

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

French are Gradually Drawing Their Front Closer to Peronne

Following Wednesday's Advance Along a Mile Front the Attack Launched on Thursday Was Awarded With Further Gains For the French—Berlin Says the Losses Were not Commensurate With the Gains

NO DECISIVE RESULT IN VOLHYNIA AND GALICIA

The Rumanians Who Held the Teutonic Allies in the Mountain Passes on Transylvania-Romanian Border for Days Past Have Now Taken the Offensive and are Pushing Back Their Adversaries Who are Leaving Guns and Prisoners in Hands of the Victorious Rumanians—No Change in Macedonia Situation

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Gradually the French are drawing their front closer to the town of Peronne, on the eastern bank of the Somme river in France. Following Wednesday's advance along a mile front, between Blaches and La Maisonette, on the west side of the river, the attack launched on Thursday was awarded with further gains, which virtually brings them to the bank of the stream. To the north-east of Saillly-Saillies, where the French advanced their line the past few days, which Berlin War Office asserts the cost in casualties was no commensurate with the gain. The Germans made a violent counter-attack, which was repulsed by the French. Berlin admits that in their attacks on the Sars-Morval front the British captured German positions, but says the latter were retaken. Heavy rains fell on Thursday on the British front, and except for a gain by King George's men at Britte-Beaulencourt and the repulse of a German counter attack there, comparative quiet prevailed.

As yet no decisive result has been achieved by either the Austro-Germans or the Russians. Violent fighting has been going on for several days in Volhynia and Galicia. The Petrograd War Office says near Niseln and Swinkaly, in Volhynia, a violent attack by the Teutonic Allies was repulsed, while Berlin reports the capture of Russian trenches on the west bank of the Stokhod with heavy casualties to the Russians. Near Bubnow, north of Zborow, in Galicia, several enterprises have been carried out successfully by the Austrians, while at other points Russian attacks were put down.

Having held the Teutonic Allies in the mountain passes on the Transylvania-Romanian border, for several days, the Rumanians have taken the offensive at various points and are now declared to be pushing back their adversaries, who are leaving prisoners and guns in the hands of the Rumanians. Berlin, however, controverts this statement by the assertion that the Austro-Germans are still engaged in fighting in the mountain passes.

Generally speaking, there is no change in the situation in Macedonia, although both Entente and Teutonic Allies claim minor success in various sectors. The Bulgarians in the vicinity of Monastir are bringing up reinforcements in large numbers.

On the Austro-Italian front only fighting with trench mortars is taking place, except on Mont Pasabia, in the Trentino region, where the Austrians in violent attacks recaptured the positions taken on Tuesday by the Italians, only to be driven out again. Artillery duels are taking place in other parts of the Austro-Italian theatre.

The Cunard liner Alaunia, on her way from New York to London, has been sunk by a mine between Falmouth and London. Four members of the crew are missing. The passengers had been previously landed at Falmouth.

Nationalist Motion Badly Defeated

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Redmond's motion in the Commons was defeated by 320 to 166.

Hard Fighting Only Way To Beat Germany

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Lieut. General Sir Wm. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at army headquarters, discussing the progress of the war last night at the Canada Club, in a farewell dinner to the Duke of Devonshire, said, "It took us two years to begin; we have got through the beginning stage, and are now in the middle stage. Don't ask when the end will be. Let us centre our thoughts and efforts on the middle, and the end will look out for itself. The enemy can be beaten only in one way, by hard fighting."

Submarine Activity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Despatches to the State Department to-day report the sinking of the British steamer Kennett, by a submarine, and the landing of the body of her captain. The steamer Danua, presumably a Norwegian, is also reported sunk by a German submarine. The Swedish steamer Norma is reported disabled south of Drogen light, by her propeller becoming entangled in nets stretched to trap submarines.

Is Having a Good Effect

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Thomas Custin of Boston, continues his description of conditions in Germany, writes in the Times this morning that British captures of German prisoners is bettering the lot of British prisoners in Germany, the Germans being anxious lest ill treatment bring on reprisals. This applies to officers as well as to men.

Field Marshal Von Kluck Goes On Retired List

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Field Marshal von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep towards Paris in the fall of 1914, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel fire in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. He was 70 years of age.

German Subs To Be Active in Atlantic

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—The Volks Zeitung of Cologne says that German submarines will operate in future in the western Atlantic. They will visit well known shipping routes around the eastern point of Nantucket Island and will sink British merchantmen, after giving the crews opportunity to save themselves. The newspaper believes this activity will influence the supplying of food, especially grain, bacon, and lard to England.

French Make Further Progress

PARIS, Oct. 19.—South of the River Somme, between Blaches and LaMaisonette, the French made further progress last night. It was announced officially to-day. All gains achieved yesterday were held in face of several counter-attacks.

Canadian Affairs

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—That the date for opening the session of the Federal Parliament has been fixed for some time in January, and that in the meantime a general election or coalition Government is not and will not be considered by the authorities at the capital, was the statement made by the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works.

The Marlin Adams sailed from Burin for Gibraltar yesterday with 3,495 qtls fish.

Cunard Liner Alaunia Mined

Was Comparatively New Boat, Built in 1913—Loss of Life Was Small—Four Members of Crew Being Victims.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Cunard liner Alaunia is reported sunk by a mine between Falmouth and London. She sailed from this port on October 7th with passengers. A message from the Liverpool office indicates that there were some passengers aboard, but the saved number 185 cabin and 55 steerage. A few were American. She was comparatively a new boat, built in 1913, 530 ft. long, gross tonnage 13,405, beam, 54 ft., depth 32 ft. She carried a cargo of merchandise including war supplies, between 11,000 and 12,000 tons. The voyage from Falmouth to London was for the purpose of discharging cargo at the latter port.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—By the sinking of the Cunard liner Alaunia, the only loss of lives is four of the crew, so far as ascertained. It is understood that all passengers landed before the vessel met mishap.

NOW ADMIT LOSS OF BREMEN

Teutonic Diplomats in Washington Now Virtually Concede the Loss of the Super Sub Bremen—Ship which is Now One Month Overdue Carried a Crew of Thirty Five

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It is admitted that German officials not only in this country, but in Berlin, were without any information of the fate of the Bremen. She should have arrived at an American port soon after the middle of last month. The departure of the Bremen from Germany to the United States it was stated, would enable her to reach an American port some time within last month.

The Bremen was commanded by Capt. Schwarkopf, and carried a crew of 25 men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The loss of the German submarine merchant-ship Bremen is virtually conceded to-day by ranking Teutonic diplomats, who are in a position to be familiar with the movements of the vessel. The Bremen is now one month overdue.

