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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.

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Anglo-French Forces Again Assume Offensive On the Somme Front

General Haig's Men Made Further Progress Toward Bapaume While General Foch's Forces Also Meet With Success—British Troops Have Straightened Out Their Lines Between Martinpuich and Fleurs by Taking Two Lines of Trenches

NOTHING REPORTED FROM WEST FRONT

Berlin and Vienna admit reverse in the Carpathians but say Russian attacks in Volhynia and Southern Bukovina are checked—Serbian and French Troops Continue to Make Progress in North Western Macedonia—Bulgarian Attacks Are Checked by Entente Forces—Reports of Battle in Dobruja Are Very Contradictory

LONDON, Sept. 23.—On the Somme front in France the French and British forces again have taken the offensive and have been rewarded with additional gains. General Haig's men have made progress toward Bapaume, while General Foch's soldiers, who apparently have begun another effort to eject the Germans from Comblès and its salient in the Entente line north of the Somme, have also met with success, following the checking of the German attack southwest of Rancourt, the end of the French part of the Entente line, which almost encircled town.

The French undertook local operations on the outskirts of Comblès itself an organized and defended house was captured, several trench elements were occupied in these enterprises, and 140 prisoners taken. General Haig's troops straightened out their line between Martinpuich and Fleurs, a distance of about one mile, by taking two lines of German trenches. The British front there now runs on a direct line north of the two villages. London also records improvement in other positions on the British front. It is announced officially in Paris the number of prisoners taken by the Anglo-French forces on the Somme from July 1st to Sept. 18th aggregates something over 55,500, of these 34,050 fell into the hands of the French.

Berlin reports no activity on the whole of the western front. German and Romanian reports as to the progress or result of the battle in Dobruja conflict. In contradiction of the

announcement from Bucharest that the forces of the Central Powers were falling back, Berlin declared Field-Marshal Von Mackensen has, by an encircling movement, broken the resistance of the Roumanians and Russians, and compelled them to retreat. Berlin says strong Roumanian forces were repulsed southwest of Topraisari, 14 miles southwest of Constanza on the Black Sea coast.

Berlin and Vienna admit reverse in the Carpathians, and the Russian capture of the summit of Smotretz height, which previously had changed hands many times, but declare that the Russian attacks in Volhynia and southern Bukovina are checked. West of Lutsk, in Volhynia, and several machine guns, according to Berlin. Russian assaults in Galicia, north of Sbroff, and in the region of Dornawator, on the borders of Bukovina and Roumania were frustrated.

Serbian and French troops continue to make progress in north-western Macedonia, the Serbians advancing in the Broda River region and the French pushing forward north of Florina toward Monastir. A Bulgarian attack on Zborsky was checked by the Entente forces. Berlin and Sofia report no activity in Macedonia.

An Entente transport and a French submarine have fallen victims to a German submarine and an Austro-Hungarian aeroplane respectively. The transport reported sunk by Berlin as completely filled was sunk in the Mediterranean on Sept. 17. Bombs from an aeroplane sunk the submarine in the southern Adriatic. The 29 members of the crew were rescued.

British Advance South of Ancre River

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The British advanced on a front of about a mile last night in the Somme sector, south of the Ancre River. The War Office announced to-day that two lines of hostile trenches had been captured. During the night we advanced on a front of about a mile, the statement says, capturing lines of hostile trenches approximately between Flers and Martinpuich. Our front now runs approximately on a direct line north of Flers and Martinpuich. The enemy trenches were successfully entered last night north of Arras, prisoners being taken and many casualties being inflicted. North of Neuville St. Vaast a mine was blown up by us and the crater occupied.

Crew of Greek Cruiser Mutiny

Crew of Greek Cruiser Are Preparing to Join in Revolutionary Movement in Saloniki.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A despatch to the Mail from Athens says the Greek armored cruiser Georgio Averoff is lying off Arsenal Island of Salamis, near Piraeus, preparing to join the revolutionary movement in Saloniki. The Government has ordered the remainder of the fleet to prevent the Georgio Averoff from reaching Saloniki.

British Warships Bomb Bulgar Positions

LONDON, Sept. 22.—British warships have been bombarding Bulgarian positions in the vicinity of Nichori, on the east bank of the Struma, near its mouth, northeast of Saloniki, the war office announced to-day. On the left of the British position on the Macedonian front in the Doiran region, an artillery duel of increasing intensity is in progress, says the statement, which follows:—On our Struma front ships of the Royal Navy shelled the enemy in the neighborhood with satisfactory results. On the Doiran front there has been increased activity on both sides.

PORTUGUESE ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

Official Statement issued by the Portuguese War Office Tells of Further Progress For Portuguese Troops in German East Africa—Natives Willingly Accept Portuguese Domination

LISBON, Sept. 22.—An extensive invasion of German East Africa by Portuguese troops is reported in an official communication issued by the War Office. The statement says:—

"After the passage of the Rovuma River our column advanced 8 miles and occupied Niobio. The left column seized Kattibus and German barracks and then crossed towards Naco, the columns on the centre and right marching towards Migomba Depot, reached Takelo, on Rovuma Bay. The enemy retreated in the direction of Saswara, west of Lindi. The natives willingly accepted Portuguese domination."

Can't Even Keep Their Place on the Somme

PARIS, Sept. 22.—North of the Somme, on the outskirts of Comblès, the French to-day captured a strongly defended house from the Germans, and took 100 prisoners, three of them officers, according to an official statement issued to-night. Elsewhere on the front there were only minor engagements. The Germans made prisoners on the Somme front by July 1st to Sept. 18th, aggregate 55,000, of whom 34,000 were taken by the French.

Further Disorders in Greek Macedonia

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—Further disorders in Greek Macedonia, where the revolutionary movement has been in progress for some time, were reported to-day in a despatch from Kozhani, a town of some 10,000 inhabitants. The police chief, mayor, and military governor, with a company of the 31st regiment, are said to have joined in the uprising.

Three Bombs Are Dropped on Dover

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A German seaplane dropped three bombs on Dover, England on Friday. No casualties are reported. British warships have bombarded Bulgarian positions near the mouth of the Struma River in Macedonia.

Russian Fronts

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.—On the western and Caucasian fronts there were no developments of importance, says the official statement issued to-day.

DEALS WITH QUESTION OF TONNAGE

Minister of War Trade in Statement Made to Associated Press Says the Entente Will Increase Their Shipping Facilities—Neutrals Suspected of Unneutral Acts Will Not Enjoy Usual Facilities

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The continuing depletion of the world's supply of tonnage as a result of operations of the subs. of the Central Powers will be met by increased stringent measures, by which the Entente Allies design to control shipping so as to ensure it being used to the best advantage. The Allies will prevent even indirectly aiding their opponents, according to a statement made to the Associated Press to-day by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade. Lord Robert admitted that even at the present rate of destruction, even without considering the possibility of a resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, it meant a serious loss to the world tonnage, and that facilities should not be extended to ships carrying goods to black listed firms. The Entente will increase their shipping facilities, which already are proving valuable in making available tonnage in proportion as the Germans succeed in destroying merchant ships. The minister said as a matter of course the Entente allies would be favored and unsuspected neutral trade would be given the next consideration. The neutrals suspected of unneutral acts in the Entente would not enjoy the usual facilities, Lord Robert said in answer from Britain, the American government's protest against seizure of mails would be sent to Washington almost immediately, and that a reply to the American protest with regard to the blacks, imposed by the allies would follow shortly.

SOUTH SIDERS COMPLAIN.

Men from the South Side (eastern section) to-day asked us to bring formally before the notice of the authorities the disabilities under which 50 families live in this section. Owing to the activities of the Imperial Oil Company the road by which they reached the city is barred and they must come up over the wharves. This is very dangerous, especially for women folk at night and accidents will occur if something is not done to enable them, as heretofore, to use the roadway. Only two kerosene lamps afford light there, the gas lamps being taken away, and though a roadway is promised further up on the hill it cannot be completed before next summer. These people justly complain of these conditions and some redress should be afforded them.

Not True Says Lansing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary of State Lansing to-day denounced as untrue the published reports that President Wilson's political advisers disagreed over the legal phrases of the retaliatory legislation aimed at Britain's interferences with trade. He added that the views of the State Department regarding the legislation were not in shape to be discussed, and that no conclusion had been reached as to the enforcement. This has been known for several days, and while no course has been determined upon by Lansing, some of the officials of the Department believe that part of the legislation is doubtful legally, and unenforceable.

French Submarine Sunk

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The French submarine Foucaus was sunk by bombs dropped from Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes in the southern Adriatic, the Austrian Admiralty announced to-day. The whole crew of 29 was rescued and made prisoners.

Nova Scotia Barque Lost

NEWPORT NEWS, Sept. 22.—The first mate and three seamen of the Nova Scotian barque Minola told of the total loss of that ship on the Jamaican coast during a storm several weeks ago on the arrival last night of the British steamer Tagus. All of the Minola's crew are saved, but the ship is a total loss.

Transport Sunk

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Admiralty to-day issued the following statement: A German submarine on Sept. 17th, sunk in the Mediterranean, a completely filled hostile transport. The steamer sank in 43 seconds.

Italian Progress

ROME, Sept. 22.—The Italian troops made further progress on the Trentino front, the war office announced to-day.

THE OPORTO MARKET.

A message from Oporto to the Fisheries Department to-day reads:— "Market is good; limited demand. Large stock in hand."

Holds Council Responsible

We learn to-day that Mr. Edward O'Neill, whose barn and contents were destroyed by fire Thursday evening and who lost property worth about \$500, will sue the Council for damages. Mr. O'Neill, we hear, has retained a legal man to act for him. We have been informed that the Municipal Council holds that the accident to the water main was an unforeseen circumstance and could not be averted. Mr. O'Neill, however, holds that the water in the Eastern section should have been turned west, and to this contention the Civic Board retorts that this would mean the closing down of all factories in this area. To this Mr. O'Neill gives the rejoinder that it would be better to have a temporary cessation of work in these places than to jeopardize the safety of the city, which was done, for he holds, had Moore's or Kennedy's houses caught a general conflagration would have ensued with the stiff breeze of N. E. wind prevailing. If the case comes to the courts it will be most interesting.

WCMAN'S DANGEROUS POSITION

At 3 o'clock this morning in 'ing their beat in the West End Consts. Day and Delaney discovered an intoxicated woman in a very dangerous position. She lay just inside the door of the Round House, near the track, and also close to a large engine with steam up. The officers conveyed her to the Police Station.

