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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Allies Capture Important Point On Gallipoli

Further Gains by Colonial Troops Are Recorded

HAND TO HAND SEVERE FIGHTING

Results in Heavy Losses to the Enemy in Men and Material

London, Sept. 1.—Further gains for the Allied forces on Gallipoli Peninsula are chronicled in an official report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces operating against the Turks. The report says:— "Further fighting on the 27th and 28th in the northern section of the line, resulted in the capture of an important tactical point commanding the Bukuk Anafarta valley east, and appreciable gain of ground occupied by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Fighting was almost entirely hand to hand and of a severe character. "Very heavy losses were inflicted on the Turks, and three of their machine guns, three trench mortars, three hundred rifles, five hundred bombs and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition was captured by us."

French Occupy Syrian Island

Paris, Sept. 1.—An official statement by the Ministry of Marine to-night, says:— "The Island of Ruad, in Syria, lying between Latakiah and Farabindus, has been occupied by a detachment from the French squadron, which holds the blockhouse on the Syrian shore. The French flag was hoisted this morning. There was no resistance by the population."

Peruvian Government Orders Two Cruisers

Madrid, Sept. 1.—The Peruvian Government has given an order for two cruisers to be built in Spanish shipyards.

Serbia Intends To Grant Concessions To Bulgarians

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Serbian Government has informed Greece that it intends to comply with the requests of the Quadruple Entente concerning the concessions demanded by Bulgaria, says an Athens despatch to the Matin.

Songs & Music

G. KNOWLING'S STATIONERY DEPT. There Never was a Coward Where the Shamrock Grows... G. KNOWLING.

OFFICIAL

London, Sept. 1.—The Russian Government report the enemy offensive withstood on all points of the Riga District and the Vilna region. In Galicia the Russians took thirty guns, twenty-four machine guns and three thousand prisoners in a counter-attack. No special news from the other fronts.—DONAR LAW.

Passenger Ships To Get Warning Before Attack

Washington, Sept. 1.—The German Ambassador, on instructions from Berlin, informed Secretary Lansing to-day that the German Government had accepted the principle that passenger steamers should be warned before being attacked by submarines. She will formally communicate this information in writing later.

Germany To Buy One Million Bales Uncle Sam's Cotton

Berlin, Sept. 1.—German business men have transmitted to the United States an offer to buy a million bales of cotton. The price offered was fifteen cents a pound, payable on delivery of the cotton in German harbours.

Tokio Announces Death of Statesman Marquis Ineuye

Tokio, Sept. 1.—Marquis Ineuye, one of the elder statesmen of Japan, died to-day.

Rate of Exchange Is Very Unstable

New York, Sept. 1.—Foreign exchange rates played fast and loose to-day, and the lowest values ever reached in this country were recorded. The English pound quoted at \$4.50 at the opening of the market, subsequently rose to \$4.55 1/2 and then fell back to \$4.54 at the end of the day. Francs dropped to 609, liras hovered around 6.54, and reichmarks zig-zagged between 80% and 80%.

Unconfirmed Reports Respecting Submarine Which Sank Arabic

London, Sept. 1.—The Admiralty has given out no information concerning the fate of the German submarine which sank the Arabic. Unofficial reports, which say that the submarine had been sunk, are being circulated widely. It is said that the craft attempted to torpedo the steamer Nicosian, which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans on August 29, five days after the Arabic went down.

Strike Spreads Among the Miners Of South Wales

London, Sept. 1.—Although an agreement was reached yesterday at a conference in London of Welsh mine owners, the men themselves have not thus far accepted the situation. Reports to-day from South Wales say that 25,000 more miners are on strike, according to this account, the Nicosian escaped, and the submarine while attempting to sink her, fell victim to a patrol boat. In Liverpool the report is current that the submarine has been captured and not sunk.

German Aviators Over Switzerland

Geneva, Sept. 1.—German aviators have violated Swiss territory for the fourth time. Five German military aeroplanes flew inside the Swiss frontier opposite the French town of Delle. Although under fire from French artillery, the aeroplanes turned back. One damaged machine came down near a Swiss village, but afterwards took to flight and escaped towards Alsace.

Austro-Germans Make Giant Effort To Cut Off Retreat Russian Armies Retreating Through Pripet Marshes

RUSSIANS CLAIM TO HAVE INFLICTED SEVERE DEFEAT ON THEIR PURSUERS

Czar's Troops Suffer Enormous Losses. Germany Claims One Million Prisoners. Austro-German Losses Also Severe, But They Still Have Huge Army of Two Million Men On the Eastern Front.

FRENCH DELUGE GERMAN TRENCHES WITH STORM OF SHELLS—GENERAL OFFENSIVE EXPECTED SOON

London, Sept. 1.—The minor fortress of Lutsk, which with those of Dubno and Rovno forms a fortified triangle on Russian territory just north of the Galician frontier, was captured by the Austrians to-day, according to an official report from Vienna. It is in this direction that the Austro-German offensive has been most aggressive during the past few days, the object being to separate the Russian armies which have been retreating through the Pripet marshes from Galicia, and which yesterday inflicted, so the Russians claim, another severe defeat on the invaders. The capture of Lutsk will likely compel the Russians, despite their victory, to evacuate that part of Galicia still held by them, otherwise their flank would be seriously threatened. Along the rest of the front, except in the centre where the Austro-Germans continue to make slow advance, the Russians appear to be holding their own. They have thus far prevented the Germans from crossing Dvina, and at Friedrichstadt, where a battle is in progress several days, they have arrested the German offensive between that point and the Gulf of Riga, and are still holding their ground between Kovno and Vilna and before Grodno. Although the Germans have approached the outer position of Grodno fortress, the opinion of military writers here is that the Russians stand a good chance of winning the race for time. Within the next few weeks the autumn rains will begin, and it is pointed out that unless they can succeed in gaining a decisive result before that time, the Austro-Germans can hardly hope to smash the Russian armies before, under cover of long winter, they are reformed and re-equipped. At present the Austro-Germans are straining every nerve to win this decision, but they have been greatly delayed by the intensity with which the Russian troops hold positions in protecting their retreating comrades. The Russian losses have been enormous. Berlin says that the Russians have lost 1,000,000 in prisoners since May 2nd, the date on which the drive commenced in Western Galicia, while during August alone the German captures included over a quarter of a million of men and 2,300 cannon. The Austro-German losses, too, have been heavy in killed and wounded, while the strain on the troops has been terrific. The Austro-Germans still have, according to Petrograd estimates, about 2,000,000 men on the Eastern front, 300,000 being in Riga region, more than 1,000,000 in the centre, and from 600,000 to 700,000 in Galicia. For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines on the West. It is believed that this ammunition would not be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches, and, therefore, an early general offensive is looked for. Except from Kamerun, where the British and French report successes, over the Germans, there is no news from the other battlefronts.

Balkans Waiting Turn of the Tide In Great Conflict

Refuse to Leap Until They Are Sure of Final Issue

MUTUAL MISTRUST

Each Others Good Faith Helps to Keep Them Non-Committal

London, Sept. 1.—The Balkan situation is discussed at length in despatches to the morning papers from Bucharest, Sofia and Athens. Although the correspondents are generally optimistic, emphasis is placed on the difficulties which the diplomats of the Quadruple Entente Power are encountering in their endeavor to adjust the conflicting demands and disarm the mutual suspicions of the Balkan nations. The Standard's Athens representative believes that no definite developments in the Balkan situation can be expected in the immediate future. As for Greece, he says, if there is to be intervention it will not come until Greek interests demand it, and its sole object will be to lay the foundations of a greater Greece, which must include large portions of Near Eastern territory. The Bucharest correspondent of the Times emphasizes the necessity for a better understanding between Roumania and Bulgaria. If Roumania could be induced to make a definite offer to Bulgaria, the effect on her sister country would be immediate, he says.

Russia Desires No Assistance

Tokio, Sept. 1.—Russia has not requested troops to be sent from Japan to her assistance.

Some of the best coal in the world has been discovered in Venezuela.

Petrograd Thinks Situation Serious Russian Troops

Galician Army May be Cut off by New Move

VON MACKENZEN

Which Threatens Trunk Line Between Kovel and Kiev—Woody Nature of Country is Hoped May Retard Enemy Movements

London, Sept. 1.—Russian rear-guards are making desperate resistance to the efforts of the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Von Hindenburg's southern wing to cut off the Russian troops still clinging to Vilna and Grodno, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times. The new movement of Von Mackenzon's army against the trunk line between Kovel and Kiev, which might isolate the Russian troops in Galicia, is regarded seriously in Petrograd, but the broken and woody nature of the ground is expected to retard advance in this direction. It is persistently rumoured that President of the Duma Rodzianko will shortly be appointed Premier with wide powers as to the formation of his cabinet. The only alternative is to submerge American banks with gold metal payments. This we can do as easily as was done a few years ago when the Bank of France sent a hundred million francs to relieve the situation in Wall Street. Notwithstanding the great efforts during the thirteen months of the war, such is the confidence of the French Government in its financial position that it is understood it will consolidate all its war loans in one issue, which probably will be announced next month. All the world's a circus ring and each of us at times essays the role of clown.

Turks Report The Sinking Of An Allies Cruiser

Berlin, Sept. 1.—A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day that a cruiser of the Allies had met with disaster off Asia Minor. The telegram from Smyrna says that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast. In the gulf south of the city, says the News Agency, one cruiser foundered, and the second ship attempted to go to her rescue, but was prevented by the Turkish artillery.

British Officials Capture Dispatches Berlin and Vienna

London, Sept. 2.—According to the Central News, James Archibald, American newspaper correspondent who was approached by a British authority, when the steamer Rotterdam, bound from New York for Rotterdam, put into Falmouth a few days ago, was carrying dispatches to Berlin and Vienna from the German and Austrian Embassies at Washington. It is asserted by the Central News that Archibald, charged with performing unneutral service, was subsequently released, but the dispatches were retained by the officials.

French Continue Vigorous Offensive In the Kameruns

Paris, Sept. 1.—Fighting continues in the Kameruns. The Minister of Colonies gave out a statement to-day, announcing further victories. The statement follows:— "The French forces in the eastern and south-eastern Kameruns are continuing a vigorous offensive in the direction of Haunde, the capital of the Colony. The German troops have been defeated in a series of engagements and are retreating in great disorder. Many native German troops have surrendered with arms and equipment. "Our right column coming from the north attacked strongly fortified positions at Dume station in conjunction with our southern column. The Germans were defeated, abandoning their positions. In their retreat they threw most of their supplies into the river."