Neutrals Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The sinking by a German submarine, without previous examination, of the Norwegian steamer Sten, is reported by Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent. Sixteen members of the crew landed at Christiania. The Swedish barque Grote Vrom was set on fire by a German submarine. Eighteen men from the barque were landed at Friedrichshaven.

German Offensive in Volhynia

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—German troops took the offensive yesterday in Volhynia, and captured Russian trenches on the west bank of the Stokhod in the vicinity of Bubnow. Russian attacks near Bubnow were repulsed with heavy losses.

Germans Excluded From Rhodes Scholarships

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The House of Commons last evening passed the second reading of the Rhodes Estate Bill, which would exclude Germans henceforth from enjoying scholarships at Oxford University under Cecil Rhodes Trust Fund.

U.S. Naval Attache Says Farewell

LONDON, Oct. 20.—King George to-day received a farewell audience from Commander Powers Symington, retiring American Naval Attache and received his successor, Capt. MacDougall.

How to get rid of the glare? Move to a back street.

WAR WILL LAST ANOTHER YEAR IS OPINION NOW

This is Consensus of British Soldiers and Officers—Also Opinion of German Soldiers Who Were Recently Taken Prisoners—Germans Determined to make every Village on Western Front a Fortress

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Oct. 18.—The war will last another year, according to the consensus of opinion among British soldiers and their leaders. It is also the opinion of the Germans, if the views of prisoners count for anything. Before the grand offensive started a high authority informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the German lines would not be broken by summer, and that slow operations wearing down the Germans would be inaugurated, and would probably last through another summer. With the approach of winter, conditions which make military movements difficult, the officer recalled his prediction, and speaking of the situation to-day he said: We know what the German resources were, and what ours were, and the time required to force a decisive victory for our armies is a matter for calculation. German prisoners taken during the summer invariably spoke of peace being certain in the autumn. They regarded the Somme thrust as the final effort of the Allies for a decision, and that after it, peace would be made. Their tone has been entirely different of late. They recognize that it is a fight to the finish between the man-power and resources of the two foes, and that an ultimate decision will come from the fearful fighting on the Western front, which now will know no intermission until the end. The Germans are determined to make every village on the Western front a fortress, which will not yield, when reduced to powder by shell fire, and every gully and crater a machine gun post, to secure their defensive against a critical defeat at a period when weather is adverse to offensive operations. Elsewhere the Germans are apparently concentrating every possible man and gun against Roumania. The view of British officers is that the Germans hope to crush Roumania, so that when they have to face a common Allied offensive in the spring, they may not have to defend an immense Rumanian frontier, in addition to what they have had to defend this summer.

SERBS PIERCED BULGAR 2ND LINE

Serbian After Desperate Fighting Have Captured Village of Brod in Macedonia—Bulgars are Pursued Northward by Serbians—Ca Remainder of Front Heavy Fighting is Reported With Serbs Successful

LONDON, Oct. 20.—After desperate fighting the Serbians have captured the village of Brod, in Macedonia, and the heights to the north of that place, and the village of Velesele, and are pursuing the Bulgars northward, according to a Reuter despatch from Salonika. On the remainder of that front there is heavy fighting in favor of the Serbs, who have captured since Sept. 14th forty-three guns, not including trench guns.

By the capture of Brod and Velesele, the despatch adds, the Serbians have pierced the Bulgarian second line and are now confronted by a third line on the western slope of Morstova, which brings them appreciably nearer Monastir.

More Gains For Serbs Reported

SALONIKI, Oct. 19.—Large Bulgarian reinforcements are being sent to the Macedonian front, Serbian army headquarters announced to-day. Further gains for Serbs are reported.

ARE WE HARBORING SPIES?

People who arrived by the express yesterday say that very few deer are yet to be seen up country. Some 12 American sportsmen came along by the Kyle and were dropped off at Grand Lake, Howley and other places to go deer stalking. At least two of these individuals were very inquisitive on the train and piled some of the train hands with questions about the country and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, etc. The train hands were pretty wary and their replies evasive. People travelling think that the passports of some of those strangers should be carefully scrutinized and their identity well established when they arrive at Port aux Basques.

WILL BE PROSECUTED

We learn to-day that some 7 or 8 processes have been issued from the Court House against as many mercantile people, who are guilty of infractions of the War Act Regulations in connection with the darkening of the city. Lights have been shown by these people despite repeated warnings and some have also shown lights on their motor cars.

WILL BE NO SERVICE

There will be no service at St. Thomas's Church this evening as the windows are being darkened. After to-morrow however the evening services will be as usual.

British Repulse Bulgars in Dorian Sector

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The British right flank in the Dorian sector of the Macedonian front was subjected to heavy attack by Bulgarians on the night of October 17. The war office announced to-day that the assault was repulsed.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Hot a Word of Truth Has Yarn

German Claims of Extensive Damage Done by Recent Zep. Raids Are Ludicrous Fictors, Says British Press Bureau.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Eye-witnesses of the Zeppelin attack on England on Sept. 23rd report, according to the Overseas News Agency, that bombs hit Grimby Barracks, killing more than 400 soldiers, and that about 60 men were killed on board a cruiser, which was hit by a bomb. It is said that Regent Street, London, was for the most part laid in ruins.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Press Bureau appends a note to the despatch from Berlin relative to the alleged gigantic damage done in England by Zeppelin raids on Sept. 23rd and October 2nd, which declares that such statements are ludicrous fiction, and adds that the Secretary to the Admiralty states that there is not a word of truth in the statement that such a cruiser or warship was damaged. No warship or merchant ship, nor any mercantile marine was touched by Zeppelin bombs. The whole story is a fabrication.

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ROUMANIANS COMING BACK IN CAPITAL FORM

News From Rumanian Headquarters is Most Assuring—Austro-German Attacks are Generally Repulsed—In Tratus Valley King Ferdinand's Troops Force Enemy Forces to Retire and Take Prisoners and Cannon

LONDON, Oct. 19.—To-day's news from Roumania is regarded by British commentators as reassuring. With the help of Russia, which is credited with sending formidable reinforcements to the frontiers, the offensive has been vigorously renewed by the Rumanians. Austro-German attacks in the passes have been generally repulsed, and Bucharest reports speak of pursuit of the Teutonic Allies, particularly in Predial region, where a crucial struggle of the present moment is proceeding. Monday's Bucharest communication admitted that Rumanian troops had been repulsed on Mateja Hill, which is seventeen miles within Rumanian territory in the Torz Burg pass region, but British military experts believe that if fortune favours the Rumanians in the Predial districts, the invading force at Mateja may find its position precarious. In the Gyimes pass, where the Austro-Germans have reached Agas, seven miles within the frontier, fighting is still going on.