THE SUSA HERE.

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Roberts, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day. She had fine weather up and down to Change Islands, reports the fishery all along the coast a perfect blank, made all ports of call and brought these passengers—Messrs A. Chaffey, L. Wyton, F. W. Trewland, C. Parsons, Rev. J. Hudson; Messdames S. Wright, Job Keen, B. Barbour, Miss Maunder and nine in second class.

REMAINS WERE IDENTIFIED

We hear to-day from good authority that the skeleton found last week 17 miles from George's Pond on the West Coast has been identified as the remains of a man named Greening, lost about 14 years ago. They were recognized by the clothing, the gun and other articles found near the skeleton.

THE GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS

The Glencoe left Placentia at 4 p.m. yesterday, taking F. J. Tipple, E. Inkpen, Mrs. L. Clark, Miss Hubley, Miss Loughnan, Mrs. Conway, E. J. Salt, J. James, R. A. Simms, E. Bennett, M. Gallagher and 12 second class.

Canadian War Loan

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—The books of the second Domestic War Loan will close to-morrow with the issue over-subscribed by at least 50 per cent. Subscriptions may reach considerably in excess or one hundred and fifty millions.

Bonavista Boy Reported Wounded

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Pioneer Rolls of Bonavista, N.F., wounded, is named in the casualty list.

VENIZELOS APPEALS TO GREEK PEOPLE

Tells the Greeks They Must Defend Their National Interests Regardless of the Government—Something Must be Done He Says if Greece Does Not Want to Die

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Ex-Premier Venizelos of Greece, in an interview cabled from Athens to the Petit Journal, declares that the Greeks must defend their national interests regardless of the Government. Venizelos is quoted as saying: "Although Roumania entered the struggle the Court party which governs us seems to persist in a policy of what it calls 'neutrality.' This policy is persisted in even after the shameful Kavala incident. You ask me what the future will bring. I am not in a position to answer, but certainly something must be attempted if Greece does not wish to die. What was done at Saloniki though improvised and precipitate, and the recent manifestations in the island of the Archipelago, shows that everyone realizes that if the Government has forgotten its duty toward the nation, the nation must itself immediately take in hand the defense of its own interests."

A Maori Determination

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 23.—A striking speech was made at the closing session of the House of Representatives of Dominion Parliament by Dr. Pomare, a member of the Cabinet, and a Maori, one of the aboriginals of New Zealand. A resolution was before the House expressing in Parliament: "Its flexibility and determination to continue the war to a successful conclusion," when Dr. Pomare rose and said to-day: "As the gentle breezes stir the grasses over the graves of mine and yours, wherever a Maori hears a moan of the wind, wherever he hears the boom of guns, it reminds him of that way beyond the seas, the revenge, has got to be brought about for the dead. For that reason the Maoris' determination to end the war victoriously is just as inflexible as that of the white man." One result of the war will be a cohesion of the Empire and understanding of the different races under the British flag.

OTHER GREEK SHIPS JOIN IN MUTINY

Many Rumors Are Current in Athens Regarding Mutiny of Crew of Greek Cruiser—Other Ships of the Greek Fleet Are Said to Have Joined in the Movement

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Athens is filled with rumors that three hundred men of the crew of the cruiser Averoff have mutined, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. The report says the remainder of the crew and detachments of marines were sent away in boats. Other ships of the fleet are said to have joined in the mutiny. The Averoff is an armored cruiser and carries 550 men.

Canadian Losses On the Somme

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—The casualty total of Canadians by their engagement on the Somme, now amount to 4,000, the dead numbering approximately 900. In addition to the number announced in yesterday's report, the Militia Department's report to-day indicate that between 400 and 500 were killed, 1,750 wounded and 300 missing.

Macedonian Campaign

LONDON, Sept. 23.—On the Struma front our patrols have successfully raided enemy trenches in the neighbourhood of Kanarjah, causing casualties, says an official report to-day in regard to the Macedonian campaign. Our naval aircraft bombarded an enemy transport near Drama, apparently with good results. On the Doiran front, we raided German trenches at three points.

GREECE MAY DECLARE WAR ON BULGARS

The Greek Government is Claimed Has Telegraphed Definite Proposals to the Entente Capitals Which if Accepted Will Mean Greece's Entry Into the War

ATHENS, Sept. 23.—The Greek Government is said on the best authority to have telegraphed definite proposals to the Entente capitals, which if accepted, will mean Greece's entry into the war. If the uncertainty of the results between Greece and the Entente continues it is regarded as not improbable that Greece may declare war on Bulgaria on her own account.

German Aerodromes Successfully Bombarded

LONDON, Sept. 23.—British naval aeroplanes have successfully bombarded German aerodromes at several points in Belgium, the Admiralty announces to-day. The statement says the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis, in western Belgium was attacked yesterday by a squadron of our naval aeroplanes. The results appeared to be highly satisfactory. Reliable information now at hand show that very considerable damage and many casualties had been caused by our previous bombardments of this objective. In the early hours of this morning enemy aerodromes at Christelles and Handaems were heavily bombed by a naval squadron. All our machines returned safely.

Airman Gets in Clever Work

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Flying nearly 100 miles beyond the German border. Flight Warrant Officer Baron last night bombarded important works at Ludwigshafen, in the plateau on the Rhine, and at Mannheim, across the River from Ludwigshafen. An official to-day says the bombardment caused a large fire and several explosions at Mannheim.

Found Germans Dead Everywhere

PARIS (Noon)—French patrols approached the edge of Comblès, on the Somme front, last night. A official message issued says they found great many dead Germans on the field and took a few prisoners. South of the Somme there is active artillery fighting. French aviators engaged in 55 aerial fights yesterday. Four German aeroplanes were shot down.

Steamer Ashore

PORTLAND, Sept. 23.—The steamer 'Bay State', from Boston to Portland, is ashore on Halcomb rock and may be a total wreck. The passengers have been taken off.

Persia Home of Perfumers

Persia saw the earliest development of the perfume industry. The priests of Egypt, who were the sole depositaries of science, knew the secret of aromatic substances and prepared them. Egyptian perfumes acquired great celebrity, especially those made in Alexandria. The Israelites, during their sojourn in Egypt, adopted the use of aromatic substances. The Jews were fond of cosmetics, and even used them to paint the face with these perfumes, and they taught their secrets and usage to the Romans. The latter in the days of their decadence, went so far as to scent the coast of their dogs.

In the Middle Ages the Arabs, Venetians, Genoese and Morentines became famous for the preparation of sweet-smelling essences. France did not become acquainted with perfumes until after the Crusades, and it was Mari de Medici who specially brought them into favor. Makers of perfumes to-day in regard to the Macedonian campaign. Our naval aircraft bombarded an enemy transport near Drama, apparently with good results. On the Doiran front, we raided German trenches at three points.

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The Irish and the Somme Front.

The official British communique, of September the tenth, lays special stress on the gallantry of the Irish Nationalist troops—the Home Rulers—in the bloody fighting on the Somme front. Facing death in the most horrible forms these gallant men, from a noble and chivalrous race, so inspired their comrades for the very history repeating itself. On the battlefields of the world the Irish race have ever maintained their ground and have shed their blood and given their very lives, often indeed, for those who had neither the grace nor the foresight to render to the land that bore such heroes that mead of justice which has been the crying need of Ireland for centuries. The present war will revise the life of the world; old conditions must give place to new. Despotism whether in the form of petty landlordism or governmental tyranny, has had its day. Its fruits are well seen in the case of Germany to-day, and in the blind obedience of the German people, writing in its toll. Public men of the seventeenth century school are yet with us but they must give way before the irresistible march of events. The antiquated ideas of Lansdowne and such others who, even in this enlightened age, seek to fast upon the Irish people measures out of keeping with all standards of

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right and justice, may endure for a time but they cannot last. Ireland, abused, persecuted, ravaged for centuries, as no other country on God's green earth has been outraged, is demonstrating to-day, in a manner that will not brook denial, that she is entitled to those God-given rights which call themselves Christian. Petty officialism and low deceit may yet defer the day but the sacrifices of Ireland on the battlefields, her glorious dead and the thousands of her sons who are to-day fighting under the prerogatives of all nations the banner of civilization herald, in no uncertain manner, the dawn of the day, when the Irish demand for that long-deferred right of managing their own affairs will have arisen to the pitch of the hurricane and it will only be a rash man or a blind government that will strive to face that gale. From all quarters of the far-flung British Empire Irishmen have poured their thousands into the ranks. They are to-day fighting the battles of freedom, that small nations may endure, and they demand for the Green Isle merely that same measure of freedom for which they are to-day laying down their lives. The deeds of the Irish on the Somme mark but another epoch in the history of the race. The Irish "at home" have the heart-to-heart support of the millions of their countrymen scattered throughout the Empire and in other parts of the world. Their great hope must be attained. Petty politicians and unscrupulous exploiters have had a long inning but the augmented demand of the Irish people can no longer be brushed lightly aside, and when the liberties of little nations have been restored, through the allied victory, the just rights of the little Irish nation must also be irrevocably fixed for hers has been a struggle which has endured for centuries.—The "New Freeman."

In 1840 that Rowland Hill, an English schoolmaster, stirred all Europe to laughter by declaring that James Chalmers and he had devised a system whereby a two-sheet letter could be sent from London to Edinburgh for two cents and yet leave the Government a fair profit on the transaction. At that time the fee was fifty-four cents for that distance for a two-sheet letter. Such an idea seemed ridiculous to the public, which had looked upon the sending of communications as an expensive luxury. Hill persisted despite the ridicule he worked diligently on his schedule, and before the time was ripe he put the system before Parliament. Hill offered proof that was incontrovertible that the actual cost of the Government for carrying each letter averaged only a small fraction of a cent. He proved that the expense of hiring men to figure out postal rates on the system then existing based on distance and the number of sheets, was greater than the profit gained, and he urged the adoption of a flat rate for all letters under a certain weight no matter how short or long a journey they were to make.

Politician, isn't he?"
"Oh no, he's a statesman."
"Well, what's the difference?"
"A statesman, my dear chap, is one who is in politics because he has money. A politician is one who has money because he is in politics."
"Scientists are now generally agree that drunkenness is a disease, and that the man who drinks should be fixed for a physician."
"Oh, well, most who drink don't care who treats them."