Roumania Clings With Firm Tenacity To Strict Neutrality

Rome, Sept. 1.—It is understood here that the Roumanian Government has decided to stand firmly by its policy of declining to permit the Central Empires to forward arms and ammunition through Roumania to Turkey. A statement made here on good authority explained the attitude toward the Central Powers as follows:— "Roumania desires to maintain strict neutrality. She is confirmed in her attitude by the existence of war between Italy and Turkey, desiring to preserve intimate relations of friendship between herself and Italy."

Journalist Jailed For Obeying Instinct For Scribbling

Manchester, Sept. 1.—Theodore Sington, a British journalist of German parentage, was sentenced to-day to a term of six months in jail for writing to American newspapers, matters calculated to prejudice the relations of the British Government with neutral countries. When arrested on Aug. 21st, Sington denied that his articles were intended for publication.

The Yellow Peril For the Turk

Paris, Sept. 1.—What appears to be an intimation that Japan may cooperate in the campaign to force the Dardanelles, is contained in an interview with Baron Rayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to Italy, sent to the Petite Parisian by its Rome correspondent. "I cannot say much about that," the Baron is quoted as saying in reply to a question regarding the Dardanelles, "for we must not allow our enemies to profit by information about the movements of troops."

Austro-Hungary Issues Warning To Her Subjects

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—Following the example of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Government announces that all Austrians and Hungarians in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, are warned not to work in factories producing war material for the enemies of the Dual Monarchy. Violation of this decree is punishable by imprisonment from 10 to 20 years, even by capital punishment under certain conditions.

Home Secretary Denies Publication In U.S. Papers

The Assertion That German Women and Children ARE ILL TREATED

Is a Falsehood, as Every Consideration and Attention is Shown Them

London, Sept. 2.—The Home Secretary this evening issued a denial of the statements published in the United States that German women and children in London are being exposed to the fury of mobs, which are encouraged by the police, whenever they venture out of doors, are prevented from buying food and compelled to subsist on what they can beg. The Home Secretary says that all German women desiring to return to Germany are given facilities for so doing and that together with their children they receive the same police protection as British subjects and similar relief from the guardians of the poor if they are destitute, and added that access to hospitals on the same terms as Britishers is accorded to German women and children when they are ill.

Petrograd Cheered By Recent Success Russia's Troops

German Advance Deminish in Vigour Along Whole Front

GERMAN EXHAUSTED

All Best Men Gone, Only Young Men and Old Now Left to Fight

Petrograd, Sept. 2.—To-day's news shows more than a steady slowing up of the German advance. The Russians now hold the Germans on the entire front except in the neighborhood of Riga, where the enemy has again retired to the River Misa. On the Vilna front, the Russians have advanced on the right bank of the Wilia, but this move, while proving a successful reply to the German attempt to outflank Vilna from the south, is unlikely to be continued. More significant is the very considerable Russian success in Galicia, where 3,000 prisoners, with many guns were taken between the Zlota Lipa and the Stripa. In an interview General Mikenovitch, Head of the General Staff at Petrograd, said:— "There is no doubt that the German army is being exhausted by drawing out of its communications, according to the testimony of those at the front all the German soldiers of the best age have been used up, and the enemy's army consists now mainly of youths and men well advanced in years. If the Germans retain the upper hand it is because of their technical superiority and because their army follows their artillery, while our artillery follows our army. The Russian retirement was imperatively required by the general plan of the Chief-of-Command, but it should not for a moment shake the confidence of the public in final victory. Announcement is made that General Yanushevich, Chief of the Grand Duke Nicholas' Staff has been appointed Assistant Viceroy of the Caucasus and will be succeeded as Chief of Staff by General Alexiev, Commander-in-Chief of the armies on the North-western front. There are 146 languages spoken in India. Sixty per cent. of English words are of Teutonic origin."

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### Pressure At

#### The Dardanelles

(The Citizen)

According to the report of a newspaper correspondent at the Dardanelles the British forces have cut the lines of communication between Constantinople and the Turkish force in Gallipoli peninsula. Whatever truth there may be in the report, it is becoming evident from recent statements that the Allies are closing in on the wicked Turkish stronghold.

The success of the latest landing at Suvia Bay is possibly part

of a general move forward on the enemy; and just as the Turks show signs of giving in the Italians are preparing to join with the French and British in the final assault at Gallipoli.

Much depends upon the Dardanelles campaign. The capture of the peninsula would probably settle Turkey, and decide the question of Balkan participation in the war against Germany and Austria. News from the Dardanelles will be watched with increasing attention during the next few days.

## GLORIOUS FIGHT AT HILL 60 DESCRIBED BY ONE NEAR SCENE

### Many Acts of Bravery Lost in Other Engagements. No Man Can Shirk His Duty After Reading This Vivid Description of the Battle.

London, Aug. 28.—The Daily Mail under a recent date published the report of their special correspondent, Mr. Valentine Williams, regarding the fight on Hill 60, issued under date from General Headquarters. The account follows:

The other morning I stood by the gate of a field on a country road in these parts and watched a brigade march past the saluting point under the eye of the General Commanding the Second Army. There was a fine swing about the battalions as they went by, and with eyes shining, heads held high, and shoulders well back, they marched with the air of men who are inspired by the memory of a great ordeal endured.

These were the men of the 13th Brigade that had won Hill 60, had been gone off and played a very gallant part in the second battle of Ypres, and had afterward returned to the ill-omened hill to find that one of the bravest battalions had been overwhelmed by asphyxiating gas and that the work had to be done over again.

Twice the 13th Brigade attempted to recapture the hill. Twice it failed. There was no shame in the failure, only glory. The Commander-in-Chief had already expressed his warm appreciation of its gallantry, and now the Army Commander had come to speak his thanks to the 13th Brigade for its splendid services. Indeed, the lustre of its record shines so bright that I count it a privilege to be able to relate for the first time the full story of how Hill 60 was captured and lost.

#### Feat of Heroism.

It is a story illuminated by innumerable feats of deathless heroism, a story of splendid tenacity and grim determination, beginning with the asphyxiation of gallant men taken unawares, a crime so foul that no man who saw the railway cutting by Hill 60 after the Dorsets and the Duke of Wellingtons had been gassed will ever take the hand of a German again.

If after reading this story as it was told to me by the men who went through the fight any man can shirk his duty to his country, then surely our dead at Hill 60, the men who held out on the hilltop to the end and lie there still, will rise up in their hundreds on the Judgment Day and denounce him.

Hill 60 lies in an isolated position on the extreme western edge of the Klein Zillebeke Ridge, with the Ypres-Comines railway, which here runs through a deep cutting spanned by a bridge on the one side and the Klein Zillebeke-Zwartelen road on the other. It is a low hill with a flattish top, about 45 feet above the surrounding country. The Germans held the upper slopes and the summit of the hill, while our trenches ran round the lower slopes.

It was decided to mine the summit, then send infantry forward to occupy the mine craters and capture the hill. While our miners were burrowing underground the positions were carefully reconnoitered in person by the General Officer Commanding the 13th Brigade, to which the operation, timed to start at 7 o'clock on the evening of April 17, was entrusted.

#### Nerves Unknown.

On the evening of April 16th the 1st Royal West Kents and the 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were to storm the hill, were in our trenches. When an attack of this kind is impending men are keyed up to a high pitch and are anxious to get it over as soon as possible. It speaks highly for the fine discipline of the troops that they waited in the narrow trenches all through the heat of April 17 without a trace of nerves.

By 7 p.m. everything was ready. Major Joslin, who was to lead the storming party, stood with his whistle to his lips besides the Royal Engineers' officer, who was to fire the first of the five mines to be exploded. The first mine went off with a dull rumbling explosion, not very loud, but the earth swayed perceptibly to and fro and an immense black spout soared heavenwards, descending again in a shower of sand, trees, timber and dismembered fragments of human beings.

At the same instant, with a roar, our artillery, supported by French and Belgian guns, opened rapid fire on all the German positions in the vicinity—on the woods, on the ruined houses of Zwartelen on the left (we were attacking from the north),

and on the railway cutting. The second mine went up with a deafening explosion, which was so much louder than the first that the mine is believed to have set off a German mine with it.

The five mines were exploded within a few seconds of one another; then Major Joslin sounded the charge on his whistle, and the "Gallant Half Hundred" were over the parapet and away, headed by men, to demolish any barbed wire entanglements remaining and bomb-throwers.

#### Five Great Craters.

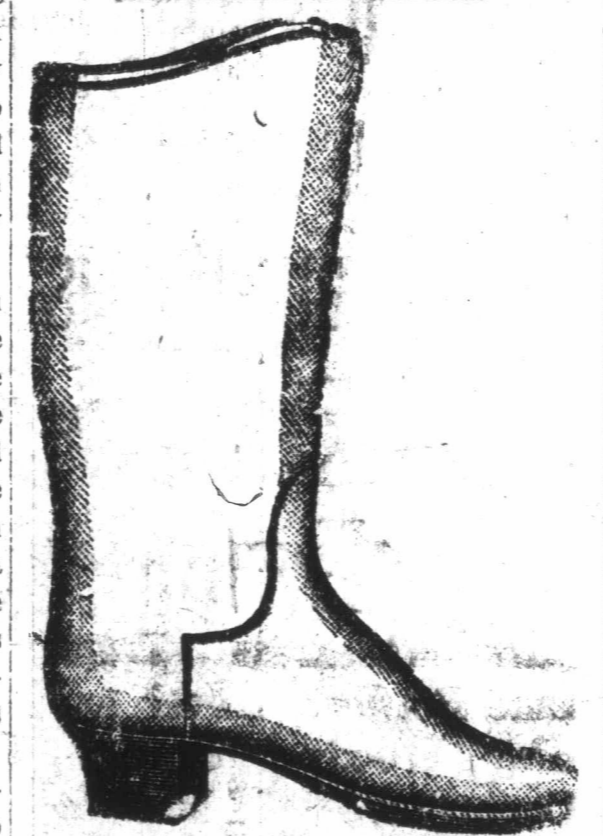
The Germans were completely surprised. As the West Kents were getting away a panic-stricken German rushed out of the smoke of the explosion, with hands uplifted, and tumbled headlong over the parapet into our trench, where he was made prisoner. Our machine guns got well into the surviving Germans as they hastily quitted their ruined trenches. Such Germans as stood their ground made a mere show of resistance and were either bayoneted or driven down their communication trenches by our bombers. It was found that the mines had done their work completely and blasted all the barbed wire away. The biggest of the five craters formed was fully 50 yards across and about 40 feet deep. In the meantime, while the West Kents pushed on and captured the trenches beyond the craters, barricading the communication trenches, a digging party of the King's Own Scottish Borderers who had followed up set about digging trenches across the lips of the craters.

