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 Every drop the same—every drop pure power. Better for Newfoundland climate than any other. Clean burning and non-carbonizing. Keeps your carburetor contented, and costs less by the mile or by the year.
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General Maude's Latest Victory.

(Toronto Star.)

The brilliant success obtained by General Maude's forces in Mesopotamia took place on the Euphrates and not on the Tigris river and at a distance of seventy miles from Baghdad as the west. Until now the main British forces have operated in the Tigris valley, their front at present being located just beyond Samara, seventy miles northwest of Baghdad. It is also seventy miles across desert southwestward from the main Tigris front to the Euphrates' front at Samara lines drawn between Baghdad, Samara and Ramadid form an equilateral triangle. Though General Maude's coup in capturing the bulk of the Turkish garrison at Ramadid, along with its commander, all his staff, and some guns, was one of the most complete recorded during the war, the assumption that the main Turkish army in Mesopotamia has been overwhelmed is most unwarranted. The main British offensive campaign is necessarily tied down to the Tigris valley and movements up the Euphrates have been and will continue to be merely supplementary. In fact, we should look upon last week's victory, now made known, as an offensive, whose success greatly relieves a situation that might have become dangerous. Months ago the Turks drove in a wedge between the British and Russian armies in Asia, by recapturing Kanlikin Pass, with the result that the right wing of the British forces in the Tigris valley is far from safe. Had the enemy also been able to menace the British left wing, General Maude would have been on tender hooks. He has been forced to maintain strong flank forces on both the right and left, but his latest victory has destroyed the Turks' Euphrates army and made the situation liberally comfortable for the British. The front is not continuous be-

tween the Tigris and the Euphrates, the movement of troops in that arena being largely restricted to the river roads. An impassable sandy desert separates the British near Samara from the British at Ramadid. An advance of forty miles in a northwesterly direction to Hit from Ramadid can be made rapidly now if General Maude finds its desirable and weather conditions permit. By going on another sixty miles, a road leading northeastward on the important military centre of Mosul can be taken, thus in turn threatening to outflank the Turkish force on the Tigris. The odds are that the British will lose no time in moving on Hit. The map shows a gain by the Russians to the southeast of Van. It is doubtful that the troops that have moved forward in that region are more than a few hundred Russian horsemen. Were Russia in strength to advance beyond Rusa all the Turkish troops in Macedonia would be gravely endangered.

By a forced night march General Maude's troops early Friday morning captured a ridge at Mushaid. That place is north of the river, but General Maude does not report that he crossed the stream, and so we assume that the ridge, which he says is four miles east of Ramadid, is on the south bank and responsible for the bend in the river at that point. While part of General Maude's troops held the river front west of the ridge, an infantry column made a detour away from the river and advanced on Ramadid from the southeast and south, in addition to which a force of cavalry made a longer detour by way of the south and entrenched themselves west of the town. The river hems in the town on the north and apparently is without bridges, so that the enemy army, having failed in desperate attempts to break through to the west, was compelled to surrender.

With a few yards of buck velvet for the skirt and lace for the bodice, you can fashion a pretty evening dress.

And the Worst is Yet to Come



Reputations Made by the War.

Artists and Authors to Whom Armageddon Has Brought Fame and Fortune.

Of course, it is inevitable that among the actual combatants certain names leap into the red light of war which otherwise would have remained obscure. It is probable, for instance, that Hindenburg himself would never have been heard of outside of Germany; and very little inside, but for the war. Of instances of this kind, and of heroes whose names will be immortal there are many, but there are a few reputations which the war has made of quite another kind and it is of these we are thinking at present.

Two Sides of War.
 Louis Raemaekers! What a name to conjure with, not only in the highest circles of art, but also in the popular arena. He it is who has set the "mark of the beast" indelibly on the Hun, who, by his scathing cartoons, has filled the Kaiser with such deadly hatred that he has practically set a price on his head! Probably never in the history of art has a man more thoroughly interpreted the feeling and teaching of the world for the horrible deeds and inhuman outrages of the militarists of Central Europe, and his work will stand as a witness to posterity that ours was a just cause.

