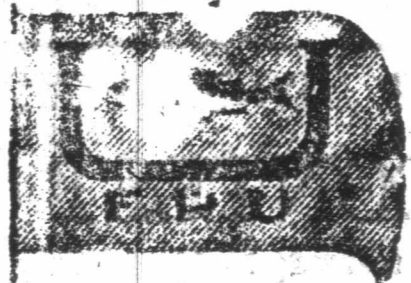


IN STOCK:
Fell's
Naptha SOAP
at
Best Prices.
J. J. ROSSITER
Distributor.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 24, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Prohibition

THE people of St. John's and the Northern Districts are certain to cast a heavy vote in favour of Prohibition. This is now conceded by even the most ardent antagonists. The responsibility then of Prohibition becoming the law of the land rests with the fishermen voters of the West and South West Coasts.

Our friends in Ferryland, Placentia, St. Mary's, Trepassy, Burin, Fortune and St. George's Districts will, it is hoped, line up with their fellow fishermen of the Northern Districts in helping to accomplish in the interests of our Country—PROHIBITION.

The man who foolishly argues that it is no concern of his if his neighbour gets full up of liquor and smashes the furniture in his home, abuses his wife and neglects his children should carefully consider his duty as a citizen before accepting this foolish idea of "every man for himself."

Men who, unfortunately, go insane are the best interests of the community wherein they dwell promptly placed in an asylum. The man who robs from another his property is generally given a term in the penitentiary. The man who takes any of the laws of the land in his own hands is promptly dealt with by the courts of justice.

Why then should we allow the means of making our fellow beings become a menace to their homes, their families and their city by helping to keep within their reach the bar-room and the booze?

This we are doing to-day by allowing liquor to be imported into the Colony, and unless we vote against the future importation of intoxicating liquors, which are destroying the youth of our Country, we in our own time and generation will regret the day we neglected to vote on account of our foolish and sentimental views to banish from the shores of Terra Nova the curse of strong drink.

Hundreds of men who drink are to-day praying for Prohibition. The craving for liquor has so got a hold of them that they are unable to resist the demon, and they are calling to us, their friends, to save them from utter destruction, which is usually the lot of the man who gives himself up to the craving for strong drink.

On the part of the many moderate drinkers the sacrifice made by voting for Prohibition may be great, but when they calmly view this whole liquor business as it is

to-day, they cannot, as honest and God-fearing men, say but Prohibition will be the making of a new Terra Nova, the means of helping thousands of children to get an education due them, which they are deprived of to-day; the means of placing on the right road to happiness and prosperity many a man who to-day is sinking slowly but surely down the ladder of life, utterly neglectful of those depending on him and facing an end which for many a poor soul, perhaps means an unknown grave and a dishonoured name.

Come, fishermen toilers of Newfoundland, do your duty, and do it fearlessly. In your hands and in yours alone hangs the fate of Prohibition.

You fishermen fathers who have sons, remove from their reach the great evil of strong drink; and you mothers of Newfoundland's bone and sinew, arise in your thousands and do your part to free this Colony from her greatest enemy.

The Busy-Body Gets Hurt

IF the busy-body who runs the Adelaide Street comic paper got himself stung in the Hanson case he has nobody to blame but himself. It was no business of his in the first place, and if he finds that he sat down on a bunch of thistles and felt the smart, he should have had sense enough to keep from squealing. Only a cowardly cur wimpers when he is hurt, especially when he knows that the chastisement was well merited and invited.

Mr. Hanson is a stranger to us and we have no interest in his case, beyond the interest which we believe it is the duty of every fair minded man to display in such an event, as this, where we find that an injustice has been done.

We were mainly concerned in the fact that through the precipitate and groundless action of some hysterical sissie the poor people of Labrador have been robbed of a chance to get a few honest American dollars for their furs, and have been driven into the hands of those who have nothing to give but truck, a very common medium of exchange on Labrador we understand. (Vide Ed. C. Robinson's Prospectus.)

Our position in the matter has been vindicated in the very broadest manner, and the "Star" man has received a rebuff, and compelled to eat crow. He has had to climb down, and not having manliness enough to come down gracefully, he comes down in the most undignified manner, snarling and snapping all the way.