Not since the days of the discovery of printing had there come to human beings such a boon as was launched in England on May 6, 1840, when the first postage stamps were used. That date in history marked the beginning of popular communication placing within the reach of the poorest peasant the means of writing to relatives and friends. It put the people of the world into closer touch, it encouraged the art of writing as no other agency had done. But, greatest of all, it spread civilization.

Millions of people who to-day open their mail scarcely glance at the little stamp that adorns the wrapper. It but represents to them the cost of transporting and handling by the Government. Few realize that the postage stamp is a modern contrivance and that it has played a remarkable part in the world's development during the past three quarters of a century.

It was in 1840 that Rowland Hill, an English schoolmaster, stirred all Europe to laughter by declaring that James Chalmers and he had devised a system whereby a two-sheet letter could be sent from London to Edinburgh for two cents and yet leave the Government a fair profit on the transaction. At that time the fee was fifty-four cents for that distance for a two-sheet letter. Such an idea seemed ridiculous to the public, which had looked upon the sending of communications as an expensive luxury.

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custom was then in general use. The Government was pressed by not a few thinkers to adopt the system. And on May 6, 1840, postage stamps, or "stamped labels" as they were called at the time, were inaugurated. On the first stamp was a profile picture of Queen Victoria. The effect on the postoffice was instantaneous. Within two years the business of the postoffice nearly trebled.

The postage stamp came into use in the United States in 1847, seven years after Great Britain had adopted it. Five and ten cent stamps were the first American postage stamps, and they carried the heads of Franklin and Washington. Four years later the letter rate was lowered to three cents, and in 1883 to two cents.

Toryism Doomed in Canada

The rout of the Bowser forces in British Columbia is an event of great significance and importance from a Dominion-wide point of view. It indicates as many other recent political events have clearly shown the unmistakable trend of public opinion throughout the Dominion, and the steady irresistible growth of Liberalism. One by one the entrenched citadels of privilege and Toryism have been captured, until now there is a succession of Liberal administrations west of the Great Lakes, while the three Tory Governments which remain, Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, appear to be in the last throes of dissolution.

quires thought. Matters complex and difficult should be taken up and studied thoughtfully, if for no other reason than the discipline of mind. Any part of the body which does not get exercise loses its power. Conserve and strengthen the brain power by systematic thought and study, if not more than five minutes every day; but let it be real out-and-out concentration—that five minutes.

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ST. JOHN'S.

Lights Decoy Zeppelins

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Miss Kitty Desmond, who arrived from England on the Kroonland, told how the British military authorities had fooled the German aviators on their raids when they were trying to locate the city of Birmingham and drop bombs on it. "Birmingham was the objective point of the Zeppelin raids over the midland counties of England," said she, "because six of the largest ammunition factories are there, in addition to a big arms factory. The streets and buildings are kept dark, and it is an offense to strike a match in the open. Searchlights were shown by order of the authorities about fifteen or twenty miles away from Birmingham, near a small village in the country. One night they would be on the south side, away from the city, and the next night on the north side, and so on, so that the German pilots imagined, when they saw them, that it was Birmingham, and dropped their bombs frequently without doing any damage."

land with cattle, farming implements, and other necessities. The work of constructing the cottages to suit the conditions of the country is being carried on at Naney, France, under the personal supervision of Miss Daisy Pollock of San Francisco, and is financed by Mrs. William H. Crocker of that city.

The old-fashioned man who used to think twice before he spoke now has a son who lights a cigarette before he jumps at a conclusion.

HAMS AND BACON!

We smoke our own Hams and Bacon, and are prepared to quote you the lowest possible price on same.

H. Brownrigg,

'Phone 469.

SWEATER COATS,

LADIES', MISSES and CHILDS.

Keep yourself warm during the chilly evenings, with a good warm Sweater Coat. We have a nice selection.

LADIES' WOOL SWEATER COATS

Cardinal.....	\$1.40, \$2.00 & \$3.00.
Navy.....	\$1.40, \$2.00 & \$3.00.
Khaki.....	\$2.00.
Grey.....	\$2.00.
White.....	\$2.50 & \$3.00.
Black.....	\$3.00.

Special Line

HEAVY SCOTCH KNIT COATS

Cardinal trimmed White.....	\$3.50.
Emerald trimmed White.....	\$3.50.
SILK KNIT SWEATER COATS	
In Cream, Saxe, Coral, Sky, Pink, and Navy.....	\$13.00.
CHILDS' WOOL SWEATER COATS	
22 in., 24 in. and 26 in.; Navy and Cardinal.....	40c., 45c. & 50c.
MISSES' WOOL SWEATER COATS	
28 in., 30 in. and 32 in.; Cardinal and Navy.....	\$1.00 to \$1.70.

Steer Brothers.

EXERCISE YOUR MIND SYSTEMATICALLY.

Thought is a much needed kind of mind cultivation. After leaving school, many young men and women throw off their studies; they avoid everything which necessitates the hard work that perfect concentration demands. This is mighty unwise. With the exercise which the mind has had after many years of study, it does not require much practice to keep it in good form. It will soon fail to respond, however, if all work is taken away. The mind becomes soft, like the muscles of an athlete who suddenly drops all forms of athletics. Every one, young or old, should engage in some sort of study which re-

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the great saver on Gasoline.

J. J. Rossiter

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 23, 1916

Time For Action

WE have on several occasions protested through those columns at the reckless manner in which some motor cars are driven through the city.

Last evening we saw a car coming out Monkstown Road at a rate of speed altogether too fast for the public safety. The driver turned around Sunnyside and swept on down Military Road as if he had the streets to himself by special license. Not once did he sound his horn and people coming out Rennie's Mill Road had to step lively to escape being run over.

How long in this kind of thing to continue? Will the authorities wait until some fatal accident is recorded before taking action? It seems as if the lives of our citizens are nowadays thought so little of that nothing is done to protect them from those road hogs. If this kind of treatment continues much longer we fear the general public will have to adopt measures themselves to deal with the offenders.

Another phase of this motor car outrage is that of late cars can be seen driving through the streets of the city without head lights. It is a common sight those evenings to see cars tearing along some of our principal thoroughfares with not even a tail light.

Now the quicker our police get on to those gentry the better for all concerned. One of the reasons perhaps why the police have "winked their eye" to these violations of the law is the fact that when they do perform their duty instead of seeing the offenders punished they see them let off very lightly.

The public however should for their own protection force the authorities to get busy and round up those car owners who seem to be labouring under the impression that our streets are for their use only especially at night time.

The unfortunate feature of the whole thing is the fact that a dozen or so careless and well headed car owners have forced the public to view in an unfriendly light those who do their best to avoid causing annoyance to pedestrians whom they may meet on their way. There are many drivers of motor cars who always show a spirit of consideration for others and it is to be hoped that in justice to them the real and persistent offenders be treated as their contemptible conduct justly deserves.

REVELLE BY CALCAR

IT was not any scarcity of fish in the rivers which caused so much disappointment to anglers the past summer, then instead of flying off to sudden unintelligent conclusions as the instance of a fellow who had so overwhelmingly more empty conceit than brains in his noodle, the Game Board might have been more intelligent in engaged the past summer than tilling at wind mills or trying to capture some imaginary poachers. King Charles' Head might interpose itself into all the cogitations of Mr. Dick without doing any great harm but when officials of the Government get to seeing the same disturbing vision then it becomes a very serious matter for the country, and it would be well if said officials were told to take "the rest curve."

So insistent was this local Mr. Dick that King Charles' head was in Little River in the form of a poacher that the Game Board sent another warden. The supervisor, Mr. Pennell, and the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Rabbitts, paid a visit to the locality where the "Head" was said to be operating, but as far as can be learned these gentlemen were not favoured by a sight of the apparition.

There was therefore much ado about nothing, and while this unintelligent search was going on the valuable summer was flitting by, and another year of splendid opportunity was let slip. If instead of flying off the handle in this stupid way a careful study had been made of the whole question by somebody of the short earned variety (not by donkeys) a great deal of useful information might have been gathered.

The very commonest of common-place enquiry would have relegated the poacher theory to the realms of their fiction, and it is more than donkey-like on the part of the responsible ones that this common sense method was not taken.

A little investigation would have shown that salmon were never known to be more plentiful since angling was first introduced. The rivers of the West Coast are said to have been swarming with fish of the largest kind. Now, in the face of this what becomes of the "poacher" theory? Plainly, the "head" of King Charles, must be in the cavern where Mr. Dick's brain would be, if he had any.

The Game Board must accept this as applying to themselves as well as to the fellow we have purposely styled Mr. Dick, for having allowed themselves to be led into such a stupid proceeding. Of course the Board took the easy way and followed the line of least resistance, a way also most frequently followed by public men in this unfortunate country.

The least little grain of ordinary intelligence might have put the Board on a very easy road just as easy as via least resistance, only it required a little initial effort to get on the smooth road.

It was quite easy to discover that fish were very plentiful in the river. A logical deduction from this fact is no poachers are causing the trouble. Now mark how smoothly logic leads from one deduction to another, talk about an easy way, why this seems so easy that it makes one wonder at the stupidity of the men who failed to see it. No poachers because salmon are very abundant, then the trouble is in the river. Water cannot be always wrong. It must be "just right" (fishermen know what is meant) some times, but you notice the fishing was poor all the time.

It is plain from this that the water in the river is not to blame, for it fluctuated with the weather, now high, now fair, now low, now dark, now bright, still no change in the fishing. There is only one other enquiry to be made, and this takes you to the only remaining factor in the problem—the fish themselves.

What is wrong with the fish? Have they all at once developed an intelligence which forbids them to rise to a fly, or have they gone on strike? Plainly neither of these contingencies is worth a fraction of a thought, but don't smile, we are going to recommend this to Mr. Dick and the Game Board, as a subject for investigation. It may serve to take their attention of the "head." The salmon are not acting from caprice, then the only solution to their conduct is that they are not in their normal state, the salmon are sick. Now you cannot interrogate a salmon in the ordinary way, you must therefore diagnose his con-

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

III.—Humanity First.

THE real cure for war is to overthrow the idol of selfish nationalism and put in its place the Service of humanity. Directly that is done the way is clear. And the reason is obvious. Humanity is one. It is one great family of which the different races and nations are the members. So long as these members look at one another as rivals and enemies they cannot prosper, or be happy, and they are bound to end in quarrel and conflict. So soon, however, as they recognize themselves as a single household it must become clear to them that the welfare of each is only to be found in the welfare of all, and that the reign of right and liberty, and the peace and happiness which follow from it, will never be reached by any other road than that of mutual friendship and help.

