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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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RE EXAMINED. Doctor: "Heart seems dicky, and you say you play games a lot. What game mostly?" Recruit: "Well—mostly sold what!"

Roumanians Fighting Desperately as They Fall Back Before Invaders

Not Alone are They Giving Battle to Their Adversaries but They Have at Points Gained Advantages Over Them by Violent Counter-Attacks—Roumanians Also Obtain Successes in Valleys of Oituz and Fui Where Violent Enemy Attacks Were Repulsed—Violent Fighting Again Breaks Out in Volhynia—Both Petrograd and Berlin Claim Successes Here—Serbians Make Further Progress in Macedonia

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Although the Roumanians in north-east Transylvania continue to fall back before the Austro-Germans from this region, all along the battle line to the vicinity of Orsova, on the Danube, they not alone are giving battle to their adversaries, but at several points, by violent counter-attacks, have gained advantage over them. Bucharest admits the retirement of Roumanian forces in the Kalmán Mountains, on the north-west front, but says further south the infantry of the Teutonic Allies were put to flight by their artillery fire. Successes also have been obtained by the Roumanians in the Oituz and Jull Valleys, where violent enemy attacks were repulsed, with casualties on both sides. In the Szeduk Pass the Roumanians continue the offensive, but Berlin says these attacks have been repelled. To the north of this region, in the Carpathian Mountains, the Austro-Germans have recaptured the height of Sinetteree.

In Volhynia violent fighting has again broken out and both the Russian and Teutonic Allies claim successes for their forces. Petrograd says north of Korythic the Russians captured a German trench, inflicting heavy casualties on its occupants. Berlin says the Russian attacks were repulsed along the Stokhod.

Berlin admits the British north of Thiepval gained a firm hold in German trenches and that the French south of the Somme have won a footing in a sugar refinery at Cenermont. The French in Saturday's fighting in the Ablincourt-Rolley sector made 1,100 German prisoners.

In Macedonia Serbian troops have made further advance along the left bank of the Cerna River, while the French have cut the railway line south of Seres. Fighting in this region consists mainly of artillery duels, only isolated infantry attacks having been reported. Still further gains for the Italians against the Austrians in the Carso region in the Austro-Italian theatre is recorded by Rome.

The convoking of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, which was to have taken place on Saturday, has been postponed for a month by a decree of King Constantine.

CORRESPONDENT NOW HAS ADVICE FOR NEUTRALS

Suggestion is Offered Neutrals by Shipping Correspondent of The Times to Use Interned German Ships in Compensation for Losses Through Submarines—Ninety German ships are in Chilean Harbours

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Neutral nations are offered the suggestion that they use the German ships interned in their ports to compensate them for submarine losses, by the shipping correspondent of the Times. Discussing the world shortage in tonnage, the correspondent says: "In view of the continued wanton destruction of neutral shipping, British owners are wondering how much longer neutral countries are going to allow German vessels to be idle in their ports." After stating that there are ninety German ships in Chilean harbours, the correspondent continues: "While like all neutrals she is suffering from lack of tonnage, therefore, in view of British shipowners, Chile, if she will not use these ships to export her produce to Europe, will be asked to lease them to a Power which can employ them and which will indemnify her for loss in port and harbor charges."

AN APPEAL TO CITY UNIONISTS TO STAND BY THE FIREMEN

Let No Man Be so Short-sighted or so Selfish As to Desert His Fellow Toilers in the Efforts They Are Making for the Common Good of All.

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—On Saturday an incident occurred which merits public attention being called to it through the columns of your esteemed paper. On Saturday, Mr. Eric Bowring, of the firm of Bowring Bros., hearing that a few of the firemen were working on the premises of his firm, went down to the wharf and ordered these men off the premises. As these men were also members of the Longshoremen's Union their employers were promptly interviewed by the efficient President of that body, who, in a very short time, secured the reinstatement of our men. The incident in itself, I will admit, is a very pretty one, and in one way not worthy of public attention, but as the wise ones have it "a straw shows how the wind blows." Mr. Bowring's conduct in the matter has proved to us how thin is the so-called gentlemanly exterior with which all these employers clothe themselves. It is a business requisite, a part of their stock in trade which serves to conceal the mean and vindictive nature underneath. It may not be out of place here to tell the directors of Bowring Bros. that the Firemen can get along without them and their firm, and that furthermore in Newfoundland his dollars do not give him a mortgage on any man's liberties or conscience. All our local capitalist seem to be under the impression that they are a part of the Government of the country, in some cases the Government itself, and that without them the country could not be run without plunging it into hopeless disorder and bankruptcy. Without entering into a discussion as to whether or not such is the state of this Colony at present, I can inform them that after next fall they may consider their services dispensed with, and that if they still remain obdurate, the people of Newfoundland will be graciously pleased to confer on them the illustrious Order of the Boot.