#### The Hill Was Ours.

By 7.20 Hill 60 was ours with only a few casualties.

The Germans bombarded the new trenches with "whizz-bangs" during the evening with small effect. About 2 a.m. they attempted three counter-

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I remain,

Yours truly,  
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attacks, but these died away successively under the fire of our machine guns. In the small hours of the morning the Scottish Borderers advanced to relieve the West Kents.

The Germans now wakened up and were maintaining a heavy bombardment with shells and bombs. It was pitch dark and the going over the ground, pitted with shell holes and encumbered with dead bodies and broken barbed wire, was extremely difficult. Major Joslin, of the West Kents was killed, so was the company commander of the Scottish Borderers, while Major Sladen, the commanding officer of the K. O. S. B.'s was wounded and his adjutant mortally wounded.

#### Singing As They Fired.

A stern ordeal awaited the Scottish Borderers in the trenches they took over. The Germans maintained a terrible bombardment, but the K. O. S. B.'s never lost heart. These astounding men, ensconced in hastily dug trenches by a yawning crater full of dead and wounded, with high explosive shells bursting all around them and often falling into the trench, actually sang as they fired over the parapet or lobbed their bombs over the barriers across the old German communication trenches. Amid the flares that lit up the barren hill-top as clear as day and the shells that burst noisily amid clouds of whitish yellow smoke they shouted in chorus, "Here we are! Here we are! Here we are again!"

Thus a company of the West Kents, sent up in support, found them at daybreak. The K. O. S. B.'s had had to fall back from the trench on the outer lip of the crater, so that the crater lay between them and the Germans. Their captain lay dead in the crater, which was so full of the dead and wounded that, in the words of a Royal West Kent's officer who was there, "hardly a portion of the ground could be seen."

#### A Proud Record.

The next morning—it was April 18—the 1st Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) arrived to relieve the West Kents and the Scottish Borderers, who were now holding on to the three craters on the near side of the hill. "The Duke's" as they are called, did magnificently that day. "The Old Duke," their brigadier, said afterwards, in addressing the shattered remnant of the regiment that came away from the hill, "would be as proud of you today as he was when he commanded you." Pelted mercilessly with bombs by the Germans creeping ever closer, and bombarded by high-explosive shells and whizz-bangs, they held on grimly all through the day. By noon the Germans had recaptured the whole of the hill save for a section of trench between the second and third craters, where the Duke's still held out. The men in reserve in the rear could see them clinging to the ridge "like a patch of flies on the ceiling." Their casualties were heavy. Two of the officers they lost, Captain Taylor and Captain Ellis, had distinguished themselves at Mons, where the battalion played a notable part; were captured by the Germans during the retreat, but managed to escape and reach England.

#### Ours Once More.

Towards evening, the Duke's still holding out, it was decided to make a counter-attack, supported by artillery. The Yorkshire Light Infantry were brought up, and at six o'clock the Duke's, as full of fight as ever, with bayonets fixed, were away over the parapet of their battered trench, followed by their fellow countrymen of Yorkshire. The Duke's and the Yorkshire Light Infantry were followed by some of the K. O. S. B.'s and the Queen Victoria Rifles, a London Territorial battalion, that did magnificently in the fighting at Hill 60, one of their subalterns, Second-Lieutenant Woolley, winning the Victoria Cross.

"B" company of the Duke's on the right reached the German trenches with only slight casualties. "C" company, in the centre, had to cross open ground, and of the 100 men who charged only Captain Barton and 11 men got into the German trench, where, notwithstanding their small numbers, they killed or routed all the Germans there. "D" company on the left had likewise to traverse the open and lost all its officers in its passage of the heavily

(Continued on page 3)

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St. John's, Newfoundland.

## Glorious Fight at Hill 60 Described By One Near Scene

(Continued from page 2)  
shelled zone, but with the help of the gallant Yorkshire Light Infantry Hill 60.—Galley 3.  
it managed to secure the trench Hill 60 was ours once more.

### Deeds of Gallantry.

Some fine deeds of gallantry were performed on that sombre hillside. Privates Behan and Dryden of the Duke's got separated from their company but charged a German trench single-handed, killing three Germans there and capturing two others. When they were reinforced by a detachment of their comrades without an officer Behan took command with great ability. Both men were rewarded with the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

For the rest of that day and all through the next, April 13, heavy fighting continued. The Germans swept the hill with a terrific bombardment and their bombers sent bombs over incessantly into our trenches. Some of the shells fell dangerously close to the Brigade Headquarters, but the Brigadier, who seemed to bear a charmed life both now and afterwards at Ypres, escaped untouched. Not so his Staff Captain, Captain Egerton, who was struck in the forehead by a splinter of shell as he sat in the door of his dug-out a few yards away from the general and instantly killed.

By this time the 13th Brigade was exhausted by its spell of hard fighting. The arrival of another brigade released the 13th, who went off to its rest billets away from the firing line, leaving the East Surreys and the Devons to hold the hill.

### Unresting Thirteenth.

But there was to be little rest for the gallant 13th Brigade. It had hardly settled down in its new quarters before urgent orders reached its commander to push it up with all speed to the support of the Canadians, whose flank had been exposed by the retreat of the French on the left before the gas attack of the Germans. The brigade was put under the orders of the general commanding the Canadian Division and

sent into action east of Ypres along the Pilcken road. Its task was, in the words of a general officer, "one that always seems rather useless to those taking part in it, that of making small attacks." "But," he added, "without those attacks the enemy would have broken through and we should not have been able to do what we did, that is, come back in our own time to the line we had prepared. Without these attacks all those arrangements for defence would have been of no avail."

The 13th Brigade found it had exchanged the inferno of Hill 60 for an equally stern ordeal in the shell swept salient of Ypres. For days it battled bravely under a most terrible bombardment, doing their part with the French and the Canadians to keep the Germans from bursting through the gap they had rent in the allied line. It was a stern trial for weary men, but they acquitted themselves most gallantly of their task, though again at a heavy price.

But while one of the greatest battles of the war was raging in the wooded country about the ruins of Ypres, fighting, more desperate than ever, had broken out on Hill 60. The Germans, foiled in all their attempts to regain by legitimate methods of warfare what they had lost, had recourse to their asphyxiating gas tubes, which they had only just employed with deadly effect against the French and the Canadians north of Ypres. Sir John French wrote of this attack in his last despatch: "The enemy owes his success . . . entirely to the use of asphyxiating gas. It was only a few days later that the means, which have since proved so effective, of counteracting this method of making war were put into practice. Had it been otherwise the enemy's attack on May 5 would most certainly have shared the fate of all the many previous attempts he had made."

### That Low Green Cloud.

The Dorsets, belonging to the brigade which had relieved the 13th, were holding the hill. It was in the early hours of May 1 that a low greenish cloud came rolling over the hill towards the trenches. Our men were taken unawares, unprepared. In a minute or two the gas had them in its grip and they were choking with the stifling fumes. As the forms of the Germans appeared swarming out of their trenches these gallant Dorsets, half asphyxiated though they were, scrambled to the parapet of their trench and opened fire on them.

Notwithstanding the deadly vapors the Dorsets kept their machine guns playing continually on the Germans and thus prevented the recapture of the hill. All that day the Devons, waiting in support, heard the brave tap-tapping of our Maxims and knew that the Dorsets were sustaining their grand old name. Again and again during the day, in response to urgent demands, the Devons sent up ammunition for the guns that were frustrating the enemy. The ground was thick with empty cartridge cases when they relieved the Dorsets.

The Devons went up that night, cleverly led to our trenches without the loss of a man. In the fields, in

## AT THE NICKEL

the long grass, in the ditches, many gallant Dorsets lay. As the Devons plodded on through the dark, stumbling over these prostrate forms, the men cursed the Germans savagely and bitterly.

The Devons held the line until May 4, when, after dark, they were relieved by the Duke of Wellington's, who had been detached from the 13th Brigade. Like the West Kents and the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Duke had had the gaps made in their ranks by the heavy fighting filled up with drafts from home, men and officers new to the ground. At eight o'clock on the morning of May 5, a warm spring day with a gentle breeze, the Germans launched another gas attack and opened a heavy artillery bombardment. The gas came down the hill, "gently, like a mist rising from the fields," says one who saw it, in greater volume than ever before. The gallant Duke's were overwhelmed. Choking with the gas, swept with shells and bombs and machine-gun fire, they were forced to give ground.

### The Last to Leave.

That morning there appeared, staggering towards the dug-out of the commanding officer of the Duke's in the rear, two figures, an officer and an orderly. The officer was as pale as death, and when he spoke his voice came hoarsely from his throat. Beside him his orderly, with unbuttoned tunic, his rifle clasped in his hand, swayed as he stood. The officer said slowly in his gasping voice: "They've gassed the Duke's. I believe I was the last man to leave the hill. The men are all up there dead. They were splendid. I thought I ought to come and report." That officer was Captain G. U. Robins of the 3rd Battalion, East Yorks, who had been attached to the Duke of Wellington's after their heavy losses at Hill 60 on April 18. They took him and his faithful orderly to the ambulance, but, though the orderly recovered, the gallant officer died that night. "He was the last man to leave Hill 60." No man could wish for a nobler epitaph than that.

### Another Gallant Man.

There was another gallant man in that regiment, Private Thomas, telephone operator of the Duke's. Though half-asphyxiated he stuck at his telephone box in the trenches until forced to retire. Then, hearing that the trench had been lost, he insisted on going back to save his instruments. Though the Germans were already in the trench, Private Thomas stolidly went back and brought his instruments into safety. Private Murphy, an R.A.M.C. orderly, wearing a respirator of his own invention, went up and down the trenches during the gas attack succoring the victims as best he was able. By prompt intervention, notably, he was instrumental in saving the life of an officer who had had his femoral artery severed.

The Germans showed a strange reluctance to advance. Perhaps they remembered the lesson some of them had received on the day they gassed the Dorsets (May 1), when a party of them, bursting exultantly down the road over the hill, walked straight into the fire of a battery of our machine guns. The Dorsets and the Duke's went for the survivors with the bayonet and killed or captured every one of them. At one time on May 5, however, the situation seemed so critical that the Devons beat up every reserve they could find, even taking the cooks away from their cooking-pots, and lined them up in anticipation of a German rush. But that rush never came.

### Horrors Of A May Day

I would wish to abridge the horrors of that hot May day. Men have described to me the railway cutting as a shambles where the dead and wounded lay so thick that one had to move them out of one's path to pass. I have seen that railway cutting myself, a bleak, ugly place, as railway cutting mostly are, with the single line of rails all bent and broken by shell fire, silent and deserted now, some of the dead still lying where they fell, for today no man may cross those rails and live. The spectacle was one that made the men who saw it, as they told me themselves, sick with horror and fierce with anger against the fiends who had perpetrated this nameless crime.

