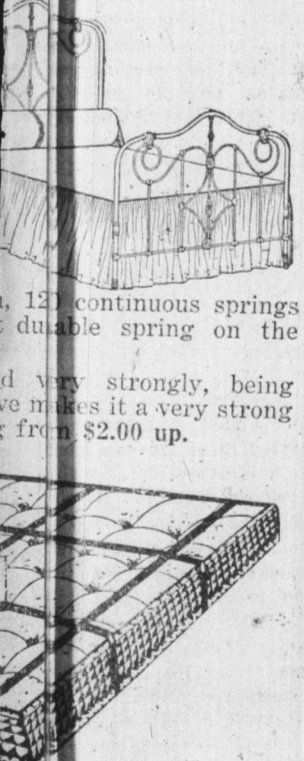


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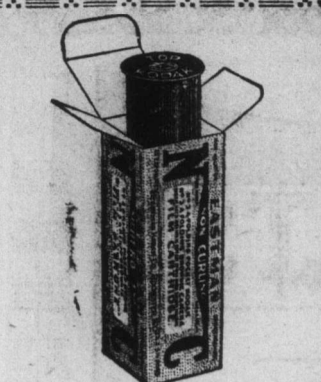


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St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903.
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several preparations on my leg nothing
did. My leg was black as
I was laid up in bed for a fort-
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three bottles of your MINARD'S
LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so
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War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A. M.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
General Alexiev's appointment to supreme command of the Russian armies will be followed by a general re-organization, in which old Generals will give place to new ones. The first definite news of re-organization was received at the Russian Embassy to-day in despatches from Petrograd. The confidence of the troops is being restored by the removal of former Generals. The despatches said the situation was rapidly clearing. The Cossack Government is not considered serious any longer, although it is not over. The Government is in good shape now, officials said, to quell any change in the nature of a counter-revolution, and can present a united front to the German foe. The military situation is said to be progressing satisfactorily, and the armies are fulfilling their task of keeping as many Germans as possible on the Russian front. This is indicated by a report that Germany now has more troops than ever on the Russian line. During the last four days Russian troops have regained four miles of territory on the northern front.

RUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.
The troops which rebelled with Korniloff have nearly all returned to their former positions. The "savage" division, now under command of General Boletzeff, is on its way back to the front. It is expected that the situation as regards General Kalejdines will be cleared up to-day. Newspapers report that the General has telegraphed the Government that he does not intend to revolt, but that the Government is said to have evidence to the contrary. Kalejdines went to Novo Tcherekask from Rosiev with a guard of Cossacks and junkies, while his adherents guarded the road over which he travelled. In reply to an order from Premier Kerensky that he be arrested, the Cossacks said they could not do so as the General was to speak at the Cossack Congress at Novo Tcherekask to-day. Hearing that Premier Kerensky had forbidden the Cossacks' Congress and had also relieved General Kalejdines from his position as Hetman of the Cossacks,

the delegates protested to the Premier, declaring that as the Hetman was elected, he could not be dismissed by the Government. Premier Kerensky replied that he did not prohibit the Congress, but had a right to depose the Hetman, whose election had not been confirmed by the Government. The Commander of the Moscow military district has issued an appeal to the Cossacks, declaring that as they are the natural champions of freedom and ordering they should arrest General Kalejdines and dishonor and send home the new Cossack forces which have been raised without the consent of the Government. Otherwise, the appeal says, the Cossacks will be treated as traitors and foes of the nation's liberties. Petrograd and the neighboring district is quiet, but there are indications of continuance of Bolshevik activity. For the present, despite the ferment, the Government seems to have the situation well in hand. The best disciplined troops in Petrograd are reported fully reliable, whereas the Bolsheviks are not in condition to carry out any systematic operations against the Government if they have a mind to do so.

BRITISH SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
The text of the official statement follows: In the course of the night successful raids were carried out by English and Scottish regiments against the German positions south-east of Gavreille, east of Ephey, and in the neighborhood of the Arras-Douai railway. Several prisoners were taken and two machine guns were captured. Many of the enemy were killed in their dugouts. Dumps and trench mortar emplacements were destroyed with explosives. The hostile artillery showed some activity during the night east of Ypres.

SEAPLANE BOMBS HUN DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
A British naval seaplane on Saturday dropped bombs on German destroyers and trawlers along the Belgian coast between Ostend and Blankenbergh, near Zebrugghe, hitting one destroyer and sinking at least one trawler, says an official statement issued by the Admiralty to-day.

REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, Sept. 17.
German forces last night attacked the French positions in Apremont forest in the Ardennes. The official statement issued to-day by the French War Office says the attack failed after a battle. There was a violent artillery duel west of Craonne and Massiges.