The conduct of Mr. Eric Bowring in endeavouring to starve some of our men and to prevent them from earning their livelihood will no doubt come as a surprise to the general public who were under the impression that the business ideals of the old and established house of Bowring were of a higher order. It is evident for the conduct of the junior partner that the former traditions have been reversed and that these who have all, are endeavouring to crush every vestige of independence in the poor—who have nothing but their daily labour to offer society in return for the means of their existence.

I note from the papers of Saturday last that in the "Evening Telegram" of that day there appeared some articles in which the Firemen's Union was alternately praised and blamed for its going on strike at such a period. I thank "Theobald" on behalf of the Unionists of this city for his kind remarks in our behalf. I shall now pass to the remarks of the young editor, a youthful pedant who has stuffed his little head with more knowledge than he is able to digest. If the pernicious ideas that he has advocated were not somewhat widespread it should only be necessary for me to point out that his uncle is Honourable(?) Marmaduke Winter, one of the chief of our local provision dealers. This is the same man who bought flour not long ago for \$7.50 and has now forced the price up to \$10 in order to add to his already fat bank account.

In the eyes of the oppressive capitalists now dominating this country, man is not a being made to God's image and likeness, to whose dignity God himself does reverence, but only one of the factors of production, only one of the cogs of that complex machinery which is daily grinding out dollars from the miseries of the poor.

Viewing things in this aspect, they argue (and our young pedant takes his cue from them) that it is lawful to buy labor in the cheapest market and to sell the finished product in the dearest. They do not regard the labourer as a man with a man's needs and aspirations but as a something necessary for the conduct of trade and commerce.

Wherein does this differ from the slavery to which the white race for centuries, condemned some of its fellow beings? What is there in life for the man who is forced to wear out his very soul in the struggle for existence under such degrading conditions? "It is shameful and inhuman," writes Leo XIII. to treat men like chattels to make money by or to look upon them as so much muscle or physical power.

Let it not be said that the wage earner is working under a free contract. What chance has the poor ignorant labourer to win his case either at the bar of public opinion or in the courts of this country against the wealthy corporation which has at its disposal the ablest lawyers in the community. "It has come to pass," I quote further from the great Leo XIII. "that workingmen have been surrendered all isolated and helpless to the hard-heartedness of employers and the greed of unchecked competition."

According to this modern theory man is but little above the brute. Sooner or later, perhaps sooner than they expect, employers will find to their cost that this is a folly and a crime—folly, because it will lead to a revolt which will tear up by the roots all vestige of the present social system, and a crime because it defrauds the labourer of his just wage.

I appeal to our fellow Unionists to support us in the fight that we are making for a living wage, for a wage which will enable us to live as respectable and law abiding members of the community, and to maintain our families as our obligation to them demands. Every fisherman and every toiler who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, is interested in the fight we are making against those greedy capitalists who have almost doubled the cost of living within the last two years. We have common interests, we have common ideals, we have common objects. Let us all, therefore, fisherman, labourer, fireman, mechanic, and all who are dependent on a wage for their daily bread, stand shoulder together in this struggle that we are making for our emancipation from the chains with which Capital seeks to bind us. Let no man be so short-sighted or so selfish as to desert his fellow toilers in the efforts that they are making for the common good of all. I am confident that such being the case, a speedy and effective victory will be assured us.

Yours truly,
FIREMAN AND UNIONIST.
St. John's, Oct. 16, 1916.

DENIES REPORT DUTCH LINER WAS CHASED

Report That Unknown Dutch Liner Was Being Chased by Submarine off Massachusetts Coast is Denied by Charlestown Radio Station—U Boat Again in Action New York Cessage?

