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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Roumanians Seem Still Able to Hold Back Enemy Attacks

Roumanian Army Headquarters Reports Roumanian Troops Have Occupied Several Positions Held by Teutonic Allies on All River Region—On all Other Sectors According to Bucharest Enemy Attacks are Repulsed by Roumanians—In Burseen Valley However it is Admitted King Ferdinand's Troops Were Compelled to Withdraw Slightly Further to the South

LONDON, Oct. 17.—While both Vienna and Berlin war office announce merely a continuation of fighting on the Transylvanian front between the Austro-German forces and the Roumanians, the Roumanian army headquarters reports that in the All River region the troops of King Ferdinand have occupied several positions held by the Teutonic Allies. On all other sectors of this front, according to Bucharest, enemy attacks were repulsed by the Roumanians, except in the Burseen Valley where the Roumanians were compelled to withdraw slightly further to the south.

Hard fighting is going on from the west of Lutsk, through Galicia, to the Carpathians. In Volhynia, despite fierce attacks by both sides, there is seemingly, a stalemate. Petrograd reports says neither the Austro-Germans nor the Russians have been able to gain any advantage in Galicia, where battles have taken place along the Tarnopol-Kraenc railway, east of Lemberg, and to the north of Stanislau. Several small successes for the Austro-Germans have been attained in the Carpathian Mountains.

The big guns of both sides on the Somme front did the greater part of the work on Monday. To the south of the river, however, a small wood between Genormont and Ablaincourt, with 110 prisoners and three guns fell into the hands of the French. A violent counter-attack by the Germans

east of Berny-en-Santerre was repulsed by the French. On the Macedonian front, British troops reached the village of Bursuk, eight miles south-west of Demir-Hissar. Along the Cerna River the forces of the Entente troops attacked the Teutonic Allies, but were repulsed. The Provisional Government of Greece formed on the island of Crete has been formally recognized by the Entente Powers.

## ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN HUN PRESS

A Cable to New York Herald from London Says an Anti-British Propaganda is Now Raging in German Press as Never Before—Germans Issue a Weekly Dutch Paper

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A cable from London to the Herald says: "An anti-British propaganda is now raging in the German press as never before, and also for the purpose of spreading this propaganda the Prussians are issuing at Amsterdam a Deutsche Wochenzeitung. In the latest issue of which there is an article full of fierce incentive against the United States. Were it not for the fact that America is behind the Somme armies of the Allies, they would never be able to beat the Prussians."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Most members of President Wilson's cabinet will be actively engaged in the campaign for his re-election from now until shortly before election day, November 7th.

## Hun Attacks Are Repulsed

Attacks on Newly Won Position of British Near Schwaban Redoubt Are Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Germans last night made a heavy attack on newly won positions of the British in the vicinity of the Schwaban redoubt on the Somme front. The War Office announced that the Germans were repulsed with heavy loss.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH

To Governor, St. John's.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—On the Somme front there was no general British attack during the week. Our line was advanced at various points, and more prisoners captured.

The French made an important advance on Tuesday between Berny and Chaulnes, taking 1,250 prisoners. The attack was renewed on Saturday, and further 1100 prisoners were captured. Last night the French obtained a footing at Salliel-Sallisel, where fighting is proceeding. The Italians resumed the attack on Carso, making progress and capturing some 8,000 prisoners. There is no change on the Russian front. The Roumanians are retiring from Transylvania.

## BONAR LAW.

## HUNS RECALLED SKILLED LABOR FROM THE FRONT

Krupp's Works Will be Enlarged and Twenty Thousand New Workers Will be Added to the Seventy Thousand Already Employed There—Skilled Workmen Are Being Recalled From the Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—According to a news agency despatch from Essen, Germany, published here to-day, twenty thousand new workers this week will join the force of 70 thousand already employed at the great Krupp gun works, in the gigantic task of turning out shells and guns for the German armies. The addition of this force, is one step in the course of Germany's renewed efforts to win the war. Acting under the direction of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the new Chief of the Staff, many skilled workmen are being recalled from the front to aid the speeding up of the production of war supplies. A barracks is being built at Essen to house them.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a semi-official newspaper of Berlin, to-day published a full page appeal in large type signed among others by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Rudolph Havenstein, President of the German Imperial Bank, on behalf of the Committee formed under the presidency of the Crown Prince Frederick William, for a collection of gold ornaments to be melted into coin.

