Germany, the source of Gerard's information.

FULL WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, To-Day. The Provisional Government has authorized the admission of women to all forms of State service on the same conditions as men. Countess Painin, who for a time was assistant Minister of Social Tutelage, has been appointed Secretary of State for Public Instruction.

RESTORING DISCIPLINE.

LONDON, To-Day. At the conclusion of the Moscow conference Premier Kerensky announced the partial re-establishment of the death penalty as a necessary measure of army discipline, according to the Central News Petrograd correspondent, who quotes the Premier as saying: "As Minister of Justice I abolished the death penalty, but as Minister of War I decided it necessary partially to re-establish it. It hurts to the very soul, but for the salvation of the country we will kill with all our souls. The army must be organized and disciplined, each combatant in his proper place and each recognizing his duty as well as his right. The disciplinary tribunals will be conserved and will receive the authority indispensable for the maintenance of the army as an efficient organization."

A PAUSE FOR PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, To-Day. The Past week has been marked by a pause on all the Western fronts, a pause which was inevitable after the great successes of the previous week, a pause accentuated by bad weather, which affected the operations all the way from the North Sea to the Italian Sea Coast, said Major General Maurice, Chief Director of Military operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to the Associated Press to-day. At the moment it is the Italian front where the situation is most interesting. Here also, after a really important advantage, there comes a pause pending re-adjustment of the artillery positions. There is much work to be done during these pauses. The problem is whether General Cadorna will be able to get his guns posted for a renewal of operations before the Austrians get up adequate reserves, some of which are being brought from the Russo-

Rumanian front. That is the problem in the pauses in all these battles, a race between the preparations of the offense and defence. In Flanders the process of wearing down the Germans by a continuous bombardment continues. Air fighting and continuous infantry raids are being kept up and are having far greater effect than the man in the street realizes. This effect is shown in the constant necessity imposed on the Germans of withdrawing and replacing units. The best way to illustrate this is to refer to the battles of former times in which, as the text books tell, the first part of the day's battle was an attempt by each side to draw in and exhaust the enemy's reserves, thus preparing for the second phase of the day, namely a decisive attack. So we are in the first phase of the Flanders battles; we are exhausting with good success the German reserves. Later will come the second phase, to which we are all looking forward confidently. On the Russian front there has been another regrettable incident, namely, the voluntary withdrawal of certain Russian units near Czarnowitz, result was negligible, but it serves to show, in conjunction with General Korniloff's speech, the state to which the Russian army has come, and makes it even more remarkable that the Germans have been unable to achieve more. On the Rumanian front Field Marshal von Mackensen's attack failed, owing to the gallant Rumanian stand and the necessity of Austrian withdrawals to the threatened Italian front. In the past month I have received a remarkable number of letters from the United States showing how widespread is the belief that the British have let Allied and Colonial troops do much of their fighting. This is part of the German propaganda in the United States. I have prepared for you a few statistics to show how far this is untrue. At the present moment British troops in France are six to one as compared with all Overseas troops, and the total casualties in France throughout the war have been in the proportion of 6.5 British to 1 Overseas. In the Ypres fighting since July 31st casualties have been nine British to one Colonial.

COPPER FOR GERMANY STOPPED.

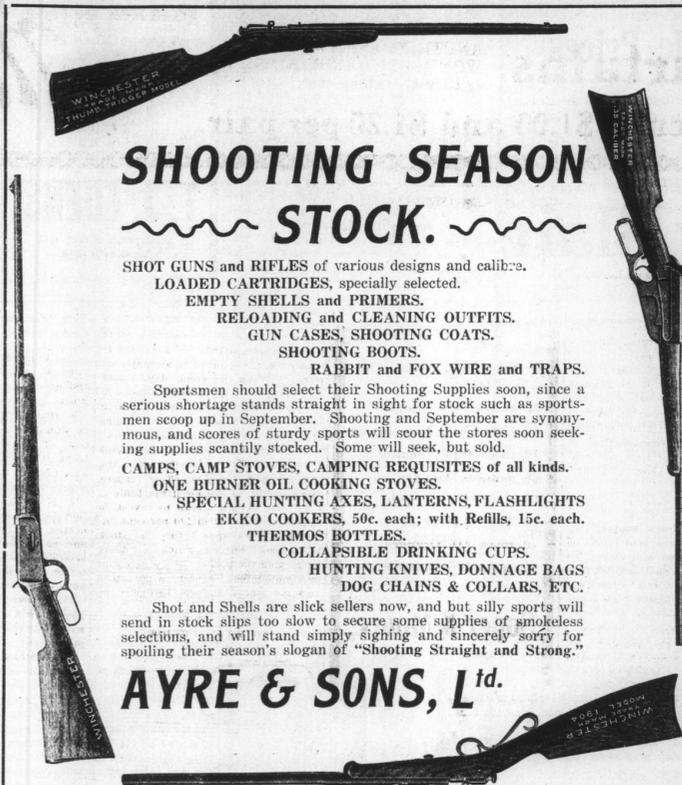
NEW YORK, To-Day. A Swedish ship outward bound for a Swedish port was boarded by Government officials to-day and, according to a report, two hundred tons of copper were found in the hold of the vessel. She was ordered to return to her dock, and it is said the entire cargo will be searched before she is again allowed to proceed.