If nations will once honestly set to work to treat international questions from the point of view of humanity, and not of their own selfish ends, nearly all the issues which estrange them to-day will lose their bitterness. No people will wish to dominate or oppress another, or to deprive it of its language or liberty. No nation will see its own greatness and strength in the weakness or poverty of others; it will be rather concerned to share with it knowledge and ideas, to learn from it, and to help it forward along the difficult road of human progress.

As Mazzini, his great apostle, said, one might as well attempt to dispense with it as bid a man mount a ladder after taking away the rungs. But nationality finds its true expression not in pride or self-glorification or dominion, but in the services it enables a people to render to the human cause. "God," said Mazzini, "has written known lands, against enemies both strong and cunning. The people, special interests, special aptitudes and, before all, special functions, a special mission to fulfil, a special work to be done in the exactness with which they execute the different operations."

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle to leave Placentia early this a.m.

Clyde left Botwood 4.20 p.m. yesterday onward.

Bundock left King's Cove 4.45 p.m. yesterday onward.

Ethel left Humbermouth 9.20 p.m. yesterday.

Glencoe left Placentia 6 p.m. yesterday.

Home left Lewisporte 10.40 a.m. yesterday. Arrived Lewisporte 6.20 p.m. yesterday.

When no report since leaving Clarenville yesterday morning.

Kyle left Port aux Basques 5.30 a.m. to-day.

Neptune North of Battle Harbor.

Meigle due Port aux Basques this a.m.

Sagona arrived Grady yesterday coming South.

OUR LADS

Ye lads of our Island home, With hearts that's brave and true, Whose some have fallen in the fight My heart goes out to you.

Our sons have left us in their bloom, Checks flushed with manly pride, But some of them are still in death, Those for their country died.

And some of them are wounded, My own among the rest, They fought for right and freedom, For truth and righteousness.

My boy has twice been wounded, But still he says I'll go, I called upon I will respond, What, be a coward? No!

I'll fight for King and Country And all that we hold dear, With Jesus Christ as my best friend I have no cause to fear.

Some of our boys are on the land Facing the daring foe, While some are on the ocean wild By waves tossed to and fro.

And some dear lads are missing, I wonder where they are, I pray the Lord will soon release The prisoners of war.

And peace and righteousness proclaim "Over this poor shattered world And the flag of peace and freedom Be forever more unfurled."

S. G. Musgrave Town, Sept. 6th, 1916.

TRAIN REPORT.

Thursday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 4.35 a.m.

Yesterday's No. 2. Left Clarenville 9.10 a.m.

To-day's No. 2. Leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Meigle.

Dr. Grenfell

YESTERDAY Mr. Coaker received the following letter:

W. F. COAKER, ESQR., City.

Dear Sir,—

I notice by the papers that the Grenfell Mission Directors held a so called General Meeting and approved of expenditure amounting to \$60,000 for the year 1916. What is your opinion of Dr. Grenfell's work?

Yours truly,

A READER OF THE MAIL & ADVOCATE.

We hasten to reply briefly to the query made by our reader and we trust he will forgive us for being so explicit.

Dr. Grenfell's work is in our opinion a noble one, intended solely to uplift the down trodden Tollers of the Sea. He has made some mistakes; he has trusted too much in others; he has been misled. He has had much of his means stolen by men he trusted, but his heart is right, his motives pure, his efforts continuous in an endeavour to uplift, educate, and minister physically and spiritually to the tollers who prosecute the fisheries on the Treaty Shore and Labrador.

Dr. Grenfell has done nothing for personal profit or gain. He has collected hundreds of thousands of dollars in order to build up the Mission and continue the work it was intended to perform. Thousands have received medical treatment free of cost; hundreds have been snatched from the grave by him and his associates; scores of fatherless children have been educated and trained for facing life's trials; scores of families have been aided by him to overcome financial stress and freed from the clutches of debt; his talents he has used to relieve pains and miseries without fees or charge.

Dr. Grenfell might be practising surgery in London and drawing fees of a thousand pounds, let people defame him as they will, but the fact remains undisputed that his motives are pure, his intentions sincere, and his work one of the noblest man can engage in.

Last spring, after the attack of the press against him for alleged utterances in Canada, he called on Mr. Coaker and expressed the feelings of a troubled heart and felt inclined to withdraw from Newfoundland. Mr. Coaker's advice to Dr. Grenfell was to continue the good work and spare no thing for the fault-finders. Your work is a noble one, your intentions right, go ahead with your work said Mr. Coaker.

The only complaint anyone can make against the work being done by the Mission is, the exaggerated reports of lectures given by the Doctor, whereby Newfoundland is presented in a picture which expresses poverty and destitution that do not exist. But no right thinking man can do else than feel thankful for the medical services performed by the Mission.

It would be a sad day for the

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

SEPTEMBER 23

SCOTCH Fusiliers landed here from the steamer Argent and marched to and from Logy Bay, 1864.

Miss Bulger died, 98 years old, 1881.

Mrs. Mary Sullivan died at Pouch Cove, aged 100, 1875.

Hon. James Fox died, aged 66, 1883.

First Municipal election held; ballot voting first time, 1883.

Rev. John O'Connor, for twelve years P.P. of Carbonear, died in Ireland, 1898.

New fire alarm system fully installed to-day, 1895.

SEPTEMBER 24

Captain Pitts offered for sale 7,000 bricks, made on Bell Island, 1847.

Judge Emerson born in Harbor Grace, 1853.

Schooner Mary Ann, from Northern Bay, collided with schooner Somerset, near Sugar Loaf, and sank; four persons were drowned, 1886.

Jabez P. Thompson appointed Deputy Magistrate of Brigus, 1895.

Steamer Mariposa lost in Straits of Belle Isle; her cargo was worth \$160,000; passengers and crew were saved, 1895.

FLOOD ON LIME STREET.

About 8.30 last night the water main on Lime Street burst and in a few minutes the Johnstown flood was enacted in miniature. A veritable flood of water poured over this steep thoroughfare, the street was ploughed by the action of the water into trenches, and furrows and sand, silt and refuse were swept to the levels below. The Council had men set to work, who during the night repaired the break.

Treaty Shore and the Labrador if Dr. Grenfell's medical services were withdrawn and we sincerely trust Dr. Grenfell will be spared long to stand by the Mission and bring even greater success to it in the coming years.

REID - Newfoundland Co.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Bowring Park.

First train leaves West End Promenade at 2.15 p.m. and every half hour during the evening.

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.

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Men's Heavy Dull Finish Rubber Boots,

Wool Lined, Jersey Brand, \$3.10.

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This Boot is made with the Tap running to Heel and has been the Standard Boot for more than a generation.

Our Price, \$3.70.

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Red Top, Natural Grey Sole, a good First Grade Boot at a Medium Price. **Only \$4.50.**

Men's Red and White Patent Pressure Process Rubber Boots,

These are famed the country over and are made from the finest Gum, specially constructed by skilled workmen.

Our Price for all Red is \$4.75; for all White \$5.50.

Men's Black Pure Gum Rubber Boots,

White Sole, Reinforced, Red Foxing, Felt Lined. We recommend it as the Best Fishing Boot made. There is none better.

Our Price, Only \$5.25.

People who have bought this Boot tell us that they get from Twelve to Eighteen months wear out of them.

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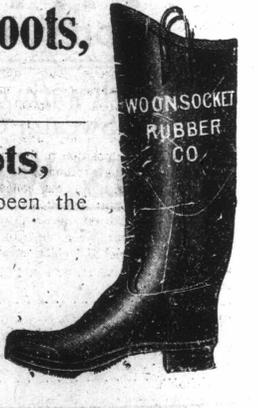
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GEORGE KNOWLING.



What Make of Blanket Shall I Buy?

at one time this was a difficult question to answer, but nowadays most people find it easy. They simply insist on getting

Riverside Blankets

The Blanket Stamped with the Hall-mark of QUALITY.



THE POWER BEHIND THE ITALIAN THRONE

Leonida Bissolati, Socialist Director of Italy.

"The thought of battle, when one can spare the time for it at all, is like going to Communism." It is in this spirit of exaltation the patriot fights. Italy has no greater patriot than Signor Leonida Bissolati, who penned these words in the Avanti in an article descriptive of the war. Brilliant journalist and successful lawyer, Bissolati was not drawing on his imagination, for he is one of those rare politicians who refused an office's commission. As a private he fought in the ranks of the famous Alpini. To-day he is the only Cabinet Minister among the Allies who preferred the trenches to office, and was called from the hospital where he was lying wounded to the supreme direction of the affairs of his country. It is true that Signor Boselli, the grand old man and doyen of the Chamber, is Prime Minister; but Bissolati, in the Cabinet without portfolio as "political Minister for War Services," is the director of Italy's policy.

A True Roman. Not quite sixty years of age, Bissolati has been one of the leaders of the Socialist party in Italy for many years. A man of supreme intellectual power, a lawyer of ability and learning, he is an orator in the Ciceronian style—poetic, vigorous, but never melodramatic. Always, even in moments of the greatest excitement, he conveys the impression of perfect self-control. Early in his career he acquired a definite position in the Law Courts owing to the profundity of his style, the originality of his conceptions and the elegant precision of his ideas. It was thought he would go to the criminal bar, where his power of gesture, rhetoric, and emotion, and his capacity for playing on the whole gamut of temperament marked him out as one capable of the highest flights either in prosecution or defence. However, the power of intellectual analysis, the subtle marshalling of facts and figures, and his essential thoroughness took him to the civil side. As Liebknecht represents the Kaiser in the Reichstag, so Bissolati sits for the

thought the subtlety of the Italian diplomatist. He is a master of compromise without in any way surrendering his own ideals. The Ministry is a combination. Bissolati is deference itself to the Roman Catholic Premier, and he enjoys the confidence of all parties. The Giolittians support him, he never affronts the Liberal "left" and Sonnino champions him in his organ.

