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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## NO PEACE WHILE GERMANY IS RULED BY MILITARY CASTE

Hun Chancellor's Speech is Reviewed by Lord Robert Cecil Who Declared it is More Remarkable for What it Omitted than What it Said—Noted Change in Tone Over Previous Efforts

### DENUNCIATION OF BRITAIN CONTAINED NOTHING NEW

Chancellor's Speech Contains Nothing About Complete German Victory as Former Speeches and no Mention is Made of Belgium—Referring to Peace the Minister of War Trade Says There Can be no Peace as Long as Germany is Content to be Ruled by Military Caste

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The address of the German Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag is more remarkable for that which it omitted than what it said, according to Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, who in discussing the speech with the Associated Press to-day, declared the most significant fact in connection with the Chancellor's utterance was the failure to mention Belgium. Lord Robert said that there is a very great change in the tone of the speech over previous efforts. The Chancellor's talk of a complete German victory is entirely absent. There was not a word about Belgium. The significance of this was that probably he was unable to say

anything about Belgium. As his listeners can be assumed to be the whole world, he was bound to offend a section of it if Belgium was mentioned. If he attempted to justify the German occupation he would offend first of all neutral opinion, and equally he would offend his own people if he expressed determination to give up that country. Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's denunciation of England, while violent, contained nothing really new. It was merely an old trick of attempting to convince our Allies that we are trading on their efforts and bleeding them to death in the process, but recent events on the Somme ought to convince him of his error. The idea that we want supremacy is fantastic. Discussing this phase of the Chancellor's speech, Lord Robert declared, you will note that in this race for commercial supremacy England is the chief opponent to be feared, the United States being left out altogether. Lord Robert continued, any one can really see that we made no preparation for any such contest for world supremacy. I note in a portion of his speech devoted to efforts for peace my name is used, but I cannot understand his complaint, that Germany was once ready for peace on his own terms. The Germans were ready not for peace but for a truce to enable them to prepare to enforce their own terms on the world. There will be no peace as long as Germany is content to be ruled by the military caste.

## OFFICIAL

**BRITISH**  
LONDON, Sept. 29.—An attack by the British troops on the Somme front early to-day resulted in the capture of a strongly defended farm 500 yards southwest of Le Sars, the War Office announces. The official statement follows:—The night was quiet on the greater part of our front. The positions we have won north of Thiepval were heavily shelled. Our bombing parties were active in the neighbourhood of the Schwaben redoubt and the Hessian trench, parts of which are still held by the enemy. A strongly defended farm 500 yards south of Le Sars was captured by our troops early this morning. North of Ytres, two miles south of Bertincourt, and southeast of Bapaume, our aeroplanes observed a huge explosion as if a large ammunition dump had blown up. The smoke ascended 9,000 feet.

LONDON, Sept. 29 (Official).—In the Macedonian operations to-day, bridges at Orizak and Kopriva were shelled by the enemy. An attempt by enemy patrols to approach Kopriva was unsuccessful. Our artillery dispersed working parties near Ormanli. Patrol encounters in Neohori area resulted in our favor, some Bulgars being killed and others captured. On the Dolran front there were no developments. Enemy air craft displayed considerable activity.

**SERBIAN.**  
SALONIKI, Sept. 29.—Despite violent attacks by Bulgars, the Serbs still hold the highest peak of Kaimaklan Ridge, says an official to-day.

Lord Robt. stated he believed that the German Imperial Chancellor was sincere in his declaration that Germany was waging war with every possible instrument.

## UNTIL GERMANY IS DEFINITELY DEFEATED

London Papers Reviewing Hun Chancellor's Speech Draw the Conclusion That Germany Fears Defeat and is Anxious for Peace—War Must Continue Until our Aims are Obtained

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The evening newspapers publish lengthy reports of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, contrasting it with his early utterances, and drawing the conclusion that Germany fears defeat, and is anxious for peace. The Standard says that the Chancellor makes it clear that peace must be on the whole a German peace, but there is now no talk of vast indemnities, great territorial acquisitions, and so forth. The Chancellor labors to make the world believe that the conflict was forced on his country by England. How came it then that England, France and Russia were indifferently prepared, while Germany was ready to the last button. If the slaughter of the youth of France and Russia really affects Germany to tears, it is curious that she never thought of ending the carnage when she was in a position of undoubted advantage. The Standard concludes with the remark that neutrals must now be told, with the utmost politeness of course, that terms of peace are no concern of theirs. The Westminster Gazette says there is nothing for it but continuance of the war and Germany definitely and mercifully defeated.

## Watch Closely Berlin Events

The U. S. State Department is Following Trend of Events in Berlin—No Crisis Expected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State Department is watching closely the trend of events in Berlin and is keeping informed of all political movements for the fuller use of the submarine. Officials suggested to-day that the fact that Ambassador Gerard's return at this time proved itself no crisis on either hand is expected, for were that the case it was said the Ambassador would be in Berlin.



THE MODERN CANOE. "WHEW! 'ACK! HEMMEL! WHY DID YOU TELL ME THE IMPERIAL LIE THAT THESE WAVES COULD NEVER ADVANCE IF I FORSAKE THEM TO?" "SHEAT! 'I DIDN'T NOTICE THAT WAVE, ALL-HIGHEST!" Tasting Show.

## WHOLE GREEK ISLAND JOINS NEW MOVEMENT

National Defence Movement is Quickly Spreading in Greece—A Saloniki Dispatch Says the Whole Population of Chios Island Have Now Gone Over to the Movement

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A despatch from Saloniki says the Island of Chios has declared in favour of the National Defence Movement. All the island, the correspondent says, has gone over to the movement.

## LITTLE DOING ON ACCOUNT OF HEAVY RAINS

Some Slight Progress is Made East of Les Boeufs Where 500 Yards of Enemy Trenches are Occupied—Despite Weather Conditions Aeroplanes Get in Good Work

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Rain fell heavily to-day. Except for intermittent shelling there was little activity on our centre or our right wing on the battle front. Some slight progress was made east of Les Boeufs, where we occupied 500 yards of enemy trenches. In the Thiepval area there was heavy fighting round Stut Redoubt. We have taken an important section of Hessian trench. We were forced out of it by counter-attacks, but regained it later to-day. In this section during the past 24 hours we have taken prisoners 8 officers and 531 men.

In spite of weather conditions our aeroplanes have done useful work in attacking enemy reinforcements at Nouve. Yesterday enemy aircraft patrolled behind their own lines, but showed little enthusiasm. One enemy machine was destroyed and one of our machines has not returned.

## Premier Morris Again in Action

Tells Boston Folk Nothing But Complete Victory Over Central Powers Will Satisfy the Allies.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, a member of the Imperial Defence Committee, was in the City to-day on his way home from a visit to the battle front in Europe. He was most optimistic regarding the outcome of the war, declaring that nothing less than a complete victory over the Central Powers would satisfy the Allies.

## "BREMEN" MYSTERY DEEPENS

Life Buoy Marked Bremen is Picked up Outside Cape Elizabeth—Preserver Seems Quite New and is Stained With Oil—Has Not Been Long in the Water

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 30.—A life preserver marked "Bremen," name of the German submarine freighter which has been generally expected to arrive at some Atlantic coast port for the past week or more, was picked up on the ocean side of Cape Elizabeth to-day. The name was stencilled in black letters two inches high on both sides of the buoy. On one side of the canvas covering was painted a small crown and over this mark was the word "Shutzmark," meaning patented or trade mark, and beneath the words "Vepping Haven, Wilhelmshaven." This indicated apparently the name of the maker. The preserver seemed to be new and apparently has not been in the water a great length of time. It was stained with oil.

## DESIRES NO SUPPORT OF HYPHENATES

President Wilson in Reply to Avalanche of Insulting Communications Accusing Him of Being Pro-British Issues Defiance to all Dis-Loyal Americans—Doesn't Want Their Vote

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Stung to anger by an avalanche of insulting and insistent communications demanding that the Government take certain action with regard to Germany, President Wilson to-day served notice on the hyphenates that he wants no disloyal American to vote for him. The President's message, which was sent in reply to a telegram from O'Leary, of the so-called American Truth Society, an organization formed for the purpose of aiding German propaganda, accusing him of being pro-British, was sent from Long Branch, N.J., and reads as follows:—"Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me since you have access to so many disloyal Americans, and I have not. I will ask you to convey this message to them."

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—That legal time in Britain is to be put back one hour, beginning at 3 a.m. Oct. 1st, was announced to-day by the Commercial Cable Co.

## British Troops Steadily Push Forward Towards Peronne-Bapaume Road

British Occupation of Territory Between Thiepval and the Ancre is Being Strongly Contested by the Germans—North of Combles General Haig's Men Made Additional Progress—Operations are Hampered by Rain

### NOT MUCH ACTIVITY ON OTHER FRONTS

Intense Fighting in Region of Koryniza on Eastern Front in Russia Appears to Have Come to an End—Berlin Says Russians are Repulsed Near Godolichky—Petrograd Claims Defeat of Germans Near Gukalov—Fighting Continues in the Carpathians—Entente Troops Withstand Bulgar Attacks in Macedonia

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Steadily the British troops are pushing forward towards the Peronne-Bapaume Road, the main artery immediately behind the German line. North of Combles, after taking 500 yards of trenches, south-west of Lesawa, General Haig's men made additional progress and captured 500 yards of German trenches east of Lesboufs. British occupation of territory between Thiepval and the Ancre, is being contested strongly by the Germans. A German counter-attack following the entry of the British into a trench resulted in the forcing out of the holders. The section was regained later, however, by the British. London says heavy fighting has occurred around Stott redoubt. Rain is hampering operations on the remainder of the Anglo-French front, north of the Somme, according to official statements.

Paris mentions no activity following the advance between Freigourt and Morval toward Sally, on the Peronne-Bapaume road.

There has been no great activity on any other front in Europe, except in Transylvania, where the Austrians have repulsed the Roumanians at Hermannstadt. Vienna says Teutonic forces have occupied the heights east and south-east of the town, after violent fighting. The battle in this section has not as yet been finished.