WILSON'S INTERFERENCE.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.
A delegate to a convention of the league of German municipalities has issued a call to German citizens to rebuke President Wilson for his attempted interference in German domestic affairs by participating actively in the forthcoming war loan.

CONSULAR OFFICE DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.
The destruction of the American Consular Agency at Dunkirk, France, by a German bomb, is announced.

DISORDERS IN ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 17.
Railroad strike disorders are spreading. A bridge 50 yards long has been wrecked, tying up two lines and preventing the movement of the troops trains. Heavy reinforcements of national troops have been sent to Rosario.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17.
The Socialist parade to-day was not

a particularly imposing demonstration. A banner at the head of the parade contained the motto "Down with secret diplomacy."

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
The official from British headquarters in France reads: This morning the enemy attempted to raid our trenches south of Lombertzyde under a covering bombardment. The hostile party was received with heavy fire by our troops and repulsed with loss before reaching our trench. Our artillery was active during the day at Ypres sector. The enemy's artillery was somewhat active except in the region of Lens and the neighborhood of Nieuport. From Sunday visibility has improved and a good deal of successful artillery work and photo work has been accomplished. During the fine interval the enemy aircraft were active again, being greatly favored by a strong west wind. In the course of the day hostile machines dropped 56 bombs behind our lines. Very little damage was done. Our airplanes dropped 145 bombs on German aerodromes and hostile billets, and fired many thousands of rounds from their machine guns at various targets on the ground, and in particular on a body of 2,000 German infantry who were engaged with machine guns from a height of 100 feet and scattered them. Six German airplanes were brought down in combat and four others were driven down out of control in addition to one hostile machine which was brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft guns. Eight of our airplanes are missing.

KERENSKY AND THE NAVY.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.
Premier Kerensky has sent a telegram to the Baltic fleet, imperatively demanding the cessation of acts of violence and all excesses committed under the pretext of safeguarding the revolution. In reality, he says, men by their actions are disorganizing the navy by reducing its fighting capacity. The Premier condemns the guilty parties, and scathingly adds that he awaits news of the complete re-establishment of order.

TURKISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
The Turkish official statement received here to-day says: There has been strong artillery bombardment of British positions before Gaza on the Palestine coast.

LUXBURG INCIDENT UNSETTLED.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 17.
Foreign Minister Pueyrredon, after reading Dr. Molina's cablegram, announced he declined to accept the assurance of Baron von Busche-Hudenhause as a satisfactory settlement of the Luxburg incident, because it was merely a verbal statement of the under secretary. The Argentine Foreign Office is awaiting a formal note from the German Government before closing the incident.

GERMANY OFFERS NO EXCUSE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Germany has given no official excuse regarding Count Von Luxburg's abuse of Swedish confidence, says an Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. He quotes the Nya Dullitt Allenhads's Berlin correspondent, however, as stating that he had learned from the German Foreign Office that all German diplomatic representatives abroad had been informed of the Swedish Government had no knowledge of the contents of the Count's telegram.

LUXBURG BOOKED TO SAIL.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 17.
Dr. Louis B. Molina, Argentine Minister to Berlin, to-day informed Argentine foreign office by cable that

the German Government had expressed regret over the actions of Count Von Luxburg, the German Minister to Argentina. Molina reported that Baron Von Dom Busche-Hudenhause, Under Secretary to the German foreign office, had informed him that Germany disapproved absolutely of the expressions used by Count Von Luxburg in his despatches. The Under Secretary who acted for Dr. Von Kuschmann, the German Foreign Secretary, during his absence at Munich, asked the Argentine Minister to request the Argentine Government to notify Count Von Luxburg that the German Government wished him to return at once to Germany to explain the entire matter personally. Dr. Molina was asked to obtain a safe conduct for Count Von Luxburg. Count Von Luxburg announced to-day that probably he would sail Sept. 28 for Bilbao, Spain, on a Spanish steamer.

The report from Berlin that Dr. Molina, Argentine Minister to Germany, had explained to the German Government that the handling of passport by Argentina to Count Luxburg, the German Minister, was a personal matter and did not signify a rupture of relations, was classed as of doubtful accuracy by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon to-day. It was true a rupture had not been created by handing Luxburg his passports, the foreign minister stated, but Dr. Molina's instructions did not provide for any explanation of the situation to Germany. The foreign minister reiterated to-day there will be a rupture of relations with Germany if the latter's explanation of the Luxburg incident is not absolutely satisfactory. He requested the Senate to abandon the proposed secret session set for to-day to consider the matter, as he prefers to make all explanations at a public session later in the week. No request for a safe conduct have been received from Count Von Luxburg. He has notified the foreign office, however, that he plans to leave Argentina by a Dutch steamer sailing on Sept. 28, or on a Spanish steamer on Oct. 2. Since being handed his passport Count Von Luxburg, it was stated, has circulated a statement that the idea of the sinking of Argentine ships without leaving a trace was suggested to him by Foreign Minister of the Argentine, as a means of preventing complications. This statement was characterized by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon as one of the greatest and most shameful barbed lies in his official experience.

