

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Big Raid on England; One Zeppelin Brought Down in Flames

Casualties Small Considering Number Zepps Engaged—Ante Air Craft Guns Very Effective—Most Bombs Fell in Sea

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Thirteen Zeppelin airships took part in a raid over the eastern counties last night. The following communication was issued by the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces this afternoon: "Inquiries show that casualties and damages caused by air raid last night were quite disproportionate to the number of ships employed. The number of casualties which have been reported are as follows:—Killed, one man and one woman; injured, 11 men and women and two children. No casualties occurred in the metropolitan police district. The latest reports show in the metropolitan police district 25 houses and some out-buildings slightly damaged, two water mains cut and three horses killed. Elsewhere damage was very slight. A certain number of cottages were damaged as well as a church, while a fire occurred in some gas works. There was no military damage of any sort. The measures taken for reduction in the obscuration of lights proved most efficacious for the raiding squadrons. Instead of steering a steady course as in the raids of spring and last autumn groped about in the darkness looking for a safe avenue to approach their objectives. Three airships only were able to approach the outskirts of London. One of them appeared over the northern district about 2.15 this morning where she was picked up by searchlights and heavily engaged by anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes. After a few minutes the airship was seen to burst into flames and fall rapidly to the earth. The ship was destroyed, the wreckage of the engines and half burned bodies of the crew being found at Cuddey, near Enfield. Experts hope to reconstruct certain portions of the framework. The large amount of wood employed in the framework of the Zeppelin is startling and would seem to point to shortage of aluminium in Germany. The other two ships which approached London were driven off by the defences without being able to approach the centre of the city. A great number of bombs were dropped over the East Anglian and South-east counties, but complete reports as to the casualties and damage have not yet been received. Those in hand indicate the damage and loss of life not to be heavy considering the number of ships engaged and the great number of bombs dropped having fallen either into sea or in remote country districts. A full statement of casualties will be issued to-morrow.

ROUMANIANS ADVANCING

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4.—Official statement says: The advance of our troops continues successfully in all directions. The railway stations at Orsova are under fire of artillery. Our losses were slight.

The Russians Victorious Advance

PETROGRAD, Sept. 3.—New Russian advances toward Lemberg are reported. Desperate resistance and counter-attacks by the Austrians were repulsed. The Turks' offensive near Gumshane is smashed and the Turks fleeing with great loss.

Enemy Bomb Port Said

EGYPT, Sept. 3 (at the front).—Enemy aeroplanes have dropped 25 bombs on Port Said. The British have taken three more machine guns and 15,000 rounds of ammunition at Katia.

Huns Recapture French Trench

PARIS, Sept. 2.—After repeated and violent attacks last night, the Germans recaptured part of the trenches taken recently by the French on the Somme front, south of Estrées.

Allies Assure Greece Demonstration Merely To Protect Themselves

PARIS, Sept. 4.—It is confirmed that Ministers of the Entente Powers at Athens have assured Premier Zaimis that the Entente naval demonstration was not directed against Greek telegraphs at Athens says the correspondent, of the Havas News Agency. The correspondent adds: The Entente Powers intend to protect themselves from the actions of foreigners who are their enemies and acting against them. Adjournment of the elections is decided upon in accord with the Entente Powers whose assurances have tranquillized the capital. Development of opinion in favor of Entente Powers spreading over the entire kingdom.

French Capture Prisoners

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The villages of Forests and Clery-Sux on the Somme and all German positions between those two points have been captured by the French and British joint attack after an intense artillery preparation. More than 2,000 prisoners as well as 12 cannon and 50 machine guns were taken. An official issued by the War Office to-night making this announcement reported progress. The French troops in the neighborhood of Fleury with the capture of 500 prisoners.

Bulgars Retreat Before Serbians

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following:—"The Bulgarians began a retreat from Sorovitch yesterday afternoon and are falling back towards the defiles of Kirilderven and Banitza. Late last night detachments of Serbian cavalry arrived before Sorovitch. The Bulgarians, it is stated, evacuated their positions at three important points of the lines, namely, Zaalslar, Klevas and Patel. Their retreat toward the low lying spurs of the hills towards the east and those bordering on Florina and the Monastir plain continues. Bulgarian outposts in Kastoria region are being withdrawn toward the north in a ravine near Gornicheva. The Serbs discovered there some Krupp guns abandoned by the Bulgarians. Everything points to a retreat toward Monastir and this may quite possibly be soon turned into a rout.

Artillery Duels

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Fighting on the French section of the battle front in France last night, was confined chiefly to artillery bombardments, according to an official statement this afternoon by the French War Department. On the Somme front the French artillery was very active, while in the region north-east of Verdun the Germans violently bombarded the French positions between Thiaumont, Fleury, and Chapire Woods. In the Balkans, the statement says, Bulgarian attacks northeast of Kukuruz were repulsed with heavy losses.

Macedonia Provisional Government Formed

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Petit Parisian from Salonika, dated Friday, says that the Committee of National Defence, composed of Lieut. Col. Zimbrakakis and other prominent military men and civilians has been proclaimed as a Provisional Government of Macedonia. All gendarmes and cavalry, says the despatch, have joined this movement. A parade of revolutionary troops under Zimbrakakis took place, after which there was a parade of armed civilians and volunteers wearing the Blue and White Ensign of the Macedonian Hussars.

THE BABES NOT OUT OF THE WOOD.



FERDINAND: There's that Russian Bear loose again! THE SULTAN: And he's bigger than ever.

GERMAN SUB DESTROYED---ALLIES OCCUPY GREEK WIRELESS STATION AND CORNER AUSTRO-HUN SPIES

ATHENS, Sept. 4.—Ships of the Entente fleet sank a German submarine this morning off Phaleron. It is claimed by Entente military officers that the undersea boat received its supplies from the Austrian and German ships which were seized in the harbor of Piraeus to-day by French sailors. A number of destroyers of the Entente Fleet made a careful reconnaissance of the neighborhood of the Arsenal this afternoon. They put down submarine nets close to where the Lemnos and Kilkis, formerly the United States battleships Mississippi and Idaho were lying. It is believed that the Entente fleet desires to establish a naval base at Piraeus as a base for supplies for the Entente Allied armies' westward on the Macedonian front, which could be more easily supplied by rail from Piraeus than from Saloniki. Should this action prove to be of military value to the Entente Powers the Greek Government, it is understood, will not object to the seizure of Austrian and German merchant ships at Piraeus. The occupation by Entente troops of the Greek wireless station on Friday threw the Austro-German residents of Athens, especially the agents of the German Government, into a panic. Towards midnight the newsboys shouting "Extras" in the street attracted the employees of Baron Von Schank, the director of the German propaganda in Greece from their hotels in their night clothes to learn their fate. The fact that it was impossible to communicate with their home government by wireless telegraph added to their consternation. Diplomats of the Entente Allies also demanded that Baron Von Schank and 60 co-workers employed by the Central Empires be expelled from Greece. Several arrests have already been made and these taken into custody. These include the officers of the interned Austrian and German ships. Von Schank is believed to have escaped.

GREEK GOV'T ACCEPT ALLIES DEMANDS

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Greek Government at Athens has accepted the demands of the Entente Powers in their entirety and agents of the French and British Governments are to-day taking over the control of the postal and telegraph communications.

Constantine Not to Change Greek Policy

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the Times from Athens states that King Constantine has informed the Entente Allied Ministers that he is not inclined to reconsider the Greek policy, notwithstanding Roumania's entry into the war.

German Conspirator In Greece Arrested By Allies

ATHENS, Sept. 4.—Baron Von Schenly, chief director of the German propaganda in Greece has been arrested and taken on board a cruiser of the Entente Allies. Sixteen additional warships of the Entente Powers have arrived at Piraeus.

Repulse for Austrians

ROME, Sept. 2.—An Austrian attack today. The War Office reported that in the Sugana Valley, was repulsed violent artillery fighting is proceeding in Trentino.

Hermanstadt Captured By Roumanians

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Roumanians have captured Hermanstadt, the former capital of Transylvania.

SHACKLETON RESCUES HIS EXPEDITION

PUNTA ARENAS, Sept. 4.—Shackleton has rescued the members of his Antarctic expedition who were marooned on the Elephant Islands. Shackleton returned here to-day with his men safe and well on board, the rescue ship Yelcho.

Austrians Retreating

VIENNA, via London Sept. 3.—Roumanian forces are successfully attacking the Austrians in an important section around Orsova. An Austrian official statement issued to-day announces that after five days' heavy fighting in this region, the Austrian troops were withdrawn to the west bank of the Cerna River.

A Zeppelin Brought Down

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A squadron of German zeppelins raided England last night with London and the western counties apparently as the objective. An official statement announces that one of the raiders was brought down in flames. Many bombs were dropped, but no reports of casualties have been received.

Four German Liners Seized

ATHENS, Sept. 3.—Allied warships have seized the German Levant liners, Tenedos, Anatolia, Seriphos and Bogalos.

Roumanians Capture 1800 Prisoners

BUCHAREST, Sept. 3.—The Roumanians have occupied a number of Transylvanian towns, and captured 1,800 prisoners and war material.

ALLIES GAIN IN HARD FIGHTING

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A combined attack by the French and British forces, on the Somme front, Sunday, resulted in an important gain of ground between the villages Forest and Clery, which lie south of Combes and east of Maurepas over an extent of nearly four miles. These two places were occupied by the French, while the British captured a part of the village of Ginchy and gained the total possession of Guillemont. Thus the advance of the Allies is closing in Combes, which at present, is a powerfully fortified German stronghold. In various attacks launched by the British and French upwards of 2,000 prisoners were taken, together with a large number of guns. Artillery action, prior to the infantry attacks, was carried on with great intensity along the Forest-Clery sector, while both the British and French inaugurated further attacks at various other points. The German positions east of the village of Fleury were also overrun by French, who carried several trenches and organized works. The Germans returned to their attacks on the Verdun sector, sending large forces of infantry against the French positions at Vaux and Chapire and after heavy fighting, gaining a foothold in one of the French salients. At many points fighting continues with the utmost ferocity. In the Balkans German and Bulgarian troops have already crossed the Dobudja frontier in southeastern Roumania, doubtless with the object of preventing the advance of the Russians through that territory into Bulgaria, and possibly to Constantinople.

Huns Must Pay

Unofficial reports from the Greek capital intimate the early announcement of important change in the attitude of Greece.

Allies Seize German Liners

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Four German Levant liners have been seized in the Harbor of Piraeus by boarding parties from the Entente Allied fleet, according to a despatch from Athens to the "Evening News." The steamers were the Tinos, Antolia, Seriphos and Bogalos.

Labor Unions Recall Strike Ordered

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Wilson to-day signed the eight-hour bill for railway employees, and left for Hodgenville, Ky., at 10.30 a.m. An order revoking the call for a country-wide railway strike was sent out by Labor Union official last night, after Congress had passed the Adamson 8-hour-day bill and sent it to the President.

Artillery Activity

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A British official last night says that there has been increased artillery activity on both sides along the fronts southwest of the Ancre and also on other parts of the front between the Ancre and the Somme. The only infantry action was some bombing encounters.

Allies' Fleets Control the Greek Ports and Safeguard Interests

Huns to Attack Roumania

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the London Times from Paris says that information received in Paris seems to show that the Germans are preparing to bring the full weight of their effort upon the southern Roumanian frontier toward which a heavy movement of troops is reported to be in progress. It is the general opinion that Von Hindenburg's first effort will be made there upon the Danube, and that he will content himself with holding the Western front, if necessary, after withdrawing upon a shorter line.