Captain Bruce Bairnsfather is in the same category as Raemaekers, but with a little difference. He is a cartoonist not of the terrible, the bizarre, the horrifying, but of the laughter, the jocularity, the infinite cheerfulness of the British Tommy. He has made the world acquainted with Tommy Atkins as it has never been acquainted before. It regarded him as rather a dull dog, without gaiety and high spirits, one who took his pleasures sadly. It knows him now as the Mark Tapley of the world, the man who can joke in a mine crater, bawdy chaff in the midst of a heavy barrage, and hold a little mid-ocean concert on a spar! Bairnsfather was never heard of before the war, and his reputation, now world-wide, seemed just a happy accident.

Of course, the gallant soldier who calls himself for pen purposes "Ian Hay," but whose full patronymic is John Hay Belth, did a bit of writing before hostilities commenced, but it was "The First Hundred Thousand" which made him a literary celebrity of the first rank, and which made the books he had written before begin to sell all over again. His is a real war fame, for it was out of the war he got both his public and his material.

Philip Gibbs, too, may be counted among men made by the war. He was well known in Fleet Street, but the Literary Year Book does not include him in the list of literary men in its issues for 1916. He was considered a clever journalist and nothing more until he was sent out to act as war correspondent for a London morning paper. Then his quality was soon seen, and to-day for one who knew his name there are ten thousand, and his writings are read with a strained attention and closeness of interest which is accorded to few novelists.

The short stories of the soldier who signs himself "Sapper" are reckoned by everybody as giving in print as good a notion of the humour and semi-tragedy of the trench and dug-out as Bairnsfather gives by his inimitable drawings. He is a sole product of the war, and his subjects are invariably drawn from that teeming source of plot and incident.

A Poet Wanted.
 It is said that there has been a renaissance of poetry during the war, and that poetry has ceased to be "a drug in the market." Certainly no great poet has arisen to voice the terrors and the heroisms of the war, and nobody has produced a poem which has been upon every tongue as "The Charge of the Light Brigade" was during the war in the Crimea. But Rupert Brooke is a name made by the war, the name of a young poet cut off by war-disease in the very golden prime of his powers, and his name will live not only because he has written some beautiful though immature poetry, but because his name will always be associated with Gallipoli.—Answers.

Household Notes.

Canned pears are good with their cores filled with fine chopped preserved ginger and whipped cream laid over them all.

The stems of Swiss chard can be stripped and canned like asparagus. When they are served make a cream dressing and re-heat.

The leaves of beet make very good greens, the stems are good cooked as a vegetable and the beet can be served as another dish.

Milk should not stand in the bottle from which it is poured, more than twenty-four hours.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARDEN GOWLS.

What are Peps?

Peps is the name bestowed upon a new scientific preparation put up in tablet or pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles generally.

Did it never occur to you as peculiar that when you have a cough or a cold, or any chest trouble, you should apply medicine—not to your lungs, but to your stomach?

Look at it the other way round. Suppose you suffered from some stomach complaint—indigestion or ulceration. How strange you would think it if you were asked to take a medicine which had to be breathed in, and which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs and breathing passages?

There is no connection between the stomach and the lungs (see diagram below), and when for a cold or a cough or any chest complaint you take some medicine, such as liquid cough mixtures, syrups, lozenges, which go—not to your lungs, but to your stomach—you are wasting time.

Peps—this newest remedy for coughs, colds, and lung troubles—goes to the lungs and breathing-tubes, direct. Peps are really pine fumes, and certain highly beneficial medicinal extracts specially prepared by a new scientific process and then condensed into tablet form. It is like making a breathable gas solid!

You put a "Pep" on your tongue and let it dissolve. As it does so the healing essence it contains turns into vapor, and you BREATHE them direct to your lungs and air passages! These healing essences pass down your breathing-tubes, bathing all the inflamed surfaces, which no liquid or solid matter can ever reach. In health-giving pine fumes, and carrying health wherever they penetrate.

