

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

WHEN you come to our store we want you to be fully satisfied that all we say about our goods is true. To gain YOUR CONFIDENCE, and hold it, is our AIM. To accomplish it—OUR PURPOSE—we know our success depends upon an army of satisfied Customers.

American White Shirting
Soft finish, 30 inches wide. Sale price per yard. **8c.**

American White Shirting
Medium Texture, Finished Soft. Expressly for the sewing machine; 36 in. wide. Per yard. **11c.**

Fine Unbleached Calico
Full 36 inches wide. Per yard. **10c.**

Fancy Flannelettes
Wide range of Dainty and Effective Patterns and Colors; suitable for House Dresses, Kimono's, etc. Per yard. **19c.**

Blue Serges
Suitable for Men's, Boys' or Women's wear. Exceptional values. Per yard. **22c.**

Savoy Cretonnes
Your Furniture or Bed Covering made beautiful by using Savoy Cretonnes. We have some very attractive designs. Per yard. **13c.**

"Pin On" Stocking Supporters
In various colors, made from strictly fresh, strong and durable webs. Children's size. Per pair. **8c.**

Women's sizes. Per pair. **10c.**

Children's Dresses
Mothers' time saved when style made garments can be had at our low price. Child's Black and White Shepherd Checks with Fancy Plaid Trimmings. **75c up**

Girls' Dresses
Fancy Twilled Material, in Fawn, Brown, Saxe, Blue, and Green shades. **\$1.50 up**

Girls' Velvet Corduroy Dresses
In Crimson, Brown and Black. **\$2.30 up**

Girls' Corduroy Velvet Hats
In Crimson, Mid Blue, Navy and Black. Each. **70c.**

Women's Black Corduroy Velvet Blouses, ea. **\$1.80**

The 'WINNER' Rubber Heels outwear leather.

Comfort and Durability Make "Winners" Win.

WOMEN'S **20c.** Per Pair
MEN'S **22c.** Per Pair

If you would like to be a Winner try a pair.

PLEASE NOTE.—Store Closes during meal hours, 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

Answer of British Labor to Lack of Patriotism Charge

(By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, Sept. 10.—George Lansbury, the English labor leader, today answered the question: "What is the matter with the laboring men of Great Britain?"

"The workmen of Great Britain are striking because they believe their patriotism is being exploited," he said. "I was recently in a little town in Wales where the villagers were paying five shillings more a ton for coal than they had paid before the war, and the wages of the miners in that town had not been advanced a penny. Bread in England has risen almost 100 per cent in price, but the farmer is getting no more for his wheat, nor the baker for his labor. It is the greed of the employing classes that the English unions are fighting."

Not Against the War
"Are the unions against the war?" I asked.

No, they are not. They have shown that by their attitude at the Bristol Trades Union congress this week, the British unions would welcome an honorable peace. But, on the other hand, if the Germans ever put a foot on British soil, there would be such an uprising in England as the world has never seen before. Women and children would rise and fight."

French Situation
"Are the British unionists in favor of helping France?"

"They don't understand the French situation. You know this is the first war in the history of the world in which the workmen of Europe have been able to read and write. At the time of the Fashoda incident the English newspapers and statesmen attacked the French mercilessly and the union men read these attacks and remember them. A few years ago the Kaiser came to England and the news papers lauded him to the skies. The laboring men of England read this praise and they haven't forgotten it. They mistrust much that they read now, because they have memories. The British workingman is no longer the unreasoning, unread clod that he was a century ago, but there are some classes in England who do not realize this fact."

Union Men in Army
"Are the union men joining the army?"

"Indeed they are. I heard the other day of one regiment that was made up almost entirely of union men. They got their unionism and their soldiering mixed and their captain

had to make a speech to them, in which he said: 'This regiment is no union.' The whole regiment had been passing resolutions about this thing and that, in union style. As soon as it was pointed out to them they saw the joke and became good soldiers. We haven't any recent figures, but there are scores of thousands of union men in the British army."

No Fear of German Invasion
"Are the union men worried about the possibility of a German invasion?"

"Not a bit of it. They say the fleet will take care of that part of it, but they're ready to fight to the last man woman and child, if invasion comes. England Doing Enough

"Why is the enlistment among workmen not larger?"

"The British workingman says that England is doing enough as it is. They say that the world cannot expect England to do the fourth thing, on top of all the rest she has done and is doing."

"The first thing England had to do was to clear the seas. She did this. The second was to supply money. She did that. The third thing was to supply ammunition and she is doing that. In order to keep the fleet going and to keep money coming in and ammunition on hand, the British workingman has got to work. The fourth thing, as the workmen have come to call it, is to supply men. The British workingman is being cursed because he does not enlist, but he cannot work and fight too. England has supplied ten times more fighting men than she bargained for and the British workingmen know it. How can Great Britain supply all the things that are demanded of her and then supply more men in addition?"