The intense fighting in the region of Koryniza, on the eastern front in Russia, appears to have come to an end. Berlin and Vienna say that Russian prisoners have increased by 41 officers and 3000 men. The forces under Prince Leopold of Bavaria, here also took 2 cannon and 33 machine

guns. Berlin records the repulse of a Russian advance near Godolichky and Petrograd claims the defeat of German attacks near Gukalov. Fighting continues in the Carpathians, but there has been no change in the battle lines.

In Macedonia the Entente troops are withstanding the Bulgars' attacks. The Serbians have checked four attacks against positions on the Kaimakalan plateau and the French have withstood assault along the Broda River.

### Faces New Charge

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—The Berliner Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here, says, a Tribunal has begun a new action against Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the German Socialist Leaders who is charged with attempting to incite to disobedience and rebellion soldiers of Thurn Garrison with letters he sent to them.

### British Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Lloyds agency reports that the British steamer Fal-tur has been sunk. She was a ship of 981 tons, and was owned by the Cork Steamship Company.

### Big Difference Tone of Speech

Editorials in London Papers all Point to its Mild Tone With Former Utterances.

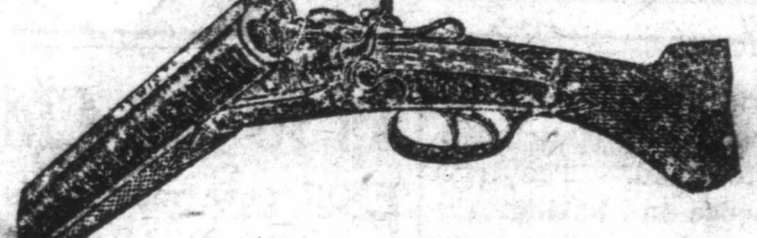
LONDON, Sept. 30.—All the morning papers devoted the major part of their editorial space to a discussion of the speech of the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag, contrasting its mild tone with former utterances. "These editorials assert that aside from the attacks on England the Chancellor said little that was new, with perhaps disappointment to those who expected him to make more extended peace overtures.

The Prospero left Coachman's Cove at 8:40 a.m. to-day and is due here Monday.

The Portia left Marystown at 10:30 a.m. to-day.

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  - \$1.60 White Voile—Embroidered Collar—Lace let in the material—long sleeve.
  - \$1.80 Fine White Lawn—Embroidered—Embroidery let in the material—long sleeve.
  - \$2.00 White and Cream Jap Silk—two rows of silk finish embroidered working up the front—long sleeve. **BLACK**
  - \$1.00 Long sleeve. Cashmere, button in front—Silk finish, embroidered working up front—glace silk collar.
  - \$1.30 Cashmere finish—military collar Raglan sleeves.
  - \$1.40 Poplin—button in front—silk piping used.
  - \$1.50 Poplin and Cashmere—long sleeve—piped with silk braid.

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- \$8.50 Brown and Green mixtures, dull sateen lining—shoulders padded and stitched.
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- \$14.00, \$15.00, \$15.50 Brown mixtures—side pockets—fine sateen lining, shoulders padded and stitched.
- \$19.00, \$20.00 Dark Brown—fine stripe, fine sateen lining, shoulders padded and stitched.

## Irish Always on the Right Side Says Sir Thos. Esmonde

To an audience that numbered over 3,000 people on Dominion Square recently, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Nationalist, M. P., for the County of Wexford, Ireland, and one of Mr. John Redmond's most trusted colleagues, delivered an eloquent and earnest appeal with regard to the duty of all Irishmen to do their full share in the present nation-shaking crisis. The distinguished Irishman, who was introduced by Major Campbell Stuart, chief recruiting officer of the Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish-Canadian Rangers, was given a tremendous ovation on his rising to speak.

Sir Thomas, after the first burst of applause had subsided, spoke sympathetically of the recent disaster at the Quebec bridge.

"Next time," he said, "we wish them better luck, and we believe that before very long the joining together of both banks of the mighty St. Lawrence will be an accomplished and enduring monument to Canadian energy and skill and perseverance."

"And this brings me to the work we have immediately in hand. To tell you the truth I am not in your country now in the character of a public man. I am here as a private individual seeking rest and change from the stress of the last two strenuous years. But I could not resist the invitation extended to me to say a few words to you tonight, firstly for the opportunity it afforded me of giving some small expression of my admiration of the part which Canada has played in the great war—secondly, because an Irish Canadian Regiment is concerned. And thirdly, because the crisis in which we stand is so great, so big with fate for each and all of us, that it behooves every man, every citizen of our Empire, to do what he can, according to his opportunities, to help to bring this war to a speedy and a triumphant conclusion, and this can only be accomplished by beating the enemy finally and

ever seen, the most scientific, the most ruthless, the most anti-Christian. "And why are we fighting? We are fighting that brave little Belgium may be free, and that full reparation may be made to her for the nameless injury inflicted on her defenceless people.—We are fighting that glorious France may be free—free from the hideous nightmare that has brooded over her for the past forty years, that Alsace and Lorraine may be free—restored to the loving breast of their own mother. We are fighting that Serbia may be free, that Montenegro may be free—that Poland may be free, and that all small countries all the world over may be free to live their own lives and pursue their own development in peace. We are fighting for human liberty, for the rights of man, for the ideals of government, we are fighting for our own homes, make no mistake about that, for the homes of our children, of our children's children.

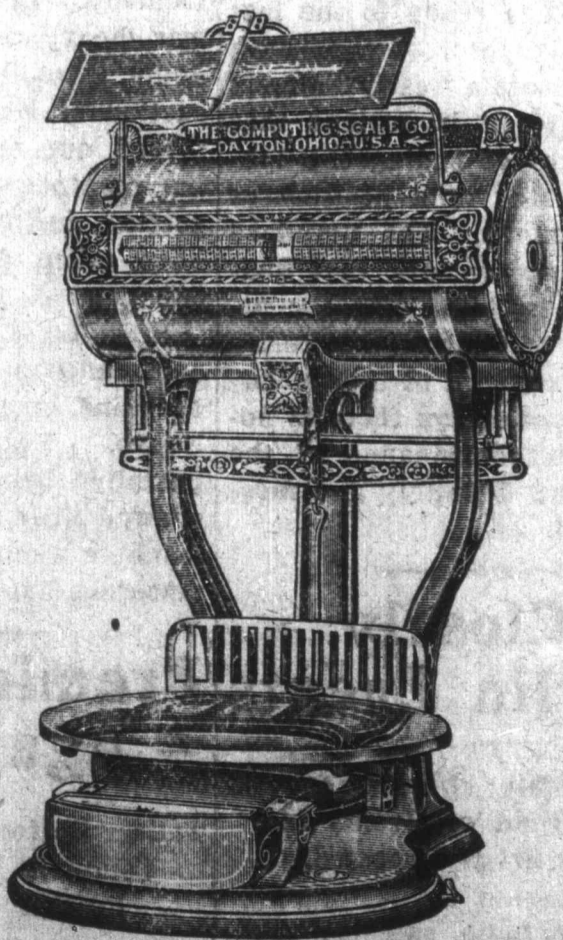
An Invincible Unity. "And the most moving and glorious feature of this awful world peril is to the speaker, stated that it was one of the most brilliant pronouncements from the Irishman's point of view he had yet heard. He referred to the

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confidential relations that existed between Sir Thomas and his distinguished leader, Mr. Redmond. The Irish Party had succeeded in having the Home Rule Bill placed upon the statute books, but Mr. Redmond and his colleagues considered it in the best interests of Ireland and the Empire to defer the final settlement until after the war was over. (Cheers).

Major (Rev.) C. A. Williams, Protestant Chaplain of the Irish Rangers, seconded the vote of thanks and took occasion to refer to the growing spirit of unity among Irishmen of all creeds and classes since the outbreak of the war, and he was of the opinion that all would yet see the dawn of a bright day for Ireland, and that the dispute of the past would be forever buried.

Led by Major Stuart, hearty cheers were then given to Sir Thomas Esmonde, after which the meeting closed with the band playing the National Anthem. Sir Thomas left shortly after for Vancouver for a brief stay.

## A Count, A Girl and a Tragedy

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.—Considerable stir in aristocratic circles has been caused by the crime of the young Count Golvin, son of one of the oldest and richest families. The young man fell in love with a beautiful girl of the lowest class. A wedding was arranged, but at the last moment he found that he had no money for the expenses. His relatives refused to help him and at last in desperation he decided to steal it.

In the night he broke into the house of some wealthy friends, but was surprised by a servant girl as he was leaving with a considerable quantity of gold and ready money. He killed the girl and got away; and later when arrested by the police, confessed that he had sold most of the stolen articles to cover the wedding expenses and had buried the rest in a garden.

Creditor—Say, I sent you my bill a month ago.  
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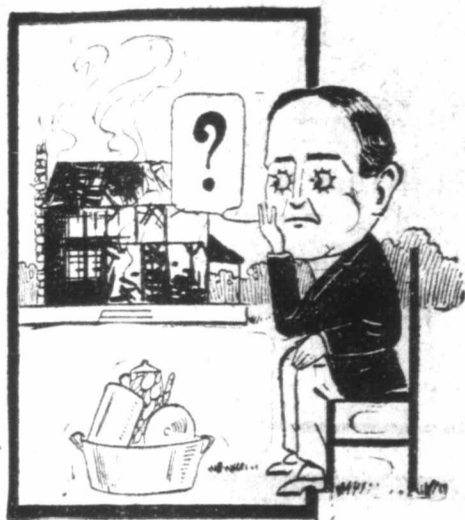
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Dr. Rand, Harvard University Librarian, Returns After Extended Study of England's Military Prowess

All that has taken place in the battlefields of western Europe is but the prelude of what is about to come, in the opinion of Dr. Benjamin Rand, philosophical librarian of Harvard University, (formerly of Nova Scotia), after a prolonged visit in England. The excellent morale of the English people as a whole, the wonderful organization of the British army, and above all, the hitherto undreamed of inventions and ordnance now being evolved in English munitions factories, will all combine in the near future to drive the Germans over the Rhine and lead the Allied forces to a victorious peace.

**Somme is Turning Point**

"The attack on the Somme may be regarded as the turning point of the war," said the doctor on his return. "The war is entering upon a final and triumphant phase for the Allies. The long resistance of the French at Verdun has been relieved and the Germans can no longer press the Russians in the east or the Austrians seriously threaten the Italians in the south. The big push is on. No longer can the Hun ship his reserves in large numbers from the west to the east and east to west. He has all he can do to hold on at any place.