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GERMANS ROUTED BY ALLIED FORCES GER. EAST AFRICA

Belgians Operating Near Tabora Inflict Severe Defeat on Germans—British Under General Smuts Meet Success all Along the Coast—Bulk of German Forces Now Confined to a Limited Area

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A review of recent operations in German East Africa, issued to-day by the war office, it is announced that the Belgians operating near Tabora in the northern central part of the Colony, have inflicted further defeat on the Germans. In the fighting from Sept. 8th to the 22nd the surviving portion of the German forces which had been defeated at Tabora, were routed. Along the coast the British forces, under Genl. Smuts, are engaged in clearing the country. A number of small columns is carrying on this work. Southeast of Dar-es-Salem and north-west of West Kilwa, Genl. Smuts says that his troops have been attempting to drive into the Rufiji valley the German posts established north and south of that region. Remnants of the force defeated by the Belgians were driven east and south. The Germans are attempting to affect a junction with the main German body concentrated in the Rufiji valley. The bulk of the remaining German forces is now confined to a limited area in the south-east portion of the Colony, of which all ports, the coast and the main lines of the Delta are held by the Entente forces. The entire Rufiji valley and Delta are unhealthy and malarious in the highest degree, and declared likely to become untenable after the lesser rains during October.

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OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- Received 1.30 p.m. Oct. 20th. The Following are at Wandsworth Suffering From Gunshot Wounds: 2111 Private Thomas W. Silk, Leading Tickers, N.D.B. Right hand. 1993 Private James R. Wolridge, Trinity. Left knee. 2188 Private Jacob Penny, Burgoyne's Cove. T.B. Right hip. 1933 Private Stephen A. Clark, Marytown South, Mortier Bay. Scalp. 1841 Private George A. Hollett, Pouch Cove. Right knee, severe. 1909 Private Francis Wheeler, Greenspond. Back. 460 Private Alfred F. Butler, Hodge's Cove, Random. Adomen, severe. 2170 Private Harry B. Vere-Holloway, St. John's. Right Arm, severe. 1950 Private Chesley Marks, Long Cove Point, Burin. Left leg. 486 Private John J. Hickey, 119 Bond Street. Left leg, severe. 1847 Private Martin Williams, Springdale, Hall's Bay. 1st. Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, Oct. 14; shell wound in neck. 1003 Private William H. Clark, 33 LeMarchant Road. Seriously ill at 23rd. General Hospital, Etaples, Oct. 19th; gunshot wound in neck.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

MAY GET V.C.

Rumour has it among some of the returned soldiers that Private Jack O'Neill, son of the late Ad. O'Neill, cooper, who came here with his brother Fred amongst the last contingent of returned volunteers, has been recommended for the V.C. As we stated after his arrival he distinguished himself by throwing a grenade out of a trench, which as it left his hand exploded and seriously injured the member. His action, however, saved his comrades from severe wounds, if not from death.

Poor Consumer.

"You must realize that you are the ultimate consumer." "I do realize it," replied Mr. Chug-gins, "every time I shove a gallon of gasoline into the tank."

# ANDERSONS---The Home of Quality.

## Be Prepared!

For the tremendous cold November winds are on the way. Supply yourself with

### Wool Underwear

from our stock—in different weights—all sizes.

Wool Guaranteed Unshrinkable.

The Shirts have a double breast to protect the chest. GET YOURS NOW.



## We sell with confidence our Stiff Felt HATS

You want style in your Suit—see that you get it in your Hat too.

OURS ARE MADE ON LEADING AMERICAN FASHION MODELS.

Different shapes—but all stylish—some with cushion pad Leather sweat bands—all sizes.

## At last a Muffler Comfort

And correct style. A real cold wind protection—especially for the throat and chest. That fits close to the throat and is held by a Patent Fastener. All sizes—in Cream and White.

Special 19c.

## THIS SUIT will look fine on you

YES; THE FIT IS PERFECT.

And if it's Clothes that make the man this ought to Remake you.

The names of these Suits—Our Newest Fall Openings—stand for all that's best in Clothes.

You'll find the Truffit, Invincible, Americus, Supreme, Stilenfit, Progress, Faultless, Superior, and other well known tested and tried styles.

THE COATS are padded and stitched on shoulders—the one essential to give a coat the right hang—lined with Sateen.

THE VESTS are in the stylish single-breast—extra strong lining.

THE PANTS are cut so that they have the right drop that's always needed—extra strong pocketing.

### Prices

\$7.50 to \$22.00



## Ladies' and Misses' Fall HATS

Hats that will lift your headwear out of the ordinary. Outstanding smartness and originality distinguish these Fall styles. They are in small models—the effects that are in demand this season.

Set in the leading Fall colours—Cerule, Navy, Red, Saxe, Green, Purple, Black, Brown, and Tan.

Prices:

Misses—\$1.10, \$1.60.

Ladies—\$1.40, \$1.60, \$1.70, \$2.00, \$2.20, \$2.50.

Such effective styles sell quickly.

SEE THEM NOW.

## Ladies' OIL HATS

For the Rainy Season you need an Oil Hat—something that will save your good Felt. We can give you Black and Khaki Cape Ann shape—Lined.....

Hat shape turned up around—lined with Sateen..... \$1.10

Hat shape, straight rim—Lined..... \$1.00

Cape Ann shape—Black—Lined with Sateen..... \$1.00

### CHILD'S RAIN HATS

Black Oil Hats in Cape Ann shape, 25c. Waterproof Hats in Grey—touched with brown, 25c.



## LADIES' FABRIC OF STYLE.

Who appreciate FABRIC OF STYLE. Will find in our

### Shepherds Plaid

A material—the washing and wearing qualities of which surpasses all competitors. This is an entirely new line different in shade and mixture. Fabric, and quality from any we have ever shown.

Six different size Checks—36 inches wide.

GET THIS NOW.—only 30c. yard.

## OUR STORE

is bursting with

## Fall Goods

but the one line that stands out from all others is

### OUR NEW COATINGS

FOR MEN'S OVERCOATS we can give you Brown, Grey, and Navy.

54 inches-wide. NAP CLOTHS

Prices: Brown..... \$3.30.

Grey..... \$3.30.

Navy..... \$3.30, \$3.70.

FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS a heavy Coating—56 inches wide—in Brown, Red, Royal Blue, Black, Black and Red Check, Black and Green Check.

\$3.00 Yard.

FOR COATS FOR THE LITTLE ONES we have EIDERDOWN in Grey, White, Red, Pink, Royal Blue—48 inches wide.

\$1.80 Yard.