These tissue-strengthening, pleasant fumes, so liberated from the dissolving Peps, are not only healing in their operation, they are antiseptic. They kill the germs of consumption, catarrh, and those many and varied throat and lung troubles so common to-day. Peps fumes—like the fumes from nature's pine woods—get direct to the lungs and chest, and give instant relief to colds, coughs, bronchitis, etc. In short, Peps bring pure forest air to your home!

You have a nasty night cough? Take a Pep before going to bed—your cough will not trouble you! Your lungs are a little weak, and going from the warm house into the cool air outside makes you cough? Just before going out put a Pep in your mouth—there will be no coughing! Your throat feels "stuffed up," your chest feels tight, and your breathing troubles? Peps will put matters right for you very quickly.

Peps, while gradually turning to vapor as they are put into the mouth, will retain their goodness indefinitely if kept dry. Each little Peps pastille is packed in an air-tight wrapping, which is easily removed, and they are packed in neat tin pocket boxes. They are not sticky (the minister or public speaker can carry a few loose in the vest pocket); they do not spoil the appetite and ruin the digestion, like cough syrups and mixtures do; and they DO cure coughs, colds and lung trouble!

Just as the out-door treatment for consumption—the "breathing" treatment—is now admitted to be the only rational treatment, so the "Peps" treatment for colds and lung troubles is the only rational home treatment.

Peps cure catarrh, coughs, bronchitis, sore throat, tightness or aching across the chest, difficulty in breathing, night cough, hoarseness, asthma, laryngitis, smoker's throat, etc. Best for children because free from opium, morphine, or any poison.

All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. a box of 3 for \$1.25. Should your dealer be out of stock, order direct (post paid) from Peps Co., Dupont St., Toronto, or 52 Princess St., Winnipeg.

FREE TRIAL.—The proprietors wish this great discovery to be widely appreciated, and have decided to offer a free trial packet to all persons who would like to test this unique remedy. Cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it to Peps Co., Toronto, enclosing 1 cent stamp to pay for return postage. A free trial packet of Peps will be mailed you by return.

If you have a friend suffering from a cough, cold, or any throat or lung trouble, hand this on.

Telegraph and telephone wires are better conductors on Monday than on Saturday, because of their comparative rest on Sunday. A rest of three weeks, it is asserted, adds ten per cent to their conductivity.

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Before buying your new Suit or Overcoat, let us show you our well assorted stock. All stylish and well made.

SUITS.
 Men's Dark Tweed and Worsted, all tailored finish, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$17.00.

Fine Navy Serge Suits.
 Up-to-date cuts, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00.

OVERCOATS.
 Men's Heavy Wool Frieze and Tweed, Storm-way style, with belt, and Chesterfield, in Greys, Browns and Greens., \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$15.00 & \$17.00.

Corduroy Storm Coats
 For lumbermen and seamen, leather stayed, with heavy kersey or real sheepskin lining, \$11.00 to \$22.00.



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COATS	SUITS	COATS
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FOR THE HOME.
 BLANKETS, WADDLED QUILTS, WHITE and COLORED COUNTERPANES, CURTAINS, TABLE LINEN, D'OYLEYS, TOWELING, OIL CLOTH & DOOR MATS, etc
 The above goods all marked to Lowest Prices.

The C. L. MARCH Co., Limited,
 Corner Water and Springdale Streets.

Your Boys and Girls.

The boy realizes that the other children are prepared to take advantage of him and the instinctive habit of self protection, common to all animals, makes him resent the attempt. In his efforts to maintain his own rights he is very likely to become insistent and dictatorial and he will not hesitate to take advantage of the fact that he is younger than the others and so under the protection of his elders, who he feels certain will be on his side, in the discussion.

Everyday Etiquette.

"What should one do if she is ill on her "at home day and has no time to send out cards?" asked Mrs. Worried. "She may have a friend receive the guests and explain her absence or her servant can inform all callers that her mistress is ill and begs to be excused," said her helpful friend.

ASK FOR MINARD'S LINIMENT AND TAKE NO OTHER.