CHARGED WITH TREASON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.
Charged with treason, Louis Werner, chief editor of the Philadelphia Tagblatt, a German language newspaper, and Dr. Martin Darrow, managing editor, to-day were held in \$10,000 additional bail for trial.

NOBODY HURT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
The destruction of the American Consular Agency at Dunkirk, France, by a German bomb on Sept. 7th, was reported to-day to the State Department. Consular agent Benjamin Movel was uninjured and the archives of the Consulate were saved.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RUSSIA.

ROME, Sept. 17.
A Petrograd despatch says a great fire has broken out in the military factories at Huttloff, and the works damaged to the extent of several million rubles.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE—NAVIGATION SUSPENDED.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.
Navigation in the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec was suspended to-day, and will remain so until the span operations are over. Speaking of the work to-night one of

the bridge engineers said that he was confident the raising would be a success. He said if a wind storm came on—the only thing likely to cause delay—the span could be made fast to the mooring trusses to prevent it swinging, and the work adjourned until better conditions prevailed.

BERNSTORFF AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Count Von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, recently appointed Ambassador to Turkey, was received by the Sultan to-day and presented his credentials, according to a despatch from Constantinople.

At the Circus.

Yesterday afternoon and night the Wonderland Circus, which is being held at the Prince's rink was largely attended. Among the many attractions was the big merry-go-round which was in great demand by grown-ups and children alike. The ferris wheel, the submarine and the monkey-speedway afforded much innocent amusement to the crowd. The C. L. B. Band was in attendance and rendered real circus music.

Brought in Wrecked Crew.

Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier has received word that a local vessel had reached Grand Bank having on board the crew of the American schooner Emma S. Briggs, which was abandoned in mid-ocean recently while on her way to Bordeaux from New York.

3 SPECIALTIES.

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all Aches and Pains.
STAFFORD'S PRESCRIPTION "A" for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Gastritis and Nervous Dyspepsia. Price 25c. 50c. a bottle. Postage 5c. and 10c. extra.

STAFFORD'S PHOSPHATE COUGH CURE for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Various Lung Troubles. Price 25c. 50c. a bottle. Postage 5c. extra.

Prepared only by DR. F. STAFFORD & SON, St. John's, Nfld. Theatre Hill Drug Store is open every night till 9.30.

Here and There.

Try ELLIS' Fresh Made Sausages—Pork, Beef or Tomato.
TAKES BIG FREIGHT.—Owing to the big freight offering, the S.S. Portia will not get away for western ports before this evening.

WITH DOG AND GUN.—The shooting season opens on Thursday, Sept. 20th, and many sportsmen left town to-day with dogs and guns to be on the various hunting grounds early.

Nyal's Face Cream at Stafford's Drug Stores, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill. —sep7,tf

CATCHING LABRADOR HERRING.—There is excellent hook and line fishing at Battle Harbour and large quantities of Labrador herring are being caught, according to a late report received from there.

LAST GARDEN PARTY.—The last garden party for the season will be held at Tor's Cove on Sunday next, for which Rev. Fr. McCarthy and assistants are making earnest preparations. A special train will leave St. John's at 11 a.m.

THERE'S NO DOUBT

that you get the maximum return for your money when you buy Zam-Buk, because Zam-Buk is all medicine—not 5% medicine and 95% animal fat as ordinary ointments are.

The herbal extracts and vegetable oils of which Zam-Buk is composed are so wonderfully blended and refined that Zam-Buk possesses unusual power of penetration. Instead of remaining on the surface skin, as ordinary ointments do (owing to the amount of coarse animal fat they contain), Zam-Buk literally soaks through until it reaches the "root" of the disease, which is always in the underlying tissues. Then it cures from the "root" up, which is the only thorough and permanent way of curing skin troubles, and is why Zam-Buk succeeds when other treatments fail.