Meanwhile the 13th Brigade, which had shortly before come out of the inferno about Ypres, where the battle was still raging, hoping for a much-needed rest, was sent up to Hill 60 with orders to counter-attack and recapture the position if possible. The attack was fixed for ten o'clock that night (May 5), and entrusted to the battalions originally concerned in the capture of the hill—namely the West Kents and the K. O. S. B.'s.

### Exceedingly Dark Night.

The conditions in which the attack was made were exceptionally difficult. The night was exceedingly dark, and the innumerable shell holes and the coils of broken barbed wire spread about made anything like a rush forward impossible. The Germans apparently had wind of the attack for they opened a tremendous bombardment directly the storming parties got away. The leading files were instantly mown down and the assault really never got under way.

One of the most dramatic adventures of this night of bloody fighting befel Lieutenant Gillespie of the K. O. S. B.'s. Appointed to lead the K. O. S. B.'s storming party he had posted a man to tell him when the West Kents had got away on his left. Someone shouted, "They're off, sir," and he leapt out over the parapet, a rifle in his hands. A man caught him by the leg as he sprang, crying "They're not awa' yet, sir!" The man was right. It was a false alarm. So Gillespie lay down in the open in front of the parapet until he saw the dark figures of the West Kents spring forward on his left. With a cry, "Come on, men!" he started off.

### Last Drink In A Crater.

It was a wild adventure. The ground was full of holes in which dead men lay, and the officer fell at every step. Still he plunged on until, close to the German trench, he turned and looked and found he was all alone. Only two officers and half a dozen men were there and the next moment the officers were shot down.

Above the line of the sandbags of the enemy's trench, Lieutenant Gillespie could see the points of the German bayonets. The Germans stand thus to repel an attack, with one finger on the trigger ready to shoot through the head any man leaning over the parapet to bayonet them from above. This Gillespie knew, so he discharged his rifle into the trench leaning well back. Then, hearing a commotion, he slipped for cover into a deep crater.

The hole was full of dead and wounded men. One of the wounded touched Gillespie's hand. Recognizing the regiment by the Kilmarnock bonnet, the wounded man said jottily: "For the love of Christ, Jock, give me a drink!" Gillespie handed him his water-bottle and the man drank and died with it in his hand.

The officer crouched there in the crater for a long time in the black darkness listening to the sounds that came from the German trench. All night a harsh and angry voice harangued the men. Once there was a loud racket like the wind of a rattle, a blaze of red and green lights soaring heavenward with a tremendous fizzing, and then a deafening explosion. "That's the last of the old K. O. S. B.'s" was the officer's reflection, but it was in reality only a British shell that had exploded a box of Verey lights and with it a case of bombs. Presently Gillespie managed to creep away and regain his trench unscathed.

### West Kent Fiends.

On the right the West Kents fought like fiends, but made no headway. No fewer than five D.C.M.s were the need of honor they gleaned in the attack. Captain Moulton-Barrett, who led the storming party with splendid gallantry, receiving the Military Cross. Lieutenant Westmacott, the machine gun officer, was struck by a bullet and very seriously wounded while trying to rescue a German who was half buried under debris.

Another counter-attack was made with the approach of daylight, at 2.30 a.m. (May 6). The Yorkshire Light Infantry and the bombers of the Irish Rifles attacked the Zwartelen salient. Two companies of these splendid Yorkshire fighters got into the salient and were never heard of again. On the right the Cheshires assaulted with the bombers of the K. O. S. B. and made some progress, but finally had to retire. Nor could the Irish Rifles bombers make any headway. All through the night fierce fighting, often at close quarters, went on amid a terrific bombardment with shells and bombs. We finally had to retire and consolidate our position on the lower slope of the hill.

That is the story of Hill 60. It has never yet been told, perhaps because the fight was dwarfed by the immense battles which raged about the Ypres salient during its denouement. If it was a failure, it was a glorious failure, and in the future no battle honor shall figure more proudly than Hill 60 on the standards of the gallant regiments that fought, and died upon those barren slopes.

### W. & G. Rendell's Premises Burglarized

Late last night or early hour this morning burglars effected an entrance into the premises of W. & G. Rendell, Water Street East, ransacked the place, broke open the desk in the rear of the place which they entered from the wharf. They got in by breaking a large pane of glass in the window and secured all the money left in the desk, which they forced open and we learn, considerable goods. Quite a number of various characters intent on robbery and other crimes are nightly prowling about the city, and police find it difficult to cope with them.

The banker "Jessie M." Capt. John Lewis, arrived here Tuesday evening from the Banks, hailing for 600 qtls. She secured some bait and has sailed for Labrador. She is a Burin vessel and one of her crew named Foote, left her to enlist in the Newfoundland Regiment.

Mr. Wm. Hibbs, the local constable at Portugal Cove, arrived in the city to-day. Mr. Hibbs says that the traps at the Cove have secured from 30 to 150 qtls. cod this summer.

### Train Notes

Tuesday's westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques at 11 last night. Yesterday's left Gampo at 8.20 this a.m.

The incoming express arrived here at 1.30 p.m. to-day.

There is one thing to be said in favor of the egotist; he never gets lonesome.

NOTE—The First Performance on Wednesday Evening at 7 p.m. sharp

## THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

Episode 15.—"THE BORROWED HYDROPLANE."

"IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY"—An all-star cast in a modern two-act drama.  
"BILL GIVES A SMOKER"—A comedy with Fay Tincher.

"FATE'S PROTECTING ARM"—A melo-drama by the Biograph Company.  
"A KEYSTONE COMEDY"—Fatty plays the strong man.

Monday—Return engagement of the popular vocalists—ARTHUR D. HUSKINS, Tenor, and DEWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone.  
THIS WILL BE A GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME—DON'T MISS IT.

## ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

FIRST CLASS PROGRAMME,

### JACK RUSSELL, in New Songs.

Hear "THE DREAM OF PEACE" Wonderful; something never seen or heard before.

COMING—We have secured the Famous  
**IAN MCKENZIE and His Talented Lady Artists.**

On Monday will be shown a splendid picture of our BRAVE SOLDIER LADS in Scotland, brought across by the officers who have just returned home. Come on and have another look at your boys.

## 5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

### "Love the Clairvogant"

A Vitagraph Society Drama featuring Maurice Costello.

### "At the End of a Perfect Day"

Adapted from the Song Poem of the same name by the Essanay Company.

### "SHORTY"

The story of a street urchin who made good.

### "Golf Champion Chick"

Events links with Sweedie, a great comedy in 2 acts.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads

Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

### Naval Reservist Writes From Portsmouth

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir.—Some ten days ago you published a rumour about a letter from some of the crew of the missing ship Clan McNaughton, saying she had not been sunk, and that her crew were prisoners in Germany.

I have held from the beginning that this ship was captured. She is the only one whose disappearance is not fully accounted for. Having a nephew in her I am one of the many deeply interested parties.

Has anything been done to trace up the letter or the source of that rumour. Should it be well founded it would be a great relief to hopeful but sorrowing hearts.

P. J. O'BRIEN, P.P.  
Tors Cove, Aug. 30th., 1915.

An equal has not power over an equal.—Law Maxim.



YOUR DINNER

is the "real thing" if you have the right kind of a roast.

There isn't a place in town we can recommend as highly for ROASTS, CHOPS, Etc.

as this market that we preside at. Meats here are the kind that make the dinner or breakfast "perfect" in every respect. Prompt delivery and reasonable prices.

**M. CONNOLLY,**  
Phone 420. Duckworth St.

### Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

### Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

**C. M. HALL,**  
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
343 THEATRE HILL

### The Foolish Workingman

It is estimated that in the manufacture of a barrel of beer (31 gallons according to U.S. revenue regulations) about 60 cents is expended. This includes labor and cost of materials. The Champion of Fair Play, leading liquor organ, informs us that at five cents per drink the profits of a barrel of beer range from \$12.40 to \$28.35, according to the size of the glass. These profits, it states, are based on the sale of the beer without foam. Thus does the "poor workingman" enable the brewer to present Mrs. Brewer with a crown of gold, his own wife the while going hatless and hungry.

Alabama in 1914 mined 16,593,422 tons of coal, worth \$20,849,919 at the mines.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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A limited quantity

## Lobster CANS.

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also  
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IN STOCK—PRICES RIGHT.

- 200 Barrels Boneless Beef
- 150 Hl. Barrels Boneless Beef
- 150 Barrels Family Beef
- 150 Barrels Beef Cuttings

- 200 Barrels Ham Butt Pork
- 100 Barrels Heavy Mess Pork
- 150 Barrels Fat Back Pork
- 25 Trcs. Sinclair's Spare Ribs

Phone 647 for Prices.

## Steer Brothers

## J. J. St. John

### To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen  
**ROYAL PALACE**  
Baking Powder at  
50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen  
**TOILET SOAP**  
1 dozen in a Box,  
35c dozen.

500 Dozen  
**BLACK PEPPER,** at  
10c lb.

150 Dozen  
**ELECTRIC PASTE,**  
the best Blacklead  
on the market,  
48c dozen.

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**MOONSHINE**  
Chewing Tobacco.  
**PARK DRIVE**  
Smoking Tobacco.  
**J. J. ROSSITER**  
Distributor.

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 Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., SEPT. 2, 1915.

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**Another \$3,000 To Be Wasted**

AN advertisement appears in The News headed "Newfoundland Shell Co., Ltd., offering \$60,000 worth of shares which the Government will guarantee against loss." Why should such a ridiculous outrage be perpetrated upon this Colony? If it means anything it means another grab of \$3000 per annum for 10 or 15 years, out of the people's pockets in order to establish a shell factory to make 20 or 40 thousand shells. Who but the Morris clique of Graballs could countenance such an outrage upon the public.

If any of the extreme Patriots wish to invest a portion of their grab taken from the poor last year by cruel charges, let them do so, but to ask or expect the public to guarantee such men from loss in operating such a scheme is as ridiculous as it is outrageous.

On behalf of a majority of the electorate we protest against any Government guarantee being given. The public will bitterly oppose such an action on the part of a minority government so called. There are hundreds of ways in which Morris can expend \$3000 per year which would give 1000 per cent better returns. The Colony has seen enough of those foolish transactions in connection with war expenditure, and won't tolerate any further additions to the list.

We notice the Governor has been busy lately in connection with Major Franklin's promotion; our remarks made some time ago have apparently shown him where Major Franklin stands with the people of this Colony and our warning to reveal what is nothing short of a cruel injustice, if not an outrageous outrage, have had some effect upon those responsible for the treatment meted out to this brave and noble man.