Every vile form of abuse that a warped and vindictive mind can all into use is used against us, just because our British sense of fair play impelled us to take up the issue, and because we stood forth against the folly of those higher up who by their ill considered conduct have virtually robbed the poor people of Labrador.

Is there any crime in our conduct? Were we not perfectly justified in the manner in which we have castigated the idiots responsible for the blunder. Our consideration is always for Newfoundland and what is right we intend to stand by it in spite of all the narrow minded and blind bigots between here and hades.

Who, we should like to ask the busy-body of the "star" appointed him advisor to the censorial department, that he recommends the suppression of this paper and other dire punishments for us, for having dared expose the right of fair play to a fellow British subject, and the cause of the poor people of Labrador.

If he had his way he would soon remove the only weapon with which the fishermen of Newfoundland can fight wrong doing in high places, and so make the way smooth for his masters.

The Mail and Advocate is a thorn in the side of those who committed a crime against the

new born spirit of this country when they vomited forth upon this city the creeping, slimy thing which has domiciled itself at the corner of Adelaide Street. Any pretext for an assault upon this paper and the only friend of the fishermen—Mr. Coaker—is seized upon with avidity by the editor of the "Star."

His complaint respecting the language we use is just as illogical as his hasty assault upon us for defending the right, for how can we make an impression upon the hide of thick skinned animal by blowing peas at him with a pea shooter. We adopt our language to the capacity and receptivity of him, who is addressed we do not waste the language of the drawing room upon a primal brute from the jungle, or throw pearls before swine.

If we had any hope of making an impression upon the minds of those whom we would correct, by the use of soft and polite words we would be most happy to use them, but we know better and therefore we must use words suitable to the dull apprehensions of those spoken to.

It would be a happy day for Newfoundland, if a word of gentle reproof could move the political gangsters who rule in this country, to a sense of their duty, and harsh and ungentle language could be laid aside.

The wolf is not prepared to lie down with the lamb, and the lamb is not quite prepared to lay its head beside the ugly jaws of the coyote. Not yet. And if the snarling wolves who snap at our heels have any conception of this kind they had better dissuade themselves of the silly notion.

When the howling pack will have so refined themselves as to be worthy of gentle words from us they will find that we are quite capable of adjusting ourselves to altered conditions.

Finds Time For Rhyming

Aldershot, England, August, 1915.

Dear Little Rose—How are you and the friends at home? I am fine and dandy hoping you are ditto. Now please don't expect a long letter, for I am just going to write a short note to inform you of our arrival at Aldershot. We are having our final training and examinations before leaving for the Dardanelles.

I am having a real jolly time these far and hope for the best until I see you again. I will write you a long letter soon. I am sending you a bit of poetry. No doubt you will know at a glance that it was composed by Shakespeare II.

THE BADGE.

Fair Youth, the glories of whose smart attire,
Enlivens our pervading khakiness,
I may not doubt that you at least desire.
To aid our country in her hour of stress,
For to the nuttish splendour of your dress,
You add the gleam of enamelled token,
Which to some warlike service doth confess,
As certainly as if the word were spoken.

I do not recognize the badge you wear,
But that is nought, so many such there be,
Quite other than the emblems that declare,
The special constable who craves no fee
Or home defender of the V. C. T.,
Or energetic make of munions
Doubtless such tasks of simple drudgery

Have failed to satisfy your young ambitions.
And if you failed to hear the bugle call
To field where others ply the soldier's trade
And duty seems the highest goal of all.

I doubt not that excuses may be made,
Your patriotic zeal was sure displayed
In the great sacrifice that you were willing
To buy yourself a badge for which you paid
Well anything from sixpence to a shilling.

Good bye for the present,
Your loving
Soldier Brother,
FRED PELLEY.

Items Of Interest

IN order to comply with the legal requirements the executors of Lord Strathcona have filed statements showing that the total value of the estate in Canada is \$2,488,934.

Unrestricted Sunday performances at the vaudeville theatres in Washington are now permissible under a new police regulation adopted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mabel Adams, dressmaker, of Elkhart, Ind., is suing Rufus Moran, restaurant keeper, for damages, claiming a blow from his fist broke her nose. Moran's defence is he mistook her for his wife.