"The Allies have attacked and broken the front lines and taken ground. They will attack again and again and gain yet more ground. The final advance will come in the west and a victorious army can then push forward." Upon Dr. Rand's arrival in England, the Foreign Office granted him permission to investigate the preparations which the nation has been making during the past two years in its determination to carry the war to a successful issue. Among other things of interest he inspected a museum of inventions perfected since the war began, the censor's office, an encampment of 2,000 interned Germans, the vast munitions works of the north, the ordnance foundries and the great naval yards under war conditions.

**Great Problems Solved**

"In the magnitude and multiplicity

of the problems which have been solved, a task has been performed greater perhaps than has ever fallen to a nation in so brief a time," said Dr. Rand. "Munitions plants are being created and existing ones are being constantly extended. In the ordnance works such things have been seen as would make a Krupp turn green with envy. Master of the sea in this great conflict, England intends to retain control. Stronger in every branch of the navy than at the outset of the war, its growth is still going forward with a speed and thoroughness of which the general public has not the slightest conception.

"One of the striking incidents of the summer in London was the burning of a Zeppelin during the last air raid. Its destruction by an aeroplane will, I believe, serve as a stimulus for future attacks by the cheaper and lighter craft. The Zeppelin raids in England I regard as a conspicuous failure from a military standpoint.

"The amazing success and strength of the British patrol service is another remarkable feature of the present war. It was a wonderful sight to see 20 ships alike of the neutrals and of the Allies, gathered under the safe protection of this arm of the British navy. I regard my comparison as most farcical in a mercantile way the frequent voyage of the Deutschland. One can now approach English ports in comparative safety."

On several occasions while in England Dr. Rand delivered addresses upon the American attitude toward the war.

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**"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."**

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**Airman Fell 10,000 Feet and is Unhurt**

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Three German aeroplanes were brought down in two minutes and thirty seconds by stop watch, is the latest report of Second Lieut. George Gujjuemer. Accidentally, Lieut. Gujjuemer fell 10,000 feet but escaped unhurt. Gujjuemer went to the assistance of a comrade who was hard pressed by five German machines. He brought down two of them within 30 seconds, and then rising, overtook the third which he shot down two minutes later. He was looking for the remaining German machines when a shell burst beneath him and stripped the left wing of his aeroplane of every stitch of its covering, and he plunged giddily earthwards.

**New Lord Mayor For London**

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir Wm. Henry Dunn was to-day, elected Lord Mayor of London. The new Lord Mayor, who will take office in November will be the third Roman Catholic Lord Mayor of London in recent years. He has been closely associated with Sir Wm. Treloar in the work of improving the condition of thousands of London's poor cripples; and is treasurer of the Alton Cripples Home, Alton.

**Submarine Vivtims**

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The following semi-official announcement was made to-day:— "11 British fishing steamers were sunk by German submarines in the North Sea on Sept. 23rd. Four Belgian lighters were sunk in one day at the entrance to the English Channel by another submarine.

**Norge Steamer Sunk**

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Norwegian steamer Vindeggan has been sunk by an Austrian submarine, according to a Reuter despatch from Madrid. Twenty-four of the crew have been landed at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

**POLICE COURT NEWS.**

Mr. Hutchings, K.C., to-day fined two disorderlies \$1 or three days each, and discharged two drunks.

A case of slander between Violet Tucker and Anne Olliver was postponed till Monday.

Several people were up at the instance of the Municipal Council for failure to connect their houses with the sewerage system, when notified. Some advance the plea of inability to meet the expense, and others advanced the unfitness of their houses for such service. Most were fined \$5 and were warned to conform with the law. Mr. L. Carter appeared for the Council, and Mr. W. Higgins, B.L., for some of the defendants.

**MR. ANDREWS HEARD FROM.**

Mr. F. W. Andrews, who was the pioneer of the Pilly's Island pyrites mines some 25 years ago, after leaving here corresponded regularly with Mr. Arthur Hiscock, but for some years past has been silent. Mr. Hiscock thought him dead until Thursday, when he received a long letter from him, and was agreeably surprised. He now resides at St. Stephen, N.B., and asks to be remembered to old friends here. Assistant Manager Young, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, while away visited Mr. Andrews, who is enjoying good health.

**FIRST GRAND JURY.**

The Supreme Court on Circuit visited Grand Falls on Tuesday last, when the first Grand Jury in the history of the town—or for that matter the first jury of any kind—was empanelled. Mr. Josiah Goodyear was chosen foreman, but there was neither civil nor criminal business to be transacted. Justice Johnson, the presiding Judge, addressed the Court, complimented the town and its people on its order and civic excellence and had many nice things to say of the

**GERMANS MELTED LIKE WAX IN FURNACE**

Two Prussian Battalions Annihilated in Furious Battle—Road From Combles to Rancourt is a Veritable Shambles

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Prussia's despair was betrayed in Wednesday's furious attack on the Somme front: her waning strength was revealed in its complete failure. It was the most formidable effort she has made to stem the victorious progress of the Allies. Prussian guns shelled the French lines, and the violence of the battle raged for ten hours. Twenty battalions took part in it, and were melted like wax in a fiery furnace. The fighting was the bloodiest in the centre before Bouchavesnes, and on the left wing in the vicinity of Combles. Two Prussian battalions were annihilated before Le Prez Farm, and a French military officer says batteries of seventy-seven, and one of twenty millimetre guns caused a terrible massacre.

"How is it possible," he added "that the Prussians still believe in massed formation attacks after so many ghastly lessons." The roads from Combles to Rancourt was a veritable shambles. Heaps of torn and bleeding dead strewn the whole distance. A company of the Eleventh Bavarian Division lost 160 men out of 210. Two battalions and the 123rd Prussian Regiment were almost wholly swept out of existence. The Twelfth Division of Reserves suffered enormously, certain regiments losing sixty per cent, of their effectives. Military conviction is that Prussia has suffered the bloodiest defeat imaginable, which is all the more important as the move was the project of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg who instead of being a mascot, seems to be a hoodoo.

**British Agents Declare Bremen Sunk off Ireland**

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27.—The Portland Press publishes a story to the effect that a German submarine merchantman, not the Bremen, is hovering outside, awaiting a suitable opportunity to make a dash for the harbor.

According to the Press the Bremen has been sunk by a hostile battleship. The name of the boat said to be off this harbor is not disclosed, but it is said it may be the Deutschland.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 20.—An unknown foreign submarine, according to reports received here to-night was sighted early to-day 275 miles southeast of the Virginia Capes. The vessel was proceeding north, it was said. British agents here declare if a German submarine is nearing the American coast it is either the Deutschland or Amerika. They declare positively that the Bremen was sunk off Kin-sale early in August. Divers have already explored the wreck, according to masters of British ships which arrived here to-day. Pictures of the submarine will be made, he said, as soon as the craft is raised and towed to Dover.

**LAI D TO REST.**

The funeral of the late George O'Reilly took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended by citizens of all classes and creeds, testifying to the esteem in which the deceased was held. Undertaker Myrick had charge of the funeral arrangements. At the Cathedral the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Carter, after which the cortege wended its way to Belvidere, where all that was mortal of a respected and highly esteemed citizen was laid to rest.

His Grace Archbishop Roche, accompanied by Rev. Fr. Sheehan, left here by this morning's train to lay the corner stone of a new Catholic church.

**THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.**  
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A Biograph Drama with Mac Marsh and Jenny Lee.

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A Comedy Drama with Billie Reeves.

Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs in

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 30, 1916.

**Bait Depots**

ANOTHER fall has passed and a scarcity of bait has left the catch north 100,000 qtls. short. Bait depots must be established at such harbours as Bay de Verde, Grate's Cove, Catalina, Champneys, Bonavista, Keels, Greenspond, Newtown, Cat Hr., Musgrave Harbour, Tilting, Joe Batt's Arm, Fogo, Change Islands, Herring Neck, Twillingate Arm, Moreton's Harbour, Exploits, Nipper's Harbour, Shoe Cove, La Scie, Englee, Conche, St. Anthony, Quirpon, to the north as well as important fishing centers to the west and south. At least \$700,000 worth of fish has been lost by northern fishermen through the want of bait this fall. If the west and south has lost in proportion to the north the Colony will lose \$1,500,000 worth of codfish this season because of the want of a constructive policy by the Government and an expenditure of a half million dollars on capital account and \$100,000 for operations annually. The fishermen's interests have been ignored by every Government that ruled this Colony. It is a disgrace to all Governments to have allowed so much loss in annual earnings owing to the want of an energetic constructive policy in connection with the fisheries. Railways have been built anywhere and everywhere at a cost of \$25,000,000 while expenditure has not added one cent to the value of codfish or one quintal to the annual catch. Had the tenth part of this money been properly applied to the development of the fisheries such as has been done in Norway the Colony would to-day derive an additional three or four million dollars to the annual earnings of the fisheries. What is wanted now is a policy of fishery development, to which the whole energy of the Colony should be devoted. All other fads and fancies should be thrown into the waste basket and a mighty united effort made to make the Newfoundland fisheries the greatest in the world. Every son of Newfoundland on the face of the globe should be able to find a better living in his own native land than can be found elsewhere, for the Colony abounds with undeveloped wealth on land and sea sufficient to support a million persons. The curse of the country has been the placing in power of men who know nothing of the fisheries or how they could be developed. Parish politics has been their sole interest and outside of small petty matters relating to their own personal interests, they were not interested. Conditions are now changed. The placing of a party of members in the House of Assembly by the fishermen has changed the whole face of the political time piece and it is now apparent that the Colony is on the eve of a mighty economic upheaval that will not subside until Newfoundland fisheries are fully developed and placed above the fisheries of every other country. To a business man visiting our country we must appear a strange

**REVEILLE BY CALCAR**

A very general improvement is also manifest in our sheep—in certain districts this is very noticeable, and gives promise that in the near future a judicious selection and exchange, in and between the districts, of home-bred rams will suffice to ensure continued improvement, and that henceforth only occasional importations of breeding sheep will be necessary. Report of the Newfoundland Agricultural Board, 1915. Those reports are wonderful things, fearfully and wonderfully made, as the things who concoct them. Read the above report and then visit a certain railway station in one of our great agricultural centres, to see and note the kind of sheep that are there for shipment. Of a number of carcasses seen there lately the average weight for spring lambs was about twenty pounds. Their actual weights running from sixteen to twenty-four pounds. Now those lambs were about five months old and should have dressed at least thirty pounds. Commenting upon this an old farmer who stood by volunteered the remark: Those sheep import-

people, for without doubt no country in the world is so badly governed, and so much wealth laying dormant. We handle a million quintals of dry salt cod fish annually, and while the cure of that article of food was entirely satisfactory twenty-five years ago, it has to-day become a matter of reflection to the whole people, for each year the cure is growing worse. Every man can handle codfish as he chooses, without let or hindrance, no effort is made to turn out the very best article as condition demands. We ignore all the maxims that are making other nations great and prosperous. The system of curing herring is what it was three hundred years ago. Our method of handling codfish is the same as it was two hundred and fifty years ago. Not one cent has been expended in an effort to introduce new methods of cure, while there is a demand for millions of pounds of boneless fish, fresh fresh, turbot and fresh salmon. We close our eyes and refuse to recognize facts that are making our products a reproach to our country and the loss of millions of dollars to our people.

