

LITTLE RIVER, CODROY!

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408th Day of the War

Latest From the Front.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 15. The Governor, Newfoundland: The French Government report only artillery duels. The Russian Government report German pressure continues west of the Drinsk railway. Near Podbrozice on the Petrograd lines, the enemy has been repulsed. Offensive successful at various points in Galicia. Some twelve thousand prisoners in all captured. During the last fortnight the Russians have captured over forty thousand prisoners.

BONAR LAW.

PREMIER ASQUITH IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 15. Premier Asquith rapped the knuckles of the officer members of the Commons, who recently returned from the front with a signed memorial urging the Government to hasten to adopt conscription. The Premier repudiated any desire to close lips, but he added: "They ought to feel themselves under a most strict sense of responsibility. Let them remember," said the Premier, "that they sit in the Commons, not as representatives of the Army, but of their constituents. It would be most unjust, because they happen to be in the Army, that they should pretend to come to this House with any mandate from the Army. That would be an evil thing for the Commons. It is a claim I would never admit." The vote of credit which the Premier will move to-morrow, it is understood, will be at least \$750,000,000, possibly more. In the Lords, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener will review the progress of the war, and explain the present state of recruiting.

NEW CREDIT VOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 15. An official announcement says that the Premier will ask the Commons to-day to vote a credit of £250,000,000, not only to equip the Army and Navy, but civil lists growing out of war conditions.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED.

LONDON, Sept. 15. Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following telegram for-

T. J. EDENS.

APPLES, PEARS AND PLUMS.

Per s.s. Florizel, Tuesday, Sept. 14, '15.
 50 brls. APPLES—
 Duchess & Early Williams, Gravensteins.
 30 half brls. PEARS.
 100 baskets Preserving PLUMS.
 10 bunches BANANAS.
 5 baskets Ripe TOMATOES.
 3 brls. Green TOMATOES.
 10 brls. CABBAGE.
 CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
 CANTALOUPE.

LOCAL—

Cabbage.
 Turnips.
 Beets.
 Cauliflowers.
 Potatoes.
 Lettuce.
 Libby's Special Plate Beef.
 Corned Pies' Tongues, 14c. lb.
 Dutch Butter, 25c. lb.
 3 lb. tins Tomatoes, 10c.
 10 lbs. Onions, 55c.
 Flash, 10c. tin.
 Dried Caplin, 4c. lb.

T. J. EDENS,
 Duckworth St. and
 Military Road.

Phone 480.
Apples.

Due per Florizel about Tuesday:
 50 brls. Early William Apples.
 50 brls. N. Y. Gravenstein Apples.
 25 brls. Asstd. N. S. Apples
 10 brls. Crab Apples.
 40 half brls. Pears.
 25 cases Oranges.
 5 crates Tomatoes.
 3 brls. Green Tomatoes.
PLUMS—This is the week for Plums. Full assortment, large and small baskets.

Soper & Moore,
 Wholesale Groceries, Fruit and Produce.

warded by Emperor Nicholas to King George: "In this serious time my country is going through, I have decided to take the leadership of my armies in my own hands. Announcing to you this fact I once more express my conviction that with God's help and through the combined efforts of the Allies, their final victory will crown this bloody war." The Emperor, according to the correspondent received this reply from King George: "I am delighted to hear that you have now assumed command of your armies in the field. I heartily share your convictions that with the help of God, you and your brave troops, with those of our Allies, will finally secure victory, with an honorable and lasting peace. My thoughts will be more than ever with you in these anxious times."

LONDON BUDGET.

LONDON, Sept. 15. The German drive toward Drinsk goes forward unchecked, according to a Berlin official statement issued to-day. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's Army has taken five thousand prisoners during encounters of the last 24 hours, and has forged ahead within about thirty miles of Drinsk fortress. Riga, for the time being, is left unthreatened by direct attack, but should Von Hindenburg succeed in getting effectively astride of the Petrograd railway further south, it would expose the Baltic port to a serious enveloping movement. All mid-Poland fighting, the Germans claim, is progressing in their favor, but the Russians are still on the offensive in Galicia, pressing the Austrians with a vigor that recalls their dash through Galicia in the latter part of last winter. The artillery duel west, as yet, has not heated. Both sides are making a prodigious expenditure of shells, leaving the public to guess when, if at all, any general infantry attack is coming.

SUBMARINE LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 15. The tell-tale wake they leave behind is responsible for losses of German submarines, according to the Daily News, which adds that the losses have been more than formidable. They are irretrievable. The submarines leave a peculiar trail on the surface, marked by air bubbles. Auxiliary boats follow this curious wake, which seamen soon learn to recognize, although it is not easy to distinguish in rough weather. Twenty-three hundred trawlers are now engaged in the submarine hunt, constantly patrolling waters around the British Isles.