At Montreal Narvisse Galarneau was found guilty of trying to kidnap Juliette Lafrance, the seven year old daughter of Joseph Lafrance, in the court of special sessions. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The Tennyson family are noted for their longevity. Miss Matilda Tennyson, who died recently, was in her 99th year; Charles was 71 at the time of his death; Mary, 74; Emilia, 78; Alfred, poet laureate, 83; Frederick, 91; Arthur, 85; Horatio, 80 and Cecelia, 92.

A British inventor has brought out a pump which is attached to the hub of a wheel when a tire is punctured. The pump, which works on the rotary principle, is driven by the revolution of the wheel. It fills the tire and keeps it at a constant pressure while the machine is running. This invention will obviate much roadside repair work.

Statistics compiled by the National Negro Business League show that in the 15 years of the organization's existence the value of farm property in the United States owned by negroes has increased from \$177,404,688 to \$492,892,218. That is a truly remarkable record of race progress in thrift, and in the agricultural pursuits which it has latterly been the fashion to encourage.

The public health service in Washington has announced a tremendous increase in the number of persons submitting to anti-typhoid vaccination has declared there is "no reason why typhoid fever should not be a rare disease by 1930." The statement adds that it is estimated that in 1915 the total number of immunized persons in the United States will reach 300,000 compared with 100,000 last year.

Chile began issuing postage stamps in 1853, and was the second South American state to adopt the new invention, Brazil being the first ten years earlier. Chile selected for design the portrait of Columbus, and adhered to this choice for many years. It is interesting to note that not for several decades did any other American country similarly honor the discoverer of America. The name "Colon" is on these stamps, the real name of Columbus having been Christoval Colon.

The United States Public Health Service has decreed that the family washrag is a spreader of disease and that it must go. Accordingly, if the order is obeyed, every female member of the household will henceforth have her own wash rag, while the male members will continue their ancient custom of soaping themselves with hands unadorned and then sticking their head and arms under the tap or into the filled bathtub or basin.

Toronto despatch: With the object of dispelling the cloud of suspicion that has been cast on members of the City Council, as a result of the graft allegations made at the last meeting of the council, the Board of Control has decided to recommend the council to order investigation by a county court judge into the truthfulness or otherwise of the charges, and of "all matters pertaining to the good government of the city."

Eliza B. Young, the last survivor of Brigham Young's wives, has recently died at her home in Salt Lake City. She was 87 years old, a native of Lancashire, Eng., and had lived in Utah since 1848. Her death closes the estate of the noted Mormon leader, who died in 1877. His will provided a life annuity for each of the nineteen wives who survived him. The estate, amounting to about \$1,000,000, was incorporated into a trust company which discharged the provisions of the will.

IN SWITZERLAND

EVERY citizen is a member of the army. Before the law, all citizens are equal.

The management of the army, including the clothing, arming and training of troops, is in the hands of the General Government. The Government regulates the railroads.

The Government has exclusive management of the postal and telegraph service.

The Government has a monopoly of the manufacture of salt and gunpowder.

Members of the Supreme Court are elected.

There is no capital punishment and no arrest for debt.

There is a national referendum law. If 30,000 voters or eight cantons demand it, laws passed by the Federal Assembly must be submitted to the people.

The President serves one year and cannot be elected twice in succession.

The Federal Judges, the Federal Council or Cabinet, and the commander of the troops are chosen by the legislative power.

The power to sanction international treaties, to appoint the members of the Government and the General in Chief of the army in time of war, rests with the National Assembly.

Reforms Asked By Democratic Russian Parties

London, Sept. 15.—The following facts about the reforms that occupy the attention of Liberal and Democratic parties in Russia at the present moment have been ascertained from a reliable source. They are divided into two headings—reforms demanded during the war, and reforms demanded ultimately.

