

NEYLE'S

HARDWARE.

(Opp. Bowring's.)

Potato Hooks!

and Prong ... \$7.20 doz. 65c. ea.
 2 Prong ... \$8.00 doz. 70c. ea.
 3 Prong ... \$8.40 doz. 75c. ea.
 4 Prong ... \$8.80 doz. 75c. ea.

D. H. SPADING FORKS.

\$10.00 doz. 90c. each.

Best. \$11.70 doz. \$1.00 each.

L. H. SPADING FORKS.

\$9.60 doz. 85c. each.

Best. \$10.50 doz. 90c. each.

L. H. MANURE FORKS.

4 Prong, \$5.60 doz. 90c. ea.

6 Prong, \$5.20 doz. 70c. ea.

8 Prong, \$10.20 doz. 90c. ea.

10 Prong, \$12.50 doz. \$1.20 ea.

FLASH LIGHTS.

Small round ... \$1.20 and \$1.50

Medium round ... \$1.50 and \$2.20

Large for pocket ... \$2.50 and \$3.50

Reliable Dry Cell Batteries.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Silver Teaspoons ... \$2.00 doz.

Silver Forks ... \$1.20 doz.

Silver Spoons ... \$1.30 doz.

100 doz. sets Knives and Forks.

100 doz. Dessert Knives.

IRON BLANKET LISTS.

SHOT.

4, 3, B, BB, SS, 21.

COOPERS' TOOLS.

Crown Croze, Fish Cask Croze,

Spring Barrel Croze,

Blow Knife, Head Sham Knife.

ENGLISH PADLOCKS.

In. 1 key, \$3.40 doz. 90c. each.

In. 2 keys, \$7.60 doz. 65c. ea.

ALVANIZED ENG. PADLOCKS.

In. 1 key, \$5.20 doz. 50c. each.

In. 2 keys, \$5.20 doz. 50c. each.

PATENT LINKS.

16, 60c. doz. 4-15, 40c. doz.

16, 50c. doz. 3-8, 30c. doz.

16, 90c. doz. 1-2, 1.40 doz.

5-8, \$2.50 doz.

Shoe Findings!

Ink, Hercules Cement,

Dried Cement,

Sullivan Rubber Soles, Bristles,

Sullivan Nails,

Shoe Rivets, 4/8, 5/8, 6/8, 7/8,

10/8, 12/8,

Pegs, 1/2, 3/4, 7/8,

Paper, Solid Brass Shoe Rivets.

LANTERNS.

Railway, Cold Blast, Deskboard.

BUCKETS.

11 in. Galvanized Buckets.

12 in. Galvanized Buckets.

Galvanized Chamber Pails.

BRASS RABBIT SNARE WIRE.

Wringers!

SWEAT PADS.

Padded, Blue Felt, Grey Felt.

FELT FOR HORSES.

Blue and Grey, in strips and by the

yard.

CURRY COMBS.

Just opened a large shipment.

SHED BRASS RIVETS & BUREL

SPLIT RIVETS.

HARNESSES.

To manufacture Carriage, Cart and

Horse Harness.

Trawl Hooks!

100 gross No. 16 ringed.

100 gross No. 15 ringed.

100 gross No. 14 ringed.

100 gross Jigger Hooks.

100 gross Small Qr. Kirby

100 gross No. 5 Square Buttricks.

TRAWL LINES.

12 lb. 14 lb. 16 lb. 18 lb.

BRASS DORY COMPASSES.

2 1/2 in. 3 1/2 in. 2 1/2 in.

IRON TAPS.

Steel Barrels—Kero & Gasoline.

OIL COOKERS.

Perfection, 2, 3, and 4 Burner.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE.

W. SOPER, Manager.

HARD'S LINIMENT CURES 2/4

GET IN COWS.

Last Week's
Official Review.

The Governor, St. John's.

London, Sept. 21.—After five days of

almost perpetual storm of rain, the

week's war in the air culminated in

a remarkable fighting on the British

Western front and over Germany it

was not only unfavorable

conditions from Tuesday to Thurs-

day night, the British airmen seized

every opportunity to press home the

advantages gained during the recent

operations. In the intervals of fine

weather many photographs were taken

and they dropped more than

twenty tons of bombs on the enemy's

communications behind the lines. On

September 15th improved weather

produced most marked aerial develop-

ments, and large numbers of enemy

machines were encountered on the

main axis of the line. Considering

the recent heavy losses, enemy

machines worked in large formations

and bitter combats. In two days'

fighting 32 British machines are re-

ported missing, but 72 German ma-

chines were destroyed, 27 downed, and

one kite balloon downed after, mak-

ing a total bag of 100 enemy aircraft

in 48 hours. While these heavy bat-

tles were proceeding, British bombing

squadrons were very active, dropping

more than 70 tons of bombs on mil-

itary objectives behind the enemy

lines. On the 16th British reconnais-

sance machines established a record

by bringing back a large number of

aerial photographs than ever was pre-

viously recorded in a single day's

work. The R.A.F. Independent Force,

acting in concert with the French and

American attack on St. Mihiel salient,

has surpassed their own records in

the number of objectives and

weight of bombs dropped. Prob-

ably never before has there been such

formidable and persistent air at-

tack from British airmen during the

war. Between the 15th and 16th, 34

aerial raids were made. Twelve

of these for the vital railway junction

at Metz, and at Metzabon, four

at Courcelles junction, seven

at the railway at Arncliffe,

Saarbrücken, Kaiserslautern

and Mainz, while heavy attacks also

were made on enemy aerodromes at

Haguenau, Boulay, Freycat and Hagena-

u. Such repeated attacks on the same

objectives are necessary as against the

repeatedly renewed German repairs

to machine production. In addition

destructive raids were also made on

chemical and aeroplane factories

and the Dambier works at Strutt-

er, and dock sidings at Karlsruhe.