Greek Elections Useless

PARIS, Sept. 2.—An Athens despatch says that newspapers in that city publish a manifesto by General Lapatis (ia appealing to Greeks to enroll as volunteers in an army which will protect Greece from its enemies. A despatch from Athens quotes La Patris as saying the Greek elections, which had been set for October 8th, will be useless, and urging prompt action on the part of the Greek Government to avert disaster.

Infantry Fighting in Somme

LONDON, Sept. 3.—British and German forces engaged in infantry fighting this morning north of the River Somme, according to a British official this afternoon. Battles were in progress near Mou Farm, south of Thiepval, and on the banks of the River Ancre, and fighting was going on near Falafaj Farm on the British right wing. The statement adds that some ground was gained by the British.

Urge Greeks Join Allies

SALONIKA, Aug. 30 (delayed).—The Committee of National Defence which has been organized here, has addressed an appeal to the public urging the population to join the Allies in defence of Macedonia. The eleventh army division, the Politco, and the Liberal party have united their forces. A general mobilization in Macedonia will be decreed this evening.

Germans Driven From Trenches

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Last night, as a result of a minor operation, says a British official statement reporting operations on the Somme front in France, we drove the enemy from a portion of a small area intersected with trenches north-west of Deville Wood, which he had recaptured on Thursday.

The Serbians Stop The Bulgarians

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Bulgarians returned to the attack last night on the Western end of the Macedonian front. The War Office announced to-day that an assault delivered by them in the Vetrnik sector was repulsed by the Serbians.

Tricolour Hoisted on Hun Ships

ATHENS, Sept. 4.—The French flag to-day was hoisted on four German and three Austrian merchant ships in the harbor at Piraeus.

Italy Takes Hun's Steamers

ROME, Sept. 3.—Italy has confiscated 35 German interned steamers, aggregating 132,000 tons.

Rev. Mr. Butler, Anglican missionary on the Labrador Coast, who has been in that section for years, arrived here by the "Meigle."

Presents Note to Greeks Demanding Deportation of Enemies Agents to Prevent Espionage and Corruption

ATHENS, Sept. 4.—Representatives at Athens of Britain and France this evening presented the Greek Government with a note demanding control over Greek ports and telegraphs, insisting on the deportation from Greece of all agents of the Central Powers. The note reads as follows: "By order of their Governments the undersigned ministers of France and Britain have the honor to bring the following communication to the attention of the Greek Government: (1) the two allied Governments having from a sure source learned that their enemies receive information in divers ways and notably through the agency of Greek telegraphs demand the control of ports and telegraphs including the wireless system; (2) the enemy agents who are employed in this corruption and espionage must immediately leave Greece not to return until the cessation of hostilities; (3) necessary measures have been taken against such Greek subjects as have rendered themselves guilty of complicity in the above mentioned corruption, and espionage." The note formed the subject of a conference between King Constantine and Premier Zaimis and Dr. Streit, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is understood that there will be no objection on the part of the Greek Government to the acceptance of the Anglo-French demands.

Russians Drive Turks From Sultanabad

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Russians have driven the Turks out of Sultanabad, a city nearly 200 miles inside the Persian border, according to a despatch received in official quarters here.

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.—Furious battles are being fought by the Russian and Austro-German forces near Ziochoff and Halim to the southeast of Lemberg in Galicia, according to to-day's official. South of Rafailow in the Carpathians and in the region of Dorna Vetra on the Bukovina and Roumanian border, Russian troops the announcement says, have driven the Teutons from all fortified positions and captured several heights, taking 300 prisoners.

AN ELOQUENT PREACHER.

Rev. Fr. Sheehy, of New York, who is a guest of His Grace the Archbishop, occupied the pulpit in the Cathedral last night and preached from the Gospel of the day. Such a discourse has not been heard often within the hallowed walls of the noble structure.

The Portia left Burgeo at 7 a.m. to-day.

The Prospero leaves here at 10 a.m. westerly.

The S.S. Aquileto arrived at Botwood, from Cardiff, via Sydney, yesterday to load pt. props.

IN A GARDEN.

An amateur gardener was troubled by slugs among his radishes, and was advised to a neighbor to sprinkle salt between the plants. "Did you follow by advice the neighbor asked a few days later." "I certainly did the amateur sneered. "I put in the salt one evening and when I got up the next morning the slugs were up the radishes, dipping in that section for years, arrived there with salt and eating them contentedly."

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Due to arrive 1st half September.

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**MODE OF ATTACK NOT THE SAME**

**Entente Leaders Have Worked Out New System of Offensive--Use Reserves to Best Advantage--Defences Also Constructed So That No Key Positions Exist.**

Strategy and tactics, while they mean little to the man in the street, win battles and win wars. They are terms much misunderstood and badly abused, but it is probable that the failure of German strategy in the first six weeks of this struggle which now is entering its third year, saved intact the Entente group of nations. Germany had the power and the resources to make a speedy victory reasonably certain, but at the critical moment the well-laid plans for her campaign failed to measure up to the needs of the situation. France escaped her clutches. Russia got out of hand and all the Teutonic dreams of swift and decisive success were shattered.

While the principles of both strategy and tactics are well grounded in the conditions under which warfare always has been and always must be conducted, new weapons, larger armies, modern means of transport and reconnaissance and other factors necessarily have altered the application of these principles, and it is the rapidity with which the Allied commanders have recognized and accepted the new conditions that has made the recent successes on the Eastern and western fronts so pronounced.

There may be some objection to this statement on the ground that the balance of man and machine power has swung to the Allies, but a great preponderance of strength is of little value without a clear conception of the direction in which it is to be applied, and that means the application of strategy. The offensive in which the Anglo-French armies are engaged in Picardy is the result of a careful study of all the previous offensives of the war, particularly those in Artois and Champagne last September, and that of the Germans at Verdun. The fact that these efforts were all only partly successful raised innumerable problems which had to be solved correctly. Two of these problems were of first importance--artillery preparation and the employment of reserves.

Heavier Guns Needed. The Allied command found that to insure any measure of success, heavier calibre guns than had been regarded as necessary must be depended on for the preliminary work. Not only heavier guns, but more of them, and an infinite quantity of shells. It has been the experience in every attack on a wide front that at some points the artillery had failed to destroy the opposing wire obstacles or had left untouched machine gun emplacements against which the attack was hung up and delayed or broken.

The Allies first began the work of accumulating the necessary artillery and ammunition. This they did by increasing their production more than fifty times.

But without effective guidance for the artillerymen the guns would be shooting in the dark. So it was necessary to increase the aerial corps to the point where the control of the air was absolute. This control, by early in July, was made so complete that German observation balloons have been practically eliminated on the Somme front, and German aviators are kept well in the rear of their lines.

Thus, having guns and ammunition and the means for directing their work satisfactorily, the first problem was solved.

In considering the question of reserves the high commands on both sides had worked on the theory that it was necessary to keep the units under cover until the last moment before they were sent into action. At Loos the supports were so far in the rear that the Germans had time to prepare and launch effective counter attacks before the reserve body could be brought up to the front.

Use of Reserves. In Champagne they were sent up to the advanced line through the communication trenches with inevitable delays. Regiments took hours and hours to cover a mile in these narrow ditches filled with prisoners and wounded moving toward the rear.

It was seen however that the artillery which went forward in the open on the first day of the Champagne battle, suffered insignificant casualties and from this circumstance was evolved the method of attack which the Anglo-French are using to-day along the Somme. The reserves, now are being sent forward in the same formation as the first wave of men outside the trenches, reinforcements arrive promptly and with slight losses, and the results generally are excellent.

The tactical method of attack also has been materially changed as a result of observations in Champagne and at Verdun. In Champagne the French left their trenches in a series of waves which extended for nearly fifteen miles from east to west. The idea was that the impetus of the charge would carry the men across all the obstacles left after the guns had done their work. The result inevitably was that units lost their formation and that more or less confusion entered into the advance. Moreover, when barbed wire or a machine gun had escaped destruction the losses were particularly heavy.

**Now Advance Fanwise**

In Picardy all the important advances are being made in files opening out fanwise with continual streams of reinforcements. When the first rank has reached and entered an opposing position it is not there alone to repel counter-attacks and reverse the face of the earthworks while waiting for supports. A few minutes behind is the second file, which passes over the conquered works and either absorbs the counter-attacks or proceeds to the next opposing position. This method of attack is said by officers from the front to have gained the maximum of ground with the minimum of loss.

The struggle in Picardy is an illustration of the part chance can play in the war. The casual follower of events over on the continent will find it hard to accept the fact that nothing but chance dictated the actual digging in of the opposing armies for nearly two years, not only in Picardy, but along most of the front in France, and that military design had very little voice in the matter. The trenches were originally constructed on the spot where the battle line found itself after the retreat of the Germans from the Marne, on the line where the Allied pursuit was checked.

Not a single key position can be found from the sea to the Meuse when the key is taken to mean that it so dominates surrounding localities that its possession involves the loss of its dependent territory. Verdun and Ypres are generally regarded as such important points, but in no sense can they be viewed as more than salients, the loss of which would have no vital influence on the remainder of the line.

Strictly, the value of all the villages and wooded areas that have changed hands in the last six weeks depended largely upon the painstaking care with which they were fortified. Properly fortified and defended they commanded a certain restricted zone in their immediately neighborhood and were linked with the next field fortress of the same type by trenches and barbed wire, while machine gun crossfire was made to sweep the intervening space.

**Compromise.**

Young Hopkins had become a happy benedict and his father thought it advisable to administer to him a certain lecture on how to make marriage a success.

"When you have any differences of opinion," he began, "if you are not able to persuade your wife that you are right--and you probably will not be able to do so--you must compromise."

"Yes, father," replied the son, respectfully.

"And in this connection I will give you a little experience of my own just to illustrate my point. Well do I remember that your mother desired to spend one summer in Switzerland while I was equally anxious to go to Brighton."

"And how did you arrange a compromise, father?"

"Well, we stayed from Friday to Monday at Brighton and spent the rest of the summer in Switzerland."

God leads us by strange ways; we know He wills our happiness, but we pague battle, suffered insignificant casualties and from this circumstance was evolved the method of attack which the Anglo-French are using to-day along the Somme. The reserves, now are being sent forward in the same formation as the first wave of men outside the trenches, reinforcements arrive promptly and with slight losses, and the results generally are excellent.

**Harden Now Talks of Peace**

Maximilian Harden is the one man in Germany on whom press and public of the allied concentrating their chief attention. He is regarded as the barometer of German sentiment, the herald of coming changes. The subjects which he discusses, it is believed, indicate the thoughts uppermost in the German mind. He is now talking of peace, and this fact, accordingly, arouses keen interest. Leading newspapers devote articles to an analysis of Harden's personality, of his modes of thought, and of his ethical principles. G. A. Borgese, an Italian authority on German political matters, sums up the discussions of the Allied press regarding Harden in the Corriere della Sera of Milan in an article on "The Real Harden." He says:

**An International Audience.**

"Harden enjoys many sympathies outside the great front ring which surrounds Germany. The articles which he publishes in his review Die Zukunft, belong to the few literary productions which in these times can boast of international success. They are really outside and above the fray. Devoured in Germany by hundreds of thousands of readers, they are reproduced with zeal and commented on with benevolence in the newspapers of the Allies.