## Curtain Nets!

You'll soon be putting up

## New Curtains

and are now certainly considering where to get the Net that is in the width and price you want. Look at these widths and prices. See if there is not something there to interest you.

14c. Yard.....	31 inches.
15c. ".....	35 "
17c. ".....	36 "
18c. ".....	44 "
20c. ".....	40 "
23c. ".....	42 "
25c. ".....	47.54 "
30c. ".....	51 "
35c. ".....	58 "
50c. ".....	60 "

## Report of The Lady Northcliffe Hospital

### Grand Falls, Newfoundland--1914-15.

The Hospital was opened in July, 1910, but a report was not issued until 1911, and that only dealt with that year. Another one was issued in 1912, and also one in 1913.

About the usual number of patients has been admitted each year. A noticeable feature is a diminution in the number of serious accidents. This can be explained by the employees becoming more accustomed to the machinery in the Plant and greater care being observed. In 1913 two thighs and one arm were amputated. The operations still average about 50 per year, or almost one a week. The number of private patients varies widely. It was found necessary to raise the charges for them to \$2.00 per day. This amount covers the gross cost. These patients are admitted from the adjoining towns, and are mostly people who are not employed by the A. N. D. Co. Owing to a smaller number of them in the last two years the total hospital days was lowered. Thus in 1913 one private was in the wards seven months, and again in 1914 there

was a patient in for three months. These two patients made the total and average number of hospital days much higher for these two years. About 20 of these private patients are admitted each year.

The expense of running the Hospital is borne by the A.N.D. Co., less any fees received from the private patients. The employees from Badger are admitted under the same terms as those in Grand Falls, as the Company does not maintain a hospital there. The members of an employee's family are also admitted free. A nominal fee is charged for the Doctor's services. Any surplus from this fee and Badger's is applied to the Hospital expense. The amount depends on the number of men employed. Badger's grant varies, although they send almost the same number of patients from the woods operations every winter.

Below will be found the statistics and expenditure. For comparison the figures of 1913 are given.

	1913	1914	1915
Total number of patients in wards for year.....	119	97	93
Total number of patients remaining from previous year.....	7	3	3
Total number of males in wards.....	75	63	64
Total number of females in wards.....	32	30	30
Total number of babies in wards.....	5	1	4
Total number of deaths.....	6	5	7
Total number of hospital days.....	2,097	1,721	1,296
Average number of hospital days, approximate.....	17	17	13
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Nurses.....	\$812.00	\$741.50	\$704.00
Servants.....	463.00	477.50	470.00
Provisions.....	1,380.77	1,091.15	1,011.84
Drugs and dressings.....	497.80	350.58	269.81
Fuel.....	431.75	405.25	349.00
Laundry.....	277.77	195.45	195.45
Insurance.....	51.83	54.00	51.82
Light, electric heater and water.....	92.82	92.52	107.38
Cartage, telegrams and telephones.....	49.60	40.97	59.95
Repairs.....	423.57	2.28	1.21
Sundries, including freight, etc.....	25.17	234.66	47.65
Real Estate charge.....	120.00	384.00	385.40
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,348.10</b>	<b>\$4,151.19</b>	<b>\$3,653.51</b>

These figures are for the calendar year and not the Country's fiscal year, extends from September 1st. to August 31st.

The repair bill was large in 1913, because the large ward was covered with felt and also papered. During the last two years the Orderly has made all repairs, and painted the inside of the building with three coats.

The sundry account of 1914 is large owing to some expensive renewals in equipment. From now on, each year will see a demand for replacing worn out material.

The real estate charge was added in 1913 but only charged four months. The full amount is charged in the last two years.

Some economies have been effected. It has been found possible to dis-

pend with the charwoman. The fuel cost is still very high, as a fire is needed nearly every month, except August. The advisability of installing an electric radiator in the big ward and operating rooms is being considered.

1914	1915
Accident	Abscess of Lung
Endocarditis	Accident
Meningitis	Shoot. Accds (2)
Septicæmia	Eclampsia
Peritonitis	Meningitis
	Pneumonia
	Three of the accident cases died within four hours of admission.
	H. B. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.
	Grand Falls,
	August 1st., 1916.

## Terra Nova is Fast Making a "Home Run" for Financial Ruin

It's time for the people to shake off their Rip Van Winkle slumbers and face facts as they are. Never was better advice given or more timely admonition tendered to this pitiable country of ours. Never was a country in a more unenviable position than ours at the present time, and we feel it more because of the righteous duties facing us before which we are helpless. I refer to the financial calls of the Mother Country. It is true we live under the freedom of the Union Jack—"Britannia rules the waves"—and all that, but at the same time we are bound hand and foot by a system of slavery that has become intolerable. We are not free. We are at the mercy of a set of unscrupulous politicians and Water Street grabbals. Look at New Zealand and Australia. These possibilities are not a great deal greater than ours, but what a different picture they present to the world at this period. Theirs, especially New Zealand, is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and the people will not allow any other course to be pursued. No ruinous combines, petty politicians or conscienceless grabbals are allowed to pollute the financial atmosphere. There the government has a grasp of the countries' resources and turn these into dollars for the people. Petty sighs and sighs.

politicians, are soon driven to earth by an awakened people. How different from us. We gaze upon laws set at naught, public interests ignored in order that individuals might prosper. I sicken as I think of it. I curse the country in which I was born. As I walk the streets of the city and see the prestige, the influence, wielded by those who have bled the country for personal gain and privately sneered at the simpleton public, I simply rage within me. Is there no hope? Will not something happen to end this reign of financial despotism and political tomfoolery. The Union has struck a note which, if followed, will put the country in tune. Keep going, Union men. Stick to your foundation principles. You have undertaken the salvation of the country. Don't slow down for fear of being too aggressive. You will make a mistake if you do. The country is on the home run to ruin. She is only one plate from the base, and if you do not play to score now you will have lost the opportunity for which I firmly believe God has raised you up. Will you or will you not. We wait impatiently to see OPTIMISTICUS.

True love doesn't laugh at lock-smiths or at anything else—it just

## Accuse Japanese Firms of Sharp Trading in India

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Confidential reports reaching Washington from official sources tell of widespread distrust of Japanese trade methods that war conditions emphasized. The English press of Japan, according to the reports has been engaged for some time in vigorously attacking the alleged unfair practices of the Japanese to further their national trade interests.

A specific instance with which these confidential reports deal is the extension of Japanese trade in India. As a result of war conditions and the inability of German and British manufacturers, who had previously supplied the Indian market, to fill their orders, representatives of Japanese exporters have had great success in pushing their products. Particularly important gains have been made in such lines as hosiery, piece goods, silks, glassware, rubber, matches, and umbrella fittings. Japanese exporters, it is explained, have studied the Indian market carefully, and appear to be very successful in meeting the Indian population's standards of tests and expenditure. Moreover, it is asserted in the reports, they have the advantage of direct lines of subsidized steamers and of low freight rates.

