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Bridge of Living Men.

thought of the soldiers of the Old Army who died so gloriously in that sacred place. The bridge of living men helped to carry the British 3rd Army of General Sir Julian Byng across the difficult and strongly defended valley of the Selle. Here it attacked about 5 o'clock yesterday morning between Le Cateau and Solesmes simultaneously with General Horne's 1st Army on the left, which continued to push the enemy towards the Selle between Solesmes and Denain generally in the direction of Valenciennes. Third Army's Staff Task. Very hard fighting was experienced, particularly by the troops of the 3rd Army. The result of the day's battle was to throw back the German 2nd and 17th Armies, their combined front hanging on positions just east of Le Cateau. They lost the line of the Selle Valley for a considerable distance north of Le Cateau, and the remaining fragments in the vicinity of Denain, where the Selle empties into the Scheldt, seemed untenable in view of the continued pressure north of Cambrai. The Selle, as I have explained, is a

wandering river from 4 to 10 feet deep, flanked by steep slopes. Every bridge was destroyed by the retreating enemy, the trees on the eastern bank were cut down, trenches dug along the railway embankment, and a great deal of wire stretched by reserve troops. The valley villages of Montay, Neuville, and Briastre, between Le Cateau and Solesmes, could not be put in state of complete defense, but they were heavily garrisoned with machine guns.

The Divisions of General Byng's Army, marching steadily after the vanishing German rearguard, reached the valley without much trouble. On his right the 66th and 25th Divisions had reached Le Cateau, crossing the river which runs west of the town after some fighting, and experiencing more in the eastern quarter, which was liberally fed by the Germans from the high ground behind. Between Le Cateau and the hamlet of Montay on the north, English and Scottish troops gained the river by passing through Clary. They had taken Clary at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th after hard fighting, capturing a field battery, and stopping the drivers just as they were about to gallop away.

The priest of Clary had just time to cut the wires which connected the band of a shell around the base of his church and prevent its destruction by German Pioneers.

Scottish Troops Push Ahead. The Scottish troops and the Surreys received the acclamations of the villagers, and went on to Bertry, which they occupied at one o'clock in the afternoon. Other troops passed through them, and took Troisville at 5 in the evening. At dusk the "Jocks," who marched 16 miles and fought 12, pushed to the outskirts of Neuville, on the Selle, where they found a strong German garrison. On October 10 there was constant scraping between British and German infantry opposite the banks of the river.

In the evening our troops managed to secure a footing on the east. Some got over by crawling on trees which had fallen across the stream but the majority waded up to the waist, even to the neck in the water.

They met a severe fire from the Germans, but stuck to their little posts till Friday, when preparations were made to get the remainder of the force over. During Friday night bridges were thrown over the Selle between Montay and Neuville, covered by the Worcesters. At daybreak yesterday the Highlanders and the Buffs, who were the first to force the river, and, after desperate fighting on the railway line, succeeded in getting through the wire entanglements, and overcame the determined garrison. They gained the

heights towards Amerval, were forced back by counter-attacks, continued to fight along the railway during the greater part of the day, and subsequently regained the ground lost.

"In You Go." On the left these troops at Neuville proved a costly obstacle in the path of other English battalions, who had greater trouble in getting over the river. Prior to yesterday morning's attack some East Yorks rushed the stream under fire, led by a gallant sergeant, who said, "You boys, in you go." And they went, some of them nearly submerged in the current. They fountered through the best and angle of cut trees, gained the eastern bank and a well-camouflaged trench, killed the occupants, went on up the steep bank through a maize of wire to the railway, killed 30 Germans, and reached the trench beyond it, where they secured 41 prisoners, and left 40 others dead.

A Race to the River Bank. Early yesterday morning the Manchesters were told that they must get across as best they could. The river in front of them was 16 to 20 feet wide. Some of the Manchesters picked up bits of planks to serve as rafts, and carrying these they followed the sappers, who bore the light bridges already constructed. When the covering bombardment began, answered promptly by a barrage of 4.2s from the German lines, the sappers plunged into the river with their bridges, which were not quite long enough to reach the opposite bank. Standing closely together, they raised the planks on their shoulders, and the Manchesters stepped across in single file. Many others forded the river in their heavy kit.

It was a race to the river bank, said a staff officer, who described the attack to me at their headquarters while the fighting was in progress. They were told they had to do the best they could, and they never hesitated a second. All the infantry got across without delay.