"The English call Harden the 'German Hun,' Paul Louis Hervier, the noted French writer, admires him for his impartial courage. Jean Richepin is gone so far as to dedicate to him in the columns of the Paris newspaper, the Intransigeant, an article entitled no less than 'The One I Like.' "Even in Italy Harden has a favorable press, above all since the time, about a year ago, when he said things in the way of justification of Italian intervention in the war which must have seemed heresy to the German and Austrian public, and which to many Italians, good people, eager for praise, seemed very kind indeed. Since then his praise is looked for and esteemed, and the impression has spread among the nations fighting for the 'good cause,' and among 'them' that they have an advocate, or at least a 'good judge,' in the enemy's court.

"This man is now being represented as a sage of slow and gentle speech, as a moderator of the delirious pride of his fellow-countrymen, almost as a prophet giving warning of coming evils, in a subdued way, but in one 'heavily intelligible to those who have ears to hear.

**He Fills High Role.**

"His name is now as much mentioned as that of the Chancellor, of the Ministers, of the party leaders and of the Generals of his country. And yet he does not occupy any official position in the Empire. Not the least among the paradoxes that arise from the singular moral and political construction of Germany's Government is the fact that a man without State office and without political responsibility should have obtained such importance in it. A society which rather inaccurately understood, is regarded among us as the prototype of con-

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 Mrs. Hayes--King's Bridge Road.  
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 James Whelan--Colonial Street.  
 F. Fitzpatrick--Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).  
 Mrs. Organ--Military Road.  
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 Mrs. Healey--Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.  
 Mrs. Fortine--Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.  
 A. McCoubrey--(tinsmith) New Lower Street.  
 Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.  
 Mrs. Joy--New Gower Street.  
 Capt. Flett--Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.  
 Mr. Ryan--Casey Street.  
 Mrs. Collins--Foot Patrick Street Water Street West.  
 Mrs. Keefe--Hamilton Street.  
 P. J. Morgan--Pennywell Road.  
 Chas. Truscott--New Gower Street.  
 Miss Murphy--Water St. West.

servatism and of the spirit of discipline has room for a republican, and almost for a demagogue function, such as that of the writer in question.

"Harden, at 55 years of age, is no longer a boy who may be accused of using his journalistic activity for the purpose of hoisting himself to power. Nor is Germany the country most propitious for persons of the type of Clemenceau, men who are polemists and newspaper editors when they are not Cabinet Ministers or Premiers. A wag, who had the dubious taste to wish Harden a great political future, wished it to him not in his own country, but in Italy. In the Spring of 1915 a Kiel newspaper pretended that it had received from Switzerland a despatch stating that a leading Italian newspaper proposed Harden's name for the Presidency of the future Republic of Italy.

**German Journalism**

"In Germany journalism is a closed career, or at the most can lead into the world of business. Imagine a powerful nature forcing himself, either by choice or by compulsion, into this kind of activity, which, in the Western European countries, is a high road to all careers, but in Germany is a road without issue. This very impossibility of leaving it will contribute to exasperate his energies. The concentration and singleness of aim in the efforts he puts forth will give to his words the insistence of an obsession and to his ideas a flaming light more vibrant than that of our political writers, who never find themselves so irremediably specialized and always have or hope to have an outlet in direct action. The intellectual swordsman of the Harden type, recalling certain spleen satirists of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, is represented in Germany by more numerous examples than is generally known. It had a famous leader in Heine; Gullbranson, the vitriolic inspirer of Simplicissimus, belongs to the family. Maximilian Harden now dominates it by his impulse, his constancy, his efficacy.

**Secret of Success.**

"His success is due, in a great measure to the anarchical and ultra-individualist tone with which he says things that are in the minds of the crowds; to the elegant insolence with which he gilds and decorates the most commonplace ideas, making them seem noble and refined to persons already eager to receive them, because they already have them within themselves, although in coarser form. Ask him for fire, or spirit, for elegance, for wickedness. In this merchandise he is extremely rich. Do not ask him for consistency and responsibility of thought. That is not his affair.

"It is necessary to know how to read his articles and to understand them. It is necessary above all to have a good memory. Do not imagine for a moment that Harden is any old and convinced teacher of moderation and good sense. Among German instigators of the present great war he has his place of honor. For years and years he hailed at the pusillanimity of German foreign policy. He tried to blow into flame the deceiving embers of the Moroccan fire. He circulated satires on the pacifism of the Kaiser. When he attacked and overthrew the Kaiser's circle of friends, upsetting the candidature of Eulenburg for the Chancellorship, it being the culminating moment of that statesman's power, he justified himself for having 'washed so much soiled linen in public' on the plea that he was actuated by a 'supreme political necessity.'

**Snails as Food**

All snails are edible and nutritious," said Canon Hersley in a book on British land and fresh water molluscs, just published. He goes on to say that even the common or garden snail, though insipid, is as nourishing as nourishing as calf's foot jelly. There is a large white shelled snail called Helix pomatia that is commonly eaten by connoisseurs in the south of England, while all over France, Italy and Spain several species are used as food. In France there are many small snail farms which yield a good profit to their owners. In the French and Italian quarters of New York snails may be bought, either alive or cooked, and at most of the French restaurants they are served, "escargots farcis" being the most usual form of the dish. Snails are easy to raise in large quantities. They need lime for making their shells, but they do not have to be fed, as they can find their own food, which is the leaves of many plants. They eat nothing else.

Generally a girl isn't as anxious to wed as she is to become engaged.



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is all right--when you're insured. How about your anxiety if flames are destroying your home when YOU HAVE NO INSURANCE?

Don't get caught in a trap. Act to-day by having us write you insurance on your home and chattels.

**PREMIUMS ARE CHEAPER THAN LOSS.**

**PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.**

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Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.  
 Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.  
 Polerine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.  
 Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.  
 Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.  
 Motor Greases at lowest prices.  
 See us before placing your order.

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276 Water Street.

**J. J. St. John**

The TEA with strength and flavor is **ECLIPSE,** which we sell at **45c. lb.**

**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER**  
20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

**SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,**  
1s. and 2s.

**J. J. St. John**  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

**WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR:**

**NEW OAK COD LIVER OIL BARRELS. SCOTCH AND LOCAL HERRING BARRELS. SALMON THERCES AND BERRY BARRELS.**

If you need any of the above we can supply you at short notice. No order too large or too small to receive prompt attention. Write Box 156. Phone 144.

**The Mercantile Cooperage,**  
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**BEACON FALLS**  
Top Notch Rubber Footwear

**TOP NOTCH  
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**A Boot That's Different**  
It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

Top Notch Rubber Boots look different and are different from the boots you have always worn. And they will give much better service.

If you want the latest and best thing in Rubber Boots, purchase a pair at once. We recommend them so enthusiastically because we know from experience that they will give you splendid satisfaction.

**FOR SALE BY**

Nicholle, Inghen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Bros., and Jesse Whiteway.

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**THE POWER OF PROTECTION**

Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices

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Duckworth Street, St. John's.

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**Mr. Merchant:**

DO NOT FORGET that before you tell your customers that you cannot get what they want, that we have large supplies of everything pertaining to our line of business. We suggest that you always write or telephone us enquiring what we have in stock before admitting that it cannot be obtained.

We beg to remind you that we have now ready for your inspection our Fall Stock, bought under favorable circumstances. A visit will convince you of the values we are showing, and will be appreciated by us.

**HALLEY & COMPANY**  
106-108 New Gower St.

**HALLEY & CO.**

**ANOTHER PRESENTATION  
YESTERDAY.**

Yesterday after the Children's Mass Rev. Brother Kennedy, who left here last evening, proceeded to the schools at St. Patrick's Hall, where he took a most affecting leave of the boys he had been teaching up to last week, and the others. A very neatly-worded address of regret at his departure was read to him by Master Stan. O'Leary, to which the rev. gentleman feelingly replied. He was given a reminder of the boys' affection and regard and before he left each lad in the Schools had a hearty handshake with him. Before the express left last evening fully 400 young men and boys were at the Station, and gave expression of their feelings and regard for Brother Kennedy by wishing him a hearty God speed.

**THE CRESCENT**

Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see Lloyd V. Hamilton, the funniest man in the movies, and Bud Duncan in "Ham takes a chance," a laugh from start to finish. L. C. Schumway and E. Sloman are presented in "Sold to Satan," a powerful feature produced in three reels by the Lubin Company and a beautiful scenic and instructive picture, a "Cetrified Forest near Adavona, Arizona." Mr. Sam Rose, baritone, sings the latest New York song hit—"Yourka Hula Hula Hula" from the Broadway musical comedy "Robinson Crusoe, Jr." Professor McCarthy presides at the piano, playing a classy musical programme, including "A Poet's Vision," waltz; "Big Ben," ragtime march; "Hear dem Bells" &c.

**BANKERS ARRIVE HERE.**

The banker Marjorie McGlashan arrived here yesterday forenoon with between 1,700 and 1,800 qtls. cod on board. She found fish plentiful, but weather blasty and on two previous trips landed 400 and 800 qtls. respectively.

The banker "F. M. Toro," Capt. Corkum, arrived here yesterday, hauling for 2000 qtls. She left her home port on June 12th and reports very stormy weather on the Banks during the latter part of July and all of August. On one trip, using frozen squid, she secured 1,800, and now has on board 200 qtls. of cod, which is fresh and could not be cured owing to lack of salt. There two vessels, with the "J. D. Hazen," which arrived Saturday with 1,700 qtls. cod on board, all report cod and hake plentiful on the banks. Each vessel carries 7 doxies and has done well. They are being supplied by Job Bros. & Co.

**REID CO.'S STEAMER REPORT**

Argyle arrived at Placentia at 12.30 p.m. yesterday.  
Clyde arrived at Lewisporte 2.20 p.m. yesterday, sailing this a.m.  
Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, sailing this a.m.  
Ethie due at Flower's Come from North.  
Glencoe, no report since arriving at Grand Bank 8 p.m. August 30th.  
Home arrived at Lewisporte 9.30 p.m. yesterday.  
Wren arrived at Clarendville 10.20 a.m. yesterday.  
Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 8.10 a.m. yesterday.  
Lady Sybil left Port aux Basques 7 a.m. to-day for North Sydney.  
Meigie left St. John's 10.45 p.m. yesterday for North Sydney.  
Sagona arrived at Spear Island Sept. 2nd., coming South.

**POLICE COURT NEWS.**

Judge Morris presided to-day.  
A drunk was discharged, another fined \$1 or 5 days and a man in for safekeeping was let go.  
A butcher summoned by Food Inspector O'Brien for conveying meat to the Lunatic Asylum in a dirty express and with only some newspapers covering it was fined \$5 or 14 days. His Honour saying that if another such case is brought before him he will inflict the full penalty.  
A man who threatened to take another's life was bound over to keep the peace, and an assault case was dismissed.

**WAS AWARDED MILITARY MEDAL.**

A sad sequel to the death of the brave young soldier Corporal George T. Cowan, who was killed in action on June 27th past, son of Mr. John Cowan, the well-known broker, and brother of Mr. H. E. Cowan, of Andersons, lies in the fact that for his general gallantry in action he had been awarded the military medal by the King. He did not, however, live to have this mark of his sovereign's approval placed on his breast by Royalty but the memory of his heroism, like that of our other brave lads, will be an inspiration and example to generations yet unborn.

**READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE**

**SEE THE SPLENDID PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY**

The Lubin Company present

**ROSE COUGHLIN and ETHEL CLAYTON**

**In "THE SPORTING DUCHESS."**

A powerful social drama in five acts adapted from the famous play of the same name by CECIL RALEIGH, a truly great production abounding in beautiful settings and talented acting. Direction of Barry O'Neil.

"DAWNING HOPE"—Edna Mayo and Henry Walthall in that wonderful tale of unconquerable love.