An Aeolian Harp. The support of Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister in the Sanadra-Sonnino Cabinet, which preceded the rule of Boselli and Bissolati is remarkable evidence of the position this Socialist holds in the opinion of his countrymen—an opinion confirmed by the laudatory articles on Bissolati that appeared in the Morning Post and the Observer. The Italian Premier, Signor Boselli, compares his able director to an Aeolian harp. Every wind of doctrine brings sweet echoes from him, although he retains always the note

that is his own. He has the will that bends without breaking. He sums up in himself the quality of mind that made Mazzini great, the strength of Cavour, the courage of Garibaldi and the diplomacy of the last Leo on the Pontifical throne. Bissolati is for the moment Italy.

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Not Her Wedding.
Up and down the village street walked old Tompkins, dressed all in his Sunday best, and with a clean collar on.
"Hello old fellow!" a friend hailed him. "Aren't you working today?"
"No," replied the old man proudly. "I'm celebrating my golden wedding."
"Really? then you have been married 50 years."
"Yes, I have."
"Then where's Mrs. Tompkins? Isn't she celebrating too?"
"The present Mrs. Tompkins," the old man coldly rebuked the idle questioner, "has nothing to do with it."
Shirker.
"Hasn't Billings a motor car?"
"Yes."
"He's too lazy to bother with the motor car."
"But you always see him walking."

The Marvellous Achievements of Henry Ford

Business men, financiers and get-rich-quick schemers all look with admiration and envy on Henry Ford, and wonder how he does it. He hardly has to turn his hand over, and yet the sales of his machines continue to increase by leaps and bounds. He indulges in practically no advertising and yet there was never in the world before any business man who had so much free advertising.

his plant and employing more people. Uncle Sam might almost envy Ford, for the latter has \$53,000,000 of cash on hand not to mention \$32,000,000 worth of materials. He has just placed a single contract for \$34,000,000 worth of tires, which is half what he will use in the next three years. In 1915 the capital stock of the Ford Co. was only \$2,000,000. Now it is \$100,000,000 nominally, but the Pathfinder is informed privately that Ford has refused \$300,000,000 for the business. It is his aim to still further reduce the prices of his machine in ensuing years, so that more and more people may have them and enjoy them. He is still at work perfecting his gasoline tractor, for farm purposes, and he is demonstrating this machine in the West now. It is believed that the market for the tractors will be almost as big as the one he has created for his autos.—The Pathfinder.

SLATTERY'S Wholesale Dry Goods House.

TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER—
In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices:

POUND GOODS		YARD GOODS	
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Misprints	Mottled Flannel	Shirting	Toweling
Denim	Cretonnes	Blay Calico	Regatta
Shirting	Art Tick	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Apron Gingham	Lawn
White Flannelette	Toweling		
	Blay Calico		

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:—

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

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LOCAL AND SCOTCH
Herring BARRELS
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Splayed HOOPS
for Bris. and Half Bris.
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Telephone 506.

Sweetness and Power.
Like Briand in France, Bissolati is frowned upon by the official Socialists though these members support him at the poll. He is neither a materialist nor an atheist, nor yet, he is confessed, a good Catholic, but he is a strict moralist and believes in the Creator. A successful lawyer, a successful politician and still poor—here in itself is a proof of his character. According to the Debats, the qualities enabling Bissolati are a combination of sweetness and power. He has the fierce courage of the Italian peasant, his fire, his vitality, and he evinces in

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625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

BUCHAREST --- A CITY OF SPIES

A Descriptive Account of the Roumanian Capital of Life and Manners There Before Roumania's Entry Into the War.

BUCHAREST is a city of unrest. Roumania lacks repose. The Westerner is immediately confronted by these two factors directly he emerges from the home of the Magyar or Slav. They also indicate although not adequately explaining the character of the Roumanian people.

Bucharest is a city of spies. There is an element in the character of the Roumanian that admits of his becoming an able exponent of espionage. The Roumanian trusts nobody, and consequently is not trusted, but it is the manner in which he manages to secure his ends that is so interesting and often wonderful in its daring and enterprise, two essentials in "intelligence."

Activity Incarnate
Honeycombed as Bucharest is with nationalists, nothing escapes; and the neutrality of the country has played an important part in the Great War. On the Calea Victoria representatives of almost every country in the world may be found slowly promenading. There one may find the observant but silent Jap and the dusky negro, the bronzed German or Austrian officer in mufti, and the American from the oilfields, the Magyar of the plain and the Southern Slav, the volatile Frenchman and the calm Scandinavian, the stolid Russian and the quaintly garbed Turk, all mingling and comingling with the decorative uniforms of the Roumanian army and presenting a patchwork of character, colour and language.

Bucharest slumbers not nor does it sleep, it is activity incarnate. Early in the morning, long before the contents of the "Minerva Universal" or the "Dimpneataza" have been digested, the principal thoroughfares are beset with youths shouting the wares of sensational "Dreptatea." Something has fallen—some catastrophe overtaken the Central Empires or the Entente. The "Dreptatea" appears to ensure conversation during lunch; it is an aid to indigestion. Rest and repose are foreign to Roumania.

A Publicity Centre
Having all this in view it is not very wonderful that Germany, at the outbreak of war, immediately recognised the value of Bucharest as a publicity centre. Publicity, what crimes have been committed in thy name!
With that clever cunning one now associates with Teutonic newspaper industry in the Balkans, Roumania has been simply inundated with prompt information concerning the failures of the Triple Entente.

Instead of relying upon the effect produced by mushroom newspapers bearing topical names, the Germans captured most of the established papers, and with them a public ready and receptive instantly available. We have neglected the press factor in Roumania. Conjointly with their press enterprise the Germans utilised to the full the opportunities for espionage afforded by this "Latin island amid a Slav sea."

The same group of "agents" who negotiated the sale or transfer of the newspapers were responsible for the establishment of the Teutonic spy-bureau in Bucharest. Situated in Strada Cosma, near the end of the Calea Victoria, in close proximity to the German Legation, stands an unobtrusive looking building in a quiet backwater of city respectability. Here the sleuth hounds of intelligence deposit their news, where it is submitted to minute examination before being forwarded to Berlin; here all instructions are given, and skulking along by the shade of the high wall may be seen from time to time the disturbing figures of diplomatic life bent upon errands of international import.

The System
This much must be said for the "system" in Bucharest, it carries on its work with a flagrant openness and apparent unconcern. Teutonic espionage in Bucharest has one point in its favour, it is controlled by one hand and from one centre. Instead of having much tiresome overlapping the Germans assumed control, and Austrian, Turk and Bulgar were subordinated to the ubiquitous Teuton.

It has, I believe, another feature that on the face of it appears to be commendable. There is a very intimate connection between the departments of State, or rather, in "intelligence" they are but one. The right hand of diplomacy knows what the left hand is doing—and approves. It is conceivable that much time and money may be wasted by having a diplomatic "intelligence," an Admiralty "intelligence," and a War Office "intelligence," for there is always the possibility of friction and jealousy between the departments apart from other things. In Bucharest at least the Central Powers have centralised "intelligence."

Code Conversation at Cafe Royal
The types employed are of the usual bewildering order. There is the ill-clad ex-police official with his heavily silvered cane and inevitable bowler hat, the scantily-paid journalist well trained in the uses of blackmail, the alert restaurant waiter, the sleek hotel proprietor and chef de reception; a horde of impecunious government officials, postmen and telegraphists, the owners of the cafe chantants and the women therein, and a host of debt-laden officers of all ranks marshalled and manipulated by the naval and military officers, detailed—in mufti—to keep their country well informed.

At the tea hour the Cafe Royal is full of agents. This is one of the busiest cafes in Europe. All languages are spoken, all countries catered for. To those with an eye for signs and an ear for

strange tongues, together with an instinct for the esoteric, no more fascinating life centre exists. So continuous is the procession that passes to and fro the entrance that appearance and reappearance is practically unnoticeable. Every conceivable form of recognition is adopted. Code conversation, principally in the language of cereals or petrol, takes place at many of the little, round, marble-topped tables. Documents are rarely exchanged here, it is not necessary, for there are centres. But it is here that most of the types may be seen if only for a moment or two.

Insecure
You may find picturesquely garbed Roumanians from frontier villages interested in contraband, turning up at aperitif hour; and diplomatic under-officials with messages from a superior to some dancing girl of the chantant, wandering about with an air of unconcern. In one corner the conversation is of the stage stagers, and here many agents may be found. The atmosphere is depressing, one feels so insecure. Often have I felt

Afraid of their nesting,
Of their terrible silence,
The menace of their secrecy.

Yes, Bucharest, like Athens, is a city of spies. Once I found a hotel servant examining the lock of my box, but he bungled with his improvised key, and I suggested that mine was a better fit. Of course I saw the manager, and the man was punished—he was sent to the next floor. One's post is not safe, for even if it escapes at the Post Office, the hotel porter is more inquisitive and vigilant. Nothing is too insignificant to interest the German, and his patience and thoroughness is remarkable.

Splendid Neutrality
The splendid neutrality of Roumania when Turkey was in need of munitions and we were pounding ourselves to death at the Dardanelles was of immense value. Much was seized, many schemes frustrated and the position of Turkey seriously menaced; but it was impossible for the Roumanian police to cope adequately with the ramifications of German espionage.

Bucharest teemed with the spy-journalist of all nationalities, and all were watched, but on the frontier contraband was only occasionally detected.

All the powers had their agents—and indeed have now—and England no less doubtless than the rest, but Germany had forestalled them all. The arrest of Petricu, Racolea, Munteaum and Bordos of Predeal, and Ducar and Stanila of Brasso for smuggling dynamite was a mere incident, for Teuhof and Benning were allowed to escape. Iverson and Co., from the centre of the city, long unobserved but since discovered, played a great part in perfecting German supremacy here, and with a population of 50,000 Germans and Austro-Hungarians in the capital much was possible.

The activities of the fourteen men cited "unproven interesting," brought by Teodorescu, is but another example of German influence.

At the Cafe Mircea, Karpats, at the Casino de Paris, Femmina, and Alhambra, together with quiet meetings at the Athene Palace, Boulevard, Hotel de France, and Palace, plots and counter-plots to defeat our aims have been and are being arranged and perfected. Such are the possibilities of neutrality.

Wanted, Money
What was needed from the beginning of the war was prompt "intelligence," and a liberal exchequer. Such undoubtedly paid Germany, and it is believed would have paid us also. Furthermore, the use of new men controlled from the capitals of each country whose work was guaranteed not to be frustrated by the likes or dislikes of resident diplomatists.