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The nationality of the U boat was not identified. The Bovic in fear of attack because of being a freight ship, put on full speed and steered directly west. At this time that she passed out of sight of the other two vessels the Danish boat still seemed to be endeavouring to escape from a submarine. The weather was clear, and the Helligolar was between two and three miles distance at the moment she was first observed, with the submarine about one mile to the Dane's stern. This was about 8:30 a.m., when the Bovic was approached. The Helligolar left here on Thursday for Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports, carrying 236 passengers in first class, 37 in second class, and steerage passengers. A great many of them in the cabin are Americans. At the time she was sighted by the Bovic the Dane was flying no flag, but she was distinguished by her name and the Danish flag painted along her sides.

Successful Allied Raid On Oderdorfs

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A successful raid has been made on the Mauser works at Oderdorfs, and a large number of British and French naval aeroplanes dropped explosives on rifle works in Wurtemberg. The French aeroplanes dropped three tons of explosives. Six German aeroplanes were brought down. Three British aeroplanes failed to return, according to British and French official reports.

Allied Air Raids In Southern Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Details of operations of the Entente air squadrons in their raids in southern Germany on Thursday are given in reports issued to-day by the War Office. These attacks are declared to have been carried out by from forty to fifty machines, but it is asserted that no military damage was done at all. Seven persons killed, and more than a score injured were the casualties, says the statement.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- 2nd Lieut. Samuel Joseph Ebsary, 89 South Side. Died of wounds, leg. 8th. Stationary Hospital Rouen, October 15th.
- Major Walter F. Rendell, 73 Military Road. Gunshot wound in left leg, slight, 2nd Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, Oct. 14.
- Lieut. Rupert W. Bartlett, Brigus. Admitted 8th. General Hospital, Rouen; gunshot wound in right leg, slight, Oct. 14th.
- Lieut. John (Hitt), 100 Military Road. Admitted to 8th. General Hospital, Rouen; gunshot wound in right hip, slight, Oct. 14.
- 2nd Lieut. Charles S. Frost, Yarmouth, N.S. Admitted to 8th. General Hospital, Rouen; gunshot wounds, legs, slight, Oct. 14.
- 1272 Corp. Martin J. Grace, Placentia. Dangerously ill, particulars not yet known, 1st. General Hospital, Rouen, Oct. 13.
- 85 Lt. Corp Peter Mansfield, Placentia. At Wandsworth, influenza.
- 2nd Lieut. S. C. Norris, Three Arms. N. D. B. Killed in action, Oct. 12th.
- 1883 L. Corp Harvey R. Butler, 92 Pleasant Street. Died of wounds at 36th. Canadian Stationary Hospital, October 12.
- 1712 Private William Whittle, Fox Cove, F. B. Died of acute nephritis at 35th. General Hospital, Calais, October 14th.
- 1882 Private William Lee, 32 Bonclody Street, Wandsworth; disordered action of heart.
- 1272 Corp Martin J. Grace, Placentia. 1st. Australian General Hospital, Rouen, Oct. 13. Dangerously ill, shell wound in head. (Previously reported without particulars.)
- 2477 Private John J. Butler, Harbor Buffett, P.B. Of dangerous list. (Previously reported seriously ill pneumonia).

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Russian Gains

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—Russian troops after a stubborn battle with German forces north of Korytniza, in Volhynia, have stormed the Teuton trenches there, says a Russian official statement issued to-day. Two machine guns were captured and a number of prisoners taken. The Germans counter-attacked fiercely with the bayonet; several times, but were repulsed with huge losses.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Russians Capture Armed Transport

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—The Russian submarine Tulen, on Oct. 12th, after an engagement near the Bosphorus, captured the Turkish six thousand ton armed war transport Roditso, says to-day's Russian official. The transport was commanded by a German officer and taken to Sebastopol.

Opening of Greek Parliament Postponed

ATHENS, Oct. 15.—King Constantine to-day signed a decree, postponing for one month the meeting of the Greek Chambers, which, according to Constantinople, was to be held to-day.

Zapata Rebels Shot

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14.—General Emilio Orozco, of the Zapata forces, who has caused much trouble in the State of Mexico, was captured in the hills with twelve of his men. They were summarily shot.

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