DOUBTS LOAN STORY.

LONDON, Sept. 15. Reports from New York of efforts by the Franco-British commission to establish a billion dollars credit on behalf of the Allies are received skeptically here. The Times says in a financial article: "A good deal of water is likely to flow under Brooklyn Bridge before any such proposal can become practicable. Well informed people will note that gold in increased quantities is being sent to New York, and will pin their faith to its being used there for its proper purpose."

GERMAN AGENTS ALARMED.
 NEW YORK, Sept. 15. The Anglo-French financial commission heard to-day that German agents were alarmed at the momentum to lend Great Britain and France a billion dollars, and have instituted a counter-propaganda campaign against the flotation of the proposed loan. According to information which came to the Commissioners' attention, the German attack on the cover of American citizens of German parentage, nativity or sympathies, although, in reality, these citizens were not the prime movers in the

agitation. The attack included, not only a negative stand in refusing to participate, which the agitators hope will be taken by banks with large list of German-American depositors, but embraced extreme measures against any banks with German-American depositors helping in any way to finance the loan.

WILL PROBABLY BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. The pro-German element in the New York financial world, will probably be invited to participate, if they signify they desire such an invitation, in the floating of the billion dollar credit loan, which Britain and France hope to establish in this country. The noted faction of this element in Wall Street heard that they would be glad to have the chance to help. Another faction, composed largely of middle and western bankers, are raising funds for the use of Germany's enemies, even though the money will all be spent in the United States. This was the big feature of to-day's negotiations of the Anglo-French financial commission with Wall Street bankers who are endeavoring to assist in adjusting the foreign exchange situation. Heretofore the commission has conferred with only such bankers as are probably in their sympathies and connections.

TWO ZEPPELINS MISSING.

LONDON, Sept. 15. In a despatch from Amsterdam, Reuter's correspondent says that a telegram from Ameland in Holland, states that only three of five Zeppelins, which last evening sailed westward, returned this morning, flying in an easterly direction.

THE ARABIC CASE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. Prospects for a favorable adjustment of the controversy between the States and Germany depend entirely on the attitude which the Berlin Foreign Office will take toward the recommendations made to-day by Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, following on his conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing. Details of the conference became known to-day, throwing light on the critical point that had been reached in the relations between the two countries. The Washington Government was almost ready to sever diplomatic relations, but decided to delay any step until Germany could be furnished with the evidence in its possession in the Arabic case. Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Lansing and the Ambassador. The latter has now been given the opportunity to communicate freely with his government, so that it may be clearly understood in Berlin why officials here are convinced that the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake, justified or unjustified. In view of the evidence, the United States wants a disavowal of the act. This was made clear to Count Von Bernstorff. Arbitration cannot be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German government toward the act itself is placed on record. Later, the American Government may take under consideration a proposal to arbitrate, not a principle, but what indemnity should be paid for lives lost. Evidence which has been submitted by the United States is regarded here as proving conclusively that until she submerged to launch the torpedo against the Arabic, the German submarine was concealed behind the sinking British steamer Dunsley, and could not have been seen by the captain of the Arabic. Furthermore, it is shown that the Arabic was struck in such a way that the submarine must have been at right angles from her, when the torpedo was fired, instead of in a position to make ramming by the liner a possibility. Von Bernstorff is understood to have scrutinized this evidence carefully, and to have made certain suggestions to his Foreign Office. Probably it will be ten days before any reply can be received. If disavowal of the submarine commander's act is made, officials here feel that the question of indemnity then can be left to arbitration tribunals. Should Germany fail to disavow, the American demand for disavowal, and follow its original purpose, and sever diplomatic relations.

HESPERIAN NOT SUNK BY SUBMARINE.
 LONDON, Sept. 15. A semi-official statement issued in Berlin to-day, says that it has virtually been established that the steamship Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine. The statement forwarded from Amsterdam is as follows: "According to evidence from competent quarters, it appears, from

news at present available, and from facts known in official quarters, to be as good as excluded, that a German submarine can be held responsible for the sinking of the Hesperian. First, in view of the distribution of submarines in accordance with war plans, no German submarine was at sea in the district on Sept. 4th, where the Hesperian sank. Second, according to descriptions received from English sources, the explosion was of such a kind that it must be inferred from its effects that it was caused by a mine rather than a torpedo. Support of this assumption is found in the fact, according to accounts received, that the ship was hit close to the stem and the foremost compartments were filled with water."