A few of our best known—in Roumania—novelists, dramatists, poets, publicists, and musicians arranged to turn up as guests of some of the sympathetic members of Roumanian nobility, with powers to entertain lavishly if necessary. An extensive and gratuitous press photographic campaign and scores of films, direct from London, Paris, and Rome, also gratuitous. These, with a well-organised and prompt—from a news point of view—press propaganda, would have made German work more difficult. In a word, if we had sent out a few of our most brilliant men and women Roumania would have been impressed—doubtless the resident minister disturbed—and the Germanic powers made to feel that we were serious competitors.

And at the cost of a few of the big shells that missed their mark. —To-day.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

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

P. H. Cowan & Co.,
276 Water Street.



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Get the kind that is made not on the "how fast," but on the "how good" principle. Then you will never get a poor roofing when you need a good one. The ready-to-lay

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

is long on the roof because long in the making. It's the only way to surely make a roofing absolutely reliable and one hundred per cent. weather- and water-proof.

Paroid is only one of the Neponset Roofings. There are others meeting every requirement and pocket-book. Granitized Shingles for pitch roofs; Frontite, the colored roofing, and other roofings for all kinds of buildings, from temporary sheds to the largest railroad buildings.

A substitute for laths and plasters—Neponset Wall Board, in different finishes—may be applied directly to studs or over old plaster. Made in Canada.

Doorket, "Repairing and Building"—Free

THE DIRECT AGENCIES, LTD.,
Sole Agents.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE UNION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First General Meeting of the above named Company will be held in the Office of the Union Trading Company, Ltd., Water Street, St. John's, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, 1916, at 8.30 o'clock p.m., for the following purposes:

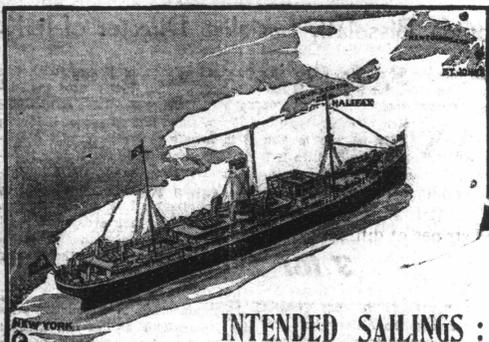
1. The election of Directors and Officers.
2. Other business.

Signed:

W. F. COAKER,
W. W. HALFYARD,
C. BRYANT,
Provisional Directors.

September 19th. A.D. 1916.

Red Cross Line



INTENDED SAILINGS:

S.S. STEPHANO and S.S. FLORIZEL.
FROM ST. JOHN'S
FLORIZEL, Sept. 26th.
STEPHANO, Oct. 7th.
FLORIZEL, Oct. 17th.
STEPHANO, Oct. 28th.
FROM NEW YORK
STEPHANO, Sept. 27th.
FLORIZEL, Oct. 7th.
STEPHANO, Oct. 18th.
FLORIZEL, Oct. 28th.

Harvey & Co., Limited
Agents.

"From Sill to Saddle"

All kinds of
Building Material
as well as
Lumber

sent to all parts of the Country.
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CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS

(Opp. Baine Johnston's, Water Street)
P. O. Box 86.

If you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Outport orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

To ANDERSON'S for value

Door Mats

All particular housekeepers see that there is a mat to the entrance of every room at all times. Is your's getting worn through constant wear?

If so, see ours of nice designs of Red, Brown, Green, etc.—Border edged with fringe—some reversible—for

30 cents

Hearth Rugs

In RICH LOOKING DESIGNS of almost every imaginable colour and colour combination—with WIDE BORDER SHOWING PARTS OF CENTER DESIGNS.

4 inch fringe at ends. Size 1 3/4 x 3/4 yard. Going at this price:

60 cents

Cushion Tops

Cover that soiled cushion with a new top. Our showing is of FLORAL—SCENEHY—and SEA VIEWS in shades—and tints of Green, Gold and Red. Size 14 x 14 inches.

Special 10 cents each

Washable Ties

No Tie is more serviceable than a Washable one—a Tie that WILL WASH and WEAR WELL—in light grounds and stripes of different colours:

3 for 25 cents

See our Wool Underwear

we are now showing in the Eastern Window.

THIS IS WHAT YOU'LL NEED SOON.

The cold Fall wind will soon be blowing and then

But, why not get it now? You will then have it near when needed.

Drop in and **SELECT YOURS NOW!** From

\$2.50 Suit up

Shirts have a double breast as a special protection for the chest.

WHEN SENDING STATE SIZE.

\$1.20 Neglige Shirts for 85c.

is a bargain—a golden opportunity for men who wish to economize.

SHIRTS THAT ARE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE WE HAVE BEEN SELLING AT \$1.20—but being in outside sizes (16, 16 1/2) they are going at the above special price.

You'll find them in different size stripes to suit different tastes.

See these to-day—the size can be easily remedied.

Stylish Fall Hats

See our Western Window for these Corduroy VELVET HATS—the latest.

In shades of Green, Navy, Black, Brown, Rose, Saxe and White—with a Bulgarian Silk Band.

Going out at

89 cents

'Twill be a rapid march out when the values are seen. Step in and examine them. When sending state colour.

A FELT BARGAIN for the Child.

Felts are just right FOR FALL WEAR. Now showing a line in RED only—has black band and bow at side—edge piped with black—leather sweat band.

They are our REGULAR 90c. Hats.

Going out at

55 cents

Come in and suit your child.

SHOE BARGAINS

Every woman—everyone who wish to economize—will NOW HAVE A CHANCE.

A special offering of LADIES' SHOES at a little over half regular price.

Laced Blucher with patent Leather Block toe—medium heel—lined partly with leather.

Two strap—wide comfortable toe with bow—medium heel—lined partly with leather.

Special sale price

\$1.10

For Mail Orders add 8c. postage.

DRIVING THE GERMANS OVER THE HILLS

The British Offensive on the Somme Front Has Been an Uphill Fight.

Despatches from the Western front have not made it as clear as might be thought that the British advance is over rising ground, that it is now near the crest, and that when the high ground is taken it will be a comparatively easy matter to seize Bapaume, one of the chief objectives of the drive. A map prepared by the British Government and reproduced in the New York Times, as well as letter-press contributed by a member of the British Intelligence staff, gives a clear idea of the task the British are undertaking, and the headway they have made. From the Somme river where the drive began, the country rises in undulations as far as Martinpuich, though this village is rather beyond the crest. It then declines with few undulations to the Ancre, rising again slightly to Bapaume, which is on about the same level as Fricourt. The hills that extend from the Somme to the Ancre are too small to be noted in the ordinary map. The highest peak is not 600 feet above the level of the Somme. Yet since the Germans have had a couple of years in which to turn them into fortresses it will be understood that an elevation of even ten feet just doubles the task of the assaulting.

An Uphill Fight.
The British have been fighting literally an uphill battle, and the fact is that they have been able to drive the Germans before them, slowly, it is true, but steadily. But they do not have to drive them uphill all the way to Bapaume. Once they are able to command Martinpuich they will be working downhill, and have only the village of Lesars between them and the River Ancre, which is in a slight depression. Then Bapaume rises. When the British advance has brought the army in sight of this now-famous village, the German lines will have been bent back into an almost peculiar salient. A retirement upon a long front will thus become necessary

unless the German general decides to sacrifice his soldiers in an effort to maintain an impossible position. It is also necessary to bear in mind the fact that the further the Germans retire the harder it is for them to maintain a foothold. They are in the position of a man who begins to slip downhill.

Wonderful Defences Destroyed.
Too little has been said of the task so far accomplished by the British and French on the Somme. In the matter of miles won, the advance has been comparatively slight. Nevertheless it has been such an advance as is made to crack a modern chilled steel vault. An inch through the Harvey-ized steel represents greater effort than a yard through ordinary iron. The Somme defences have been of the former character, as compared with the sweep of the Russians, for instance. Never in the history of warfare have such defences been built. For the past two years when the Germans have not been fighting they have been rolling with concrete and steel to make their defences impregnable. They have dug themselves in 30 and 60 feet deep, and have roofed themselves with such steel plates as Dreadnoughts are lined with. In the subterranean caverns they have constructed veritable cities, hospitals, armories, parade grounds even; they have tapped subterranean springs for water, and have stocked their retreats with machine guns, mortars, and all the implements of war.

Underground Warfare.
When the Allies open a bombardment the Germans retire to these caves, and remain in safety, except for the odd chance of a shell falling through a single opening. The most powerful explosives may burst overhead and do no damage, to the enemy lying 60 feet below the surface of the earth. In the meantime, of course, the Germans occupying these dugouts can do no harm. They become active,

however, when the infantry attack follows the bombardment. Then they climb by ladders to the surface, hauling their machine guns, and turn them loose on the enemy that has supposed all the defences to have been destroyed. Often they have caught the attacking British in the rear, and have made it necessary for the attack to be halted, while bombing parties creep back, hunt out the entrance to the shelters, and silence the defenders by hand-grenades.

The Work of Snipers.
They have also established their snipers in a most diabolical manner.

They have dug tunnels in front of their trenches, and on either side, and then have run up openings at various points. In these openings the snipers station themselves. Their hiding-places are cleverly masked with the debris of war, heaps of brush, shattered wagons and other litter. In these hiding-places crack marksmen are stationed. When the British advance comes too near the sniper can dodge down, and, using the communication tunnel, rejoin the main body of his comrades. Every house in the villages occupied by the Germans is thus defended, and the task of clearing the

hills out is a tedious and a costly one. But it is well to remember that such fortifications cannot be built in a day. The Germans have been driven out of positions that they took years to prepare. It will not be such a serious matter to drive them out of shelters that they have had to improvise since the big drive began.

"Why is that pig always trying to get into my room?" inquired the summer boarder. "Do you think he has taken a fancy to me?"
"It's his room during the winter," whispered the hired man cautiously.

White Sox Are Now in Running

Four Clubs Are in the Race For Each League Pennant

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Chicago's White Sox were in the lists to-day as real contenders for the American League pennant with Brooklyn in the National League up against only four contenders for the flag, in that race. The Chicago Americans moved up to within a half game behind Boston and Detroit, the leaders, with Washington, near the tail end of the percentage column, as their opponents to-day. Boston on the percentage leads the league, but it has won two less games than has Detroit, and one less than the Sox. It has, however, lost two games less either and this makes the percentage column read: Boston .574; Detroit .571 and Chicago .568.