The time has come for a radical departure and the country possess at least one man that will not be longer content to allow present stagnation conditions to continue. The F.P.U. has found the man that is to revolutionize fishery conditions and perform services for the Colony that have been waiting for a builder the past fifty years. The people are done with old parish politics and professional politicians. They want energetic, honest practical men that don't recognize the word failure and who know what can be done and how to do it. There is one man who will be trusted to put into operation a fishery development policy, and that man is the President of the F.P.U. The great changes brought about in commercial matters during the past five years is the result of the toil of this man and the organization that stands behind him.

The manner in which Mr. Coaker has managed the fishermen's affairs this season has surprised all. Formerly fish started at a fair figure in August and the first fish always brought the best prices. When September came in fish values declined. This year the price started fair, but within two weeks it had advanced fifty cents and within four weeks the advance was one dollar and fully seven eighths of the catch was sold by the men at the highest prices. Another surprising result is, the price of fish was always controlled by St. John's, and outports were guided solely by orders from St. John's, while the past two years St. John's prices have been controlled and fixed by northern outports. Surely this is a most remarkable achievement. Is it any wonder that Coaker's work is the sole topic of conversation all over the Colony. Up to this year it was the north that was interested, but this season the whole western and southern coasts are as warmly interested in Coaker's work as the north and to-day if an election was held the whole body of fishermen would stand by Coaker and support him in a live fishery development policy that would add 100 per cent. to the earnings of the fisheries.

ed by the Government have played h— with our sheep. Our flocks are ruined. The "old fashioned" sheep we had while not the best were a thousand times better than what we have now, as a result of the introduction of Downey's scrubs.

The lambs we mention as weighing from sixteen to twenty-four pounds were raised on what is considered a fine range, one affording splendid pasturage, abundance of water and best of shelter. There can be no loophole here for the apologists of the Morris party to get out. Neither can they shift the blame to any other quarter, for instance, that of dogs.

The succeeding paragraph in the report attempts to shoulder some of the blame for their very obvious failure on the canine scape goat. It says:

"The Board's efforts toward the improvement and extension of our sheep industry have, in the past, been hampered to a considerable extent by want of definiteness in the Acts relating to the keeping of dogs, certain clauses in the 'Sheep Preservation Act' conflicting with, and nullifying the 'Dog Act', with the result that in many places a vicious sheep-destroying type of dog could legally be kept in defiance of the wishes of the majority who had legally invoked the aid of the 'Dog Act' for their extermination."

However the dog may be to blame for the numerical low level at which sheep stand they can hardly be blamed for a sheep weighing but sixteen pounds.

We think it will prove too great a task for the Government "report artists" to find a plausible excuse for this set back to their visionary. It would take a lot of sixteen pound sheep to whiten an acre not to speak of the South Side Hills. The Agricultural Commissioner, Mr. Downey, should have "a bone to pick" with the Messrs. LeMoine Brothers of North Sydney who did the scouring of Cape Breton farms for the "thorough bred" sheep which he dumped upon the district of St. George's. Further than this the incoming government should have a "bone to pick" with the Commissioner over the matter of the purchase of those sheep.

It is no use to ask the present Government to order an investigation, for if it be a case of "let him without sin cast the first stone" it stands to reason there can be no casting of stones at Mr. Downey by any of the gentlemen of the present administration, for they are "all tarred with the same brush."

We have had instances galore of this dislike on the part of the Government to bring a colleague before the bar of the House. It is not competent for a set of rogues to publicly try a fellow of the same gang. It would be dangerous to the safety of the brotherhood, for "when thieves fall out, honest men will get their own," and there would be too great exposures to risk. Besides the "gang" has no intention of permitting honest men to get their own, not if they can help it.

We have the instance of the Cashin tobacco scandal, where a Minister of the Crown was accused of getting to windward of the new tax by virtue of his inside knowledge. Then we have the "Lornina" bounty scandal in which the same official of the Crown figured scandalously. In neither of those cases did the Government turn a hair. They took no cognizance in spite of the earnest and reiterated demands of the Opposition that the honor of the people's assembly be vindicated. To save a "pal" they were willing to pollute the sanctity of the people's House.

Mr. Goodison also got himself foully mixed up, but the loyalty of the gang did not fail in his case either. They fear to turn over the rock, for fear of the squirming things that might get out.

We have not heard of any demand being made for enquiry into Mr. Downey's sheep scandal, but if there had it would have been all the same. Mr. Downey would find shelter behind the gang who to save their skins are forced to shield one another. But never fear we will get them out in the open by and by.

One of the latest cushions, according to a lady writer, "is in the form of a life-preserver." Does she really know the look of a burglar's "life-preserver," or does she mean a life-belt?

A German writer describes a scarecrow he saw in a field, dressed up as "an English Miss," and says that he had never seen a female scarecrow before. Blindness, in Germany, must be a comfortable affliction.

**THE HARVEST OF THE WAR**

These Articles Published Under the Above Heading Are Republished From the Round Table Review of Politics of the British Empire

**V.—The Illusion of Isolation**

THIS, however, is to deal with only half the problem. There is a passive aspect of selfish nationalism which has to be eradicated if the nations of the world are to find unity and peace. The problems of humanity will only be solved if all civilized powers co-operate in finding the solution. The policies of magnificent isolation, of avoiding foreign entanglements, of the Monroe doctrine, of neutrality, are, in certain of their aspects, no less certain to involve the world in evils from it will only be extricated at the price of war as national ambition itself. If humanity is one family, the welfare of its members is a common concern of all. That welfare will not be assured even if each member goes his own way, honestly trying to avoid giving trouble to others. A society is only healthy if so far as all its members recognize the positive duty of helping one another. The human community will be healthy only if all its members set to work to promote the common good in friendly co-operation. Men have no right to ignore their duty to their fellows just because they live at a distance. To ignore Armenian atrocities or the wrongs of the Putumayo is just as bad as to claim the right to ascendancy over others. Injustice and oppression will not disappear of their own accord. To stand aside and watch another wronged is to connive at the triumph of evil. "Between good and evil we cannot remain neutral. It is the word of Cain. Chinese society is the product of the Confucian proverb: "Thou shalt not do to others that which thou wouldst not have them do unto you." All that is good in the Western world is the outcome of the Christian golden rule: "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." The one is the philosophy of selfishness; the other is the law of love.

Human society is essentially one, and it will be prosperous and happy only in so far as evil is rooted out from it everywhere. Injustice, ignorance, or slavery, if allowed to flourish uncontested and unrebutted anywhere, will eventually recoil on all the rest of humanity. There could be no more

striking instance of the way in which this happens than this war itself, which, originating in the wrongs of Europe, has affected profoundly the lives of all mankind. No people is doing its duty or can expect to be permanently happy which does not recognize an unlimited responsibility for helping its neighbours in any way it can and in any part of the globe. This duty is acknowledged already by many individuals among the great civilized powers in missionary, educational, and medical enterprise among the backward peoples. But it is not generally recognized in their national policies. If humanity is to progress, all the great civilized nations of the earth must not only agree to discuss together many matters now regarded as coming within the sole competence of the sovereign state, but each of them must voluntarily assume the responsibility for helping to maintain right, liberty, and justice throughout the whole world. There is no escaping this consequence. In the great outside world the conditions in which human beings can live in freedom and happiness will be preserved only by the same means as they are preserved within the state, first by bringing public opinion to bear upon injustice and wrong, and then, if they do not disappear of their own accord, by applying force to them under the control of law, and this will be done only by the deliberate co-operation of all civilized nations.

It will be no more easy to bring the democratic nations to this view than it will be to bring the autocratic states to abandon their passion for ascendancy and power.

So deeply set are all peoples in the current nationalist conceptions that the very idea that they should enter into discussions about their national policies, and in consequence about such matters as armaments, treaties affecting the balance of power, the freedom of the seas, the Monroe doctrine, the restriction of Asiatic immigration, commercial treaties, and the open door, the treatment of countries like Persia or Mexico, where it seems doubtful whether the inhabitants can maintain a civilized government for themselves, is unfamiliar and even obnoxious. Yet if each nation claims the sovereign right of settling in its own way what it considers to be matters solely concerning itself, war is bound sooner or later to ensue. It was the claim of Austria-Hungary and Germany to settle the Serbian question—a manifestly European issue—according to their own ideas which precipitated the war. It was the action of Britain and France and Spain in settling the North African question among themselves which was one of the chief justifications pleaded by German militarists for their policy of armaments and aggression. It was the failure of Great Britain, after all negotiations with Germany had broken down, to insist on an international conference at which not only armaments, but the political questions which lay behind them, could be thrashed out, as the alternative to a formal treaty of defence with Russia and France, which rendered practically inevitable the gradual drift to war. It was the inability of all the other nations of the earth to rise sufficiently above the consideration of their own na-

tional interests to see that a conference of all the great powers was the only cure for a state of affairs which was menacing civilization, which made possible the final outbreak without any attempt at conference or compromise. Conference, however, by itself, will not be enough. If conference is to have any lasting effect it must lead to the assumption by the civilized powers of definite responsibilities towards their fellow men. No great nation will diminish the armaments with which it ensures its own safety or can make its wishes felt unless it knows that it will have fair dealing in the settlement of international problems, and that there is some other guarantee for its rights and liberty. And there will be no such guarantee until all powers not only attempt to settle these problems in accordance with right and justice, but agree to give their decisions the force of law by undertaking to enforce respect for them.