**"The Strange Case of Mary Page."**

COMING BIG PRODUCTIONS:—"THE MILLIONAIRE BABY," six acts. A Selig Red Seal play, "SINS OF THE MOTHERS" with Anita Stewart and Earle Williams; "THE WHITE SISTER" with Viola Allen; "THE ROSARY" with Kathlyn Williams.

Travelogues, Short Dramas, Cartoons and Comedies are seen with the BIG FEATURE PROGRAMMES AT THE NICKEL.

**T-O-N-I-G-H-T.**

**Willard-Moran World's Championship Boxing Bout**

**FOR THREE DAYS ONLY AT THE CASINO.**

**2 SHOWS EACH NIGHT--2--at 8 and 9 o'clock. Admission 10c. and 20c.**

Showing Promoters, Managers and Stake Holders, the Preliminary Fight, and the World's Championship Bout in Four Reels.

**FROM PTE. MOAKLER.**

Mr. Thos. Moakler, tinsmith, of Pleasant Street a couple of days ago had a postcard from his son, Pte. James Moakler, who is in Emmerly Hospital, London. He was wounded some time ago but is now getting better and sends his photo with an English chum taken on the balcony of the Hospital. His brother, Frank, is also with Ours and being an operator is attached to the signalling department and is O.K.

**POLICE AFTER CIGARETTES**

It is known that it is a common practice for boys of the tenderest years to be able to purchase cigarettes in almost every little shop. The police are on to the game, and yesterday boys were taken to stores where they had bought the "coffin nails" and confronted the owners who sold them. It is more than likely that several will be prosecuted.

**SUCCESSFUL GARDEN PARTY**

The Garden Party held at Witless Bay yesterday for Church purposes was a great success. The excursion train from the City left here at 12.50 and fully 200 persons went along, while there was a large gathering of people from all parts of the Southern Shore. The ladies were busy at the tables serving teas, etc. all day and financially the affair was most successful.

**BOYS GO ASTRAY.**

Two boys named Daley and Callahan, aged 12 and 8 years respectively, left home yesterday afternoon, and up to this morning had not been located, though some of the police were searching for them all night. At 4 p.m. yesterday they were seen going up over the South Side Hill and it is likely they got astray up in the brush-wood in that section and will turn up to-day.

**THE TERRA NOVAS.**

The S.S. Terra Nova, which loaded pit props at Alexander Bay arrived at Cardiff Saturday after a run of 13 days.

**TRAIN REPORT.**

Saturday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques 6.50 a.m. to-day.  
Yesterday's No. 1 left Bishop's Falls 8.35 a.m.  
Yesterday's No. 2 due at St. John's 3.15 p.m.

**ANOTHER BROTHER LEAVES.**

Another Christian Brother has received orders to leave for Ireland within the past couple of days. This is Rev. Mr. Boyle, who has been here about 6 years, who taught at Holy Cross Schools for some time and of late at Mount Cashel. Brother Boyle will leave here by to-morrow evening's express. He is a gentleman who was well liked by the lad he taught, and also by those of our citizens who knew him.

We learn that three new Brothers will shortly arrive here from Ireland.

**BOYS ARE FOUND.**

The two boys, Daley and Callahan, to whom we refer elsewhere, and who got astray yesterday, wandered out to Freshwater Bay and there were found by Mr. Ennis, who brought them back in his motor boat to-day.

**Bremen Caught  
In English Net**

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The New York City News Association quotes an officer of the British merchant marine, who arrived here to-day aboard the White Star S. S. Baltic, as authority for the statement that the German submarine Bremen has been captured in the strait of Dover by the British and 33 of her crew of 35 made prisoners of war.

The Bremen, it was said, while engaged in the net, was sighted by a British patrol boat, her stern under water and her bow high above the surface.

According to the officer quoted, the British Government has maintained silence in regard to the capture, as another German trans-atlantic submarine, the Amerika, was said to be on the way here and it was hoped to capture her also.

**BRITISH REGIMENT ENDS  
104 YEARS' PENANCE**

Twelfth Lancers Expiate Their Offence of 1812.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Exactly 104 years ago, during the Peninsular War, the 12th Lancers, encamped in Spain, broke into one of the monasteries and pillaged the wine cellar. The Iron Duke, hearing of this, rode up and sentenced the regiment to expiate its fault during as many years as there had been bottles drunk, taken away, or broken. The cellars at their monastery reckoned there were 104 bottles missing; and every evening since then, even during the present war, the regiment has done penance on parade. The tradition has just come to an end, and the Supple Twelfth celebrated the occasion, says the Paris "Excelsior," by a magnificent charge.

(This regiment received its nickname, "The Supple Twelfth," on account of its grand dash at Salamanca 17 days before the Iron Duke's "penance" sentence. The custom has been for the band to play five hymn tunes every evening at tattoo. One version of the legend is that these hymns were presented the officers by Pope Pius XI. for the band to play).

Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can exist where religious principles are excluded.—Washington.

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**Herring BARRELS**

—Also—  
**Splayed HOOPS**

for Brils. and Half Brils.

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Telephone 506.

**THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.**

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

THE LUBIN COMPANY PRESENTS

**"SOLD TO SATAN."**

A powerful Drama in three reels.

**"Petrified Forest near Adamano Arizona"**

A beautiful scenic and instructive picture.

**"Ham Takes a Chance"**

A Ham and Bud Comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton, the funniest man in the movies.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Piano.

SAM ROSE, Baritone, singing Newest Ballads & Novelty Songs. A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

On Wednesday Miss Jackie Saunders in

**"A Child of the West"**

3 Reel Knickerbocker Star Feature

**The Fishermen of  
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have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.

**BECAUSE**

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**They**

compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store

**Must Cater to the Customer.**

Our well known brands are: Americus, Fitreform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress.

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

**Newfoundland Clothing Co  
Limited.**



**HERRING NETS**

We have the following Herring Nets in stock, and in addition have 76 more to arrive in a few days. Notwithstanding the large stock worth nearly \$10,000.00 those interested will notice there are some sizes we have comparatively few of. So to avoid disappointments order ahead. Our stock is the largest, and our prices the lowest.

**"ANCHOR" BRAND**

	2 1/4	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 3/4
30 Rans	5	22	8		
35 "	10	23	15		
40 "	10	22	39	40	24
50 "		2	32	55	16
60 "	5			5	5

**"ANCHOR" BRAND**

	10	10	10	5	
30 "	10	10	20	11	6
40 "	10	11	20	5	22
50 "	5	10	12	28	28
60 "	1	10	22	30	23

Linen Gill Nets 36 6 inch mesh; 4 Gill Nets 5" mesh.

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100 Bxs GIPSY KISSES,

400 " C. C. BEEF, 1s.

150 " Best SARDINES.

Wholesale Only.

**J. J. Rossiter**

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 Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., SEPE. 4th., 1916.

**And Still Some More!**

OUR gallant knight has again unburdened himself for the defecation of his admirers; and the columns of the organs are filled with repletion with an account of his tour in France. He gives us a resume of French History, French Art, and his lucubration is punctuated by poetic outbursts and exhibitions of religious fervor ranging from the Dies Irae to a disquisition on Miller's Angels.

We feel assured that the fathers and mothers of loved ones who are "somewhere" on earth or elsewhere will read with passionate fervor Sir Edward's account of his motor tour through historic fields where (to quote from the most recent classic, *Autore E.P.M.*)—"The maidens are fair as the roses they twine, And all save the spirit of man is divine."

The Sermon on the Mount, Buddha, the Relief of Lucknow, "Jessie's Dream," Thomas Atkins, Mandalay, Khartoum, Gretchen, the Champs Elysees, Lord Byron Waterloo, Napoleon, Madame de Pompadour—and sundry other things, receive rather promiscuous notice, and incidentally there is a brief account of what our lads have been doing at the front, and flitting visits to hospitals.

Everybody will certainly read this *Epistle to the Terra Novans* and in future days it will be sought for among our Colonia' Archives as one of the "Newfoundland Classics." In the interim, would it not be well to have it printed and bound for use as a "group" study by prospective candidates for honors in history at the next Examination of the C.H.E.? It were a pity to allow it to remain in the daily papers.

There is a rather astounding paragraph in this document—astounding certainly as an emanation from the Premier of a British Colony: "What is this war for? It is the greatest blunder of history. Whether it has been brought about by faulty diplomacy or lack of preparedness in our public men... not having the courage to prepare."

We were under the impression that Britain entered this war "to save humanity and civilization from the oppression of the Hun." Yet Premier Morris insinuates that the whole thing is a blunder. This is somewhat Northcliffeian; and it is rather a reflection on the British statesmen who are responsible for our entry into the struggle.

We fear Sir Edward does not understand the precise meaning of *Civis Britannicus sum* which he tells us follows from "understanding of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount." Enthusiasm seems to have outrun the historic sense in this famous "Manifesto"; and there be folk who are unkind enough to insinuate that all this exhibition of literary pyrotechnics on the part of the Premier is, as a learned city editor would say, *ad captandum*.

**The Cable Scandal**

ON Saturday we published a communication from Ramea regarding the cable lying somewhere on the bottom between Burgeo and the little hamlet at Ramea where the telegraph key has been silent for many moons. This cable has been the cause of "woes unnumbered" to all and sundry who have had anything to do with it; and the end is not yet. The Ramea cable is one of the biggest frauds (there are several others) ever perpetrated on this Colony. It has cost the country a barrel of money; and it has never been in satisfactory operation.

The cable originally was a cast off affair purchased from some junk heap. It was laid down by the "Fiona" and sundry schooners of Burgeo and elsewhere under the Superintendent of the Postal Telegraphs; and we have already published in detail the story of the expenditures in connection therewith.

Now, if we are rightly informed, the repairs to the cable will cost another huge sum; but the Government seems to be fighting shy of grappling with the submarine hiasco.

The Government orators in the Assembly waxed eloquent over this "progressive movement" on the part of the Member for Burgeo; it was truly very progressive; for like the brook it seems to be going on forever.

The whole business seems to us to have been a bit of political jobbery undertaken to secure the election of the sitting member for the district; and this notwithstanding, he barely escaped going down to defeat. We wonder if any effort will be made to again "relay" this famous cable. There may be, if the Government can be led to believe that it is worth while to try and bunco the district; but just now the seat of the member is a rather uncertain political gamble.

**The Police Force**

WE are told that the Police Force is very much undermanned at the present time; and there seems to be very little prospect of its being recruited under existing conditions. The Police Force does not attract young men; nor will it, until the members of the Constabulary receive a decent salary; and there is a persistent rumor that there will be further assignments.

The men of the Force are supposed to be at every beck and call; and they are obliged to keep up a respectable appearance. Hence they should be decently provided for. We have an excellent body of men; and they certainly earn their money.

The Government does not "see its way clear" to provide a better allowance to our guardians of the peace; but it can squander money in every other direction. If some of the barnacles were cleared off the Ship of State there would be no difficulty in finding the wherewithal to give our Police a decent living.

To particularize.—There are three individuals on the Government side of the House who seem to have no visible occupation even to a status to qualify as representatives of the people; yet we find on perusing the Public Accounts that they receive some \$4,000 annually in the way of raps. Were even this amount placed to the credit of the Constabulary Fund, it would give an additional \$100 a year to the men in the city, at least. If we add to this a part of the amount spent for junketing expeditions, it would provide for the men in the outposts. There would be no necessity to increase our annual expenditure by one dollar, were this course pursued; and we should then be able to make the Police Force an attractive proposition for young men.