In the National League flag race, the four clubs which Brooklyn found itself up against at the beginning of to-day's game with Pittsburgh, were Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Pittsburgh. Brooklyn was one and one half games ahead of the Phillies, and Boston two and one half games behind, while the Giants just managed to keep up the pace of the Dodgers. A table showing all the games yet to be played by the three leading teams in the American League gave the following:
Boston 18, Detroit 14, Chicago 13.
In the National League, Brooklyn had 21 games, Philadelphia 21 and Boston 22.

"ADA PEARD" SOLD

DIGBY, N.S., Sept. 19.—The stranded barqtn, Ada Peard, ashore in St. Mary's Bay, was purchased by Messrs Musgrave & Co. of Halifax, for \$150, and after several attempts at floating her proved unsuccessful she was eventually floated on Monday night's tide and towed to Yarmouth, where she will undergo repairs.

"I thought you told me you were on your way to enlist?"
"I am," replied Plodding Pete. "I'm tryin' to enlist sympathy for me lags an' unsatisfied appetite."



OUR QUESTION IS,

What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK

when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but

HAVE US INSURE YOU

in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

PERCIE JOHNSON Insurance Agent.



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

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

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in

CHOICE MEATS.

M. CONNOLLY

Duckworth Street.

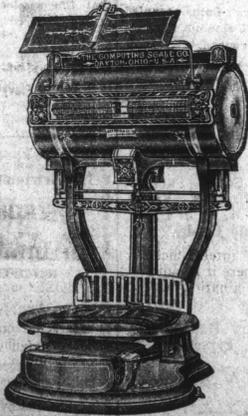
READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUTPORTS AGAIN IN LINE.

JOSEPH MORRIS of Trinity has recently placed his order for one of our latest type DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES.

Mr. Morris has been in business at the same premises for about half a century. He is not afraid of "New-fangled notions" when he knows it is necessary, and will be a money-saver in his business. Mr. Morris leaves the details of the business to his two sons, who insist on exact weights in every transaction. This firm has one of our large size Oil Tanks and self measuring Pumps for handling Kerosene, which they have used for several years, this outfit always gives exact measure, prevents leakage and evaporation, and has never caused a moment's trouble or delay.

When our representative visited Trinity recently, he found the store full of old Scales of various kinds. It is impossible to estimate the loss sustained by the use of such scales for 50 years. As soon as the new Scales arrive, Mr. Morris' customers can be sure of getting exactly what they pay for.



Nfld. Specialty Company, RENOUF BUILDING, SOLE AGENTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

We also handle Electric Lighting Plants, Gasolene Lighting Plants, Gasolene Lanterns and Table Lamps, Telephone Systems, Cash Registers, Oil Tanks and Pumps, Refrigerating Machinery, Butchers' Supplies, etc.

Notes From Points North

(Correspondence to Mail & Advocate) Bay-de-Verde:-

The past week has proved a failure for the fishermen here. The weather has been too stormy to permit the fishermen reaching the grounds. Bait and fish are very scarce and the prospects, even for a fair fall's fishery, are poor.

The Roman Catholic Sunday School children held their annual school picnic on Tuesday afternoon. Tea was served in the hall and in the evening a dance was held by the adults. The affair was well patronized, and a small admission fee was charged. Quite nice little sum must have been netted.

The lighthouse on Bacalieu was badly wrecked by lightning on Tuesday night last. The Keeper and family had a narrow escape from injury, the side of the dining room, where the family was assembled at the time, being torn out. The damage to furniture and other household effects was also considerable. The place was so badly damaged as to necessitate extensive repairs.

Botwood:- The people here have recently petitioned the Government for a new public wharf. The old wharf is not large enough for the freight that is being handled here and a great deal of inconvenience and delay is often caused as a result.

The steamships Alconia and Cranley are reported due about the end of this week, the latter bringing 15,000 tons of machinery and the former a cargo of coal, to the A. N. D. Company.

Change Islands:- No improvement in fishery since last report. Weather conditions are poor and bait very scarce.

Capt. John Oake arrived from Labrador during the week with a fair trip. Capt. Louis Hoffe, Sam Waterman and T. W. McGinn also arrived with small trips.

Capt. Andrew Miles in high liner again this year, having returned from Solomon's Island last week with 600.

The "Snowdrift" has left us, without a fish on her keelson. When she visits us again, doubtless she will make a better offer than fifty cents below the current price.

Fancy prices are being paid for fish here now. Taloual shore fetching \$7.00 and 1.30, and Labrador \$6.00.

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 a.m. 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 and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, The Rector; subject: "When a Man is Blind to the Meaning of Faith and Life." Children's Service, 3.30 p.m.; Evening and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. T. Greavett.

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, Rev. H. Godfrey, 6.30 Rev. T. B. Darby.

George St.-11, Rev. H. Royler, 6.30 Rev. H. Godfrey.

Cochrane St.-11, Rev. T. B. Darby, 6.30, Rev. Dr. Bond.

Wesley-11, Rev. Dr. Bond, 6.30, Rev. H. Royler.

Presbyterian-11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational-11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

COCHRANE ST.-Rev. T. B. Darby, B.A., will take as his subject for the morning service: "Jacob's Vision, or the Revelation of God's Nearness to Men." In the evening the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Bond, will preach on "The Religion for Everyday." Visitors welcomed.

GEORGE ST. (Adult Bible Class)-Meets as usual to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 sharp. Rev. H. Godfrey, from Heart's Content, will be the speaker, and Miss M. Joliffe will render a solo. Visitors will receive a hearty welcome.

WESLEY-Subject Sunday evening: "Until Seventy-Times Seven." The Pastor and people of Wesley Church give to all non-church goers a hearty welcome to their services morning and evening. Society classes for men meet at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Adult Bible Classes at 2.30 p.m.

ADVENTIST-"Is God Particular?" All welcome. Evangelist, D. J. C. Barrett.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. Lemessurier had the following telegrams to-day:

"The Ambition arrived at Bay Roberts from Sydney with coal."

"The Independence cleared at Snook, Labrador, on the 19th, for Gibraltar with 3,522 qts. codfish."

"The Elizabeth Eleanor cleared from Battle Hr. for Gibraltar with 5,000 qts. cod."

"The Hope arrived at Carbonear with coal to W. Duff & Sons."

"The Calladora arrived at Carbonear 7 days from Halifax, with coal, etc., to J. Horkk & Sons."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Naval Reservist is Honoured

(To the Editor) Dear Sir,-The attached copy of an Admiralty letter is forwarded for your information.

Hayden resides at Harbour Grace and is an old Reservist, having joined the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve on the 20th January 1911.

He took passage to England in S. S. Franconia on the 5th November, 1914.

He was Acting Commander H.M.S. "Briton" on the 19th Sept., 1916.

The Commanding Officer, H. M. S. "Briton."

Sir,-I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that L. Hayden, Able Seaman, Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland) serving in H. M. S. "Briton," has been awarded the Bronze Medal and Certificate of the Royal Humane Society for his gallant attempt, in association with John Henry, Able Seaman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, to rescue the crew of a capsized boat in Mudros Harbor on the 1st April 1916.

The Medal and Certificate have been forwarded to the Vice Admiral Commanding, Eastern Mediterranean Squadron, for presentation to Hayden in the usual public and suitable manner.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) R. SKINNER, for Secretary.

Admiralty, 27th August, 1916.

OPENED NEW BRANCH BANKS

The Royal Bank of Canada, with characteristic push and enterprise is extending its operations in this Colony. To-day new branches were opened for business at Marytown and Placentia and will afford excellent financial facilities to the people of these important centres. The Bank has also branches in St. John's West, Heart's Content and Trinity, and we congratulate Manager Mitchell, whose energy and enterprise deserve complete success.

Reception for Returning Soldiers

The 24 young Newfoundland heroes who have been at the front and who returned by the express this afternoon on charge of Lieut. C. Strong, were given an informal reception at the Railway Station on arrival and were greeted by Acting Premier Bennett and hundreds of citizens, including their relatives and friends. Water Street, Springdale and other streets where the soldiers reside were decorated with bunting. They were driven to Government House where they were cordially received by His Excellency the Governor. Most of the returned heroes were wounded some of them like Pte. Edmund Shea having been severely hurt no less than three times.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. Frank Morris, K.C., presided to-day.

A deserted from the Dunure who had a \$10 advance, must pay up or go to jail.

A drunk was discharged and a woman inebriate was also let go.

Two assault cases were tried, one of which occurred between some men residing at the Battery. In this latter the Counsel engaged were Messrs. Winter and Halley. Both occupied the attention of His Honour the better part of the forenoon.

C.H.E. PASS LISTS

The following names were incorrectly stated in the Official Pass Lists.

Primary Grade Harbour Grace South-Parsons, Hilda, Meth.; Parsons, Violet, Meth.; Sheppard, M. C. of E.

Intermediate Grade Meth., Centenary Hall-Honours-Gushue, R. Meth. Sup., Lower Island, Cove-Pass-Hudson, Alice M., Reid, Florence.

Meth., Centenary Hall-Pass-Butler, J. B. M.; Parson, J. R. Barnes, W. H. M.

A. WILSON, Registrar.

HAD FINE SPORT

Corporal D. Hackett and his brother of Worsley's returned to-day from the Cape Broyle grounds. They found partridge plentiful and in two days secured 96 birds.

The Eagle left here for Halifax this afternoon and will return with a cargo of flour, etc.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

2191 Private Phillip Healey, Grand Falls. Admitted Wandsworth. Gunshot wound, right leg.

870 L. Corp. James P. Lang, 3 James Street. Admitted Wandsworth. Gunshot wounds, right knee and left thigh.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS

Thursday evening's express arrived at Port aux Basques last night.

The S.S. Diana, Capt. George Barbour, left for Blanc Sablon to-day to bring up Grant's fishing crews.

The Florizel brought 75 round trip-ers from the U.S. this trip, mostly from New York. The ship sails again Friday, taking a large outward freight and a number of passengers.

All the present week the Volunteers have been practicing with the rifle at the South Side range. The men becoming very proficient and good scores were made by several.

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

The Sagona arrived at Grady on the Labrador yesterday, coming South and reported a heavy sea and gale of wind and will remain until the weather changes.

Yesterday afternoon a man was found helplessly intoxicated on Duckworth Street. He fell repeatedly, was seriously cut and was looked after by Sgt. Mackey, who had him removed in a carriage.