About 300 American officers are to be sent to Haiti to take charge of the police force there, according to an agreement recently concluded between the United States and the Haitian republic. The move is intended to aid the Haitian republic in establishing and maintaining an internal peace and to make possible the withdrawal of the U.S. marines now stationed there to preserve order. As soon as native officers become sufficiently trained they will replace the Americans, it is planned.

The Russians have taken Jablonitz with the accent on the Jab.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.**

**Tor's Cove.**

Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.00 p.m.

**Kelligrews.**

Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.30 p.m.

**Bowring Park.**

Train cancelled for remainder of season.

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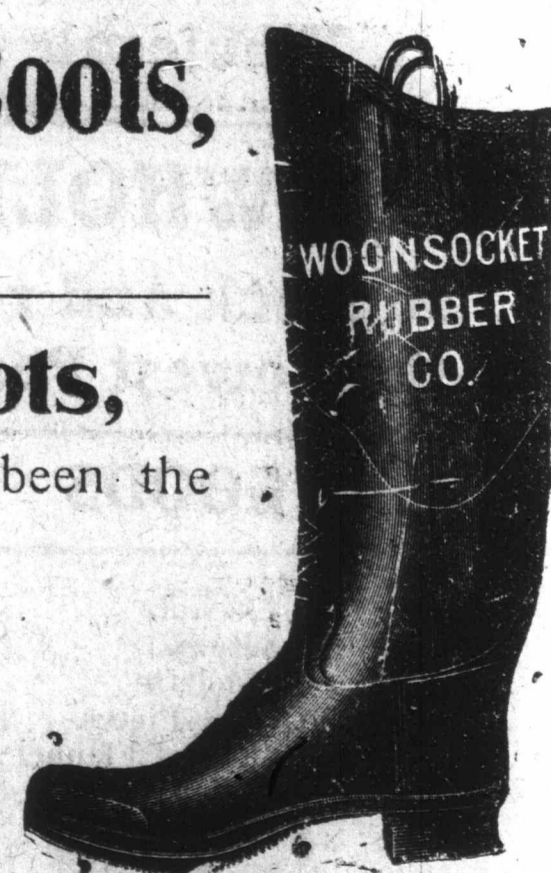
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## Romances of the Treasury

### War Gifts From Far and Near to the Motherland Tell the Story of Patriotic Devotion To Britain and Britain's Cause.

The Press Bureau issues the following article by Mr. James Douglas: The war has created a new kind of citizen hitherto almost unknown to the Treasury. He gives his money to the State because he cannot fight, and wishes it to fight for him. In some cases he is fighting, and he wishes to lay down his money as well as his life. He seeks no publicity. Often he is anonymous. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are scrupulously loyal to his preference for privacy. But there are some of these exceedingly human documents which they deem fit to escape into a discreet twilight of grateful allusion, always provided that no clue to the identity of the giver may be given.

Merely to name the places from which they came would be a lesson in geography. Where is Sandakan, B. N. S.? There is romance in the sound of Sandakan, and surely it was romance that moved a firm in Sandakan to send £500 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with this message: In this territory we contribute nothing towards the imperial finances, while at the same time we enjoy all the benefits of British protection. We are, therefore, anxious to have a share, however small, in the financial burden which our fellow-countrymen have to bear at the present time, and by disposing of the above sum for us you will be assisting us to discharge a welcome duty.

It is a far cry from Sandakan to St. Louis, but the same spirit impels a business man there to send £100 with a similar message:—

The British Empire has been forced into a war which may be a struggle for the life of the nation, and we of British birth in foreign lands who cannot devote our lives to the service of our country may at least uphold the right and encourage our people at home by sharing the financial burden.

In evidence of my duty to make this contribution I am proud to say that I was born in London in 1850, and at the age of 14 years joined the Volunteer movement in Great Britain. It was a private in a company of the London Rifle Brigade, with headquarters at the Guildhall, and was detailed for duty with the amateur voluntary band of the organization.

"Pay to the British Empire." From St. Louis we leap to Matsqui in British Columbia. The Municipality of Matsqui sends £52. From Matsqui we fly to Fanning Island. The natives of the Gilbert Islands employed there have sent two gifts. They are small, but they are trawls which show how the wind of Empire blows. From Fanning Island we wing our way to West China, alighting in a mission station, fourteen hundred miles from the coast. There we find an old missionary, who sends his gifts to the Chancellor with these words:—

I wish you, with the national burden on your shoulders, to understand how the rank and file of us wish to carry with you the nation's sorrow and fulfil its obligations. A scrap of paper becomes a leaf when inscribed with England's signature to a treaty.

From China to Summit, New Jersey, where an American citizen is found writing a cheque payable to the British Empire. From New Jersey back to China, where we discover a husband and wife taking counsel together and jointly resolving to send a draft in four figures to the Motherland.

Even the children's mite tinkles in Treasury romances. It is properly classified: "Gifts from children towards war funds." Schools club together and pour their pence into the war chest. But in this Wonderland Alice sometimes scrapes together her own savings and sends them to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a letter painfully written in nursery hand.

There are many gifts from officers on active service. Some send a year's pay. Among the contributions from retired officers is one from a very gallant gentleman in a far country. He writes:—

I have twice applied to be taken in the Army Reserve, but have been refused on account of my hearing. I was a gunner officer for several years, but having been made deaf by gun-firing was thrown aside without a pension. Perhaps out here we get a clearer view of the war than they do at home, for we just get the news without the pages of padding, and when one realizes the wonderful fight our troops are putting up and the glorious deeds of courage they are performing it makes one feel sick to be cooped up here and not able to help.

As my services have been refused I hope my money will be accepted, and am therefore sending you what money I have in the bank. I would rather my mite did not go towards relief works,

but towards achieving the success of our arms.

Many of the gifts are sent in the form of monthly donations. There is a man somewhere in Asia who has instructed his bankers to pay a certain sum to the Treasury every month until the end of the war. Some of the most magnificent contributions are hermetically anonymous. One is a gift of £5,000. Another is a gift of £4,950.

There are many gifts from women. This letter came with a cheque for £100:—

I am one of the women of England to whom your circular letter is addressed. I long to help my beloved country in any way I can, but I am very elderly, and there is so little that I can do. I do not wish to make money out of this awful war. To me it would feel like "the price of blood." Is it, therefore, permissible for me to send the enclosed, but decline to accept Exchequer bonds in exchange?

There is a golden letter from a Gold-soul Donkeyman which utters the very soul of the merchant seaman, to whose valor in tramp and trawler the navy owes much and the nation owes more. "Sir," he writes, "I explain the nature of the hell from which he has come back. 'I mean,' he says, 'from amongst the dirty curcs in the submarines.' Pondering over his rough words, he coins an ironic apology—'Well, I can't say Germans; the pencil is too blunt.' Then he strikes the professional note:—

I have the honour to have been in a ship which has brought 11,000 tons of meat from Australia, and I am going back for more very soon. Do not mind the grammar. Grammar does not count as a rule, with gentlemen, I enclose a pound as a start. The most touching gift of all comes



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from a poor old Irishman. His letter is a moving mixture of unconscious pathos and humor:—

As I was not able to answer your request owing to chronic catarrh in my head and rheumatism in my blood, which has caused me much trouble, I have two boys at home. The one has jaundice in his stomach, and they other's head is not right, going about talking to himself. I am willing to help in any way I can, and has given liberally to every charitable cause since I new anything of charity. I now send you a subscription of 1 pound, trusting you will get it all right, but I have no money for exchequer bonds, and I would offer myself if I would be of any use, so you may have one of they boys if you think they are of any use. This is a true statement.

Attending to Business.

"You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business?"

"Yes, your honor. He caught me suddenly by the coat collar and threatened to truncheon me unless I accompanied him quietly to the station."

"You were peacefully attending to your own business, making no noise or disturbance of any kind?"

"None whatever, sir."  
"It seems strange. What is your business?"  
"I'm a burglar."

## VICTORY TO COST THE ALLIES 100 BILLIONS

### Tremendous Cost in Money of Gains For Entente Forces on the Somme Battlefield.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—While huge German armies are lurching forward in vain attempts to straighten out the salients the French have made north and south of the Somme, General Foch is strengthening the positions won in this week's advance. Thousands of guns are belching hundreds of tons of explosives, affording cover for the feverishly working infantry.

Another bound forward may be expected at any moment, the period ordinarily necessary for cleaning up the battlefield and of smashing counter attacks as well as for the bringing up of heavy batteries having expired. Meanwhile the guns are roaring ceaselessly from Thiepval to Chaubert and thirty miles of the German third line are menaced by a pulverizing blow of which the present week's advance was only the prelude.

It cost all the united allies forty billions of dollars to reach the threshold of victory on the Somme, in Galicia and at Salonica.

Economists estimate that if the war lasts another twelve months, in view of the increasing expenditures of all countries, the final victory will cost something like one hundred billion dollars.

In this connection an idea of the magnitude of the stupendous battle of three nations on the Somme is conveyed by an estimate of its cost supplied to me to-day. It is calculated that the French, British and Germans combined are consuming wealth at a rate of between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 daily.

This figure includes the cost of the whole wastage of guns, machine guns, cartridges, air torpedoes, aeroplanes, grenades and other war material. The figure would be higher if the value of the property destroyed in a region thickly studded with towns and villages were included.

I am assured that the titanic gun figure accounts for the largest proportion of the cost, chiefly because for the first time the Allies are showing Germany that their united industries are capable of contributing to the war. Their heavy artillery is now superior to that of the Germans.

**Surpass German Guns**  
This was not the case at Verdun where Von Falkenhayn concentrated 2,000 batteries, that is to say, the greatest number of shells ever massed on any battlefield.

On the Somme the Allies have surpassed his record, though their guns are distributed on a wider attacking area. That General Von Buelow is in a position of inferiority is clearly shown by the fact that his counter attacks have come to naught. One million German troops are massed either on the battle line here or held in readiness in the immediate rear, while in the last two months battery followed battery to the Somme, Krupp's output having been sent there almost in its entirety.