"The British union man knows that a new England is going to be born out of this war. The old England is passing away."

"There are certain classes in England that are trying amid the excitement of the war, to take from the workingmen the rights they have gained during years of struggle. But the workingman is determined to hold these rights, at the greatest cost."

"British union men know that Germany is not going to be crushed; they know that England is not going to be crushed; they believe that a new and better civilization, with more liberty for the lower classes of all the countries concerned, is going to grow out of this war. If we didn't believe that we'd cease our efforts."

Moscow Now Overwhelmed By Refugees Influx

London, Sept. 18.—An appeal sent by telegraph by a mining engineer, who is a resident of Moscow, seeking to obtain funds to relieve the refugees pouring into that city, describes their condition as frightful. The small British organization, maintaining the hospital, according to the despatch, is feeding 3,000 persons daily, but this charity is totally inadequate. It is asserted that the authorities are unable to cope with the situation, as they already have taken care of one-third of the total of Russian wounded. It is suggested that a fund be raised in London and turned over to the American consul-general.

"The distress is frightful," says the appeal. "Women and children are in their summer clothes with winter coming. Immediate preparations must be made to provide soup, shelter and warmth. The British community is doing its utmost, together with the Princess Bariatinsky fund, but this is insufficient to meet the awful distress."

"Moscow already has received one-third of the total wounded, and the authorities are overwhelmed by this tremendous new influx of refugees. Outside assistance is vital to cope with the terrible destitution."

Sweltered In Heat

New York, Sept. 15.—New York sweltered to-day in the hottest September in thirty-eight years. The thermometer at 8 o'clock registered 74 degrees, and the weather bureau stated the humidity was at 94—with no indications of going down. Instead, it was said, it would steadily rise until mid-afternoon.

Coming on the rag-end of an excessively hot summer, the heat of the last two days has all but prostrated the city. Last night, fire escapes, roofs and even the streets and sidewalks were congested with thinly clad persons, who fought against the heat and the mosquitoes. Police records last night showed that three persons had died from the heat, and there had been scores of prostrations.

France

Thy thousand follies pass, and leave thee stern,
Thy hundred madresses have left thee sane;
Remember thou old crimes and kings, and turn
To save a world from tyranny again.
I love mine own land first, all lands above,
But after that, O France, I love
That quick and angry grace of thine,
The calm, poised, noble soul of thee,
That keen, scarred face, that vivid face of thine,
The head, the heart, the whole of thee!
Don't Marquis, in the New York Evening Sun.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity **Lobster CANS.** 1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also **Box Shooks.**

SMITH CO. Ltd.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen **ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder** at 50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen **TOILET SOAP** 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen **BLACK PEPPER**, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen **ELECTRIC PASTE**, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

I had been suffering from Exocema for four years, I had been to five doctors and they all said they could not do anything for me. I was told about Stebaurman's Ointment and I bought six boxes, and after using some I was cured, and no return of it since. I guarantee anyone using this ointment for exocema will be cured also.

I remain, Yours truly, **PETER JOY.** 204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 25 cents per box or 5 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 651 or 15 Brazil's Square.

A Remarkable Discovery in Cotton Growing

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 15.—Results remarkable seem about to be achieved by A. W. Brabham, of Olar, S.C., who has succeeded in producing cotton which ranges in color to from snow white to deep olive green. The planters assert positively that black cotton, sought for years by spinners and manufacturers, is about to become a reality.

That the statements of Brabham are no dream is borne out in concrete fashion by the receipt in Savannah of samples of his color cottons. The exhibit has been framed and hung on the walls of the cotton Exchange, where it has occasioned general interest and comment. The seed used by Brabham in his experiments are those in the Egyptian staple. He has practiced the selection extensively, and in four years had secured in regular order from the Egyptian seed a cream, tan, yellow green, light brown and olive green and bronze. He is sanguine that attainments thus far achieved warrant the assertion that black cotton is coming in the near future.

The samples sent by Brabham to Savannah cannot by any stretch of the imagination be confused with tinges in cotton which might be the result of exposure or weather conditions. Neither is there and suspicion that dyes have been used to produce the colors. It is conceded that Brabham is giving to the world a most valuable discovery and that as a result of the dye manufacturers of Germany, who have for generations had a monopoly of the business throughout the civilized world and especially in this country, will lose thereby untold millions in trade. It is the confident belief of Brabham that the spinners and manufacturers will be able to secure cotton in the raw or unmanufactured state in any desired shade or color. The advantages to be derived from such productions is obvious.