We congratulate Lieut.-Colonel Franklin upon his promotion, and feel sure that he is fully worthy of all that has been conferred on him. His promotion is not the outcome of favoritism—as so many of our local promotions are—but solely on merit. He has not spared himself and no citizen of Newfoundland has made a greater financial and personal sacrifice for Empire and King than W. H. Franklin, now Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin.

**COTTON**

SECOND only in importance to coal in war economics is cotton, which the Allies have now placed on the list of "contraband of war"; and it seems as if this action of the Allies should have the effect of bringing the great European slaughter to a speedy termination, as Germany and Austria have now no means of obtaining supplies of the great essential in the manufacture of explosives.

The Southern United States are naturally in state of ferment over the action of the Allies; and Washington is busy these days trying to placate the southern planters to whom "contraband cotton" spells financial and industrial disaster.

Germany and Austria are absolutely dependent on the supply of cotton from the United States, whereas, Great Britain has other sources of supply, chiefly in India where the cotton industry is as old, or even older than Christianity itself.

Egypt is also a cotton producing country available to the Allies; so too, is Brazil. As an illustration of the importance of the cotton trade between Great Britain and the United States, we may state that the annual average importation of American cotton to Great Britain is approximately valued at Forty Five Million Dollars!

Henry Dalby discussing the cotton question recently in an exchange says: "There is evidently some subtle connection between cotton and slavery. The great cotton-growing industry of the Southern States was built upon slavery; and in the war between the North and the South, the Confederacy fought chiefly in the interest of the cotton planter, who depended upon slave labor as the main source of wealth. To-day nearly all the nations of Europe are fighting for human liberty, and once more the interest of cotton is arrayed against the cause of freedom; and this time even the descendants of some of the men who gave their lives and spent their treasure lavishly, to free the negro from his shackles, are lifting up their voices in vigorous protest against any interference with the paramount interest of the planter. Of course, there is a difference; the victims of the old American slavery were negroes; the people who are threatened with the infinitely more cruel, more debasing, and more demoralising, German slavery are only white men—including the people of the United States of America, Free and Independent!"

The war should have been over months ago, if Great Britain had declared cotton contraband, and entirely prevented its importation to the neutral countries of Europe, except under conditions which would have made it impossible for them to supply a single bale to Germany. Some restrictions have, indeed, been imposed; but during the first nine months of the war, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden imported 1,112,150 bales of cotton more than during the whole year preceding the war. What did they do with it? The answer seems obvious. The surplus cotton found its way to Germany and thus helped the Teutons to manufacture much of the destroying munitions which gave them the mastery of Belgium and Russian Poland.

Germany is now face to face with a shortage both of gun-cotton and sulphur; and without these essentials, she cannot long continue her aggressive tactics.

A writer in the National Review reminds the United States of the time when the cotton blockade enforced by the North against the South was reducing the cotton operatives of Lancashire to dire poverty. The Lancashire men, though out of work, and threatened with starvation, sent a message of sympathy with President Lincoln's Government in its fight for human liberty.

Just now there is no disposition on the part of Great Britain to

disregard the interests of the cotton planters, or other interests; and, the British Government is most anxious to discover some method of treating the interests of the cotton growers upon an equitable basis. But the Allies who are fighting the battle of liberty the world over look to Great Britain, which has command of the sea, to prevent the importation into Germany of cotton intended to charge shells, mines, and torpedoes, for the slaughter of the soldiers, sailors, and civilians of the Allied nations.

Britain's sea-power implies a tremendous responsibility at the present hour. To her all the allied powers really look for the supplies requisite for the gaining of a lasting victory over German militarism. Great Britain has delayed the putting of cotton on the contraband list for a long time in consideration for the neutrals, and especially for American interests; but the time has come when further consideration were not only impolitic, but disastrous.—Com.

**Brief and Breezy**

Uncle Sam is using the "big stick" on Hayti, is threatening Mexico with a whalloping if it continues to play the role of infant terrible, but he seems to be satisfied with paper encounters and armchair tactics when Germany pulls him by the nasal appendage. The American press seems to be quite outspoken since the Arabic tragedy; but we fear that the storm will blow over gain, and the American rulers will settle down to issuing other messages regarding "unfriendly acts!" If one were to judge from the bellicose nature of some newspaper comments, the United States would soon be obliged, at least for the sake of decency to nobolize anything in the way of an army which it may have.

The President has another "difficultly" just now, owing to the facing of cotton on the contraband list. The President, so an American exchange tells us, has been informed that the feeling in the South is intense against Great Britain as the result of her attitude toward cotton. This is quite intelligible; but it only goes to prove that much of the neutrality of a certain class of Americans is of the spurious kind. The New York press says so; so does The Saturday Evening Post. The hyphenated "neutrals" are insistent that the United States stop the export of munitions of war to the Allies. It seems that the hyphenates does not understand that Britain has spent generations preparing its navy for the control of its commerce; and that it can control it is beyond cavil. Germany's navy is rusting in the Kiel canal, and hence the wail about "British arrogance." To ask for the forbidding shipment of supplies to the Allies means a very lopsided position. It means that the British navy be sent to harbor and rest till Von Tirpitz has the courage to send out the "vast and powerful armada" of which Emperor Wilhelm has so often boasted.

A German newspaper bearing the formidable name of "Fremdenblatt" gives us an idea of the German meaning of "humanity." It says: "There are no such things as the principles of humanity. Poisonous gas is but one instrument of warfare among others; the outcry against it is due to the fact that it has not yet been universally adopted. In war there is no such thing as humanity, nor should there be; and all the lubrications of the Hague Conference are but so much childish prattle. Modern technical experiments yield new weapons to him who is not an idiot and knows how to take advantage of them. Germans, not being idiots, decline to be sentimentalized." Yes, and they likewise decline to rank themselves among all honorable men!

**"A Recruiting Rally"**

The Empire calls! Up, men, and go! Right well the mother's voice you know, And fitly feel in danger's hour That men of valor cannot cower.

"For England's sake"—the words ring out; Let them resound with mighty shout. By all your honor holds most dear, O, brave men, heed that message clear.

The flag of freedom waves to-day—Your father's flag; you dare not say, "Let others fight for ensign brave; Give them the glory which they crave."

The clustered bloom of roses red Calls to your mind how England bled For freedom in the days of old, When warriors fought for what you hold.

The maple tree its message brings, O, mark you well the chant it sings—"Your brothers died on Flemish field, To savage foe they would not yield.

"O, by their grand heroic strife, O, by their giving up of life, Their memory calls thro' all the day, You may not, cannot, stay away."

The mighty chief says, "Men, more men." And loud the call rings out again, Go, men of courage from the North; Go you in simple duty forth.

And by the higher call of Him Whose sacrifice no years may dim, O, men of Canada, be strong, Go out in might to conquer wrong.

And tho' for some the victor's wreath May crown a brow serene in death, Till all shall see a conquered foe The men of Canada must go.

—M. Y. E. Morton.

**The World's Press**

**Britain's Staying Powers**

Boston Transcript:—Staying power as it develops in England is worth rather more to the ounce than it can be in Germany, for at Berlin it has monthly been fed on success, while London has had very little to give it new courage. Against all reverses England stands firm, these latest reports making it sure. Not all classes of her citizenry have shown an equal loyalty, but the staying power of democracy in a fight against imperialism is just beginning to make itself felt in such vows as England now has sworn in defiance.

**The British Fleet**

New York Evening Post:—It was the British fleet that gave them time and opportunity to organize resistance to the tremendous German swoop which was the outcome of forty years of strenuous planning and preparation. It is the British fleet that in the last analysis has determined the fortunes of the war to date. That fleet is still exercising an influence no less momentous. There is much reason to think that down to the firing of the last shot it will remain the vital element in the military situation. It will be the principal factor of success in the struggle, even though no naval battle of any magnitude or importance be fought or victory won. As a static force its result has been in the past salvation and may in the future be success.

**Men Rush To Colors**

The London Chronicle:—For reasons which will be perfectly well understood by everybody there was a spurt in the recruiting yesterday (18th). It made itself felt in many quarters, and were it not for the loss of lives of helpless women and children we might welcome heartily the efforts of Count Zeppelin to swell the ranks of the British army. The scenes on the Horse Guards' Parade and at the central recruiting office in Scotland Yard, to say nothing about those in the more remote districts, might, if they were picked up by the German wireless, instruct the Kaiser in the knowledge that the murder of women and children is exactly not the way to break the spirit of the British people. The central recruiting office was crammed with men who had responded to the call.

**PROHIBITION**

**A RECENT CONVERT**

The announcement of his conversion to prohibition was made at exercises at the Franklin union in Boston by ex-Governor Foss, who has been three times elected chief executive of the state of Massachusetts.

"I have been thinking that it's about time for me to stop voting for the licensed saloon," said Mr. Foss. "So long as I make it a rule to have my superintendents and foremen discharge men who are addicted to liquor, how inconsistent it is for me to support an open saloon near my manufacturing establishment, where the men have to go back and forth two or three times a day.

"This question of prohibition is a very large one. It may be the most important social, political and moral question of to-day. Certainly it is an economic question. From an economic viewpoint, why shouldn't we have national prohibition?"

"Abraham Lincoln said: 'You can't have a nation half slave and half free.' We can't have a nation half wet and half dry. It is impossible, perfectly to enforce prohibition in a state surrounded by liquor states.

"I believe national prohibition is in the interest of public health. In my three years as governor of Massachusetts I saw 20,000 or more people locked up in this state and \$5,000,000 a year appropriated for their support. They were there on account of liquor, mainly. It is ridiculous to stand in the way of this movement. The large cities get a comparatively small fund from licenses. Aside from every other consideration, economically, we here in America must come to national prohibition."

**FROM MANY WITNESSES**

In summing up a complete refutation of the statements sent out by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers association in an article on "Facts About Prohibition in Kansas," Governor Arthur Capper says:

Let us call the witnesses and see what they think of prohibition in Kansas. If anyone should know, for they live with it and under it: The governor of Kansas says prohibition is a great success.

Every state official who has spoken out says prohibition succeeds.

More than 700 editors and newspaper men of Kansas in state convention, unanimously endorsed prohibition.

Every political party in Kansas favors the prohibition law.

No minister has ever opened his mouth in favor of return of license; neither has any school teacher.

The president of Kansas Retailers says prohibition pays.

The president of the State Bankers' association believes that prohibition is a tremendous asset to Kansas.

One hundred and sixty-six bankers have filed their testimony in favor of the law with the Temperance society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and only six could be found in all the state who doubted the wisdom of this legislation.