On her last trip in the Straits the Ethie had much stormy weather. She reports the fishery as being almost finished, though in some places little is being done with hook and line. A number of fishermen who have "reeled up" were brought to Curling.

This week has been a pretty busy one for our Longshoremen, who had all the work they could attend to on the steamers Olgonquin, Njord, Jacobsen, Gracian, Florizel, Eagle, Sable I. and other ships, as well as vessels which arrived with salt.

The Florizel which arrived yesterday brought a very large freight, consisting mostly of flour. She will take a large outward cargo and the longshoremen worked her still 11 o'clock last night to give her as quick a despatch as possible.

Last night 3 young men driving out Topsail Road had a nasty spill. An auto coming along frightened their horse near Boggy Hall and all, including the animal, were thrown into the bog. They narrowly escaped serious injury. Men from the road cut away the harness, extricated the horse and men and received a "fever" as a reward.

HAS 51 WHALES

We learn from Hon. James Ryan that the whaler Cachalot, operating at Hawke's Hr., one week ago had 54 fish. Since then the weather has been very stormy, impeding the ship in her work. It is however, expected that before reel-up time the Cachalot will beat the very good record of last year.

NOTICE To Invalid Soldiers

THOSE men who returned on Aug. 5th and who have received discharge certificates dated Aug. 14th, 1916, are requested to call at the Pay Office, Colonial Building, at their convenience.

Those living in outports will be communicated with, and need not appear. By order, J. H. HOWLEY, Deputy Paymaster.

St. John's, N.F., Sept. 22nd, 1916. sep23,tf

STORMY ON LABRADOR

Messages in to-day say that at Cape Harrison, Labrador, there is dense fog, S.W. wind, A. Holton, Smoky, Grady, Domino, American Tackle, Venison Isld and Battle Hr. there was a gale of N. wind and rain yesterday.

S. A. NOTES

Sunday, Sept. 24, at the S. A. Hall, Livingstone St., 7 a.m., knee drill; 11 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 3 p.m., Free and Easy; 7 p.m., Salvation meeting conducted by Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Olway and Adj. Tilley. At night a welcome will be given to cadets.

INJURED BY CARTRIDGE

While two little boys, Harold and Herbert Pippy, aged respectively 8 and 6 years, were playing on the parade ground yesterday they picked up a cartridge, and with childish curiosity they wanted to know its contents and started to break it open with a stone when the percussion cap was hit and it exploded. Both children as a result were hurt one having his hands severely cut and the other sustaining wounds in his arm. Head Const. Peet, who resides on Long's Hill nearby, heard their cries, hastened to give them first aid, and then summoned Dr. Roberts, who attended to the little ones' wounds at their home. The shell of the cartridge was discolored from exposure and must have been on the ground some time.

Nfld. Girl Makes Good

Miss Florence Whiteway, daughter of Mr. Eli Whiteway, of the Health Department, is a Newfoundland girl who is making good. She resided at first at Battle City, Montana, and some years ago went to Boyce, Idaho. She is now head of the Ladies' Department in the large store of Tack & Co., buys and sells for the firm and receives a salary which many men in St. John's would envy.

A VETERAN SOLDIER BACK

A veteran soldier in the person of Private Timmons, who is a native of St. John's, returned here by the Florizel yesterday, after an absence of 20 years. In that period he has gone through much hardships and has seen stirring times. He fought with the British forces in quelling the Boxer uprising in China, was in action repeatedly with the American forces in the Spanish-American War, went through the Boer campaign with the British forces and practically since the beginning of the present world conflict has been with the Canadian troops. He was among the first to be gassed by the Huns at Ypres and recently spent 7 months in Hospital. He bears the marks of the attention of the gentle Huns on his person, his face being discoloured from the effects of the gas.

SHE IS INCURABLE

Mrs. Cecily Nofal arrived here last night with her husband from Broad Cove, Bay de Verde in a motor boat. Her eyes became affected in October last and gradually grew worse until she is now totally blind. On arrival Mr. Eli Whiteway took her to Drs. Murphy and Smith in turn, and they pronounced her incurable. She goes back home shortly.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Capt. Mitchell Killed in Action

Mr. J. B. Mitchell, Commission Merchant had the following message to-day from the Record and Pay Office in London.

"Deeply regret to inform you that Captain J. B. Mitchell, 8th London Regiment, was killed in action on September 15th."

Captain Mitchell was the eldest son of Mr. Mitchell and was well and favourably known in the City.

He had a brilliant career at the Methodist College and in 1908 entered Oxford University, where he distinguished himself with credit by his parents and his country. Leaving Oxford he accepted a responsible position in Vancouver, where, at the outbreak of war, he at once offered himself to a Canadian Regiment, but was rejected on physical grounds.

Nothing daunted, he joined the Army Service Corps and crossed with it to England. He afterwards accepted a commission in a battalion of the London Post Rifles, in which he received his first experience of actual fighting in February of this year.

In June last he was promoted to the rank of Captain and awarded the Military Cross for gallant action on the field of battle. His brother, Harold, was also promoted for gallantry on the field at Gallipoli.

To his parents and relatives the Mail and Advocate extends its sincerest sympathy.

OBITUARY

MR. PATRICK HAGGERTY

The death occurred at his residence, Queen's Street, last night of a well-known and respected citizen in the person of Mr. Patrick Haggerty. Mr. Haggerty had reached the ripe age of 79 years and for over 50 of these he conducted a cabinet making business in the building which occupied the site where the historic fire of the 9th of June, 1846, occurred. Mr. Haggerty was an excellent mechanic and was most proficient in sharpening edged tools for all classes of artisans. He leaves a widow and three children, to whom the Mail and Advocate extends its sympathy.

THE FLORIZEL HERE

The S.S. Florizel, Capt. W. Martin, arrived here from Halifax and New York, at 2.30 p.m. She made the run down from Halifax in 48 hours, and had fine weather all through. The ship brought a full freight and the following passengers:-

S. P. Moore, M. Gibb, Major Montgomerie, A. J. Montgomerie, Jas. Buckingham, Miss R. Mary Warren, Miss D. C. Cox, John Fitzgerald, Jas. Salters, Miss May Marston, Thomas Power, F. Major Patrick Harrington, James Powell, P. Bishop, G. Bartlett, Miss Mary Byrne, Miss Jennie Little, Miss Evelyn Wright, P. E. Timmins, Miss Helen Urquhart, Miss Winifred Ellis, Miss Nora Leader, H. Bennett, Miss Mary Lewis, J. Whealan, M. Gallagher, W. Woods, J. Walsh, C. White, L. White, Miss Jennie Coombes, P. Carter, G. Cousins, Edward Havimor, Jas. Renny, Martin Myers.

DIPHTHERIA INCREASING

Two more cases of diphtheria were reported Thursday evening from a residence in Howe Street. The patients, a boy of 12 and girl aged 8, are being treated on Hospital. Yesterday afternoon a case developed at a residence off Carter's Hill, a girl of 15 being the sufferer.

BRIDE AND GROOM RETURN

Mr. W. H. Trask, of the firm of L. M. Trask & Coy., Water Street, returned to the City by the Sable Island to-day, accompanied by his bride, Miss Petrie, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Petrie, of Lime Street. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Trask took place at Halifax a few weeks ago. We extend to the newly-wedded young people a cordial welcome home.

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OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The week end programme at the Nickel theatre last evening afforded the greatest pleasure to the hundreds of patrons who attended. The pictures had been carefully selected and were followed with the greatest interest. The programme will be repeated this evening. The regular bumper matinee takes place this afternoon when extra pictures will be shown. There will be a large attendance of little ones no doubt as the programme is sure to interest and amuse them.

THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace presents a big variety programme this week-end. "The Chain of Evidence" is a great two-reel feature produced by the Biograph Company with a strong cast, including Vola Smith, Jack Mulhall and Ivan Christy. Billie Reeves, the celebrated English Music Hall comedian, features in "Insomnia," a one-act comedy drama. "A Reformation Delayed," is a great dramatic story by the Lubin Company, and Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs in the lively Vim comedy "Their Wedding Day." Mr. Sam Rose sings one of the latest ballads, "When the Sun goes down in Romney." Professor McCarthy presides at the piano. On Monday Broadway star three-reel feature "The Ruse."

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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

St. John's Municipal Council

Notice to Ratepayers.

The Collectors will call at the following localities during the week:-

WEST END

Monday, 25th-Brazil's Square, McFarlane and Central Streets.

Tuesday, 26th-Flower Hill, Clifford and Monroe Streets.

Wednesday, 27th-Casey, Gilbert and Charlton Streets.

Thursday, 28th-Cabot, Murray or Young Streets.

Friday, 29th-Pennywell and Cooks-town Roads.

Saturday, 30th-Brine St., Plank Rd., Job and Hutchings' Streets.

EAST END

Monday, 25th-Bond and Brennan Streets, Pilot's Hill.

Tuesday, 26th-Mullock and William Streets.

Wednesday, 27th-Monkstown Road, McDougall and Fleming Streets.

Thursday 28th-Harvey Road, Long's Hill and Livingstone St.

Friday, 29th-Allan's and Dicks Squares, Balsam and Henry Sts.

Saturday, 30th-York, Holloway and Prospect Streets, Queen's Road.

By order, JOHN L. SLATTERY, Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFERS INVITED

For the purchase of the Auxiliary three masted Schooner "George B. Cluett"

built New York, 1911. Length 113.5 feet, breadth 25.9 feet, depth 11 feet; gross 210 tons, net 155 tons. Loads 2300 drums of fish. Equipped with 75 H.P. "Wolverine" Engine. The vessel reaches port about Wednesday, 13th instant, and can be examined on arrival. Apply to:

Secretary International Grenfell Association.

"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco.

The very Best. 10c. per tin.

M. A. DUFFY, Wholesale Distributor.

BUILDERS WANTED

One Foreman and two others having experience in bounty built. Permanent jobs to right men. Settlers preferred. Apply LUMBERGRASS SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD., Salmonier, -sep23,tf

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. -jne27,tf

-BIG SHIPMENT APPLES-

Landing to-day, ex "Florizel": 500 Barrels GRAVENSTEIN APPLES. 50 Boxes ORANGES.

WE have had 20 years experience in the Apple business and know exactly what you want. This present lot of Apples are fine for shipping and can be ordered freely. Write or wire. Orders will be promptly filled.

EDWIN MURRAY