One report states that in view of these Japanese successes, it is surprising to note that the native importing houses of India are looking forward to the end of the war, when they can again turn to the manufacturers of the nations with which they dealt formerly. The cause of this, it is stated, lies in extreme dissatisfaction with certain practices which the Japanese exporting houses are alleged to have employed.

The chief cause of complaint against the Japanese, the reports say, is the practice of filling orders with goods not up to sample. Indian importers say that this practice is extremely common and that great losses have been suffered in consequence of it. The reports, that Japanese merchants submit samples of far better quality than

can be manufactured for the prices quoted.

Other complaints arise from the alleged fact that big orders are accepted by concerns of very limited resources, which throw them over when they find it impossible to fill them. Payment is generally requested by letter of credit or demand draft, and the purchaser, it is asserted by those who are complaining, rarely sees the goods before he parts with his money. Another complaint is based on the acceptance of orders from outside parties when an exclusive agency has been granted.

One report says: "The direct cause of the trouble is perhaps the attempt of the Japanese to handle direct a large and very rapidly growing trade with insufficient capital and experience and with methods of manufacture which do not insure a uniform product."

For a long time the Japanese pressed defended its exporters vigorously and made counter-charges of bad faith against the Indian importers. One report says that these defenses were somewhat broken when it became known that similar complaints had been coming from markets as widely separated as Russia and Australia.

Much significance is being attached to the fact that a Japanese Consular officer, who had been visiting business centres in the Pacific Northwest commented guardedly on the deep distrust of Japanese business morality in that region. In view of these statements, the more responsible Japanese newspapers are now conceding that many of the allegations are true and that a remedy for such practices should be adopted at once.

There is much discussion in the Far East as to the enactment of adequate legislation to do away with the alleged unfair methods of Japanese trade expansion.

### Serious For One.

Patient—But er-r- the operation won't be serious will it?  
Young M. D.—Only for me! I never tried it before.

## Big Railway Strike in Canada May be Result

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 11.—There is a very lively impression in railroad and labor circles that a strike involving the great brotherhoods on Canadian lines is imminent. The basis is similar to that which very recently caused a strike in the States recently.

Vice President Grant Hall, of the Canadian Pacific Railway has given out a statement saying the brotherhoods distinctly promised not to force a strike during the war. The brotherhood representatives assert they made no such promise that they do not want to strike during the war, but that Canadian lines are as able to pay as much as American railways for the same labor and improve conditions. The C. N. R. and G. T. P. will be forced to follow what ever action the C. P. R. may take as they are too weak nationally to resist the brotherhood's demands. Brotherhoods are now voting on the proposition to strike, in fact railway circles are preparing for trouble in the west.

## Newspaper's War Bet is Accepted

(St. John Evening Times)  
News was received in St. John today from Havana that the offer of La Luchía, a Spanish newspaper, that had signified its willingness to bet \$10,000 that the Allies would win the war, had been accepted by Mrs. Agnes Newman, wife of a wealthy Philadelphia lawyer, and sister of Sir Roger Casement. Mrs. Newman, who is said to have made known her intention to accept the bet while in Atlantic City, communicated with the New York representatives of La Luchía and said that she would post the money at once. It is understood that the \$20,000 is now placed in a stakeholder's hands in New York. There is no mention of time limit in the bet.

# BUDDY BOOTS



The greatest Rubber Boot ever manufactured.

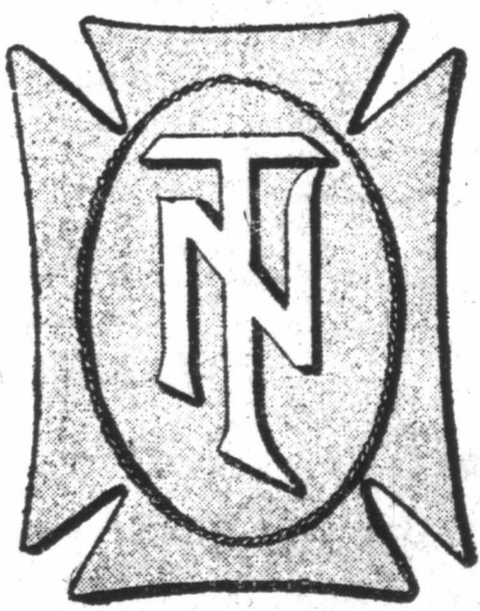
By test will outwear any other Rubber Boot.

A positive guarantee that every pair will give satisfaction.

A light weight perfect fitting boot, not wool lined.

BUDDY BOOTS were worn extensively on the Labrador this year by many Fishermen who recommend them highly.

Hear what Captain John Matthews, of Grand Bank, says:—"The best boot I have worn in twenty one years fishing."



# BUDDY BOOTS

Are the LATEST New Process Boots. The color of BUDDY BOOTS is GREY from top to bottom.

Sold in St. John's by

NICHOLLEE, INKPEN & CHAFE.

ROYAL STORES LTD.

FRED SMALLWOOD.

STEER BROS.

JESSE WHITEWAY

SMITH CO., LTD.

## Sees New York For Wilson

State to Give Him a Plurality of 150,000 on Nov. 7 is Opinion of Democratic State Chairman who Says Thousands of Republicans Will Vote for Wilson

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Preparations have been completed to give President Wilson a rousing endorsement at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee here on Monday. The meeting has been called for the purpose of selecting Presidential electors, but will be made a notification ceremony to give ex-Judge Seabury and William F. McCombs, candidates for Governor and United States Senator, an opportunity to outline the issues of the State campaign. A reception at the National Democratic Club will follow in the evening.

State Chairman Edwin A. Harris predicted yesterday that New York State would give a Democratic plurality of 150,000 on Nov. 7. He said he based his estimate on reports that have come to him from all parts of the State, which show that thousands of Republicans are going to vote for Wilson, Seabury, and McCombs. The reports indicated, he said, that the people, regardless of party affiliations were for President Wilson because he had kept the country peaceful and prosperous.

## Canadian Soldier Captures 62 Men

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12.—The exploit of a wounded Canadian private who leaped from his trench, killed and wounded many Germans, and compelled sixty-two others to surrender is described in a despatch received here from the Canadian headquarters in France.

The private was taking part in a bombing attack when the advance was arrested and the supply of bombs became exhausted. Although one of his fingers had been blown away at the second joint by a German bomb, he jumped out of the trench and ran along the outside, firing at point blank range at the enemy, killing and wounding them. The remainder, sixty-two in number thinking themselves about to be cut off, thereupon surrendered.