## PORTO RICAN ISLAND WAS STORM SWEEPED

Island Was Swept by Hurricane Last Week—Station and Store Houses Are Completely Destroyed—Island Was Use as Base for American Fleet Manoeuvres—No Loss of Life is Reported

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Culebra Island, a station off the Porto Rican coast, was almost completely destroyed last week by a hurricane, which swept that vicinity. The station had been practically abandoned by the navy, only a few houses and supplies used by marines who practice advance base manoeuvres there, were left. A despatch to the Navy Department to-day says these properties have been blown to pieces.

## Another Plea for the Union Firemen.

This Class Struggle can have one ending and that is the Abolition of the Classes

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I ask space in your impartial columns to express my sympathy for the Firemen who are at this time asking their rulers for a living wage, a wage which the Czars say is too much to grant, because the work of the Firemen is not hard and calls for no skill on the part of the Firemen. This is an insult to every other labouring man in the country, for if the work of a steam boat Fireman is not hard, what kind of pleasure what kind of work do they call the work of other occupations, for every time a Fireman goes into the stokehold to "do" his watch he passes through an ordeal approaching the original meaning of this word.

Firing a steam boat is no snap, the stokers come to work wearing only a thin undershirt, light trousers and some times wooden shoes; each Fireman has to tend to 3 or 4 furnaces. He first pokes open the furnaces, tosses in the coal to a yawning fire that's never satisfied; he rushes from one furnace to another spending perhaps two or three minutes at each. Then he dashes to the air pipe, takes his turn at cooling off, and waits for another call to his furnace, which comes speedily. When the "watch" is over, the men shuffle off, dripping with sweat from head to foot, through long, cool galleries to the forecastle, where they turn in for eight hours; four hours of scorching and eight hours sleep make up the routine of a Fireman's life on a voyage.

The temperature is ordinarily 120° F., but sometimes varies to 160° F., and the work is then terribly hard. The space between the furnaces, in some cases, is so narrow that when the men throw in coal they must take care when they swing back their shovels, lest they throw their arms on the furnaces back of them. There is no place on ocean or land where man suffering is inflicted and endured by human beings than in these holes, quite properly so called; it is the hope of all right thinking people that the Firemen will be granted their just and modest demands for compensation, more commensurate with energy and intelligence expended.

As for the unskilled side of the question, I might say that this is a direct loss to the employers if their Firemen are not skilled in the art of firing. The importance of this knowledge is illustrated by a remarkable difference shown in competitive tests in Germany between trained and untrained firemen in the matter of securing a high evaporation per pound of coal. The trained men succeeded in evaporating 11 lbs. of water, against 6.89 lbs. which was the best that the untrained men could obtain.

I have no hesitation in saying that our Firemen can compete with any in the world, there is therefore no reason why they should not be given the same wages as other men are getting. The whole trouble is due to the cursed tyranny of their despotic taskmasters. Of course everybody that employ labour are not tyrants, there is good for that matter in every man, woman and child; it is inconceivable that it can be otherwise. There is beauty and wonder and good in all life. The lowest animal that runs, the crawling reptile, the creeping insect—each has its part in the order of things, and does its part according to its limitations. It is possible that man endowed as he is, wish for higher attitudes than the instinct of these lower animals, with brains, thought, reason, cunning and foresight, is not also, in some way possessed of the good which can be expressed only in service? It is ridiculous to think it, it is a libel on God and Nature to, proclaim it. Man is far above the beasts in these attributes, and it

## U. S. SPRINTER MAKES RECORD AT STOCKHOLM

Twelve Thousand People Take in Big Athletic Meet—American Team Runners Show up Well and Simon, One of Their Numbers, Beat the World's Record in 110 Meter Hurdle Dash

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—Twelve thousand people witnessed to-day the games in which a group of star American athletes competed. In the 1,000 meters run two Swedes, Seander and Bolin, equalled the world's record of two minutes 31 2-10 seconds finishing abreast well ahead of Ted Meredith, former American quarter-mile champion, who on Saturday won the 400 metres dash in 1:14 time. Simon, the American sprinter, won the 110 meter hurdles in 14 8-10 seconds which surpasses the Olympic record by one-fifth of a second. The American team won the 400 meter relay race in 4:38-10 seconds.