Zam-Buk is best for eczema, pimples, blotches, psoriasis, chancres, sores, blood-poisoning, teething rash, boils, piles, cuts, burns and scalds. All dealers of Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

Zam-Buk

Injustice to the Men of Trepassey.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir,—As you are aware we are after having two of the finest kind of wrecks, and the latter best of any, as it was no trouble to land all cargo. I may say it was in Portage Cove beach, still no justice to Trepassey or the men. It seems they have got no one to look out for their welfare. It is true they have got a Preventive Officer in name, but no good for them, only for himself. With plenty of skills, motor boats and boats from Trepassey Cove, Brook and from the other outlying places could he not take command and give them all a chance to save? Instead of giving them a chance he gave his up to M. P. Cashin, then he of course looked out for his Southern Shore men. Trepassey men got only two or three hours' work and had to get out, our lines being cut away from the wreck. It seems that he would not give the poor a chance owing to the would-be officer being too lazy to see the cargo saved. By that treatment Trepassey need not want a Preventive Officer when a man from another harbor can come and take all control and drive the men of the place away from her. This is two wrecks in less than two months, and this is the way the people of his native place are served. We could not expect any worse treatment from a Turk, and cannot see why Cashin, Minister of Finance, should be on the alert to all wrecks. Is he not getting enough salary from the Government without trying to take all out of the poor fishermen's way that is paying more to the revenue than he? Our friend the Petrel is saving goods for him to Cape Breton this last three or four weeks. We understand she was paid by the Government to look after our island. Instead of that she is salvaging for Cashin. It seems that he can do what he likes and nothing said about it, but if a poor man done less he would be put in jail. Is that the way the Newfoundland Government is fooling away the money on useless things? Let some one who is not afraid to do the work get it and not the one they got. Hoping I'm not trespassing too much on your valuable paper, as I was an observer and seeing the way things went, I had to pass those remarks, and plenty as well as me said the same.
Yours,
LOOKER-ON.
Trepassey, Sept. 15, 1917.

Just Arrived—Nyal's Face Cream at Stafford's Drug Stores, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill. —sep7,tf

The great city of London began on the bank of the Thames, surrounded on all sides except the river by a bulwark of forest, interspersed with swamps. Paris rose on an island of the Seine, with a protecting wall of water all round.

The Enemy's Growing Need.

There are additions every day to the accumulated evidence that Germany and Austria have not enough food, metals or coal, and that strict enforcement of our export embargo is cutting down their imports of supplies from neighbouring neutrals. Despatches from Berlin to not unfriendly newspapers in Denmark say the Government has decided to take bronze statues from parks and other public places for munitions. A Berlin Journal publishes the assertion of its correspondent in Munich that orders for confiscation of statues have already been issued in Bavaria. There are busts of the Kaiser and Crown Prince which should not be spared. In Austria, a Prague newspaper says the pipes of church organs are now to follow thousands of church bells into the melting pot. Sweden is sending to this country a commissioner who will ask for American coal in exchange for high-grade iron ore. Germany has taken millions of tons of this ore during the war, virtually paying for it with coal, but shortage of coal prevents additional shipments of it, even at the cost of losing the ore required for large guns and other war material. Germany needs copper. Our export of metals, even those sent to South America, must be carefully guarded.

Shortage of food in Germany and Austria is frequently reported in the current news. It has caused the expulsion of foreign residents or visitors from Budapest, and many persons confined in Hungarian prisons have been set free because the Government was unwilling to feed them. Letters taken from Austrian prisoners by the Italian Army say many in Trieste and other towns are dying for lack of nourishment. Potatoes, sugar, coffee and oils cannot be bought at any price. It appears that only temporary relief was gained by taking the food supplies of Serbia. Thousands have died of hunger in that country owing to the loss of grain, vegetables and cattle. This has also been the fate of a great many prisoners in Austria. Germany feels the sharp reduction of her food imports from the northern neutrals, a reduction caused by suspension of our shipments to them and by the partial failure of their crops. It is understood that the Export Council's Administrative Board is not inclined to modify its recent decision. Enforcement of it was shown last week when licenses for bunker coal and cargo were withheld from a Danish steamship about to sail with several hundred passengers. Scores of loaded Dutch ships and several from Norway are still held at our ports. Indications of growing internal weakness in Germany and Austria support the board's commendable determination to prevent exports that would or might indirectly help the enemy.—N. Y. Times.

The Usual Preparation.

Philadelphia Ledger: If there were no other reason for believing that the Germans are preparing to execute a "strategic retreat" in Flanders, the announcement of their plundering operations would be sufficient. After three years of heartless oppression the Belgians still have some property left. But, just as in northern France, the German armies will leave a desolated country behind them. They are dismantling everything, carrying off such machinery and other goods as have hitherto been spared, turning a once prosperous land into a desert. It is idle to protest, of course, on the score of law or humanity. But one consideration ought not to be overlooked at Berlin. If Germany is defeated, all this destruction will make the demand for indemnity louder than ever. It would be intolerable to let the thief keep the stolen goods and make no reparation. Still another thing—is not all this brutality, this contempt for decades of civilization, further proof that the President is right when he says that with such a Government no discussion of peace terms is possible?

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

BULL RUN—It Certainly Doesn't Pay to Try a "Smoked Fish" Gag Like This—Even the Wife Was Wise!



BY CARL ED