- 1. The reforms demanded during the war are:
 1. The autonomy of Poland, the three divisions to be united within ethnographical limits, one under parliament with common ministers for war, marine and foreign affairs.
 2. Full civil rights for Jews and removal of their present disabilities inhabiting Russian property.
 3. Amnesty for all political prisoners.
 4. Removal of disabilities of workmen and recognition of right of organization in trade unions and so forth.
 5. Appointment of a special minister of munitions and eventually of a mixed munitions committee.
 6. A Liberal and tolerant policy in respect to Finland.
 7. Complete economy and emancipation of commerce, especially from German restrictions.
 8. Alterations of the export arrangements in south Russia and generally in rates of exchange after the ultimate opening of the Dardanelles and the probable possession of Constantinople.

In addition to the above it is urged that the following concessions be granted after the war or as soon as practicable:

- 1. Appointment of a new legislative body elected by universal suffrage.
- 2. Autonomy of Lithuania, Siberia and the Caucasus.
- 3. Reform of the schools, autonomy of the universities, and the establishment of secular elementary schools.
- 4. Reforms in the church, restriction of the powers of the synod and the restitution of the patriarch.
- 5. Repeal of the statute of Zemstvos of 1890 and reform of municipal administration, the power in which is at present largely exercised by great land owners.
- 6. Restrictions of these privileges of local governors which are at present exercised in defiance of the minister of the interior.
- 7. Restrictions of the powers of the upper house—the council of the empire.
- 8. The responsibility of ministers.
- 9. Liberty of the press of speech and of assembly—in a word recognition of the manifesto of October 1905 and April 1915.
- 10. Agrarian reforms.
- 11. The greatest possible encouragement of industries.
- 12. Conclusion of a new commercial treaty with terms designed to protect Russian industries—filling this, the declaration of a tariff war.

An unidentified automobile driver, whose car ran into and severely injured Samuel Kogan, aged 11 years, in Dock Square, Boston, recently, put the boy in his machine as if to take him to the hospital, but, instead, after running his car at top speed a block away, put the boy out into the street and raced off. The police are searching for him.

BRITISH TRAP THE ENEMY IN HOOGE CRATER

British Retake Strategic Position and Also 1200 Yards Enemy's Trenches.

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 17.—The British have retaken the mine crater at Hooge in one of the most picturesque actions seen along the British front for a long time. Hooge was once a village in a region as flat as a billiard table. It is in the Ypres salient, where it is generally agreed more blood has been spilled than over any similar length of line on the western front, with the exception of Souchez, where the French made their first attack in May and June.

The blowing up of a mine under the German trench recently made Hooge about the hottest place in the Ypres salient. It was one of the largest mines the British have exploded, and it made a hole in the earth about forty feet deep and seventy feet across. The British charged and took possession of the position.

In reply to the mine the Germans brought up their flames ejector apparatus, which they had tried on the French before, but now used on the British for the first time. Around the mine crater the Britishers and the Germans were, at one place only five feet apart. The crater was so big and it had so disfigured the landscape that it was difficult to "consolidate" the position, as the official bulletins say, particularly when showers of bombs from either side punished any enterprise on the part of the other.

On the top of a bombardment of all the neighboring part of the British lines where the trenches were further apart, and the bombardment with mortars and bombs where they were close together, the Germans suddenly sprayed the British front with fire over a section where their infantry attacked. The British had to give up their crater and Hooge and some 500 yards of trenches. When they set out to recover the lost ground they found the Germans had the line bristling with machine guns, so that they regained only one end of what they had lost.

In Ypres Salient.

The rule in the Ypres salient seems to be never to lie down tamely after any setback. Both sides fight to recover a loss, no matter what the cost. Sanguinary battles are waged for few acres of ground. All one day the British kept an almost continuous roar of shells over other parts of the salient. They made the German trenches boil with dust under clouds of shrapnel smoke. The German guns replied. They threw some more 17-inch shells into the ruins of Ypres and into other points which they had not considered worthy of 17-inch shells before. The thunder of this artillery duel could be heard 30 to 40 miles to the rear. It made a round like the roll of a drum with almost no interval between the shots. Nothing heavier had been heard since Souchez.