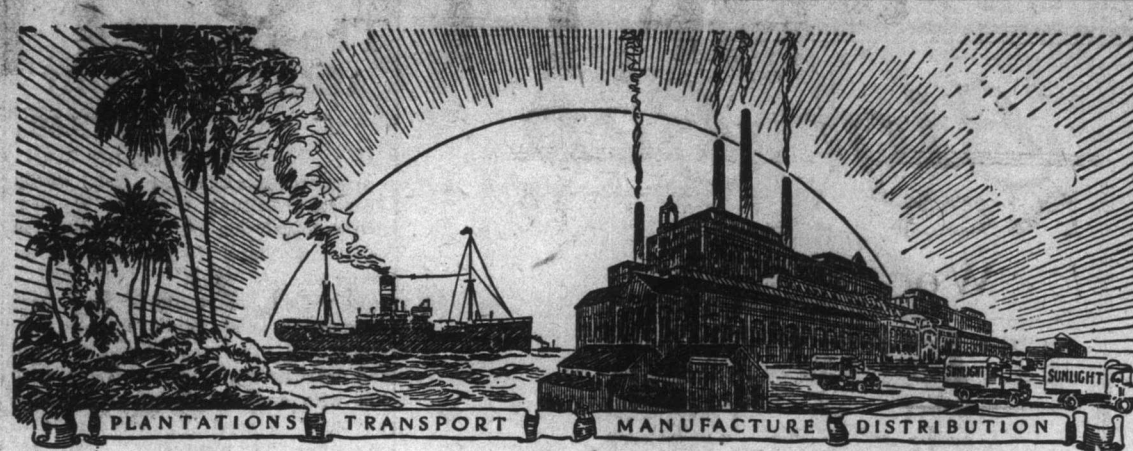
Neuville lay in about the centre of their front. The river describes the form of a "U" through the village, and the cottages close to the banks were full of machine guns firing from the windows. Instead of fighting on both sides of the village, as has been the recent custom of the retreating Hun, his infantry was massed in it, and the struggle in the streets was fierce and sanguinary as any of the war. Not only every house, but every street and by-path, was protected by machine guns, and the troops had to push from cottage to cottage.

During the greater part of the day they held only the southern half of Neuville, and were unable to take the church, which seemed to be the core of the German defence.

Our guns tried to spare the village as far as possible, but the resistance of the enemy made its bombardment necessary. In and around Neuville and extending down the valley near to Le Cateau, was the 8th Cyclist Brigade in the first line for the first time, and it fought with all the old-time vigour and tenacity of the original German infantry.

While Neuville was the scene of bayonet fighting, which extended forward back across the valley, and up to the eastern slopes, other English troops north of the village pushed across the Selle and gained the high ground between Neuville and Briastre. They had secured a footing on Friday night, and the advance of the main body in the dawn, partially by bridges, partially by fording, cleared the enemy out of his river-side trenches.—The Scotsman, Oct. 14.

Military Headgear. From the beginning, the human warrior has always been distinguished by some sort of uniform. At first it is quite likely that a feathered headdress and a tawny body were the distinguishing features both being for the purpose of making the fighter more formidable in appearance. Later came forms of dress that were a real defence armour in various forms. The Greek soldier wore a very ornate headdress with overlapping plumes, while the Roman military dress was simplicity itself. But it was within quite recent times that the head dress of the soldier reached the climax of exaggeration and that, perhaps, in the British army. The Life Guards wore feather-trimmed felt hats, while the Foot Guards carried upon their heads the huge, costly, hot and clumsy bearskin hats with black cockade and silver lace. In Crimean days several regiments were supplied with wicker baskets resembling inverted waste paper baskets. Their successors were made ridiculous by caps shaped exactly like pill boxes, caps which caused the small boy no end of amusement. Change has followed until at the present time the soldier wears a cap of decorative conventional pattern in the British and Canadian army. It is not a beautiful thing, but it is serviceable, keeping out the rain, and is not too hot. The American soldier wears a hat which originated with the famous Rough-Riders of the Spanish-American war, and was intended for use in a warm climate. It is picturesque,



This illustration shows one of the women workers at Port Sunlight in her working dress.