**KYLE'S PASSENGERS**

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques yesterday at 8 a.m. with the following passengers:—G. H. and Mrs. Hall, F. Hutchings, T. J. and Mrs. Kehough, E. C. and Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Rennie, Mrs. C. Skinner, W. H. Parsons, J. Fudge, M. H. Asserin, G. Blundon, A. Peters, G. B. Shagnell, Dr. B. J. DeLatour, Miss M. E. Brine, Miss A. Braver, Miss S. Braver, Thomas Cooper, S. P. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. D. Singer, R. H. Dore, H. Rideout, H. Caternale, M. Greening, Mrs. Short, Miss M. Steaburman, J. Smith, Mrs. L. Nichols, Miss M. McIsaac, Dr. S. D. Cornick, J. B. Harris, Miss A. Connors, Lieut. E. Churchill, Lieut. W. Churchill, Sergt. Nugent Pte. Waugh.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**VARIA**

BY GALE

JUST at what date Englishmen began to prosecute the fishery in Newfoundland is unknown. Even the learned, if erratic, Prowse does not enlighten us; and he pours a broad side into the historians of the Tudor Age for neglecting to devote more attention to "one of the greatest factors in the development of the British Empire." He says:

"Such a vulgar subject as the fishery and the fishermen was quite beneath the dignity of history. We have every vagary, religious and matrimonial, of Henry VIII, the cut of Elizabeth's ruffs, the color of her petticoats, while there is not a word about the daring fishermen who left little obscure western ports to found our Colonial Empire. The public—the common people who formed the British nation—seem to be entirely ignored. You will find three lines on the discovery of North America, and a hundred pages devoted to Anne Boleyn."

Even in these days we find very little attention paid to the fishery in our daily newspapers. The *Mail and Advocate* seems to be the only paper that devotes attention to our greatest industry. What Prowse says of the historians of the Tudor Period may be written of the St. John's dailies. We find columns devoted to the menu which Sir E. P. Morris had at the last big spread in London; the loss of his umbrella, the pink teas which Mrs. Parvenu, the last returned soldiers, the last reception of Mrs. Parvenu, the meanderings of "Doctor" McGrath, etc., but very little space is devoted to the fishery question. We could easily dispense with such "uplifting" things as "The Doings of the Duffs" and "Bringing Up Father" and other "features" of the up-to-the-minute e.c. They would never be missed. So we are not a whit better than the people whom the learned judge scores so badly.

The fact is, as we have hinted elsewhere, that the subject of the fishery does not receive sufficient attention, though there is not a firm doing business in the country which does not depend upon it for its cash receipts. We have heard some of our citizens say some very singular things about our fishermen; but the same citizens once carried the barrow and the female members of the household yaffed fish! That, of course, was in "the good old days."

We have heard Mr. Coaker denounced by the same class of citizens as a "revolutionary" on account of his efforts to emancipate the Toilers of the Sea from a condition of serfdom such as did not exist in antebellum days south of Mason and Dixon's Line; yet we know that some of the same citizens were very glad to be helped out of a very big hole by a planter not long ago. The planter had the gold; and the citizens had—brass.

**Revenons a nos moutons:** The fishery was in reality the link which bound England to the New World for a century; and every colonisation scheme was motivated by it, not only in Newfoundland but further south. The first attempted settlement of New England by Gosnold and Brerton, in 1602, was induced by the fishery.

Winslow in his "History of America" tells us that when the Puritans sought permission from King James to embark for America, he asked: "What profit might arise?" Their answer was "Fishing." "So God have mercy on my soul," replied the royal Solon; "This an honest trade; 'twas the Apostles own calling." He let them go; and they settled at a place convenient for codfishing and whaling, and in 1624 they sent a cargo of "salt bulk" to England.

The Newfoundland fishery began to receive attention from the Crown during the reign of Henry VIII; and adventurous sailors from Devonshire annually left their homes to reap the harvest of the sea in the Newfoundland "cod-meadows." During the reign of Edward VI, it must have been an important venture; for we find that the "grafter" was at work. The graft consisted in the levying (by naval officers) of a tax for a fishing license. We have something of this kind in operation today in the "fees" paid to certain functionaries for the performance of duties "outside of office hours." A Statute of Edward (confirmed by Elizabeth) made this practice illegal.

Our Edward should enact legis-

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 4

GOVERNOR'S COURT field this day, before which was brought the case of Thomas Raye, of Western Bay, against John Pike, for violent abuse against two of Raye's servants. These latter, viz: David Carreen and Michael Moran, had been brought on board a ship by Pike, and whipped, without legal authority. Pike was fined £35, also to pay £100 fine for carrying away the seine and all the green and dry fish of Amos Vincent. A charge of having beaten and run a cutlass through the foot of Jeremiah O'Donnell was not proven against him, 1749.

Five nuns arrived in Newfoundland (Presentation Order), 1833.

No. 5 Volunteer Company, John Kavanagh, captain, took oath of allegiance, 1860.

C. Little, father of late Chief Justice Little, died at Charlotte-town, aged 73, 1860.

Very Rev. Kyran Walsh died, 1868.

Lord Charles Beresford landed here during delay of steamer *Novus Scotian*; he was en route to the United States, 1874.

George Hutton died, 1880.

Charles Harvey, C.E., drowned in Long Pond, 1890.

John Donnelly, H.M.C., died, 1893.

Steamer *Portia* took one hundred passengers for the United States, 1897.

Davidson family (four in number) drowned in Halifax harbor by foundering of a sail boat, 1899.

lation which would make the tipping system illegal in this country; and there should be a severe penalty enacted against those who claim the privilege of hoodling public monies as being "according to the custom of the country." For the benefit of the legal fraternity whose "opinions" are offered so freely we might say that a *consuetudo contra legem* is not a satisfactory plea either in law or equity.

We find that by a legal enactment—23 Eliz., Cap. VII (1581) a duty was imposed on all foreign-caught fish in order to promote the development of the Labrador fisheries; and by the end of Elizabeth's reign, at least fifty vessels were engaged in the Newfoundland trade. The most detailed account of the trade is found in the "Instructions" issued to the Guy Company during the reign of James I. There is an advice to buy cod oil at eight pounds per ton and to secure late cargoes of fish for the Spanish market; to procure lumber for making fish cases and hoops for the same. It was also suggested to make oil out of the hazel nuts in South River and to "save the ashes from their fires for soap making."

We do not notice any illusion to the peat business; nor is there any suggestion of growing "two-bladed grass." There was something about "grafting" but it was in connection with trees (there was no necessity for allusion to the other kind of grafting—this was "the custom of the country" presumably).

The varied programme of the promoters of the Guy scheme suggests the policy of the Morris Government. It was a case of building "castles in the air." Guy's settlement collapsed, just as the Morris Government has collapsed. It aroused the indignation of the other traders; and in their remonstrance we find: "That those of the said plantation (Guy's) harbored pirates and dealt with them." This reads like a bit of very modern local history. Piracy is still rampant in this Colony; and the piratical performances of some adipose personages connected with the present Government are on file in the public archives.

There were titled pirates in Newfoundland in those days, such as Sir Henry Mainwaring, just as there have been at a later date. But we have no counterparts of Eason.

Guy disposed of part of his colonial patent to a titled gentleman named Sir William Vaughan, D.C.L. (degrees were common even in those way-back times); but the only memorial left us by this gentleman was his publication "The Golden Fleece." Other individuals have written volumes since, but under a different title, though they are quite suggestive of a shearing process; the public have been shorn unmercifully.

Customer—I'd like to see the head barber.  
Spokesman—We are all head barbers; what did you suppose we were—Cora doctors?—Boston Transcript

**REVELLE**

BY CALCAR

WHO has not heard in local circles Newfoundland referred to as the Sportman's Paradise, and without a doubt there is a great deal of truth in the saying. As far as Nature is capable (and that is a long way) of making our country attractive to the tourist and the sportsman, there is little that is required as our experience goes to show. We have a hundred rivers where salmon and trout lurk inviting the angler to come and cast a line, and yet we are only able to attract 167 fishermen for the year, as the Game and Inland Fisheries Report for 1915 shows.

It would be a shock to our pride were we to learn from the Report what length of time each sportsman spent in Newfoundland. It might further hurt our pride to learn that for every week spent in this country, so loudly acclaimed the Sportman's Paradise, a month is spent by the same sportsman in Nova Scotia.

What is the reason of this? Has Nova Scotia any better fishing to offer than has Newfoundland? We doubt it. What then is the cause? We have our opinions on this matter but withhold them for the present, as they are too many and too varied to be discussed here. We should indeed prefer to see this matter a subject for enquiry by a commission appointed to look into this tourist traffic question should a commission be appointed which we contend ought to be done it would be well were the enquiry to begin with the actions of the Board itself. Some of them are not above suspicion, and one at least, though he is practically a dummy member has been caught violating the laws relating to the capture and sale of foxes.

One, other we are told has so molested a visiting fisherman as to involve the possibility of that visitor never again returning to fish in Newfoundland. This is a very serious state of affairs for there is no knowing how far that thwarted gentleman may influence others.

It is said that the best advertisement is a satisfied patron. If this be so, then a dissatisfied patron is capable of doing immeasurable harm. It is not to the best interest of the country that the Game Board or its members should be interested in fox ranches. We believe that every member of the present Board is either the owner of a fox ranch or vitally interested in one.

What we want on that Board are men who have no interest directly or indirectly in any fox ranch, except in so far as their citizenship makes them interested. The present Board has done nothing but mischief, it has not the confidence of the people and has stirred up much sullen opposition to itself and its regulations. It should be the duty of a returning government to abolish it and start a systematic investigation into the game resources and other attractions of Newfoundland.

We have acted in regard to our game and other natural attractions to the sport and pleasure seeker just as we have acted in regard to attractions for the speculator and investor.

Our wealth of forest and mine is not bringing to us the returns we expected investors and operators are few and failing, and the dismal report of the Game Board convinces us that our game resources are not as attractive as

we fondly hoped.  
If we have the game then why is it that we cannot attract the sportsman? This is a question that brooks no further unintelligent monkeying with, and should be enquired into at once.

There can be no reason why we should not attract a great many more visitors than we do, but we must get to work in a proper and intelligent way to do it.

Just as we recommended in regard to our minerals and timber wealth we must begin a regular survey of our attractions for the visitor and then proceed to make our attractions attract. There is no use sitting down and talking about it, and above all there is nothing to be gained by issuing such twaddle as the supposed Game Report for 1915 is. Let us shut out this bit of nonsensical trifling with such an important matter and adopt sensible measures.

The people of this country are subscribing Sixteen Thousand Dollars a year to the Game Board, perhaps this is too much and perhaps it is too little. Possibly it is too little by a lot, but until we know more particularly what our game resources are worth we cannot tell. However in view of the faith we seem to have in our game resources, it would seem wise to double the appropriation if necessary in order to make a thorough study and investigation of the matter before we proceed further.

Let us try to act sensibly and put this tourist business for once and all on a sound business basis.

How do editors manage to live? They get bored for nothing.

**WILL THE FRENCH TURN THE TABLES?**

GERMAN soldiers deposed two French Emperors in one century. If Joffre were now to march down Unter den Linden and remove the Kaiser's crown, it would be for the French a game of "turn about is fair play," says "Girard" in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Bluecher insisted after Waterloo, in 1815, that Napoleon should be hanged, instead of merely deposed and exiled. Had the German general had his way, there would have been no St. Helena history, but an immediate execution.