Tons of bombs were dropped

during five days, which equals

more than half the total weight of

bombs dropped during the whole pre-

ceding month. The material results

are clearly shown in photographic and

aerial records, as a result of the large

number of direct hits obtained and all

objectives reached. The British air-

force continue to do successful work in

co-operation with the Allied offensive

in the Balkans and in Italy. Be-

sides maintaining all the usual pa-

tents, they attacked vigorously the na-

val and military works at Bruges, On-

t, St. Aubin, Mariator, Zevcoote,

Over one of these places on the

line no fewer than eleven enemy ma-

chines were destroyed and seven more

were downed, with only two British

machines falling to return.

The Austrian peace note has been

satisfactorily dealt with by Balfour,

Wilson and Clemenceau. It is as yet

unknown how deeply the German Gov-

ernment is implicated in the issue of

the note, but it is certain they know

the gist of it not the verbatim of it. The

human offer of peace to Belgium, as

discussed in the press, is wholly un-

satisfactory. Such stipulations and

argues as suggested would be un-

warranted interference in the inter-

national affairs of another Sovereign State,

although the Germans themselves

established the principle of reparation

demanding three hundred millions

compensation for the Germans in-

volved by the Russians in the war,

Germany now herself refuses any re-

paration for the ruin wrought by the

Germans in Belgium.

On the 19th our Third and Fourth

armies attacked on a front of about 14

miles between Holgen and Goner-

et and advanced about two miles

close touch with the Hindenburg

line and at several points passing the

front line held on March 21st.

From 8,000 to 10,000 prisoners were

taken. The French 10th Army made

substantial advance along practical-

ly the whole front between the line

of the Allette, capturing points

of tactical importance, 4,000 prison-

ers and the important position of Moy

et. The Americans achieved

most striking success in the St. Mi-

hiel salient, capturing 15,000 prison-

ers and more than 200 guns. The Ger-

mans, generally speaking, did not

show the old fighting qualities, as

shown by the large number of prison-

ers and the comparatively small Allied

losses. The Germans had constructed

a line across the salient, to which

they have now retired, but it is not

clear how far they have retired, owing to

the fact that the Allies are now in-

volved in Metz and the

important side line communication

between Metz and Montmédy. The

issue of the St. Mihiel salient is an

one of the greatest importance and

will be conclusively to Germany and

all the world that the American Army

is as highly trained fighting machine

as the German, French or British.

Now that the ground between the

Meuse and the Moselle has been cap-

tured, the Allies are enabled at any

time to mount for an attack in this

direction, threatening the whole Ger-

man line.

In Northern Russia there was skir-

mishing to the west of the Murman

railway, resulting in our favor. In

the Archangel region the Bolsheviks

have fallen back on the Onega-Ober-

lonskaya Road, so that we have secured

this line of communication. The

Czech-Slovak forces in European

Russia, have been hard pressed. In

the last week or ten days the Bolsh-

eviks, helped by a large number of Ger-

mans, have driven them out from

Volok, Simbirsk and Kazan. The fall

of the latter was entirely due to want

of ammunition. The Czechs, indeed,

are very outworn, lacking in mun-

itions, equipment and stores, and are

most urgently requiring the prompt

help of the Allies, especially as the

Germans are reported to be con-

centrated considerably in the Char-

koff-Belgorod area, probably aiming at

intercepting Alexiev's forces from the

Czechs at Samara. But it is to be

noted that though hard pressed, the

Czechs are keeping the enemy busy

in Russia, thus having an important

effect on the situation in the Western

front. The German offer to withdraw

the troops in Northern Russia, if we

will do the same is apparently due to

her difficulty in getting the Finns to

fight, and also her desire to avoid

further involvements, considering her

situation on the Western front. Nev-

ertheless she continues preparing, and

we must be forearmed against serious

attack on the coast railway.

The French and Serbian attack in

the Balkans was completely suc-

cessful. More than 50 guns were cap-

tured, and all points of tactical im-

portance were secured along the front,

where the Allied line was previously

dominated by the Bulgarian positions.

A British detachment was sent to

Baku on an urgent appeal of the in-

habitants, with a view to stiffening

their defense against the Turks and

Germans and saving the Caspian ship-

ping and Baku oil. It was known

that the expedition was a hazardous

one since the Armenian National

Council made peace with the Turks,

but it was hoped that the Armenian

population of 80,000 would offer stout

resistance to their persecutors, and if

so the strategic gain, it was held,

would justify the risk. The Bolshevik

Government was overthrown and a

new one set up, which begged for Brit-

ish assistance. But the number of

troops sent was limited by the difficult

communications. To secure this small

force, including some ten thousand

Russians and Armenians on the spot,

it was obvious that local co-operation

was necessary, but the Centro-Cas-

pian Government appeared to think

no further effort was necessary after

the arrival of the British detachment,

and the Armenian troops proved quite

unreliable in action. On the 26th of

August a determined Turkish attack

was beaten off by the North Staffords