About 2 o'clock the next morning guns which had been silent before came into action. They were all directed on the German trenches at Hooge sending tons of high explosives and storms of shrapnel. Then at 4.15 the guns stopped. The next minute a British major at the head of a battalion leaped over the parapet. As he said, he found "nobody at home." The Germans were in their dugouts, according to the custom on such occasions, taking shelter from the tornado of shell fire which makes even a lookout hardly possible. Turning the corner of a traverse, the major fairly bumped into a German who had come out of his dugout to see why the shelling had stopped.

"You're mine!" said the major, putting his revolver muzzle to the German's breast. "He promptly agreed that he was," as the major expressed it.

The happiness of the officers and men as they told the story of that fight to the correspondent turned on gratitude to their artillery support. "It shows what artillery can do," said the colonel, "and what the infantry can do when the guns give them that kind of aid. Their work was perfect, straight on there in front of the men's noses, with no shells bursting short, and then they all stopped like an orchestra at the end of a piece. My only trouble with the men was to hold them back from the front line. If there is anything that puts spirit into the men it is that kind of support. We captured four good machine guns, and I don't know how many was destroyed. Germany is one big battery. She does it with artillery and machine guns."

An interesting London relic has been offered to the London County Council for inclusion in its museum, but, presumably because of war conditions, has been declined with thanks. It consists of a sundial resting on a stone pillar from Old London Bridge, the predecessor of the present structure. The granite base, it is said, formed part of the Traitors' Gate at the Tower.

Guns Mean Life or Death.

He kept on speaking of the guns, and so did the other officers and men, with the depth of feeling expressive of realization that the guns meant life and death and success and failure for them. Singularly enough, the British loss in taking the trench was less than in losing it. They advanced about a thousand yards with the first rush. Mostly they met the Germans coming from their own dugouts, and it was hand-to-hand when the Germans did not yield.

As soon as they had yielded they were started back toward the British rear, for in the maze of traverses where rifles and bombs are lying about loose, prisoners may soon renew the fray. They next day a faint rumble like that of a human voice came from a pile of earth, and it was found that one of the high explosives had closed the door of a dugout. The occupants were rescued alive.

When an officer and some men came to the edge of the mine crater they found nearly a hundred Germans in the bottom where they had taken cover from the bombardment. The British looked down at the Germans and the Germans looked up at the British. As one of the men said, the surprise was mutual, but the Germans were a little more surprised of the two. The British had bombs in their hands. All they had to do was to stand back and toss the bombs into the crater. Chucking bombs into a dugout when the occupants will not surrender is one of the commonest proceedings in the course of taking a trench.

German Smoke British Cigarettes.

As the Germans came up some of the British shook hands with them, and soon they were marching along a road in the midst of a German shell fire smoking cigarettes given them by their captors. Meanwhile it was stab and thrust in other places till Briton or German was down.

Pushing up the traverses, the British drove the Germans before them with bombs, gaining more ground. In addition to their own bombs, they used the Germans'.

"One German prisoner showed me how to use them," said a British bomb-thrower. "He did it instinctively when he saw I was fumbling with it. That was very helpful of him. You had to pull a string on top before you made the throw. They seemed to be first rate bombs."

One over the demoralization caused by the crash of the bursting shells from the British artillery concentrated in the rear the Germans out of their dugouts began resisting with bombs, and the British, running short, had to fall back, traverse by traverse, pursued by the Germans, thus losing some of their gain before more bombs were brought up from the rear. This had to be done under gusts of shrapnel bullets, for the German guns were giving the British supports all they had to give as fast as they could, the struggle proceeding in the midst of the scream and burst of projectiles. Twice one of the sergeants crossed the zone back to the support trenches, bringing supplies of bombs, before he was killed. Others at the same work were killed or wounded, but they got enough up to hold 1,200 yards of trench.

Swiss Treat Spies Hard

Geneva, via Paris, Sept. 17.—Since the beginning of the war 84 persons have been arrested by the Swiss authorities on the charge of being spies. The arrests made in various towns, were mostly of Austrians and Germans. At Lausanne yesterday, three spies, their leader a German, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay heavy fines.

An interesting London relic has been offered to the London County Council for inclusion in its museum, but, presumably because of war conditions, has been declined with thanks. It consists of a sundial resting on a stone pillar from Old London Bridge, the predecessor of the present structure. The granite base, it is said, formed part of the Traitors' Gate at the Tower.