Again in 1870 Von Moltke's army at Sedan captured Emperor Napoleon the Third, and that monarch went into exile never more to return to France. His venerable royal widow, Eugenie, once the prettiest woman in Europe, and who still lives, was also an exile.

Ending the regime of the Hohenzollerns as rulers of Germany would be a big event in history. The first Hohenzollern appeared 828 years ago, but the first Hohenzollern king came upon a throne seventeen years after Philadelphia was founded.

An optimist says that good intentions are better than no payments.

Would you help a fat woman over a fence? No, I'd help the fence.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**



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**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE**

\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

- \$103.01 in one year
- \$106.14 in two years
- \$109.34 in three years
- \$116.05 in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$190,000,000

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ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

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**SOUTH COAST SERVICE.**

**S. S. GLENCOE**

will sail from Placentia on Wednesday, September 6th, for the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port-aux-Basques.

Passengers leaving on Wednesday morning's train from St. John's will connect.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**



**THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION**

is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

**CHOICE MEATS.**

**M. CONNOLLY**  
Duckworth Street.

**Fall Fishing Leads,**

8 oz. 12 oz., 14 oz., 16 oz., 1 1/2 lb.

**Lines.**

White Cotton, 6 and 9 thread. Best quality American steam tarred hand lines. 4 lb., 4 1/2 lb., 5 lb.

**Trawl Hooks.**

No. 15 and No. 14 tinned ringed; Japanned, 15 and 14 at half price.

**Hand Line H'ks.**

A good shape Hook made of steel wire, round and kirby shape in mid, large and extra large quarter.

**Squid Jiggers.**

Ask for NEYLE'S Patent. Large Bank Pin Red. Small Shore Pin Red.

**Harness.**

We manufacture Carriage, Cart and Slide Harness.

**NEYLE'S HARDWARE.**

**NEWFOUNDLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

Sale of Pure Breed Cockerels 1916.

Under an arrangement with the Newfoundland Agricultural Board the above Association is offering for sale, during November next, a limited number of Pure Breed Cockerels at the nominal price of One Dollar (\$1.00) each.

Every Bird will be guaranteed to equal, if not excel, imported Birds costing Five Dollars (\$5.00) each.

This offer is only open to those persons in Newfoundland who raise poultry and eggs for sale.

Purchasers of these Birds must agree to keep his Bird for two years.

Applicants under the above conditions must send their applications—enclosing \$1.00 with each, and stating breed required—to

**JOHN F. CALVER,**

Hon. Secy. Nfld. Poultry Association, St. John's.

All applications must be sent in by October 1st, 1916.



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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**St. Georges District Will Give Joseph, Our Agricultural Expert, A Rude Shaking Up**

(To the Editor) This seems to be the popular time for all patriotic people to shoot and shout for King and Country. Those of us who cannot shoot are supposed to shout—certainly there is an awful lot of shouting.

Everything is being done to keep our end of the war going successful, and when the present government faces the country for a renewal of confidence we must credit them with their due. Though they have done no more in this direction than the opposition have shown themselves quite willing to do and would have done had they been in power. It is very easy to do the right thing when all the people, both rich and poor, want it done. But how hard to find a government to do right when the rich oppose.

Our government may have carried out our obligations to our King since this war began. But have they done their duty to their country in any other respect. They could have helped the people many times during those trying times but the helping hand was ever conspicuous by its absence.

One of their most grave and disgraceful blunders is their insistence on ignoring the fishermen's appeal to release timber lands now held by land grabbers and for years lying idle and useless to all.

Many small mill owners would be very glad to buy a little timber land inside the three mile limit, even five or six square miles would satisfy the majority and make them independent. The three mile limit now only looks good on the map. It is but very little use for the fishermen's needs. Maybe it satisfies the Government that it is enough. Even here they have allowed a slaughter of pit props. They gave no permission to cut off the land they had tied up, but must need sacrifice the remaining mite left to the people.

Most of the timber land of this

country is held by parties whose time limit—which was set by law—before operating has long since expired. Still, that law might never have been made for what effect it is having. Those fellows who claim the land refuse to work it and soak anybody who cuts even a very little for a living.

A case of this sort came before the Circuit Court here at St. George's very recently. The St. George's Timber and Pulp Company (prominent in name only) sued one of our local mill owners. They claimed that seven hundred and seventy-five (775) pieces of timber had been cut of their limit by this man or by his orders. Yet it is many years since this land was taken up. Quite a while since they should have been operating. If there were any lines cut around the block it has long since grown in, so that it is impossible for anyone but an expert to know when they are off or on it. The past winter some busybody sent the information needed to stir up trouble. Then instead of warning the man, not a word was said. Late in the summer they sent their agent down; sued the millowner and closed down the mill. This man lost quite a lot of lumber besides one of the best months of the year. It must almost ruin him.

Is there anything humane in this act. It was a vicious trick and a deed we think worthy only of a German. Those fellows are no more to be blamed than the Government who permit the like to occur.

Mr. Downey, when he comes to St. George's in 1917, will have a big jury settling his hash. He will be like the Irish stew—mopped up.

The barometer is "going down" and when the storm breaks the Tory party will be swept on the rocks and out of existence.

St. George's, ug. 29, 1916. KIT.

**Roumania States Reasons for War**

**Conflict Has Brought on Territorial and Political Changes Which Constitute a Grave Menace to Her Integrity.**

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28.—Via Petrograd, Aug. 29.—and London, Aug. 29.—The following is the text of the note handed to Count Czernin, the Austria-Hungarian minister to Roumania, at the conclusion of the meeting of the Roumanian crown council which preceded the Roumanian declaration of war.

"The alliance concluded between Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy, according to the statements of those governments, had only a conservative and defensive character. Its principal object was to guarantee the allied countries against attack from the outside and to consolidate the state of affairs created by previous treaties. It was in accordance with these pacific tendencies that Roumania joined this alliance.

"Devoted to the development of her internal affairs and faithful to her resolution to remain as an element of order and equilibrium on the lower Danube, Roumania never has ceased in her devotion to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans. The last Balkan wars, by destroying the status quo, imposed upon her a new line of conduct but her intervention gave peace and re-established the equilibrium.

"For herself she was satisfied with the restoration of her borders which gave her the greatest security against aggression and repaired certain injustices of the congress of Berlin. But in pursuit of this aim, Roumania was disappointed by the failure of the Vienna cabinet to take the attitude Roumania was entitled to expect.

"When the present war broke out Roumania, like Italy, declined to associate herself with the declaration of war by Austro-Hungary, of which she had not been notified by the Vienna cabinet.

"In the spring of 1915 Italy declared war against Austro-Hungary. The triple alliance no longer existed and the reasons which determined Roumania's adherence to this political system disappeared.

"Roumania remained in the peace group it states, seeking to work in agreement in order to assure peace and to conserve the situation de facto and de jure, created by treaties. Roumania then found herself in the presence of powers making war for the sole purpose of transforming from top to bottom the old arrangements which had served as a basis for their treaty of alliance. These changes furnished Roumania proof that the object she pursued in joining the triple alliance no longer could be attained and that she must direct her efforts in new paths, especially as the work undertaken by Austro-Hungary threatened the interests of the Roumania and her national aspirations. Consequently Roumania resumed her liberty of action.

"The neutrality which Roumania imposed upon itself in consequence of a declaration of war made independently of its will and contrary to its interests had been adopted as the results of the assurances that Austria-Hungary in declaring war against Serbia was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or of territorial gains. These assurances have not been realized.

"To-day we are confronted by a situation de facto threatening great territorial transformations and political changes of nature constituting a grave menace to the future of Roumania. The work of peace which Roumania attempted to accomplish in a spirit of faithfulness to the triple alliance thus was rendered barren by the very powers called upon to defend it.

Minister Leaves Germany Berlin, Aug. 29.—The Roumanian minister leaves the city to-day. He requested a special interview with the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, last night, but it was promptly refused.

Dispatches from Vienna indicate that Roumania's war declaration caused no particular excitement, but resulted almost everywhere in a sigh of relief that the worst now is known.

Bulgaria Will Follow. Bulgaria undoubtedly will follow the lead of Germany in declaring war on Roumania in the opinion of Count Ernest von Reventlow, the naval expert of the Tages-Zeitung. Commenting on the action of Roumania, von Reventlow writes:

"It may be assumed with certainty that Germany and her allies had counted upon Roumania as participating in the war and have taken measures in advance.

In view of the geographical situation, the presumption is permissible that military developments are

**More War Contracts Awarded in New York**

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Further large foreign war contracts were placed here Monday including an order from the Allied government for steel bars involving \$11,000,000. The continued enormous demands for war munitions is best illustrated by the total contracts of 750,000 tons entered into since August 1st, for shell steel. This is the outstanding feature of the iron and steel situation, some shell mills being sold up to 1918.

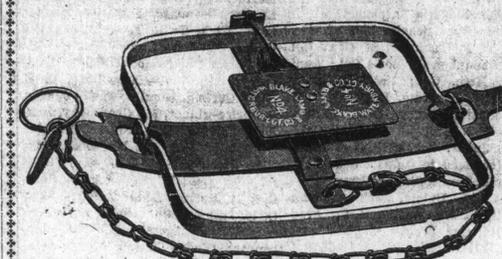
Some manufacturers are taking precautions not to be left with material bought at high prices on their hands should be European war terminate and contracts be cancelled. To this end they have specified that buyers of steel for munitions must accept steel in some form equal to the tonnage contracted for.

**Daylight Time**

One Boston business organization, after a careful study of daylight saving, decided that it produces greater efficiency, greater economy and greater comfort. All who have had a summer experience of the advantages and benefits of daylight saving will agree with this Boston judgment. At the same time experience has taught that the first of September is as late as daylight saving can be satisfactory. Already a great majority of the wage earners, those compelled to go to work at 7 or 8 o'clock are finding the dark mornings an inconvenience, and are urging a return to eastern standard time. Not to listen to this demand will be a mistake liable to interfere with another summer of daylight saving.

Will someone please tell a mere man why nobody ever makes a raspberry shortcake?

**NO ADVANCE IN TRAPS**



WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING IN STOCK SELLING AT OUR REGULAR PRICES:

English Rd. Jaw Traps, No. 1. English Bow Spring, 4" to 8". Blake's No. 0 and 1, without Chain; Blake's, with Chain, No. 9, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4; Blake's, No. 4, with Teeth and Chain. Victor, with Chain, 0, 1, 2. Oreida, No. 3 Chain. Newhouse Bear Traps, Bear Trap Clamps, Trap Chains, &c.

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In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices:

POUND GOODS		YARD GOODS	
Percalé	Cheviots	Dress Goods	Art Muslin
Lawn	Sateen	Curtain Srim	Bed Tick
Cotton Tweed	Linolette	Curtain Net	Percalé
Fleece Calico	Quilt Pieces	Curtain Muslin	Mottled Flannel
Misprints	Mottled Flannel	Shirting	Toweling
Denim	Crêtonnes	Blay Calico	Regatta
Shirting	Art Tick	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Apron Gingham	Lawn
White Flannelette	Toweling		
	Blay Calico		

Also the following, many of which are Jobs---

Men's Underwear	Boys' Hose	Girls' Coats	Ladies' Coats
" Braces	" Overcoats	" Sleeping Suits	" Neckwear
" Sweaters	" Suits	" Ganhers	" Blouses
" Hndkrchfs.	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
" Ties	" Rompers	Ladies' Underwear	" Underskirts
	" Rain Coats	" Corsets	" Sweater Coats
Boys' Underwear	Girls' Underwear	" Corset Covers	" Aprons
" Braces	" Dresses		
" Sweaters			
Hair Pins	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
Dressing Combs	Brooches	Mirrors	Shirt Buttons
Fine Tooth Combs	Hat Pins	Playing Cards	Neck Beads, assorted
	Cushion Tops		

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## Scholarship and Prize List for 1916

**SENIOR ASSOCIATE GRADE.** Jubilee Scholarship of \$1,200.00—William Guy, Methodist College.

**JUNIOR ASSOCIATE GRADE.** Two Aggregate Prizes—Sebastian P. Young, St. Bonaventure's College, \$25.00; Albert J. Walsh, St. Bon's College, \$20.00.