Nevertheless, despite this typical display of German energy, the French continue to hurl a greater volume of metal and Von Buelow is powerless to smother their cannonade in order to

counter attack successfully. During the past week he sent his best troops to recover the lost villages and trenches north and south of the river at least thirty times against the French alone, but not once re-won an inch of ground.

**Now Holds Gains**  
Compare this relative effect with the German counter strokes in previous allied offensives, and it becomes evident that the French in the last two months have developed a capacity for holding an iron grip on all new gains. Besides, the untraversable fire enables them to cover every inch of the German lines.

One of the hidden results of this week's sweep is that General Von Finem, who commands between Roye and Rheims, is gathered for a backward spring, though he is not expected to retreat until Peronne falls and St. Quentin is menaced. Upon further reflection, military critics here are convinced that Hindenburg will only shorten the western front when the continuous allied pressure threatens to envelop large sections of his lines and that he will straighten out his front only to collect his troops from France for blows in the east and southeast.

**The Manager's Order.**

It is not the country circuit and the audience is sadly lacking in appreciation of the efforts of the actors.

catcalls and groans, vegetables and eggs are directed at the stage, but still the well meaning performer who is in the midst of a long monologue continues to recite his lines.

Finally a despairing spectator hurls a boot on the stage and the actor start to retreat behind the scenes. "Keep on playing!" cries the manager in the wings. "Keep on playing till we get the other boot!"

Ferdinand, your hat! You're next.

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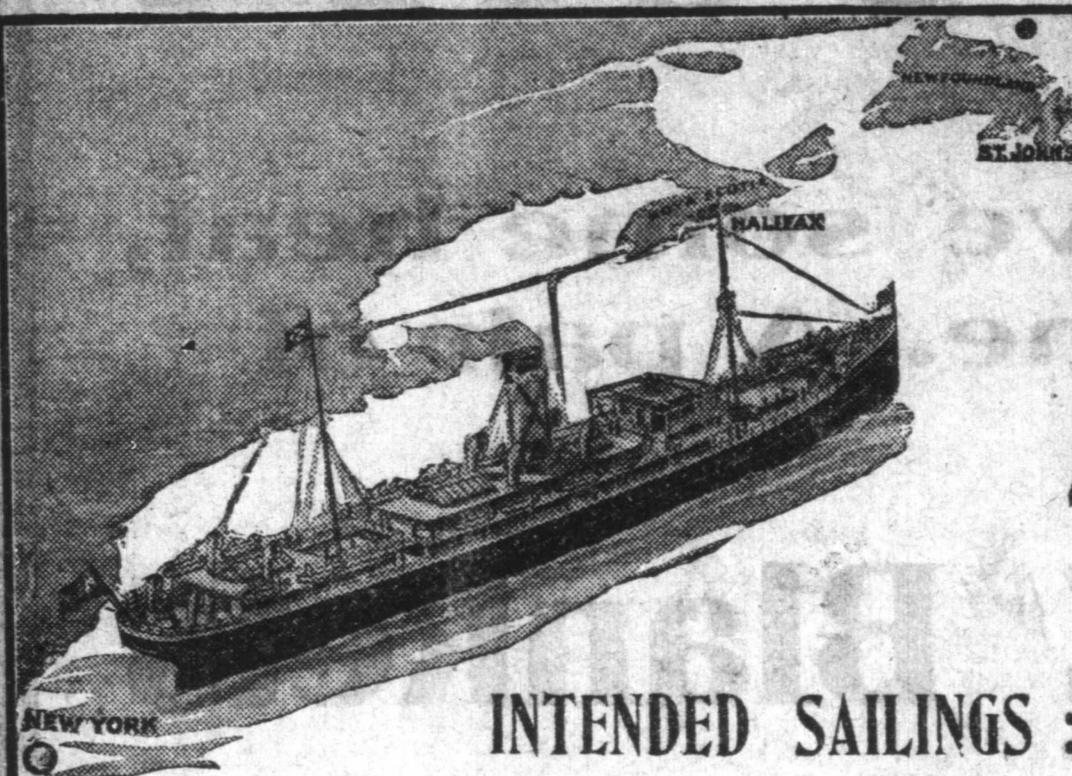
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## HEROIC CHARGE OF THE BRITISH COLD-STREAM GUARDS IN SOLID WAVES

### Captured the Enemy's Trenches by Frontal Assault—Held Their Ground Against the Fiercest Counter-Attacks

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Sept. 25.—(By Philip Gibbs).—(Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—Some most notable fighting qualities in the battle of Friday were shown by troops who were responsible for the centre of the attack directed against Fiers and the country immediately to the right of that village.

Those who had the task of assaulting Fiers itself were mostly recruited from the London area. They had not seen much fighting before going into the great fire of the Somme Battle. Their General, who raised and trained them, was sure of them, and had taught each man the task expected of him, so that, whatever might befall, their officers the men should not be mere sheep without sense of direction.

#### Long and Hard Way

When they formed up in the line to the north of Delville Wood with awkward bits of a German trench thrust down upon their flank, they had three lines in front of them, over a distance of about 2,500 yards, barring their way to Fiers. It was a long and hard way to go, but they leaped forward in solid waves of eager men following a short and violent barrage from the heavy guns.

In a few minutes from the start the first two waves dropped into the German trench line, running diagonally from the real Fiers line. They found it choked with German dead, killed by gun fire, and among them only a remnant of living men. The first two waves stayed in the trench to hold it. The others swept on and smashed their way over the shell craters under machine gun and shrapnel fire to the outskirts of Fiers, which they reached between nine and ten o'clock in the morning.

#### "Tanks" Smashed the Wires

Some of the London men were held up by barbed wire, protecting a hidden trench, which had not been previously observed, and a call was made for one of the "Tanks," which had come rolling up behind. It crawled forward, walked the shell craters, and smashed the whole length of barbed wire in front, firing rapidly upon the German bombers in the trench and putting them out of action. This enabled the whole line to advance into Fiers village, at the tail of another "Tank," now famous for its adventures there.

The victorious troops found little opposition in the village. Curiously enough, it was not strongly defended or fortified. There were few of the tunnels and dug-outs which make many of these places hard to capture, and the Germans were utterly demoralized by the motor monster which appeared as a bad dream before them. They flung a heavy barrage, but the British had few casualties.

#### Almost a Record Advance

An attempt was made to reach Gueudecourt and some Tanks reached the outskirts of that new objective. The infantry attack failed owing to the massed machine gun fire, and the men fell back to a new line of trenches hastily dug by the Germans before their defeat, which now gave the British useful cover. This was 2,700 yards from the starting point at dawn and was almost a record as a continuous advance.

The Germans rallied and made two counter-attacks, one at three o'clock in the afternoon and the other between four and five. They were tragic attempts. Some of the machine gunners lay in waiting for them and mowed down the rows of men, as they came bravely forward. It was such a sight as I watched at Fais Farm when solid bars of tall men crumbled and fell before the scythe of bullets.

At 6.30 o'clock the following evening the British troops made another attempt to reach Gueudecourt in co-operation with the men on the right, but they were unable to get the whole distance in spite of a heroic assault after two days' of heavy fighting.

I must tell a little more in detail, the story of the Guards in this battle. The Guards had their full share of fighting and of difficult ground with strong forces against them. They knew that would be so, before they went into the battle, and yet they waited the hour of attack with eager and strong hearts, quite sure of their courage, proud of their name, full of trust in their officers, and eager to give a smashing blow at the Germans. They went away as one might imagine the Knights and Yeomen of England at Agincourt.

For the first time in history the

Coldstreamers, three battalions of them, charged in line, solid waves in the ranks, but they were closed up. The wounded did not call for help, but cheered on those who swept past and on shouting, "Go on, Lily-Whites," (which is the old name for the Coldstreamers). "Get at 'em, Lily-Whites!"

Many fell, but the lines were not broken. Gaps were made in the ranks, but they were closed up. The wounded did not call for help, but cheered on those who swept past and on shouting, "Go on, Lily-Whites," (which is the old name for the Coldstreamers). "Get at 'em, Lily-Whites!"

They went on at a hot pace with their bayonets lowered. Out of the crumpled earth, all pits and holes and hillocks, tore up by the great gun fire, gray figures rose and fed. They were German soldiers, terror-stricken by this rushing tide of men. The Guards went on. Then they were checked by two lines of trenches wired and defended by machine guns and bombers. They came up on them quicker than they expected.

Some of the officers were puzzled. Could these be trenches, marked out for attack, or other and unknown trenches. Anyhow they must be taken, and the Guards took the by frontal assault in the face of the continuous blasts of machine gun fire.

#### Huns Fought to the Death

There was hard and desperate fighting. The Germans defended themselves to the death. They bombed the British who attacked them with the bayonet, served their machine guns until they were killed, and then only surrendered when the British were on top of them. It was bloody work for an hour or more. By this time the Irish Guards had joined the others. All the Guards were together, and together they passed the trenches, swinging to the left inevitably under a machine gun fire which poured upon them from their right, but going steadily deeper into the German lines until they were 2,000 yards from their starting place.

Then it was necessary to call a halt. Many officers and men had fallen. To go further would be absolute death. The troops on the right had been held up. The Guards were up in the air, with their flank open to all the fire that was flung upon them from the German lines.

#### Guards Held the Line

The temptation to go further was great. The German infantry was on the run. They were dragging their guns away. There was a great panic

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## HOME

The dearest word in the English language, next to that of mother, is home.

To the man or woman who, because of circumstances, has been forced out into the world there always come dark moments when memories drift back, carelessly, and cling about the home of childhood.

Such reflections are not always redolent with sweetness. Some of the homes of childhood are not always happy homes, but when the wearied heart, at last finds happiness, when the soul rests in peace at home, the very names become sacred.

There is nothing so filled with content as the home where happiness presides. It may be a simple one, but a kiss will sometimes make a humble meal satisfying and sustaining; it will make a meager repast a banquet.

When man and woman life contentedly together the old theory of bread and cheese kisses is no longer a myth.

When God breathed left into the lungs of Adam, and he awoke in Eden, to find Eve by his side, even in that earliest day of the world's history, to Adam paradise was home.

To the god among his descendants home is a paradise. The first sure symptoms of a mind in health is rest of heart, and the pleasures that can be found only at home.