Recently a dispatch told how a corporal in an Ontario corps, single handed, fought twenty-two Germans killing or wounding twenty-one and taking one prisoner.

### Compulsory Content.

I do not care for riches.  
I am not built that way.  
All that I hanker after  
Are three square meals a day.  
I do not care for mansions,  
I long for no steam yacht;  
I'm pretty middling happy  
With comfort I have got.  
I do not care for riches.  
Or great power—heaven forbid!  
The reason is that it would make  
No difference if I did.

Owing to a fog a steamer stopped at the mouth of a river. An old lady became very nervous and inquired the cause of the delay.

"Can't see up the river," replied the captain.

"But, captain, I can see the stars overhead," she argued.

"Yes," said he gruffly, "but until the boilers bust we ain't a-going that way."

### Helping the Congregation

The following notice was recently exhibited in a certain large church—

"The service on Sunday morning is at 11 a.m. The supposition that it is ten minutes later is a mistake.

"Young men are not excluded from the week night service.

"The seats in the front portion of the church have been carefully examined. They are quite sound and may be trusted not to give away.

"It is quite legitimate to join in the singing. The object of the choir is to encourage, not to discourage, the congregation."

### Backed the Wrong One.

Barney O'Shea was a braw, bright son of the Emerald Isle, and was not averse to having a little speculation on the turf.

One day he backed a horse, and having ascertained the result of the race, he inquired of a passing policeman.

"Mister," said Barney, "plaze cud yez tell me phwat's won the race?"

"Move on," exclaimed the constable gruffly.

"Move on," echoed Barney "be jabbers! Sure an O'ive backed a wrong 'un again."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## A SPLENDID BIG PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

"ONCE A THIEF."

A three-act drama by the ESSANEY PLAYERS, featuring NELL CRAIG and BRYANT WASHBURN.

"THE OATH OF HATE."

The Knickerbocker Star features present-HENRY KING in a delightful melo-drama.

"FAY TINCHER" in a delightful comedy, "MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

"THE MAN IN THE MASK."

LOTTIE PICKFORD and IRVING CUMMINGS in Chapter 13 of that wonderful serial story.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

COMING, "THE DUST OF EGYPT," five acts; "RIGHTS OF MEN," five acts.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY MATINEE FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE NICKEL---"ALWAYS WORTH WHILE."

## GERMANY'S MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM IS THAT OF FINANCE

Although military leaders and military correspondents no longer talk of a German food shortage serious enough to prove an important factor in bringing the war to an early end, there is a growing belief that the food situation is one of Germany's most serious problems. This year's crop, somewhat better than that of last year, has provided grains and vegetables sufficient under careful administration methods to carry the country through another season. The real food problem is more one of the war policy of the country. Well-informed neutral correspondents who have been in touch with neutral correspondents resident in Germany ever since the war started, correspondents who are really German in their sympathies, say that a recent census showed that Germany has 18,800,000 cattle. Of these, 6,000,000 are calves, or no present value either for milk or breeding. The government has decreed that 8,000,000 must be conserved for breeding purposes. This leaves only 5,800,000 for food, and one-fifth of these are two-year-olds. After another year of war Germany's reserves will be exhausted, and beef will be secured only by killing the milk and breeding stock, and thereby curtailing the supply of a necessary article of diet and making still more difficult the problem of the future. How serious the cattle question has become is only fully realized by those who give thought to the future. With an early peace—that is, peace within a year—Germany would find it necessary to import upwards of 5,000,000 cattle and 1,900,000 hogs annually for four years to again put the country in a position to feed itself. This problem alone presents three almost insuperable difficulties: Where can the cattle and hogs be secured? How can they be transported? and, by no means the least important, how can they be paid for?

If able to transport and pay for such enormous quantities of stock, Germany would hardly be able to secure them in the world's markets. The nature of the transportation problem will be apparent to all who recall the statement that it will take upwards of two years to return to Canada the men of our fighting units overseas. Germany has a large mercantile marine, but what part of it will be German after the war is a question of the future. Quite as serious as the problem of supply and transportation is the financial question, for German credit after the war will not stand high before the world. Indeed, men in close touch with the German rulers say the problem of finance is one of the really serious problems of the war. It is realized that Germany will have to look to the world for assistance in re-establishing the trade lost through war. How will foreign bankers regard appeals for assistance? Will they be generous, or will they combine in enforcing exactions which will make still more difficult the rehabilitation of German industry? The possibilities and anxieties on this point are the subject of comment in an exceedingly interesting article by John R. Balderson, a well-informed American correspondent, who gives as his source of authority another American correspondent living in Germany, and with whom he had a long interview in Rotterdam. According to this correspondent, German merchants and manufacturers, with the exception of toy and chemical makers, have no surplus stocks on hand and no available supplies for the manufacture of their products. Consequently, there can be no after-the-war dumping, as has been suggested. Instead, Germany must find ways and means of securing raw products and paying for them through credits. It was said by Mr. Balderson's informant that it is more because he realizes that American bankers and mercantiles must be looked to for assistance than because of any friendly feeling toward America that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and other German leaders resist the demands of those who call for resumption of the war of frightfulness. The situation with reference to the food supply of the future, and with reference to the trade credits of the future, not only dictates the present policy of Germany, but may prove a very important factor in moulding peace ideas. Germany is not starving today, but the national resources are being depleted with such rapidity that the future in defeat becomes a matter of the gravest concern. Although von Bethmann-Hollweg and others clearly see the difficulties ahead and realize in a measure the serious nature of the problems Germany will have to face in recovering from the war's losses, they are forced to go on with the war. They may even be forced out of office, giving place to those who, regardless of the future and the future's problems, will employ even more ruthless methods of warfare in the hope of snatching victory from defeat and of making the world realize more fully what Prussian militarism means. The day's news makes it clear that the agitation against von Bethmann-Hollweg makes progress with the progress of the Allied armies toward victory. Many German advocates of what they think will advance German interests take strong ground against consideration being given neutrals. A phase of this controversy is disclosed by the publication of a recent book by Prof. Eltzbacher, Dead and Living International Law, which argues that the deliberate destruction of civilian life is desirable and proper. He says: "Bombs may be dropped out of the air, even when no purely military purpose may be served thereby and no economic damage caused, the justification being that fear and disinclination to war are thereby engendered among the enemy people and the psychic foundations of the conduct of the war thus destroyed." The author adds: "It is true that individuals will be killed and injured and private property will be damaged by bombs thus dropped, but this is only a means by which the nation as a whole can be reached." Elaborating his opinions, Prof. Eltzbacher says: "Seeing that war is now waged against a whole enemy people, the justified aim of war is to break the strength of the enemy people, this strength being the last foundation of military resistance." It is easy to understand that a nation which endorses and applauds this doctrine would have many advocates of the policy of frightfulness, many advocates of the doctrine that neutrals have no rights that needs to be respected. What is surprising is that in the neutral world there should be any desirous of seeing the triumph of those principles over the principles for which the Entente Allies fight and die.