**Subject Prizes—English:** Fannie T. Hopkins, Meth. Academy, Carbonear, \$8; English Literature, G. W. Jeffers, P.S., Epworth, \$4; History, A. J. Walsh, St. Bon's College, \$3; Geography, E. A. Parrott, Bishop Field College, and C. L. Stein, the Col., both equal, C. L. Stein, the Col., younger, the prize-winner, \$3; Mathematics, C. L. Stein, Ep. Field Col., Jan, St. Bon's Col.; Practical Music, Annie Curtis, St. Patrick's Con., Riverhead, \$4.

**PRELIMINARY GRADE.** Scholarships (in Alphabetical Order) Ten Open Scholarships of \$20.00 each.—Vera Crosbie, Meth. Col.; S. T. Clift, St. Bon's Col.; J. J. Daly, St. Bon's College; Edith House, Sp. Spencer Col.; Marjory Mews, Meth. Col.; R. B. O'Donnell, St. Bon's Col.; E. J. Pheasant, St. Bon's Col.; Marjorie Stirling Navigation, E. A. Parrott, Ep. Field Col.; French, Gertrude Giltleson, Bon's Col.; Louise Whiteway, Meth. Col.; \$5; Mechanics, E. A. Parrott, Ep. Field Col.; \$8; Chemistry, John Button, Meth. Col.; \$3; Drawing, Jennie Watts, Meth. Col.; \$4; Shorthand, Alice Baker, St. Bride's Academy, Littledale, \$4; Theory and Practice of Education, George Baggs, Meth. Col., and John Cram, Meth. Col., the younger, the prize-winner, \$4.

**INTERMEDIATE GRADE.** Scholarships (in Alphabetical Order) Six Open Scholarships of \$25.00 each.—W. F. Channing, St. Bon's Col., M. F. Channing, St. Bon's Col.; Annie Davis, Meth. Col.; Katie McCarthy, St. Bride's Academy, Littledale; Bessie McGrath, Mercy Con., Military Road; W. V. Sullivan, St. Bon's Col.

**Four Jubilee Scholarships of \$100.00 each (confined to Outport Schools).**—Bessie Belbin, Meth. Academy, Grand Bank; A. L. Bulgin, Meth. Academy, Durrell; R. J. Connolly, R. C. Academy, Harbour Grace; Nimshi Crewe, Meth. Elliston.

**Subject Prizes—Scripture History:** W. Collins, C. E. Clarke's Head, Gander Bay, \$4; English Grammar, Bessie Belbin, Meth. Academy, Grand Bank \$4; English Literature, Grace Conroy, St. Bride's Academy, Littledale, \$4; History, H. W. Miffin, C. E. High, Spaniard's Bay, \$4; Geography, Stanley Guy, Meth. Sup. Twillingate, \$4; Arithmetic, C. R. Tibbo, Meth. Academy, Grand Bank, \$4; Geometry, Charles Wetherall, Meth. Academy, Grand Bank, \$4; Algebra, Amelia G. Mills, Meth. Academy, Grand Bank \$4; Book-keeping, F. Gidge, Meth. Academy, Durrell, \$4; French, Louise Whiteway, Meth. Col., \$8; Latin, Vera Crosbie, Meth. Col., Louise Whiteway, Meth. Col., equal, \$8; The younger, the prize-winner, \$8; Hygiene, George Allen, C. E. High, Pearcey Hiscok, Ep. Field Col., \$4; Curling, \$4; Drawing, Margaret Finlater, Ep. Spencer Col., \$4; Shorthand, Margaret M. Murray, Convent, Brigus, \$4; Domestic Economy, Bertha P. Hynes, R. C. Port au Port, Chemistry, W. V. Sullivan, St. Bon's Col., \$4; Drawing, Gordon French, Meth. Sup., Moroto's Hr., Susie Crane, Ep. Field Col., equal; \$4; The Col., \$4; School-Management, Irene younger, the prize-winner, \$4; Short-hand, Winnie Kent, Pres. Con., Cath. P. Hynes, R. C. Port au Port, \$4; Typewriting and Office

**Subject Prizes—Scripture History:** Maria Bagge, C. E. High, Curling, \$4; English Grammar, Edith M. Manuel, C. E. High, Twillingate, \$4; English Literature, Vera Crosbie, Meth. Col., \$4; History, J. A. Howell, Meth. Academy, Carbonear, \$4; Maria Bagge, C. E. High, Curling, equal, \$4; The younger, the prize-winner, \$4; Geography, Marjorie Stirling, Ep. Spencer Col., \$4; Arithmetic, Vera Crosbie, Meth. Col.; Nina Crosbie, Meth. Col.; S. T. Clift, St. Bon's Col.; W. T. Veitch, St. Bon's Col.; R. Murray, Meth. Adam's Cove; G. K. Laing, Meth. Academy, Carbonear; Ellen Fitzgerald, Convent, Carbonear; Gladys Young, Meth. Academy, Durrell; Dulcie G. Mills, Meth. Sup., Port au Port; Amelia G. Mills, Meth. Academy, Grand Bank; J. L. Balley, Academy, Grand Falls; P. S. Healey, R. C. Sup., Avondale; H. Kirby, R. C. Sup., Holyrood; J. Lawton, E. Newtown; Rose Delaney, R. C. Port au Port; Kathleen Burke, Convent, St. Jacques; Geraldine Joy, Convent, St. George's; A. Best, C. E. Tack's Beach; Ivy Young, Meth. Sup., Twillingate; Sophia Nott, Meth. Sup., Twillingate; Emma Pynn, Meth. Centenary Hall; Ida M. Allan, St. Patrick's Convent; \$4; The youngest, the prize-winner, \$4; Algebra, Amelia G. Mills, Meth. Academy, Grand Bank \$4; Geometry, Louise Whiteway, Meth. Col., \$4; Book-keeping, F. Gidge, Meth. Academy, Durrell, \$4; French, Louise Whiteway, Meth. Col., \$8; Latin, Vera Crosbie, Meth. Col., Louise Whiteway, Meth. Col., equal, \$8; The younger, the prize-winner, \$8; Hygiene, George Allen, C. E. High, Pearcey Hiscok, Ep. Field Col., \$4; Curling, \$4; Drawing, Margaret Finlater, Ep. Spencer Col., \$4; Shorthand, Margaret M. Murray, Convent, Brigus, \$4; Domestic Economy, Bertha P. Hynes, R. C. Port au Port, Chemistry, W. V. Sullivan, St. Bon's Col., \$4; Drawing, Gordon French, Meth. Sup., Moroto's Hr., Susie Crane, Ep. Field Col., equal; \$4; The Col., \$4; School-Management, Irene younger, the prize-winner, \$4; Short-hand, Winnie Kent, Pres. Con., Cath. P. Hynes, R. C. Port au Port, \$4; Typewriting and Office

**Needlework:** Teresa Stafford, St. Patrick's Convent, Alice Ladley, Meth. Col., equal, \$4; The younger, the prize-winner, \$4; Domestic Economy, Bertha P. Hynes, R. C. Port au Port, \$4; Practical Music, Marion Dave, Presbyterial, Hr. Grace, Margaret M. Murray, Convent, Brigus, Helen Channing, St. Bride's Academy, Littledale, equal, \$4; The younger, the prize-winner, \$4; General Elementary Science, B. Bowering, Meth. Col., \$4.

### INVITATION TO CITY BASEBALLERS.

Mr. J. O. Hawvermale, president of the St. John's Baseball League, has been asked by the Grand Falls team to send out a line on Saturday, when the annual sports will be held to play for the R. G. Reid Intertown Trophy. A meeting to decide on the matter will be called at 7.30 this evening at the "Imperial" office, when all clubs and players are asked to attend. The Grand Falls have proven in the past their hospitality to our boys and many would like to be able to go this year.

### A SPLENDID COLLECTION.

A very excellent collection was taken up in the Catholic churches yesterday for the orphans of St. Michael's Belvedere. The amount collected up to noon yesterday was \$2,014.97 or over \$200 in excess of last year. This was apportioned as follows: Cathedral \$1,364.85; St. Patrick's \$541.40; Mount Cashel, \$40.00; St. Joseph's, \$36.90; Littledale, \$20.82; Logy Bay, \$11.00.

### REGIMENTAL PROMOTIONS.

In a recent issue of the London Gazette the following promotions in the Newfoundland Regiment are published.—Capt. J. Forbes Robertson to be temp. maj.; Lieutenants to be temp. capt.: J. J. Donnelly, R. H. Tait, J. Nuns, B. Butler; Second Lieutenants to be temp. Lieutenants: S. Robertson, G. Harvey, R. J. Sheppard, F. W. Bartlett, R. G. Paterson, F. H. Knight, C. B. Clift, C. Watson, G. M. Emerson, C. S. Frost, A. Clouston, S. G. Goodyear; Capt. A. Raley to be Adj. 2nd Regt.—Capt. W. F. Rendell to be temp. Maj.; W. H. Greene to be temp. Capt.; J. E. J. Fox, L. G. Bain, F. C. Rendell, M. Churchill, A. B. Baird, E. Barnes, W. King, F. Sellars, A. Alcock, S. Manuel, S. Green, R. Grandy, J. Spencer, F. Burke, S. Bennett, Capt. J. C. Karn (R.W. Fus. Spec. Res.) to be Adj.

### W. P. A.

ONE of the work rooms at Government House will be open for Red Cross Work every Tuesday and Friday, commencing Tuesday, 19th. The Committee have been occupied during the last month preparing the latest bandages, etc., devised for use during this war. There will be work ready for both experts and beginners, and it is hoped there will be a large gathering as the need is great. Workers are asked to wear large white aprons with bibs. —sep4,9,2i

Needlework, \*Teresa Stafford, St. Patrick's Convent, Alice Ladley, Meth. Col., equal, \$4; The younger, the prize-winner, \$4; Domestic Economy, Bertha P. Hynes, R. C. Port au Port, \$4; Practical Music, Marion Dave, Presbyterial, Hr. Grace, Margaret M. Murray, Convent, Brigus, Helen Channing, St. Bride's Academy, Littledale, equal, \$4; The younger, the prize-winner, \$4; General Elementary Science, B. Bowering, Meth. Col., \$4.

### WEDDING BELLS

#### BRODERICK—NADEAU

Miss Elizabeth Broderick, daughter of the late Patrick Broderick of Lime Street and Mr. Joshua Nadeau of the Minard's Liniment staff of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the R. C. Cathedral Saturday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Monsignor McDermott in the presence of the contracting parties. The bride wore an attractive gown of Saxe blue satin and was attended by her sister, Mrs. T. J. Dalton, who was also prettily gowned. The groom was supported by Mr. T. J. Dalton. The wedding supper was held at the residence of Mrs. Ryan 227 Theatre Hill where the bride and groom were presented with a purse of gold. The happy couple will leave on the S.S. Florizel for Annapolis Valley, N.S., where the honeymoon will be spent after which they will return to Yarmouth their future home.