The president of the Kansas Medical society believes in prohibition.

The president of the commercial clubs of Kansas has said that prohibition has added real value to every acre of Kansas land.

The supreme court has testified in the following strong language to the benefits of the prohibition law: "The prohibitory law is well enforced throughout the state. It is generally well endorsed as any other criminal law. The enforcement of the law distinctly promotes social welfare and reduces to a minimum economic waste consequent upon the liquor traffic and allied evils. The saloonkeeper and his comrades have been excluded from effective participation in the politics of the state."

And to completely settle the question for all time the legislature of Kansas, not by a majority, but unanimously passed at its last session a concurrent resolution affirming in no uncertain language its belief in the advantage of prohibition.

**Will Peeve Mr. Bryan**

Information reached Washington August 18 that Capt. R. E. Owen, British Royal Engineers, son-in-law of Wm. Jennings Bryan, had been "mentioned in orders" by Sir Ian Hamilton, British Commander at the Dardanelles, for distinguished gallantry in action.

**Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.**

Established, 1908.

President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.  
Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.  
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

**District Chairmen**

- Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.
- Harbor Grace, A. Morgan.
- Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.
- Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
- Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
- Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
- Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
- Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.  
Membership—20,000.  
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.  
Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

**Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.**

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.  
Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.  
Inspector of Outport Stores—J. G. STONE, M.H.A.

Head Offices, Warerooms, and Water Front.  
Premises, 167 Water St. ST. JOHN'S.

**BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION:**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| PORT-DE-GRAVE  | CLARK'S BEACH  |
| BAY ROBERTS    | BAY-DE-VERDE   |
| WINTERTON      | PORT REXTON    |
| CATALINA       | BONAVISTA      |
| KEELS          | GREENSPOND     |
| NEWTOWN        | CAT HR.        |
| DOTING COVE    | SELDOM         |
| TILTING        | JOE BATT'S ARM |
| MAIN TICKLE    | NORTH END      |
| Change Islds.) | Change Islds.) |
| HERRING NECK   | BOTWOOD        |
| LEWISPORTE     | TWILLINGATE    |
| EXPLOITS       | NIPPER'S HR.   |

## RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. Stephano and S. S. Florzel

### INTENDED SAILINGS.

From—NEW YORK - - - Every SATURDAY  
 " HALIFAX (both ways) - - - Every TUESDAY  
 " ST. JOHN'S - - - Every SATURDAY

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax, and Boston.

FARES, including Meals and Berths, on RED CROSS Steamers:

	First Class	Return Class	Second Class
To New York.....	\$40 to \$60	\$60 to \$110	\$15
To Halifax.....	20 to 30	35 to 55	9
To Boston (Plant Line).....	29 to 39	51 to 71	18
To Boston (D.A.R. way).....	30 to 41	51 to 72	18

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON: PLANT LINE - Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. CO. Line, every day except Sunday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.  
 Agents Red Cross Line.

## THE DAYS OF THE BIG SHIPS NUMBERED

### According to Statement Credited to Captain of Arabic, Also Speaks of Luck in Saving His Passengers

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—Hayden Talbot, who says he was in the company of Captain Finch from Queenstown to Liverpool, and "learned from him the whole yarn as only he could spin it," represents the commander of the Arabic as suggesting that one lesson that might be learned from this war is the advisability of ending for all time the construction of big ships.

**Sank in Six Minutes**  
 "The Arabic went down in less time than any craft that has been torpedoed since the war began. Reports have varied from 11 to 15 minutes, but the truth is that the ship disappeared in just a little more than six minutes, after she was struck.

**Stayed Even Keel**  
 "Of course, the fact that we lost only 39 out of the 429 on board was largely due to the preparations we had made against just what happened. Also there was the fact that the Arabic stayed on an even keel till the last minute, when she settled by the stern and pointed her nose in the air, which enabled us to launch boats from both sides.

commander of the submarine told the helmsman of one of the boats to alter his course, giving as his reason that he was awaiting the arrival of the Arabic and that the lifeboat on its then course would probably interfere with the submarine's purpose.

**Rescuers' Brave Work**  
 "One thing that has been overlooked is the fine behaviour of the commanders of the two patrol boats that came to the rescue. There is no doubt that the submarine was still in the vicinity, but both commanders came to a dead stop and one of them took aboard the occupants of eight and the other the occupants of three lifeboats. You can imagine what a chance they took when the crews of both ships had been ordered to don lifebelts themselves. Neither patrol boat had a single small boat of its own, but they did not stop to take our lifeboats in tow. The instant the last passenger was aboard they started at top speed for Queenstown.

**Never Saw Submarine**  
 "I understand they are going to try to make it appear that I tried to ram the submarine. The fact is that I didn't see it, and I cannot nail hard enough the lie which gives even a semblance of excuse for the wanton murder of the poor souls who went down with the ship."

**Russia's Difficulties**  
 The position of Russia in regard to obtaining war supplies has been one of unusual difficulties. The Russians as a people are not given to industrial pursuits, and their manufacturing plants utilized for or adaptable to the production of guns and ammunition were manned and directed largely by Germans at the time the war began. The dispossession of the powerful German element in Russia, which occurred in the early period of the war left the nation unprepared to operate effectively even the limited number of establishments at her disposal.

A bureau of munitions was established and every effort was made not only to increase the number of plants but to train Russians in this work. It proved to be almost a hopeless task, however, to create in a nation of Russia's proclivities, without the assistance of the German technical genius, such a great industrial machine as was required.

**Lines Of Assistance**  
 To obtain guns and shells from the outside world Russia was dependent upon two routes of communication: From the north through the port of Archangel, and from the east, over the Trans-Siberian railroad. The harbor of Archangel is blocked by ice a large part of the year and when it was opened late in the spring the Great Austro-German offensive movement was already under way. Russia obtained a considerable amount of supplies from Japan by railroad, but this source was cut off suddenly for some time in the spring. The crisis in the relations between Japan and China became so serious that Japan, foreseeing the possibility of hostilities, devoted her energies to the accumulation of war supplies for herself. In consequence of these conditions Russia was unable to procure guns from within or without.

**Allied Resources**  
 Although Russia has placed extensive war orders in the United States and Canada, she has received from the United States little in the way of

guns or shells. The shipments to Russia from Pacific ports have consisted principally of supplies such as motor trucks and other heavy equipment.

France and England have found that the unexpected demand for ammunition during the war has strained their resources to the utmost, so that they have been able to lend Russia little assistance in this respect. The inauguration of the great Austro-German movement found Russia unable to meet the emergency with any such array of guns and shells as was possessed by her opponents. Russian military officers attribute to this fact the rapidity of the Austro-German advance, stating that the fall of Warsaw, as well as the events which preceded it, was brought on largely by this state of affairs.

### THE SECRETS AS FOUND BY THE GERMANS

Berlin Publishes Alleged Documents Found in Brussels on Negotiations Before the War

Berlin, Aug. 24.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has published further extracts from secret documents found by the Germans on taking possession of Brussels. The latest installment deals with the period of the Balkan wars. The Overseas News Agency, in a summary given out for publication, says:

**Russia's Policy**  
 "Concerning Russia's policy, the Belgian minister to Berlin (Baron Beyens) in a letter written on October 24, 1912, repeats statements made by Jules Cambon, then French ambassador at Berlin, writing as follows: 'The French ambassador, who apparently has special reasons for speaking as he does, told me repeatedly that the greatest danger to the maintenance of European peace was the lack of discipline and the personal conduct of Russian diplomatists in foreign countries. They are all ardent pan-Slavists and they largely carry the burden of responsibility for present events. They will, without doubt, secretly instigate Russian intervention in the Balkan conflict.'

**Serbia's Policy**  
 "The same ambassador wrote on April 4, 1913: 'The arrogance and contempt with which the Serbians receive the complaints of the Vienna government can be understood only by reason of the support they hope to find in Petersburg. The Serbian charge d'affaires here said recently that his government would not have maintained its attitude of the last six months, without regard to Austrian representations, if it had not been encouraged to do so by the Russian minister, M. Hartwig, a diplomatist of Iswolsky's school.'

**Policy of France**  
 "Concerning France, the Belgian minister at Paris (Baron Guillaume), wrote in January, 1903, 'M. Poincaré was collaborator and instigator of M. Millerand's militaristic policy.' On February 21, 1913, he wrote: 'In the troubled times which Europe now experiences the greatest danger is caused by M. Poincaré's presence in the Palace of the Elisee. Under his rule the militaristic and slightly Chauvinistic instincts of the French nation awoke. His influence has been visible in this change of mind.'

"When the Anglo-German negotiations were begun by Viscount Haldane the Belgian minister at London (Count de Laleing) wrote, on February 16, 1912, 'What is to be the basis

## Lanterns and Globes

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CLIMAX--Tubular  
 STANDARD--Cold Blast  
 TRULITE--Cold Blast

Globes to suit all styles.

THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.

## HALLEY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Commission Merchants, 106-108 New Gower St.

We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are SPECIALISTS IN DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business. All we ask is to phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

## HALLEY & CO.

## GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand. Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

GEORGE SNOW  
 SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

## GRAPES AND ONIONS

Due Wednesday, per Ss. Tobasco, from Liverpool:

50 KEGS OF GRAPES  
 100 CASES SMALL ONIONS

George Neal

for an understanding on this question? By eliminating the improbable theories, one probably must find it in the spheres of political and economic interests. Let us hope that it will not be at the expense of a third state that is to feel for resistance. This shows that the Belgian minister was then of the opinion that France and England were capable of reaching an understanding with another nation by violating small countries."

Denmark's 1913 imports from the United States were valued at \$2,533,422.

### Japan Wants to Keep Islands of Germany

Berlin, Aug. 19.—A dispatch today from Tokio to the Frankfurter Zeitung says the Japanese press has opened a campaign against the surrender to Australia of German islands occupied early in the war. According to the agreement with England, the time limit has about expired, and public sentiment in Japan favors retaining the islands.



HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.

**John Maunder**  
 Tailor and Clothier  
 281 & 283 Duckworth Street

## Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Diningroom Sets. | Arm Chairs.      |
| Library Sets.    | Morris Chairs.   |
| Lounges.         | Rockers.         |
| Hall Settes.     | Fireside Stools. |
| Hall Mirrors.    | Screens.         |

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

### Big Liner's Handicap

"But, in my opinion, had equally favorable conditions surrounded the torpedoing of one of the big liners the loss of life would have been much greater for the simple reason that the great distance from the boat deck to the water makes successful launching of heavy boats filled to capacity almost impossible.