M. JOULLES GOUFFE, Chef de Cuisine to the Jockey Club, "I recommend very particularly the Gas Kitchener from which one can obtain such excellent results."

THE HOTWATER QUESTION. What at one time was an obstacle to the more general use of gas for cooking, namely the difficulty of obtaining hot water when the kitchen range was out of use, has been overcome by the invention of efficient and economical gas-heated apparatus, whereby a constant supply of hot water cost quite independently of cost can be secured at reasonable the kitchen range boiler.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting JOSEPH KELGOUR and JULIA SWAYNE in

"OUT OF THE QUAGMIRE."

A Vitagraph Broadway Star Feature in 3 Reels.

"The Record Run."

An Episode of the "Hazards of Helen" with Helen Gibson.

Piump and Runt in

"The Battle Royal."

A great Vim Comedy.

PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Piano.

A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects. THE USUAL BIG MATINEE ON SATURDAY. SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE CRESCENT.

## BRITISH

### THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

PROTECTION in Material.

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Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,

Sinnott's Building Duckworth Street, St. John's.

BRITISH

## "TOO LATE"

Will be your cry bye and bye when you want Gravenstein's, for they will be all sold. We now offer last shipment.

300 Barrels 1s, 2s and 3s.

Also "Wealthy," "Emperor" and other brands.

—Also—

A few Grapes and Oranges left.

## EDWIN MURRAY.

### Wanted to Purchase

A quantity of

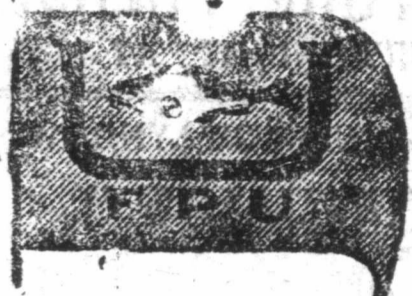
## OAT BAGS.

Apply to

UNION TRADING Co., Ltd.

**IN STORE:**  
**500 Sax Pure**  
**WHITE HOMINY,**  
**840 Sax Best**  
**WHITE OATS.**  
**J. J. ROSSITER.**

Our Motto: "Suam 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., OCT. 20th, 1916.

**Another Dose Of Patriotism**

YESTERDAY the Agents of the Red Cross Line announced that all freight rates on their boats would be advanced 50 per cent. immediately. This means an increase of 2 1/2¢ per gallon for kero oil, \$1 on 4 qts. cask of fish, \$1.00 per bbl. on beef and pork, and everything else in proportion. Some of this trouble over rates has been caused by the excellent (sic) harbor regulations recently put in operation by the Government which compels the steamers to forego landing freight after night fall, as lights are not permitted. Consequently some \$100,000 per month will be taken from the people by the Red Cross Line because the so called rulers of our Country dread an attack from German aeroplanes. The Red Cross Line is owned chiefly by Bowings and in the future the people of Newfoundland will have more cause to curse the name of Bowring than they will the German nation.

This is the Patriotism that pays. Those are the men that ask others to send their boys to die for the Empire on foreign soil. The Red Cross Line has already made war profits from their ships, equal to \$1,000,000, which the people of Newfoundland have had to pay. It is easy for them to send a cheque of \$500 to their hiring newspaper to help in making up the loss in operation. Surely the time has come for the people to raise in their might and drive from power the present Government of play things and put a Government in power that will stand by the people when outraged as they are at present.

What will the Government do about it? They will do as they are ordered. For did they not insult the intelligence of the Country last spring in the House when one day they endorsed a Select Committee's Report to the House which provided that the Florizel should not be permitted to engage in the seal fishery, while the next day they all voted for allowing the Florizel to engage in the seal fishery and only Messrs. Piccott and Woodford had the courage of men and stood by their word and former decision. What caused the change of opinion on that occasion? Was it the Country's best interest or was it Bowings' best interest that influenced the Government?

Again Bowings will trample the people's interests under foot and scoop in \$500,000 by so doing and in return Sir Edgar or J. S. Munn will send a cheque for \$1000 for some so called Patriotic Fund and the hiring newspaper will acclaim him the saviour of our Country. If Newfoundland never had a Government that was a discredit and a delusion it has one now. When will the people erect monuments to their memory—probably next October—when they will be all sent into oblivion, where they ought to have been sent in 1913.

**REVEILLE BY CALCAR**

"THE potato crop has been, in yield and quality, appreciably better than an average." Report of the Agricultural Board, 1915. Big words indeed coming from a source whose agricultural splurge has been such a dismal failure. Can the Board make good the boast, that is the question we propose to investigate in this essay to-day. Before going further let us offer our unqualified protest against further issuing of such worthless and senseless reports on the part of any government who ever they may be. It is scarcely worth repeating that no government outside the mediocrities who comprise the present administration would be guilty of the folly.

If the "Report" were compiled with an idea of affording information to the public then the palm for arant stupidity must go to the body responsible for its production. But we have an idea that the main purpose in view was to fool the public and boost the Morris Government. In this however the effort frustrated its own designs by the very exuberance of its own stupidity. It is a flagrant outrage upon the intelligence of the public ever to have submitted such a chaotic collection of figures together in the name of statistics. There is nothing weighty about it except of course the cost of production which we venture to say has been something very tangible.

"The potato crop," says the "Report," "has been appreciably better than an average." As to the truth of this, we must admit, the vagueness of the term and the chaotic condition of the "Report" itself leave much room in our mind for a searching of conscience as to whether we ought to accept the statement on the word of the Minister of Agriculture. Very little enlightenment can be gathered from a perusal of the "Report," but one may read between the lines the broad suggestion amounting in our mind to a conviction that the appreciable betterment exists in the brain of the Minister.

Looking over the "Report," so-called, we find that sixty-eight societies sent in word of what had been achieved in their sections. Of these sixty-eight we find that nineteen made no statement respecting potatoes, nine societies reported an "average" crop: what that amounted to nobody can tell from a perusal of the report. Five of the societies say they had less than an average crop. Thirty-five reported an increase, but not one of them state exactly what the increase has been or what the original crop was prior to the "great advance." Daniel's Harbor for instance reports an increase of forty per cent in area sown to potatoes. Fortune reports a big increase. Carbonar reports a ten per cent increase, but like all the other reports leaves us in darkness as to what this means.