### SHELTERED IN STORM.

Saturday night an old man who came over from Bell Island, and who had an order for admission to the Poor Asylum from Commissioner O'Dwyer, came into the Police Station for shelter, and was accommodated for the night. It was too late for him to go to the Institution, but he was released to proceed there yesterday.

### TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to Saturday, September 9th, 1916 at the office of The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., West Wabana, for the supplying of Boards, Planks, Sleepers, and Sidelogs, sufficient for Company's requirements for season of 1917, amounting to some 500,000 feet board measure. Particulars of quantities and specification will be mailed to parties wishing to tender, on receipt of letter or telegram requesting same. Bidders can quote either f.o.b. wharf, Wabana, or f.o.b. ship in secure harbor, which must be stated. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., LTD.,**  
West Wabana.  
sep2,7i

### Storekeepers!

**'Clover Leaf' Tobacco**

HAS not or will not advance prices when you can get this well made Tobacco, right from Virginia, made by Union men only. Special prices on case lot.

**M. A. DUFFY,**  
Sole Agent.  
Office—Gear Building,  
East of Post Office.

### ANOTHER NEWFOUNDLANDER WOUNDED.

Another Newfoundland has proved himself on the field of glory in the person of Sydney Robert Woodcock, son of Mr. Wm. Woodcock, formerly of the Anglo-American Office, Heart's Content. He went through the recent heavy fighting in France with the Queen's Westminster Rifles and was severely wounded in the head. He has since recovered and is now a lieutenant in the Army Ordnance Dept. in Alexandria.

### Mr. Fisherman, to save nintenths of your Engine trouble, use CARBONVOID.

#### CHILD SEVERELY HURT

Saturday last in the afternoon another serious automobile collision occurred between Rendell's and Baird's cars at the junction of Prescott and Bond Streets. One of the Baird children on board their car, a little girl, was thrown out and severely hurt, but not dangerously injured. Dr. Anderson was called and attended her. Both autos which came together with considerable force were pretty badly smashed and the wonder is that some of their occupants were not killed.

### It is proved that Carbonvoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads.

#### THE "MEIGLE" FROM LABRADOR.

The S.S. "Meigle" returned from the Labrador Saturday night. As the ship went North after leaving here N.E. gales with dense fog was the experience, but on the return run the weather was fine. As the ship came south in quite a number of places good work was being done with trawls and hook and line on the southern end of the coast the boats loading each day. The bankers down there were also catching fish. The "Meigle" brought several passengers.

#### AN ESKIMO N. R. MAN.

Saturday night Head Const. Sparrow picked up a man on Water Street who was very drunk. On getting him to the station he proved to be an Eskimo, who had recently come from Grand Falls. On arrival here he determined to join the Royal Naval Reserve and boarded H.M.S. "Briton" to do so. He was held for the naval authorities.

Kalomite Laundry Marvel—the clothes washing wonder of the century. Try it. Ask your grocer for it and save labor. G. W. GUSHUE, 216 LeMarchant Road. —aug21,1f

### THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson were at Cartwright on Saturday and spent yesterday at Indian Harbor. To-day they will call at Domino and Hawke's Harbor, and to-morrow will be due at St. Anthony on their way home.

The use of Carbonvoid means more Power, less Fuel, perfect Ignition, easier Starting, and uniform Combustion. IT PAYS.

## Farewell and Presentation to Bro. Kennedy

Fully 200 ex-pupils of Rev. Brother A. P. Kennedy, who left by last evening's express for New Rochelle, N.Y., assembled in Rev. Bro. Hurlley's class-room in the O'Donel Wing, St. Patrick's Hall, to say good-bye to the Rev. Gentleman and also to present him with an address and souvenir of their love and esteem.

Rev. Brother Kennedy came here when but a young man of 23 and spent the best years of his manhood, 33 altogether, in teaching in St. Patrick's Hall, being in all 41 years instructing youth in this country and his native Ireland. Brother Kennedy was the honored guest of the meeting and seated with him on the platform were Revs. Superior Ryan of Mount St. Francis, Brothers Ennis (Mt. Cashel), and Hurlley, with Hon. J. D. Ryan, President Benevolent Irish Society; Hon. Justice James Kent, Supreme Court; J. L. Slattery, Esq., Secretary Municipal Council; and Rev. Fr. Pippy, St. Patrick's, Riverhead.

Mr. John C. Pippy, convener of the meeting, gracefully presided and in a very neatly worded speech explained the object of the meeting, which was to wish god-speed to their kindly old tutor and friend and to show their appreciation of his kindly interest in them and their affairs which had endeared him to all, as well as to the people of all denominations in the city, who recognized Brother Kennedy's valuable services to the State in his capacity as an "Educationist." He then in a clear voice read the beautiful address, which we print below, and later presented Brother Kennedy with a handsome silver Waltham watch—the best procurable, Mr. Pippy said—explaining that this was the only gift which it were permissible to tender under the rules of the Order of the Christian Brothers. The watch bore the following inscription:—"To Rev. Brother A. P. Kennedy, souvenir from his ex-pupils of St. John's, Sept. 1st, 1916."

A letter of regret at his departure was then read from His Grace Archbishop Roche (an ex-pupil) extolling his work as a teacher and wishing him all success and happiness, which reads:—"Dear Bro. Kennedy—It was with very deepest regret that I learned yesterday of your removal from St. John's to take up the important charge in connection with the foundation of your new province in the United States. Whilst I recognize your appointment to this responsible work is a very high compliment to yourself and to the Christian Brothers of Newfoundland, at the same time I cannot but be deeply sensible of the loss that we are sustaining by your departure. You have spent the greater part of your life in educational work in Newfoundland, and I feel that I ought to say to you on your departure that the Church fully recognizes your great work amongst us in the cause of Catholic education. You have been identified with every forward educational movement, and in our future educational work we shall sorely miss your ripe experience and your sound judgment. We shall follow with great interest your career in your new sphere of labor, and we shall cherish the hope that your separation from us may not be permanent. Should your superiors decide to allow your return you will meet with a cordial and warm welcome from the Church and people in Newfoundland. Assuring you of my very deep regret at your departure and wishing you every blessing and success in the great work which you are about to take up."

Yours in X to

✠E. P. ROCHE

Telegrams of sorrow at his leaving were received from His Lordship Bishop Power, of St. George's; Revs. Dean Doughty, Monsignor Veitch, Revs. Frs. Enright and Finn, and Rev. Bro. Ryan, of Victoria, B.C.

Rev. Brother Kennedy now essayed a reply which was couched in graceful and eloquent language. He referred to the goodness of the people of Newfoundland, their kindness to the Brothers, the sympathetic aid extended by the people of all denominations, the kindly helpfulness of the parents of the bright boys who had attended his class and referring to the latter the good Brother broke down completely, tears streamed from his eyes and it was several minutes before he could proceed. In speaking of the brave boys of his class who had gone to fight the Empire's battles, and many of whom, alas, have made the Supreme Sacrifice in the ensanguined trenches of France he was proud to know that they had died as brave men and good Catholics and showed they had not forgotten the sentiments of morality and religion imbibed at St. Patrick's Hall. He spoke in very kindly strain of the people of other denominations and in taking leave of those present became much affected

causing tears to flow from the eyes of many in the audience.

Hon. J. D. Ryan followed in a highly appreciative and sympathetic address and said that while regretting Brother Kennedy's leaving, he congratulated him on a deserved promotion. He had visited the Brothers' establishment at New Rochelle, said ahead of Brother Kennedy, whom he was assured, would come to visit us at vacation time and whom he believed we would have back permanently with us two years hence, a statement which was greeted with much applause. He then gave an interesting resume of the introduction of the Brothers here by the B. I. S., the favorable effect this had on education among all denominations, and concluded with best wishes for Brother Kennedy's future.

Excellent speeches were also made by Rev. Superior Ryan, Hon. Justice Kent (an ex-pupil), J. L. Slattery Esq., Rev. Fr. Pippy and Rev. Bro. Ennis, all of whom expressed the belief that we later would have Brother Kennedy back permanently, and praising his kindly characteristics, his interest in all who had ever attended the Christian Brothers' Schools, his philanthropy and charity, his splendid work for the C. H. E. and education generally, and wishing him many years of happiness and prosperity wherever he might sojourn.

Rev. Brother Kennedy then spoke a few words, showing the splendid tribute to Newfoundlanders paid by the Superior General of the Order, who hoped that some of the "grand Newfoundland boys" would become recruits for the Brotherhood in the new Province. Said Brother Kennedy, before closing—"If ever a Newfoundland knocks at the door of the Home at New Rochelle while I am there he will receive a welcome which will remind him of hospitable Terra Nova."

The Convener then referred to Rev. Brother Hurlley and heartily congratulated him on his recovery from a recent severe attack of illness.

Vociferous cheers were now given for Revs. Brothers Kennedy and Hurlley, after which all pressed around Brother Kennedy and wished him a hearty good-bye and God Bless You. The following is the address presented:—

### ADDRESS.

To Reverend Brother A. P. Kennedy, From His Ex-Pupils of St. John's, Newfoundland, on the occasion of his Departure for New York.

Dear Brother Kennedy,—

We, your ex-pupils, have had the pleasure of assembling around you on many joyous occasions, but to-day we meet you with sorrowful hearts to bid you a regretful farewell because of your promotion as a Counsellor to the province of North America.

Whilst recognizing the distinguished honour which has been bestowed upon you, and whilst we are aware that you are worthy of the highest gifts at the disposal of your Superiors, we cannot but feel profound grief at this parting.

Your exceptional ability as a Teacher, your wide knowledge of the educational requirements of the Colony, your valuable assistance and counsel in all matters pertaining to education, are too well known to need comment; and it is no exaggeration to say that Newfoundland is to-day sustaining an irreparable loss.

During the thirty-three years you have laboured in St. John's you have not only endeared yourself to the many pupils who have, under your masterly guidance, been so well equipped for life's battle, but you have also won the admiration and esteem of all classes and creeds in the community.

We shall miss your kindly greeting, your genial smile and your affectionate interest in our welfare, but our hearts will cherish the fondest remembrance of you, and our thoughts will often linger lovingly with you.

As a mark of our esteem and a token of our affection we ask your acceptance of the accompanying gift.

Good-bye, devoted Teacher and faithful friend! May health and happiness be your portion until "The Great Superior" calls you to the everlasting reward promised to the good and faithful servant.

Miss Jean Petrie, daughter of the late C. Petrie, left last week for Halifax where she will spend a vacation of three weeks. During her stay she will attend the exhibition in the Nova Scotian capital.

**WANTED — At once,** experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St. —jue27,1f

# The Great FURNITURE SALE

**Closes Wednesday, September 6th.**

Our reason for continuing is, we want the room for a wonderful shipment just arrived, therefore we want the floor space—HENCE OUR LOW PRICES.

**We Will Save You 15 to 25 per ct.**

## Callahan, Glass & Co., LIMITED.

The Big Furniture Store, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill.

## TABLE DRESS GOODS.

Just received a full line of DRESS GOODS that was bought before advanced.

### Dress Tweeds.

Fair Good Quality . . . . . 33c. per yard.  
Extra Good Quality . . . . . 80c. per yard.  
All Wool Dress Tweeds worth \$2.00 for . . . . . \$1.30.

### Poplins.

Black and Colored Poplins from . . . . . 45c. to 95c.

### Job Lines:

Black Lustres from . . . . . 60c. to \$1.20.

### Cloths.

Black and Colored Satin Cloth from . . . . . 65c.  
Black and Colored Amazon Cloths from . . . . . 70c.

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