### Big Share Of Luck

"Without wishing to detract from the fine behavior of the officers and crew, I must admit that we had more than our share of luck all the way through. It began with our sighting the Dunsley. Soon as I got my pinculars on her I saw she was in trouble, down by the head and evidently deserted. A few moments later we sighted two of her boats under sail and making for shore.

"I immediately ordered the wireless operator to send a message giving her position. I knew well enough that the submarine which had got the Dunsley must be waiting for us.

### Subs. Clever Work

"How that German managed to spot us without showing her periscope amazes me, but she did it, and did it, too, when within less than 300 feet of us. I was looking at the very spot where she must have been lying under the surface, for I saw the greenish-white wake of the torpedo instantly it shot out of its tube. It was beautifully aimed.

### Smart Operator

"Almost all the passengers were on deck—another stroke of luck—looking at the Dunsley. Almost all of them saw the torpedo. Their shouts told the operator in the Marconi house what had happened, and he actually got off two S.O.S. signals in the one second which the torpedo occupied in travelling the distance from the submarine. Then the torpedo hit us a glancing blow about 90 feet from the stern. It struck directly under the Marconi house and the operator was hurled out of his seat and his instruments smashed. Therefore, if, five minutes earlier, we had not given the Dunsley's position nobody would ever would have known about us unless we had been lucky enough to reach shore in the small boats."

### Engine Room Pluck

Captain Finch then described the launching of the boats.

"From the bridge I watched each boat fill up, while shouting to the engineer to go full speed astern. That engine room force was wonderful. The third engineer who took the orders responded with never a quiver in his voice. Not one man left his post and at that minute they all knew what sticking at their posts meant, for when the torpedo hit us the poor old Arabic staggered like a drunken man, and the great mass of almost 16,000 tons was actually slewed around by the force of the impact."

The captain then related his own experience as he ship sank, and went on:

### Premeditated Murder

"A lifeboat came along and took us on board. In that boat I heard a story that I cannot corroborate, but if it is true it proves to me premeditated murder on the part of the submarine commander. They had passed one of the Dunsley's lifeboats and the crew had shouted to them that the submarine, after shelling the Dunsley, had driven the crew into the boats and had then appeared beside them. The

## MR. BUSINESS MAN

are you getting full results from your advertising?

To get the best results you must advertise in a paper that is read by the crowd.

The Mail and Advocate is the best advertising medium in Newfoundland today. Our circulation is increasing week by week.

Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—isn't it? Ask for our rates.

# "VICTORY" FLOUR THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

## Resignation Of Inspector Collins

We learn that Inspector William Collins of the Newfoundland Constabulary on yesterday resigned his position in the police force, a fact which many will hear with regret. Inspector Collins has given 43 years in the service of the Colony and a more efficient, obliging and courteous officer it would be hard to find. He entered the force under Inspector Foley and served well and faithfully under Inspector Generals, Carty, Powcett, McCowan and Sullivan.

The Inspector was for many years a member of the Mounted Police and also gave excellent service in that body. A man with such a good record for faithful service, covering such a lengthy period deserves the rest which will in future be his, and we wish the Inspector (with whom the writer has had cordial relations for years past) many years more to enjoy his honorable retirement.

## God-Speed To Our Boys

Yesterday forenoon we received from His Excellency the Governor, a copy of the following messages on the eve of the departure of the Newfoundland Regiment for foreign service.

Royal Pavilion, Aldershot Camp, Lieut. Colonel R. de H. Burton, Commanding, The Newfoundland Regiment.

"Before the Regiment leaves for Active Service to-night, I wish to send my heartfelt good wishes to you and to all ranks. I have had excellent accounts of the work done by the Regiment since its arrival in England and from my personal observation of the Guard of Honour furnished by it on my arrival at Aldershot, I have little doubt that the Regiment will give a good account of itself in the face of the enemy. Goodbye and Godspeed!"

19 August, 1915, Newfoundland Regiment, Steamship Transport, "Meganitic," Plymouth, August 20, 19145.

I have the honor to forward here-with a copy of letter received from His Majesty the King, dated the 19th August, and my reply to the same for Your Excellency's information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

R. de H. BURTON, Lieut. Colonel, Commanding Newfoundland Contg., Newfoundland Regiment, 19th August, 1915.

Dear Capt. Seymour,— On behalf of all ranks of the Newfoundland Contingent, I have the honour to respectfully thank His Majesty for his gracious message which I will read out to the Regiment on parade and which all of us, and I am sure Sir Walter Davidson and the Colony are extremely proud to receive.

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) R. de H. BURTON.

## Walking To Bishops Falls

A young chap named Bartlett who came here from Bishop's Falls last week to join the Newfoundland Regiment or Naval Reserve, but being under age could not do so, started to walk back home on Wednesday of last week. He had spent all his money while here, had not the price of railway fare and pluckily decided to tramp home. Const. Forsey met him Sunday last between Clarendville and Shoal Harbor and he was then o.k. He slept in the open and obtained food from people living near the railway line.

## Boy Falls Over Wharf

A boy named "Sam" Tobin while playing about Crosbie & Co's wharf fell overboard yesterday afternoon, and but for the prompt aid rendered by Geo. Piccott of Trinity Bay, might have been drowned. His cries were heard by the man who was on board a schooner at the wharf and he quickly had him from the briny. The lad was exhausted and drenched, and Supt. Grimes and Const. Emberley after looking after him sent him to his home.

Strawberries and Cream at WOODS Restaurants.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. John Rossley, proprietor of the Star theatre, left by the Tabasco on a business trip to New York.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,t

The police were kept busy for a while yesterday evening and placed seven prisoners in the lock-up, all drunks and disorderlies.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,t

The largest gate receipts for the season were taken at yesterday's baseball game and amounted to \$56.00.

Strawberries and Cream at WOODS Restaurants.

Acting Sergeants Neary and Reardon of the Central and Western fire stations respectively have both been advanced to the rank of full sergeants. Both men rank among the best of our fire fighters, have been years in the force and have demonstrated their worth time and again. We congratulate their well merited promotion.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,t

According to the "Daily News," some young chaps, respectfully dressed, made themselves obnoxious to a citizen passing near the foot of James' Street this morning at an early hour. After insulting the by-passer they pelted him with stones and abused him. Such conduct is disgraceful and they will be summoned.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,eod

Owing to the wet weather of yesterday not as many went to the country as on previous holidays. However, quite a number had berry picking and other excursions, and 108 persons went out by the 2.30 p.m. excursion train to points as far as Kelligrews.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14,eod

Messrs. James Baird Ltd. we learn, recently purchased the tern schooner "Success" which Capt. J. Churchill has commanded for some time past. She is a fine vessel and will make a good addition to the firm's fleet of foreign carriers.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,eod

Yesterday afternoon quite a number of young people of both sexes could be seen on the South Side Hills picnicking or berry picking. Some of them were in the zone of danger near the rifle range and unless care is not exercised, as *The Mail and Advocate* observed, a fatal accident is likely to occur. Parents and guardians should warn young people either to go well west on the hill or to avoid the place altogether.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,t

## MEETING POSTPONED

We are requested to state that, owing to illness in the Rector's family, the meeting of the Parishoners of St. Thomas's Church, of which notice was given last Sunday for this evening, is postponed until further notice.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,t

## Stephano Coming Direct

Messrs. Harvey & Co. had a wire this morning saying that the Stephano leaves New York for here to-morrow, coming direct. The Florizel will leave New York Wednesday next for St. John's via Halifax.

## Boy Found On Southside

The little chap Barter, son of Mr. Jonas Barter of Mundy Pond Road, who strayed away from his home Tuesday evening, was found yesterday morning up on the South Side Hill by Messrs Squires and Lamb of the South Side. The lad had spent the night on hill but with no ill effects as the weather was warm. He was asleep discovered, his father was immediately communicated with and he was quickly driven home. His parents were much relieved on learning of his safety.

## Campaign Opens At Bay Roberts

A message from Bay Roberts yesterday states that the Prohibition campaign was opened there on Tuesday night with a successful meeting held in Central church. The Rev. Dr. Fenwick presided. The speakers were Revs. H. Royle, N. M. Guy and W. H. Browning who delivered thoughtful and inspiring addresses and who were followed by several laymen. The whole audience pledged itself to support Prohibition.

## Long in Transit

Posted at Brigus Saturday not delivered in town up to press hour is the brief story of a Post Card, and another posted on Monday not yet arrived at its destination is the tale of another.

What is the matter with the postal system. It seems almost incredible that a card posted at the head of the Bay last Saturday is still on its leisurely way to town. The lady to whom those cards are addressed called up the Post Office at 10.15 this a.m. only to find nobody there to give her any satisfaction. Mr. Woods, had not arrived yet, neither had his valuable assistant, but he secretary to the P.M.G. was there, but he could impart no information.

## Reid's Ships

S.S. Argyle left St. John's at 8 p.m. yesterday for Placentia.

S.S. Clyde arrived at Lewisporte at 8.20 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Dundee arrived at Blandford at 2.15 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Ethie arrived at Clarendville at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Glenoe left Burgeo at 12.30 p.m. yesterday, coming east.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 11.40 last night.

S.S. Meigle left Humbermouth at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

## Yesterday's Baseball Game

In the baseball game of yesterday the Wanderers beat the Red Lions by a score of 12 runs to 5. Quite a number of spectators were present and though wet weather was a drawback, interfering as it did with good pitching and running, the game on the whole was good, and King and Cooney did excellently in the box, and McLean made the best hit of the game, reaching third base, while two baggers were hit out by McLeod, McCrimble and Hocken. The umpires were Chesman and Montgomerie, scorers, Outerbridge and Collins.

Wednesday next the B.L.S. and Cubs will meet and if the Cubs win they must play off with the Wanderers for the cup.

Wanderers	catcher	Red Lions
Ford	.....	Hiltz
King	.....	Cooney
Hartnett	.....	Baird
Hocken	.....	Payne
Britt	.....	Crawford
McLeod	.....	Munn
McCrimble	.....	Gowans
McCrimble	.....	Rolls
Trappell	.....	Quick

The score stood, by innings:— Wanderers ..... 3 1 4 0 0 1 0 3—12 Red Lions ..... 3 1 0 0 0 1 0—5

France leads in the number of registered aviation pilots.

## SHIPPING

The Prospero left King's Cove at 9.30 a.m. to-day.

The Portia left Belleoram at 6.30 a.m. to-day.

S.S. Susu left Tilton at 2.25 this morning, north.

The Ada Peard, Capt. Slade, cleared yesterday for Bahia, taking 4782 qtls codfish shipped by James Baird Ltd.

The schr. "Kitchener" arrived at Lamaline from Halifax yesterday, laden with provisions for S. Harris.