When once we awaken to the real benefits that home affords we become convinced that our home joys are the most comforting that the earth extends. The joy of parents is in their children, the holiest joy of humanity. It makes the lives of men and women pure and good, it lifts the parents, in the eyes of their children, up to heaven.

When home is ruled according to God's word, declares Spurgeon, angels might be asked to stay with us and they would not find themselves out of their element.

To the young man and woman who are beginning the better part of their life as husband and wife, home becomes, and should always remain, a resort of joy, of peace and plenty, where supporting and supported, friend and relatives can mingle as Nature intended.

The strength of a nation is to be found in intelligent, well ordered homes.

Yes, home is the one spot in all the world supremely blest, a dearer, sweeter spot than any other that may be found, and it rests with us to preserve and keep it such.

## Relations Strained to Danger Point

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—For the last week rumours have gained wide circulation in Germany that relations with Denmark were strained to a dangerous point. Similar rumours also had it that Holland was restive and war-feverish. However, a director of the Reichsbank, whose utterances apparently were inspired, announced on the Boerse: "The disquieting rumours regarding our relations with Denmark are without the slightest basis. These rumours were maliciously disseminated in Germany by English agents. Germany's relations with Denmark continue friendly, and there is not the slightest ground for believing they will change in the near future. The same holds good for Holland, regarding which groundless rumours likewise have been disseminated in order to call forth uneasiness."

among them men who had been hiding in the trenches, but the German machine gunners kept to their posts to prevent a rout, and the Guards had gone far enough through the bullets. They decided wisely to hold the line they had gained and to dig in where they stood and make forward posts with strong points. They had killed a great number of Germans and taken 200 prisoners. So they halted to dig and took cover as best they could in the shell craters and broken ground, under a fierce fire from the Germans.

#### A Dreadful Night

The night was a dreadful one for the wounded and for the men who did their best for the wounded, trying to be deaf to agonizing sounds. Many of them had hair-breadth escapes from death. One young officer in the Irish Guards lay in a shell hole with two comrades, and then left it for a while to cheer up other men lying in the surrounding craters. When he came back he found his two friends dead, blown to bits by a shell.

In spite of all these bad hours the Guards kept cool, kept their discipline and their spirit. The Germans launched counter-attacks against them, but were annihilated.

The Guards held their ground and gained honor for the self-sacrificing courage which has ever given a special meaning to their name. With the other regiments, they struck a vital blow at the German line of defence.

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## To My Outport Friends:

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With best regards, I am,  
Yours truly,

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**CHURCH SERVICES**

**Church of England Cathedral.**—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (Choral). Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

**St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street).**—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

**St. Thomas.**—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, The Bishop, Sunday School, 2.45 p.m.; Evening Song and Sermon, 6.30; Preacher The Rector; subject: "What is the Church, Doing in the Present Crisis?"—a sermon on the War.

**Christ Church, Quidi Vidi.**—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

**Virginia School Chapel.**—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

**St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West.**—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

**METHODIST.**

**Gower St.**—11 and 6.30, Rev. T. B. Darby.

**George St.**—11 and 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

**Cochrane St.**—11 and 6.30, Rev. Dr. Bond.

**Wesley**—11 and 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

**Presbyterian**—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

**Congregational**—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

**S. A. CITADEL (New Gower Street)**—7 a.m., Prayer Meeting; 11 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 3 p.m., funeral of Mrs. Joseph Snelgrove; 7 p.m., Revival Service, Mr. and Mrs. Brace.

**S. A. Hall, (Livingstone Street)**—7 a.m., Prayer Meeting; 11 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 3 p.m., Free and Easy; 7 p.m., Salvation Army.

**GEORGE STREET.**—At to-morrow's meeting the Pastor will have a special message for the boys and girls. It is hoped that the whole Sunday School Classes of the Church will attend.

**WESLEY**—Rally Day on Sunday. The Pastor will preach in the morning; subject: "Remember"; also in the evening, subject: "Retribution." The Society Classes at 10 a.m. are having a Rally. The Sunday School will hold a Rally Service in the Church at 2.30. Mr. Alex. Rooney will preside. Rev. Dr. Bond will give an address. Special items of interest. All are welcome. We ask for a rally of the Church members at the Sacramental Service in the evening. Outport friends, visitors and all who come will be gladly accommodated at all the services.

**ADVENTIST**—"Classified Christians." Speaker: Gordon H. Smith.

**OLD LABRADOR HERRING**

The real old-time Labrador herring, the splendid fish which was so popular 40 years ago, we again hear from Capt. Parsons, of the Sagona, is being taken at Battle Hr. The nets got 1 to 2 barrels in a haul and these fish a few weeks hence will be in the St. John's market.

**Sagona Back From Labrador**

The S.S. Sagona, Capt. Parsons, arrived here from Labrador ports at 5 p.m. yesterday with a large freight of cod oil and salmon. The ship had fair weather going north, and went down as far as Nain, and visited Davis Inlet and other places near, where she took freight. She made a fairly good run south to Brady and Black and Wolf Islands. She had to lay in Indian Tickle part of the week owing to the force of the N.E. storm, which prevailed and did all the rest of the harbors right along. She left Battle Hr. at 6 p.m. Sunday with every sign of a storm approaching, a high E.S.E. wind prevailing. The ship got across the Straits and off Cape Bauld Sunday it blew a gale from the E.S.E. and Monday morning at daylight the wind changed to the N.W. and blew very heavy. Sunday night and Monday morning the rain came down in torrents for hours, with vivid lightning, but no thunder.

The ship brought up a large number of passenger, mostly fishermen, from the Labrador, and a number of women, the greater part for Conception Bay ports.

**Will Open Camps For Soldiers**

As some of the soldiers who went through the arduous Gallipoli campaign have shown symptoms of tuberculosis in its incipient stage and are being invalided home, the Ladies' Reception Committee are erecting a camp in which they will be treated, and it will be opened a couple of weeks hence. Pte. Phil. Jensen, is heard, devoting the proceeds of some of his lectures to this worthy cause, and conferring a great benefit by so doing on the lads who have done so much for the Empire and its people.

**FISHERMEN RETURN HOME.**

The S.S. Ethie, Capt. Gooby, arrived yesterday at Humbermouth from Battle Hr. and the Straits. The ship's report is that she made every port of call on the round trip and had high winds and heavy sea. The fishermen are all returning from the Straits fishery.

Last evening a large steamer passed the Narrows going south, and was evidently an ore boat going to Sydney.

**V. C.**  
and  
**British Colonel**

Dark, Mixed  
IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the  
**Royal Cigar Store,**  
Bank Square, Water Street.

**LOCAL ITEMS**

The proposed visit of the Urban Stock Coy., we hear, has been postponed until after January 1st.

His Lordship Bishop Jones will preach at St. Thomas's at tomorrow morning's service.

Yesterday afternoon a woman, aged 44, of Gilbert St., contracted typhoid and was sent to hospital.

The S.S. Flow left Nipper's Hr. with 2,718 cords pit props for Barry Roads.

The "Rema H." and "Mariner" arrived at Lamaline from Sydney with coal, the latter bound for St. John's.

The express with the Kyle's mails and passengers arrived here at 1.30 p.m. to-day.

Miss Maggie Dooley, of Spurrel's factory, who had spent a two weeks' vacation with friends at Petty Harbor, returned here yesterday, having enjoyed her vacation.

Passengers who arrived by the Gloucey say that cod is fairly plentiful on the Southwest coast, and that bait is in abundance. A profitable fall fishery is expected.

The last of the outport schooners fishing out of this port the present season left for home, Trinity Bay, yesterday. During the summer about forty crews fished from this port, and without exception took good fares.

As the Sagona came south there were a large number of schooners at Seldom harbored out of the storm. Most were bound home from Labrador and others were going north with supplies.

Supt. Grimes, of the Constabulary, has been ill for several days past, suffering from sciatica. He is now we are glad to hear, improving, and his many friends will hope that he will soon be about again.

**C. C. C. ANNUAL FALL DANCE** in aid of their new hall, on Monday next, Oct. 2nd. Music by the full band, all new music. Tickets: Gent's, \$1.00; Lady's, 50c. On sale at the following stores: Smyth's, G. Byrne's, Atlantic Bookstore, J. Courtney's, M. F. Wadden's (druggist), Parker and Monroe's, East and West End stores.

**ARRESTED FOR LARCENY**

At 4.25 p.m. yesterday a young man named Cooper, a clerk of Flower Hill, was arrested under warrant by Sgt. Byrne on a charge of stealing 3 watches valued at \$3 and a Red Cross box from the Royal Stores Thursday. He was not brought before court, denies his guilt and was released from the station shortly after his arrest to appear if called on.

**Charged With Assaulting Woman**

Mt. Connors who is charged with assaulting Mrs. James Dodd and Miss Dawe, her servant, on Thursday night on Freshwater Road was before court to-day. The evidence of both women was taken before Mr. Hutchings, K.C. to-day after accused had pleaded not guilty. Both women identified him and also swore that he called at Mrs. Dodd's home yesterday morning, when Mrs. Dodd accused him of the assault, after which he left the house. Mr. R. T. McGrath defends the man, who was remanded till Monday so that further evidence could be secured.

**AN IMPUDENT PEDDLER**

Complaint reaches us from different parts of the city that a Canadian peddler here now, hawking about cheap statuettes, is making himself quite obnoxious to women folk. He demands for his wares, which are of the very cheapest variety, a deposit of \$1 and if this is not forthcoming he becomes very insolent, especially if no men are about. Several irate husbands and sons promise if he comes their way again, that he will not get away with a whole skin. If this cheeky Canok is not careful, he will get himself into serious trouble.

**SCHOONERS WRECKED AT MARYSTOWN**

Letters received here yesterday, say that the storm of Sunday night was very severe in the outer harbor of Marystown. Two schooners laden with fish by the Marystown Trading Co. were swept ashore by the sea and were smashed in pieces and their cargoes lost. Several barns, stages and flakes were blown down with the wind.