A GENERAL PAUSE.

BERLIN, To-Day. supplementary statement issued by General Headquarters this evening says that nothing important occurred on the various fronts.

THE PITY OF IT!

LONDON, To-Day. The Athens correspondent of Reuters' Limited says that full report of the speech made by Premier Venizelos, on August 26th, throws a new and important light on the Dardanelles campaign, and shows that if the plans he contemplated had not been arbitrarily vetoed by Constantinople, then King Serbia might have been saved, Bulgaria forced to keep neutral and Turkey defeated early in 1915. At the time he proposed intervention in the war, in February, 1915, Gallipoli was defended by only six thousand Turks scattered among different fortresses with scanty supplies of ammunition. From a Greek representative at Constantinople it was learned that the Turks then were actually preparing to evacuate the capital and he declared that if his policy had been carried out a Greek army could have been secretly landed at Gallipoli and could have en-



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Shot and Shells are slick sellers now, and but silly sports will send in stock slips too slow to secure some supplies of smokeless selections, and will stand simply sighing and sincerely sorry for spoiling their season's slogan of "Shooting Straight and Strong."

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tered Constantinople within a fortnight. Thus, said Venizelos, Turkey (Russia) would have been enabled to export her grain and would have escaped the offensive of 1915. Bulgaria, said Greek and Franco-British armies on her rear, would not have dared to intervene and Germany would have lost the east and the war would have ended one year earlier. As it was the Allies undertook the Dardanelles campaign more than a month after the Turks began their defence works at Gallipoli, having, said Venizelos, no longer any confidence in Greece.

AMERICANS FIGHTING SUBS.

WASHINGTON, To-Day. The American Naval force conveying merchant craft across the Atlantic Department and examination records show that the loss in convoyed ships by submarines has averaged less than one half of one per cent. Details of the convoy system are withheld. It was said the American war vessels are regularly escorting fleets of British, French, or other Allied merchantmen over, protection being supplemented when the danger zone is reached by destroyers and other patrol craft. American Naval officials believe that an effective system for checking the submarine menace is being built up gradually, but certainly many devices and many methods enter into the task. Among other things depth bombs are proving effective. Official reports indicate that American destroyers have accounted for several U boats with these weapons. No announcement of such incidents will be made unless absolute proof of the fact is available. No U boats have been captured by Americans, but it is the best judgment of

high officials that several have been sunk by Admiral Sims' destroyers. They are confident, more confident than ever before, that the submarine menace will be substantially abandoned as the number of destroyers and other craft available for the work is increased. The effect of an increasing patrol, of the employment of airplanes and of the addition of new devices to the anti-sub weapons has been to force the U-Boats under water to a greater degree and their effectiveness is limited in proportion. They cannot run down a merchantship of average speed if kept under water. They can operate only against ships that almost stumble upon them, and all the time they are under water they are consuming the stored power of their storage batteries, and decreasing their range of underwater action, compelling them to come up at night and lie idle on the surface, while their oil engines are served to charge the batteries. The decision of the Department to spend \$350,000,000 on new destroyers and destroyer building facilities approved yesterday by President Wilson is based on the effectiveness of swift fighting machines as proven by Admiral Sims' forces. Every effort to speed new programs as well as old will be made, and during next year the American destroyer force in European waters probably can be more than doubled. Destroyers now under construction are being rushed to completion and reports of progress are satisfactory. American experts here have developed a depth bomb for use against subs. It is deadly at a considerable range. A bomb containing high explosive is dropped from a destroyer over a spot where the presence of a submerged boat is indicated.

It is timed to explode at a certain depth. If the explosion occurs below the U-Boat and within a reasonable distance the hull of the U-Boat cannot withstand the pressure but is crushed like an egg shell.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION RIOT IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, To-Day. Four policemen were injured, one man was shot through the left arm and a score or more received cuts and bruises and the windows in half a dozen establishments were smashed to-night, when the police and anti-conscriptionist paraders clashed. The trouble started at Phillip's Square. Deputy-Chief Grandechamps giving command to disperse the parade, the police charged and their ranks broke and fled in various directions. Some of them made a stand and stones were thrown and some revolver shots were heard but the police used their batons and won out. Part of the crowd went down Beaver Hall Hill followed by a score of policemen, who were under the impression that an attack was going to be made on the Gazette or Star Offices, but the rioters dispersed when they realized the situation with cries of "Down with Conscription" in French. The rioters smashed shop windows and screech car windows, at Water Avenue and St. Catherine Street prior to their appearance on Phillip's Square and they were exceedingly noisy before the police took a hand in the affair.

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