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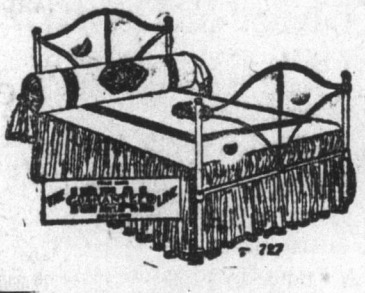
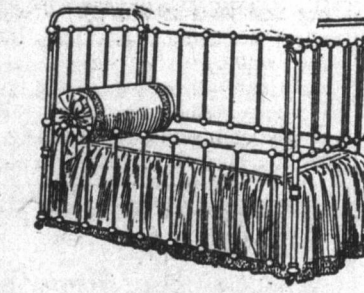
The Housewife is given the full benefit of this enterprise, and thus, in spite of the difficulties caused in England by the war, Sunlight Soap remains the best soap throughout the world, and gives the fullest value for the housewife's money.

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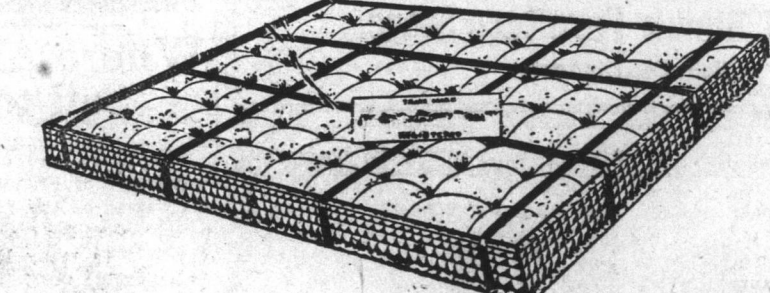
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In the trenches, however, both caps and hats have given place to steel helmets shaped much like a porridge bowl, but extremely useful in protecting the head from shrapnel and splintered missiles. The dress parade head covering has been universally discarded by our army and the metal skull cap has taken its place everywhere. Originally the soldier's uniform was made in order largely to attract the eye and turn a column into a line of gorgeous coloring, scarlet being a great favorite. The present object is just the opposite, namely to render the soldier as inconspicuous as possible. Hence the dull greys, the sombre blues and the khaki which

present uniform is for service, not for display.—Acadian Recorder.

John Bull and The War.

(From New York Life.)

Everybody in the war gets more bouquets than John Bull, yet but for John there wouldn't be any war. It would have been over long ago, and Germany would be busy with the details of her appropriation of Europe. John Bull has saved civilization. We call it that, though civilization is a tough product and would have survived Kultur, just as it sur-

Mahomet and all the conquering hordes that swept over Europe. Belgium saved civilization when her body blocked the road to France as in history a woman's arm, that for a moment barred a door, saved a fugitive prince. France saved civilization by her sacrifices, and her military competence, and her heroism. Russia saved it by her drive into East Prussia; Italy has helped in her turn, and now Uncle Sam has brought indispensable aid and fresh strength to the great cause.

REPORTER WANTED for "The Evening Telegram." Application to be made by Letter



Growing Old Together

THIS aged couple, mellowed by time and the experiences of life, are happily growing old together.

They are happy because they are healthy. Life is still full of interest to them, and they are wide awake to new

These are the kind of old people that everybody likes. For, in spite of the years, they are cheerful and optimistic.

It is only natural that the blood should get thin and vitality wane as age advances, but there are ways of keeping up the quality of the blood and maintaining health and vigor.

Very many men and women have found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food exactly what they need to restore energy and strength and keep them healthy and happy.

As an example Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P.E.I., writes: "At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and I became very irregular and weak in action. I would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the hospital. I have an energy, which I have lost, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine."

There can be no doubt that this treatment contained exactly what was required to build up Mr. Leard's system.

We are constantly receiving so many letters of this kind that we can, with the greatest confidence, recommend people of advanced years to put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food on trial, as a means of restoring and maintaining health and vigor.

Here is another interesting letter. This time from a lady:

Mrs. Joseph Lalonde, Hydro Glen, Ont., writes: "I have to thank you very much for what your medicine have done for me, especially the Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills. I was so run down and nervous last summer that I was in bed most of the time, unable to do any work. I have also been troubled with my kidneys for over twenty years, and tried every doctor I knew of without any permanent results, but I can say that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills have made me feel quite different. Since taking this combined treatment I have been able to do my housework, and although I am now 78 years old, I feel better than I have for years."

(I know Mrs. Joseph Lalonde, and believe her statement regarding Dr. Chase's medicine to be true.—W. C. Flannery, Postmaster.)

DR. CHASE'S MEDICINES are sold by all Druggists and Dealers in St. John's and in the Outports. Wholesale quotations from GERALD S. DOYLE, Sole Agent, Water Street, St. John's.