**Bankers Menace to Labrador Fishery**

**Capt. Parsons of the Sagona Says if the Labrador Fishery is to be Saved Something Must be Done to Prevent Bankers From Prosecuting the Fishery There**

It will be remembered that when the Sagona was here on her last trip from Labrador we commented adversely on the presence of banking vessels on the fishing grounds there. Capt. Parsons backs us up in this matter and says that they are a decided menace to that important fishery. He contends that if they are allowed to go there a few years longer, the Labrador codfishery, as we understand it now, will be a thing of the past. Each dory from these bankers set 3,500 trawl hooks and as most of the larger vessels carry 10 dories, one can easily perceive the great screen of baited hooks that stretch along the coast on the outer grounds, where the best fish are. With these lines reaching along the coast the fish cannot land and the Labrador shore fisher cannot secure the paying voyage which was generally his of yore. The people using small boats can get very little fish, as these vessels are scattered over the whole coast and will ultimately ruin the fishery. Then again motor boats are there in hundreds and the noise made by them frighten the cod from the shore. This is a matter with which the Government will have to deal promptly, but none of the fishermen expect the present moribund aggregation to take it in hand. However, they are sure that when Mr. Coaker brings in his Fishermen's Government triumphantly in 1917, the matter will be taken up and the best possible means taken for the conservation of our valuable Labrador voyage.

**OUR THEATRES**

**THE NICKEL.**  
Immense audiences attended the Nickel theatre again last evening and all were highly delighted with the performance which was one of the best ever given in St. John's. The pictures which included the tenth chapter of "The Diamond from the Sky" were all by high class artists and afforded the greatest pleasure to all. The regular bumper matinee takes place this afternoon and as extra pictures will be shown, no doubt there will be a large attendance of little ones. The children should go early to secure good seats.

**THE CRESCENT.**

Go the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see the big week-end variety programme. Billie Reeves, the celebrated English Music Hall comedian features in the comedy drama "Cured." Marguerite Clayton and Richard C. Travers in "The Intruder," a two-ree Essanay feature. Mae Marsh and Jennie Lee in "His Mother's Son," a strong Biograph drama, and Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs in "The Artist's Model," a Vim comedy roit. Mr. Sam Rose sings "Where did Robinson Crusoe go with Friday on Saturday night." Professor McCarty plays a new programme of music. On Monday a great Knickerbocker three-ree feature, "Who Knows."

**Now Feared Vessel Lost**

Mr. Lemessurier, C.M.G., had the following from Trinity yesterday afternoon with reference to Joseph Morris' schooner, which is missing, as reported in the Mail and Advocate yesterday. The vessel, which had a fish cargo for here on board is the schr. "Harry D. M." It is feared she went down in the big storm and the following are the crew:—  
O. J. Morris, master;  
Robert Grey;  
Andrew Lucas;  
James Lock;  
Ephraim Hiscock;  
Charles Hiscock.

**OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT**

(Received 3 p.m. Sept. 29th.)

1011 Private James J. Kelly, 257 South Side. Previously reported dangerously ill. Wandsworth. Gunshot wound in head. Now reported progressing very favourably.

153 Lance Corporal Larry Field, 4 Deady's Lane. Previously reported seriously ill. Wandsworth, with shrapnel wound in back. Now reported progressing very favourably.

195 Private Augustus Quinton, Red Cliff, B.B. Previously reported very ill. King George Hospital, London, with gunshot wound in back. Now reported progressing very favourably.

**J. R. BENNETT,**  
Colonial Secretary

**Nfld. Soldier Wounded**

Mr. Philip J. Cleary, of Monkstown Road, received word from Ottawa yesterday that his son Wilfred Cleary, 4th Battalion, 3rd Brigade Canadian Expeditionary Force had been severely wounded in the head and arms. Mr. and Mrs. Cleary are to be sympathized with in their anxiety as to the outcome of the injuries to their son. They mourn the death of their son Allen, a brave young chap who was killed at Beaumont Hamel in the action of July 1st, and the accident to Wilfred intensifies their grief. All will hope that the brave young soldier will in due time recover from the wounds received in defending the flag.

**TYPHOID AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS**

Some 35 of the volunteers who left here on the transport Sicilian contracted typhoid fever on the voyage across and after reaching Ayr they were put on quarantine. All however have since recovered.

**"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco.**

The very Best.  
10c. per tin.

**M. A. DUFFY,**  
Wholesale Distributor.  
Office—Gear Building,  
East of Post Office.

**Latest Nwews From Labrador**

**Fishery Over on Coast Says Capt. Parsons—Bankers at Bateau do Very Well—Several Vessels Left Coast for Market—Sagona Saves Schooner From Probable Mishap**

Captain Parsons, of the Sagona, reports that the fishery is over on the Labrador coast and as the ship came south there were 15 bankers at Bateau and these had all the ground cleaned up. The week before the ship arrived there these vessels did very well. All hands from Indian Tickle north are clewed up for the season and are finishing the making of their fish preparatory to coming home. The fishermen who came along left the coast for Holton south. Capt. Parsons says that they are still fishing at Battle Har. and are getting good fares when the weather is fine.

**SAGONA SAVES SCHOONER**

In the storm of Sunday night last while the schooner "Daisy Kean" was making for St. Anthony with a load of supplies for Monroe & Co. she had a hard time of it, her main boom was broken, her mainsail torn up, she was badly battered and she got in with the rocks at Braha, where it looked as if she would be dashed to pieces with the heavy sea running. The crew left her in their boats, but when the wind took a sudden "cant" they again boarded her, and when the Sagona hoisted in sight the vessel showed the Union Jack upside down as a signal of distress. The ship ranged up as near as possible to the vessel and managed to throw a hawser on board and towed her to her destination. As the weather turned out very bad later, had the Sagona not been about, vessel and crew might have been lost.

**VESSELS TAKE FISH FROM LABRADOR**

We learn by the Sagona that Hiscock's sent a couple of vessels away from Smokey, Labrador, last week, fish laden for Europe. Munn's steamer had 13,000 qtls on board at Bateau last week, and will take 12,000 qtls to Europe. She should have left the coast by now.

**VEGETABLE SALE CLOSES**

The vegetable sale at St. Joseph's Hall was continued yesterday afternoon and a large number attended. The ladies in charge sold the stocks held very quickly and after the sale a largely attended concert was held and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The proceeds, which go to the church building fund, reached a substantial figure.

**HE SECURED SOME LOOT**

The thief who broke into the Royal Stores Thursday evening stole several watches of considerable value from the hardware department, and also took a Red Cross box held there for offerings and which contained considerable cash. The police are after the culprit.

**St John's Municipal Council Notice to Ratepayers**

The Collectors will call at the following localities during the week:—  
**WEST END**  
Monday, Oct. 2nd.—Young and Murray Streets, Freshwater Road.  
Tuesday, 3rd.—Spencer and Parade Streets.  
Wednesday, 4th.—Field, Cook and Scott Streets.  
Thursday, 5th.—Merrymeeting Road, McNeil and Summer Streets.  
Friday, 6th.—Goodview and Wickford Streets, Carter's Hill, Tessier Place.  
Saturday, 7th.—Adelaide and Queen Streets, Atlantic Ave., Carnell St., Barter's Hill.  
**EAST END.**  
Monday, Oct. 2nd.—Mullock and William Streets.  
Tuesday, 3rd.—Monkstown and Circular Roads, McDougall and Fleming Streets.  
Wednesday, 4th.—Harvey and Queen's Roads, Garrison and Long's Hills.  
Thursday, 5th.—Plymouth, Forest, Quidi Vidi and Signal Hill Roads.  
Friday, 6th.—Duckworth Street, both sides.  
Saturday, 7th.—Water Street.  
By order,  
**JOHN L. SPATTERY,**  
Secretary-Treasurer

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

**SEPTEMBER 30**

THE merchants of Bristol, who had been in Newfoundland, were this day allowed £20 by the English King, 1502.

Lord Roberts born, 1832.

U.S. steamer Arctic arrived here after survey of ocean bed between this port and Valentia, Ireland, preparatory to laying Atlantic cable, 1856.

Account of loss of steamer Ariel, at Labrador, reached here, 1875.

Schooner Ada made passage to Waterford in eleven days, 1882.

General Boulanger died, 1891.

Rev. A. Heygate left Newfoundland, 1891.

John Ryan, founder of the Gazette, died, aged 86, 1847.

Governor Glover died in London, 1856.

Capt. Mitchell, of the barque Lavina, died, 1893.

Prohibition defeated in Canada, 1898.

Joseph Roper presented T. A. Society with a handsome clock, 1898.

**OCTOBER 1**

Bright Jura, belonging to Capt. Walters, abandoned at sea; crew taken off and brought into Philadelphia by Danish brig Albatross, 1875.

Commercial Journal registered, W. J. Ward, proprietor, 1855.

First telegraph communication between Sydney and Newfoundland, 1856.

Richard A. Tucker appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, 1822.

John McMillan buried; this was the first funeral in St. John's at which crape and gloves were not sent to invited mourners, 1876.

Judge Keough died in Ireland, 1878.

New Municipal Council weighed to-day; the seven averaged two hundred and one pounds, 1881.

Four houses burnt at Topsail, 1898.

Rev. M. Cartwright inducted as Canon of Church of England Cathedral, this city, 1899.

Victims of Camelia disaster buried, 1891.

**WANTED — At once,**

experienced **Pants Makers**, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to **BRITISH CLOTHING CO.,** Duckworth St. —jnc27.tf

**READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE**

**Wanted to Purchase**

A quantity of **OAT BAGS.**  
Apply to **UNION TRADING Co., Ltd.**

**AN AUTUMN SHOWING**

OF **Ladies' & Misses Velvet** AND **Felt HATS**

In all the Leading Shapes and Colours.

**Ladies' & Misses Coats.**

LATEST STYLES.

See Windows.

**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.**

315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315

Special attention given to Mail Orders.

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

**STEER Brothers.**  
Grocery

Goods in Stock:

- 200 boxes EVAPORATED APRICOTS.
- 500 boxes CALIFORNIA RAISINS.
- 500 half chests CEYLON TEA.
- 200 cases PURITY MILK.
- 25 cases SEA DOG MATCHES.
- 50 cases MAGIC BAKING POWDER.
- 300 bxs. CITRON & LEMON PEEL—10 lbs ea.
- 75 cases LIBBY'S MED. BEANS.
- 100 cases SUN PASTE.
- 150 cases LIBBY'S MILK.

'Phone 647  
**STEER BROTHERS**