The S.S. Tabasco left here for Halifax at 4.30 p.m. yesterday with considerable freight.

The Steamers Elen and Annie Schmidt arrived at Herring Neck recently. The latter came from Iceland and the former brought a cargo of salt from Cadiz to Geo. T. Carter.

## OUR THEATRES

### ROSSLEY'S EAST END

On Monday will be shown a very fine film of our brave soldiers brought to Mr. Rossley by the officers who have returned home. This picture is the clearest and best ever taken of the boys, every face can be seen, it was taken in Scotland. There is a very fine programme to-night. Jack Russell will deliver his greatest turn entitled "The Dream of Peace," something never seen here before. Jack Rossley has secured the great Ian Mackenzie and his talented lady artist, Ian Mackenzie, in the old country, is a household word. Mr. Rossley, after considerable trouble, is able to secure this treat for his patrons and there will be no question will you like him, wait and see. Jack Rossley left on the Tabasco last night for Halifax and New York where he will arrange for the finest films in the country.

### Obituary

Mrs. John Quirk

One of the oldest and most respected residents of Monkstown Road in the person of Mrs. Quirk, relict of the late John Quirk, died there Tuesday night in her 78th year. Mrs. Quirk, who was a woman of kindly and neighbourly disposition, is survived by three sons, one daughter and a brother, Mr. Wm. McGrath, her nephew being Hon. P. T. McGrath, Editor of *The Herald*. A son of deceased—Mr. John Quirk—predeceased her by a few years. To the sorrowing family and relatives *The Mail and Advocate* extends its sympathy.

### Our Boys in Egypt

Mr. W. A. Munn had the following telegram this morning from his son Eriol, who is with the Newfoundland Regiment. The message was from Alexandria and read:—"Arrived," going to Cairo." We hear that the Governor has also a similar intimation from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. The arrival of our boys in the old land of the Pharaohs will extremely be a wonderful and unique experience for them.

### Scare Stories About

Around the city to-day there is a rumour to the effect that on yesterday a schooner which put in there reported at St. Anthony that a German submarine had been seen by the crew of the craft off that place. It is further reported that the vessel saw the submarine dive twice but it is said that the underwater craft is watching the Straits of Belle Isle. The flares on Graois Island to which *The Advocate* recently alluded are associated with the presence of the enemy boat. Whether there is any truth in the rumours about we cannot say.

We hear that Head Const. Sparrow has been delegated the position of District Inspector of Police until yesterday filled by Inspector Collins. If he fills the office with the urbanity, efficiency and courtesy of its late incumbent, then he need not fear that he will not retain it.

## Our Boys Leave In the Best of Spirits

We learn that Quartermaster Frank Summers of the Newfoundland Regiment writing under date of August to his parents here refers to the departure of the Regiment from England for Active Service. According to the letter the boys were all in good fettle and in the best of spirits. Quite a number of kind friends came down to the pier to see them embark, including Miss Mary Furlong of this city, Capt. O'Brien and others. Frank, like the rest is enjoying good health and wishes to be remembered to friends here.

## Drowned From The S.S. Sagona

When the S.S. Sagona, which left here yesterday evening arrived at Hr. Grace at 10 last night, Capt. Parsons wired the Reid Nfld. Coy. details of a drowning accident which occurred off Torbay at 3.20 p.m., just after the ship left here for Labrador.

The victim was a young man named James Monahan, of the South Side, and well and favorably known all over the city. Captain Parsons said that when the ship was off Torbay and going at full speed, Monahan, who was a trimmer on board, came out of the stokehold to dump over a can of ashes and in some way went out over the side.

It is thought possible he was washed over, as heavy swell ran. When the alarm was given the ship was stopped, a boat was put quickly out, and rowed around for some time, but no trace of the man could be found. He was a single man, whose father is dead, but whose mother is alive. Crosbie & Co. also had information of the sad occurrence.

The *Mail and Advocate* extends its sympathy to the deceased's relatives.

## Police Court News

Judge F. J. Morris presided to-day and discharged two drunks.

A Norwegian seaman, drunk and disorderly, was fined \$10 or 30 days, and another who tried to rescue the prisoner was fined \$15 or 30 days.

Two disorderlies were each fined \$2 or 7 days.

In a slander case between two women, the defendant did not appear on the summons and a warrant was immediately issued for her arrest.

A woman summoned her husband for non-support and ill-treatment. Both reside at Hopewell, South Shore, Conception Bay. His Honour promised the woman every protection and to bind her husband over to keep the peace in future, but she absolutely refused to go back with him.

## More Diphtheria Reported

Yesterday two new cases of diphtheria developed in a residence on the Southside, just east of Waterford Bridge. The patients—two little girls—were removed to hospital. The disease is of a light type.

## Boys Arrested To-day

Const. Tobin arrested just before 1 p.m. three boys who, we hear, are charged with a larceny recently committed.

One of the officers, a head constable of the force, to-day became excited because a *Mail and Advocate* Reporter asked a question relative to the lads, not as to the way or wherefore of their rest. We would remind this busy body that he should be a little more civil when a civil question is put to others, not to him. If inclination to insult people having business at the lock-up were a passport to promotion Mr. Sullivan would have had to take a back seat long ago in this fellow's favor.

## Oporto Market

The first report of the Oporto market conditions to be received for some time came to the Board of Trade to-day. It reads:—Nfld. stocks, 14,855 qtls.; consumption, 2,175 qtls. Norwegian stocks, 3,465 qtls.; consumption, 820 qtls.

Typhoid fever has developed at Bell Island, a young woman contracted the disease last week. She is being treated at home.

# LATEST WAR MESSAGES

## Admiral Von Tirpitz On the Sick List From Overwork

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:—Reports received there from Berlin are to the effect that Admiral Von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine who is ill from overwork and exhaustion, on the advice of his physician, intends to leave Berlin for a holiday, which will extend over several weeks.

## Steamer Corwin Reports No Tidings Steffansson Party

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 2.—The steamer Corwin arrived to-day from a trading trip to Cape Serge, Siberia. The natives along the Siberian coast heard nothing of Vilhjalmt Steffansson, the explorer, who with two companions left Martin Point, Westmouth of the Mackenzie River, March 22, 1914, going North over the ice in search of a new land and expected to reach Banks land. Almost the last hope of their friends is that the men might have been carried to Siberia on the ice, but there was still a chance that they may have reached Wrangel Island, North-east of Siberia. On this island the survivors of the Steffansson ship Kariuk found refuge until rescued. The rescue party left on Island coaches of food and supplies.

## London Papers Admit Importance German Concessions

London, Sept. 2.—London morning newspapers while recognizing that President Wilson has secured important concessions from Germany with regard to Germany's submarine warfare, expressed the belief that the President will not be content with it, from the point of view that Count Von Bernstorff's note to secretary of State Lansing indicates that Von Bethmann Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor has a freer hand and they express satisfaction over the improved outlook of the situation.

## Machinists Engaged In Making Shells Go On Strike

Dunkirk, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The number of machinists who went on strike on Monday at the Brooks Plant of the American Locomotive Company, was increased yesterday afternoon when a large number of other machinists joined their comrades.

The Company is engaged in making shells for the Allies.

## Respecting Sinking Arabic's Destroyer

Washington, Sept. 1.—Bearing out the reports that the German submarine which sank the Arabic had herself been sunk, a State Department official has revealed that a report was received from Ambassador Page, at London, the day after the sinking of the steamer, indicating that a German submarine had been destroyed near the scene of the Arabic disaster.

## Women Replace Male Operatives

London, Sept. 2.—The war has been responsible for women railway ticket collectors in London, but it is in Lancashire that women are replacing men more than in any other part of England. Hundreds of women are engaged at farm work in that country. With one exception, Manchester banks are staffed almost entirely by girl clerks. A curious fact is that girls of eighteen or so, are found more adapted to banking than those of twenty-five and upwards.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,t

## Govt. Dismisses Many Employees As a Retrenchment

London, Sep. 2.—The first step in the movement for retrenchment in Government expenses, The Express announces is the dismissal of 1700 employees of the Land Valuation Department, created under the budget of 1909, to make complete valuation of all land in Great Britain as a preliminary to the taxation of unearned increments.

## German People Kept in Ignorance Of What's Doing

London, Sep. 2.—The German public has been kept in ignorance of any concession to the United States concerning submarine warfare, according to the London Times. The British Admiralty's revelation regarding the loss of many submarines also has been concealed from the German people the Times asserts.

## Tension Between States and Germany Has Relaxed

Washington, Sept. 2.—Strained relations between the States and Germany over the submarine warfare apparently passed into history to-day after Count Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, informed Secretary of State Lansing in writing, that prior to the sinking of the Arabic his government had decided its submarines should sink no more liners without warning. Oral assurances to this effect were given by the Ambassador last week, but it was not until Count Von Bernstorff, after a call at the State Department to-day returned to the Embassy and sent a letter to Lansing quoting instructions from Berlin concerning the answer to be made to the last American note re sinking of the Lusitania; that officials frankly admitted their gratification over the changed positions.

Secretary Lansing said the normal statement in the letter appears to be the recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended. He immediately sent the communication to the White House and discussed it in cheerful vein with his callers.

Everywhere in administration circles there was a visible relaxation of the tension which had existed ever since the Lusitania.

The next step, it is stated authoritatively, will be a formal communication from the German Government, disavowing the destruction of the Arabic and tendering regret and reparation for American lives lost in the disaster. If the attack was made by a German submarine, even if the submarine which torpedoed the liner was subsequently sunk by a British man-of-war, as has been suggested both from Berlin and London, the Berlin Foreign Office is expected to send a disavowal as soon as reasonable time has passed, without a report from the commander.

Once the situation growing out of the Arabic incident has been disposed of, response to the long unanswered American Note on the Lusitania will be despatched, and if Germany's explanations and proposals in this case are accepted by the States, both officials and diplomats here expect the way will be cleared for a complete understanding between the two Governments on the subject of the freedom of the seas.

## Movements of Shipping

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier of the Customs had the following messages to-day:—

The schr. Alma Henderson left Exports for Halifax with 1300 barrels of herring yesterday.

The S.S. Baranton left Botwood for Cardiff yesterday with 350 tons pit props.

The William L. arrived at St. Anthony from Cadiz yesterday with salt.

The schr. Gray Gordon arrived at Belleoram last night with salt from Cadiz.

The schr. Acame with 100 qtls cod, and the Winnifred with 200 qtls arrived at Belleoram from Grand Bank yesterday.

Mr. Geo. Colsh, of Jesse Whiteway's store, who spent a pleasant holiday of two weeks at Holyrood, returned to the city yesterday.