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP LAPLAND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. Two bottles, believed to contain high explosives, were found late to-night on the steamer Lapland, of the White Star Line, at her pier on North River. The Lapland was to sail for Liverpool to-morrow. Inspector Eagan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, said that from a superficial examination, the bottles appeared to contain high explosives. The bottles were of thin glass and resembled dumb bells in shape. It is believed the bottles were sealed after the liquid had been placed in them. According to Inspector Eagan, the bottles were so constructed, and so placed that the motion of the ship would roll them together easily, and smash the fragile glass, permitting the liquid to mingle. And that cause of explosion. The Lapland reached New York last Friday from England, and had as passengers the commissioners to arrange for the Anglo-French loan.

LOYD GEORGE FAVORS CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Sept. 14. The political correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that it may be taken as quite conclusive that Lloyd George has finally ranged himself on the side of those in the Cabinet who demand compulsory service.

CONSCRIPTION MAY COME.

LONDON, Sept. 14. Official admission was made to-day for the first time, that the British Cabinet was seriously debating the question of conscription. When Parliament opened to-day the subject was raised on a motion for adjournment. Premier Asquith announced that this was a matter which has escaped the attention of the Government. When the Government, without undue delay, and with that due deliberation which the gravity of the subject demands have arrived at their conclusions, they will be presented to the House, and will then become the subject of Parliamentary discussion. The Premier expressed regret that the question of the best way in which this country shall meet the call to bring the war to a successful conclusion, had become a matter of public controversy. He hoped that there would be no further debate on this subject for the present.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 14. An official announcement was made to-day in the Commons that the total British war casualties up to August 21 were 281,983 officers and men killed, wounded or missing. Detailed figures of the casualties are as follows: Killed or died from wounds, officers, 4,965; other ranks, 7,099; wounded, officers, 9,873; other ranks, 241,086; missing officers, 1,501; other ranks, 53,466. These figures refer to the army alone. Losses in the British army during the summer were some what smaller than in April and May last. The previous statement of the total of British casualties made by Asquith on June 9th, gives the total as 233,099 of to May 31. Losses from that time up to August 31 are shown to have been 123,914, a daily average of about 1,500. In the two months before the end of the May period, the losses averaged 2,000 a day.

AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, Sept. 14. The total casualties from airship raids during the last seven days amount to 166. During this period there has been no fewer than five air raids made in England. The first raid of the series took place on Tuesday night, resulting in 56 casualties. The second in the eastern counties occurred the following night, when there were 106 victims. The third and fourth were both futile. Yesterday's attack with four victims, brings up the total for the five raids to 166.

DUMBA LEAVING.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 14. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Constantine Dumba has announced that he had requested his foreign office to recall him on leave of absence, in order that he might make a personal report on the situation in the States which has resulted in the request by the States for his recall. He said he could not tell exactly when he would leave this country. Preparations for steamer accommodations are now being made. His passage will be obtained on a Dutch or Norwegian steamer.

BISHOP RACTICOT DEAD.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14. Bishop Racticot died to-day in St. Therese.

GOVERNMENT SATISFIED.

BERLIN, Sept. 14. The German Government in a note from the Foreign Office to Ambassador Gerrard, delivered to-day, made a

BARGAINS

IN

Bed Springs and Mattresses.

By a special purchase we have secured a large shipment of above goods at exceedingly low prices, and we intend giving our customers the benefit of same.

BEDS.

Exactly the same as cut, Brass Nobs, White Enamel, strong and durable. Would sell usually from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

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In SPRINGS we have the Woven Wire Copper and Ideal, the acme of perfection, from \$2.00 up.

MATTRESSES from \$1.00 to \$20.00 each. Our special for this sale is a Wool Top, that usually sells at \$3.00, now offered for the first time for \$2.00. We strongly recommend the celebrated New Health Mattress, absolutely sanitary and guaranteed to wear well; made by first-class workmen who have spent their lives at the business.

Our Crescent Felt, equal to the Ostermoor, is a trade winner, as nothing can beat it. Remember our Mattresses are built, not stuffed, so that the Mattress comes out even all over.

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S. MILLEY.

qualified disclaimer of the responsibility for sinking the steamer Hesperian, saying that in face of the evidence thus far at hand, the Government was satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine.

ports that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning it witnessed the sinking of a British steamer which was flying signals of the Belgian relief commission. Sixteen of the crew of the steamer were rescued by steamer trawlers.

MR. E. HIRST, A.T.C.L., resumes teaching from this date. Lessons given in Piano, Musical Analysis and Harmony. Pupils prepared for local examinations. For particulars apply 55 Prescott St.—aug31,61,00d

PROHIBITED FROM LEAVING. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14. The Handelsblad learns that all males from 17 to 40 years of age have