## WANT SUB. WAR TO BE RENEWED

Count Von Reventlow Places Doctor Karl Hefferich on List of Undesirables—Says he would be More Dangerous to Them Than Bethmann-Hollweg—Agitation for Ruthless Submarine Again Heard

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—A largely attended meeting of the Independent Committee for German Peace and one of the organizations conducting the agitation for ruthless submarine war, which must be and which should begin immediately, Count von Reventlow, editorial writer to the Tages Zeitung, who was one of the prominent speakers added, that Doctor Karl Hefferich, Secretary of the Interior, was on the list of undesirables. He declared Hefferich was more dangerous to us than Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg.

## New York's Goal Supply

Coal Dealers Say Their Stocks of Both Hard and Soft Coals Are Very Low—City Faces a Serious Shortage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A shortage of coal is in prospect for this city this winter according to dealers, who declare their bins are being depleted and the outlook for the immediate or eventual relief is poor. The shortage applies to both hard and soft coal.

thing short of a denial of civilization.

This then is the claim. It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing and be of itself pleasant to do, and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearisome nor over-anxious. Turn that as you may, think of it as long as you can, you cannot find that it is an exorbitant claim, yet I say if society could or would admit it, the face of the world would be changed, discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended, so feel that we were doing work useful to others and pleasant to ourselves, and that such work and its due reward could not fall us, what serious harm could happen to us then?

In closing I appeal to all labouring men to unite and demand the "Right to Work." As for my own part I am not a jingo, but there is one war that I would fight in and that is the world-wide war of the social revolution for the world-wide brotherhood and peace. In that holy war, for the emancipation of the working class and the freedom of the people, I am prepared to fight in any way the ruffing class may make necessary from the ballot box to the barricades.

Yours truly, W. L. BUTLER.

## NO EXCUSE FOR BOWEN COLTHURST

No Justification Whatever is Found by Commission for the Shooting of the Boy Coade—Sir John Simon Describes Capt. Colthurst's Action as Remarkable and Almost Meaningless

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Commission appointed to enquire into the shooting of Sheehy Skeffington during the rebellion in Ireland last spring have reported that there was no good ground for complaints against the action of Lieut. Morris, who caused Skeffington to be detained and sent to barracks. Sir John Simon, as chairman of the Commission, describes the action of Captain Bowen Colthurst, who took Skeffington from the barracks into the street as a hostage, as remarkable and almost meaningless. No evidence was offered, the Commission reported, which afforded any justification for the shooting of the boy Coade.

Concerning the execution of Skeffington the report says it is a delusion to suppose the proclamation of martial law confers upon an officer any right to take human life in circumstances where this would not be justified without such a proclamation, and this delusion had the tragic consequences in the present case. Apart from the defence of insanity the Commissioners state there can be no excuse or palliation for Capt. Bowen Colthurst's conduct from the first to the last. In addition to Skeffington, Fred McIntyre and Thos. J. Dickson were put to death on the orders of Bowen Colthurst. The captain was later court-martialed, found guilty, but was declared insane.

## UNCLE SAM MUST EXPECT KEEN COMPETITION

John Barrett Who Has Just Returned to England and France Says American Business Men Must Expect Keen Competition After the War

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—American business men must expect the keenest competition with European nations, especially Britain and Latin-American trade after the war, according to a statement issued to-night by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, who returned to-day from Bordeaux on the French liner Lafayette, after a trip to England and France. Barrett went abroad to ascertain the British and French viewpoint of the effect of war upon commercial development of the American Republics.

## LEGION OF HONOR FOR BRAVE YOUNG U. S. AVIATOR

Norman Prince, a Young American Aviator, is Awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour as he Lay on His Death Bed in Hospital—Was Hero of Air Fight

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Cross of the Legion of Honour was pinned on the breast of Norman Prince, a young American aviator, as he lay on his deathbed in the hospital at Gerardmer, in the Vosges. Prince had taken part in one of the great aerial raids which had been followed by a stirring fight in the air between Allied aeroplanes and German machines. He suffered injuries to his head which apparently were the direct cause of his death.

## French Penetrate German Positions

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Continuing their attacks on the Somme front last night the French penetrated German positions at Snilly Saillisel and Saillisel, the War Office announced to-day. They occupied houses on edge of the road to Bapaume. Germans made violent counter attacks.

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