Of course a reported increase is very encouraging, but it would be very much more agreeable to hear what the increase is, we should then be in a position to judge of the relative merits of the case. As we said before it is impossible from the very confused state of the Agricultural Board's Report to arrive at any decision as to the actual condition of farming operations in this country. But on the whole we fail to see any grounds for self gratulation on the part of the Government.

The Minister of Agriculture pats himself and his consorts on the back using such words as these as a soothing accompaniment:—"The potato industry, with the view to the production of a full home-raised supply, is now fairly launched, and only needs the application of business-like methods in its prosecution to have it develop into a permanent and profitable business that will, in turn, re-act most beneficially to the agricultural interest generally."

The subjoined letter speaks for itself.

St. John's, October 19th, 1916.

Dear Sirs:— Messrs. Bowring & Co. wire us to advance all freight rates to Halifax and New York, fifty per cent.

Through rates via Halifax and New York will be increased as follows:—

Casks, 5 qts. \$1.20.  
 Casks, 4 qts. 1.00  
 Barrels. . . . . 50  
 Other goods in proportion.

Yours truly,  
 HARVEY & CO. LIMITED,  
 Agents Red Cross Line.

**OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT**

Received 3 p.m., Oct. 19th.

Captain James J. Donnelly, M.C., Gower Street. Killed in action, October 12th.  
 Lieut. Cecil B. Cliff, 100 Military Rd. Reported missing. Believed killed October 12th.

Captain Augustus O'Brien, 28 Lime Street. Wounded October 12th.  
 1706 Private Allan Hollett, Lower Small Point, Bay de Verde. Dangerously ill, gunshot wound in chest. 5th. Stationary Hospital, Rouen, October 18th.

The following are at Wandsworth, suffering from gunshot wounds, none of them stated serious.

1931 Private Manuel Pardy, Cartwright, Labrador. Left forearm, England, aged 33, 1872.

1742 Private John S. Beazley, Sound Island, P.B. Right hand.  
 689 Corporal John J. Morrissey, 40 Parade St. Left hand.

2187 Private Edmund Reid, Dildo, T. B. Right forearm.  
 1154 Private Arthur J. White, Little Bona, P.B. Perforating right foot.

294 Sergt. Leonard V. Hartley, England. Thighs.  
 1429 Private Moses Maise, St. George's. Thighs.

2020 Private Bela Abbott, Pool's Island, B.B. Pelvis.  
 2072 Private Dyson Gallop, Codroy. Face, left forearm and left thigh.

2074 L. Corp. Robert G. Chafe, 147 LeMarchant Road. Calf of right leg, ankle fractured.  
 1926 Private Max W. Thornhill, Fortune. Head.

851 Private Edward Butt, 8 Finn St. Right foot.  
 1732 Private Abram B. Antle, Botwood. Right arm.

1987 Private Alfred L. Brown, 65 Hayward Ave. Right buttock.  
 1986 Private Wallace Halfyard, 129 Cabot Street. Left arm and left ankle.

1838 Private Hallett Manuel, Norris' Arm N.D.B. Right thigh.  
 1046 Private Archibald W. Bishop, Burin. Right thigh.

1087 Private James F. Murphy, 77 Patrick St. Left leg.  
 19 Corporal Ewan Hennesbury, 56 Colonial St. Left leg with compound fracture.

1665 Private William Murray, 33 Cookstown Road. Left arm slight.  
 2069 Private Matthew Murphy, Simms' Street. At Wandsworth, amputation left arm.

1929 Private William J. Hiseock, Chamberlains. At Wandsworth, shell shock.

Received 6.15 p.m., Oct. 19th.

1525 Private John Calpin, Codroy. Died of wounds, 36 Field Ambulance, October 12th.

1965 Private Patrick J. Woodford, Tog Good Arm, N.D.B. Died of wounds, 36th. Field Ambulance, October 12th.

2039 Private George R. Shave, Fogu. Died, 26th. General Hospital, Rouen, Oct. 16th. No particulars given.

Major Walter F. Rendell, 73 Military Road. At Wandsworth.  
 1373 Private Leo F. DeLacey, 178 LeMarchant Road. Gunshot wound right arm; good, progressing, Rouen.

769 Private John T. Sullivan, 26 Hutchings' St. Dangerously ill, gunshot wound in chest and thigh. 1st. Australian General Hospital, Rouen, October 18th.

1545 Corporal Alphonso Cahill, Colonial Street. Seriously ill. 26th General Hospital, Rouen, October 16th. Gunshot wound in

the agricultural interest generally.

If the Hon. Minister is really so optimistic as his words imply it were a pity to rudely wake him up, but the greater pity would it be to permit him to get away with such unfounded optimism, for such stupid, sleepy content when advertised too much is apt to create very wrong impressions. If this optimism goes unchallenged it may lead people who have not an opportunity to examine into the merits of the case, into the belief that the Morris policy is one rich in promise to this country, a consummation to be dreaded as a pestilence.

We have already quoted figures from the census returns to show that whatever advance may be noted since the advent of the Morris policy is due entirely to natural expansion and not in any way due to the activities of the Morris Government. We will quote still further from those figures in our next.

high.  
 2071 Private Samuel G. Whelan, Cupids, C.B. Seriously ill, gunshot wound in head. 26th. General Hospital, Etaples, October 15th.  
 JOHN R. BENNETT,  
 Colonial Secretary.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

OCTOBER 20

Denis Neal received this day three dozen lashes on the bare back for larceny; two other men received one dozen each for same offence. Felix McCarty was fined £30 and court expenses for alleged rioting 1764.

Lord Palmerston born, 1784.  
 Late H. J. B. Woods born at St. John's, 1842.

Mrs. Whalen, of Old Pelican lost in a snow storm near her own home, 1808.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, ex-Governor of Newfoundland, died in England, aged 83, 1872.

Theodore Clift, Secretary of Water Co., died, 1892.

Bishop McNeil, of West Coast, consecrated at Antigonish, 1895.

Enterprise registered; John E. Furneaux, proprietor, 1896.

Hon. John Kent presented an application to Judge Des Barres asking for exemption from serving on Grand Jury of Fire Commissioners. The Judge refused to entertain the application, 1846.

Court House opened in Old Factory, 1846.

Third Columbia-Shamrock race; Columbia wins, and retains the cup, 1899.

Battle near Glencoe, South Africa; General Symons mortally wounded, 1899.

**THE KYLES PASSENGERS.**

The Kyle arrived at Basques this morning bringing E. M. Marcla, C. F. Lord, Mrs. P. O'Mara, K. C. Chapman, E. C. McEachern, Jas. and Mrs. Cash, Inspector H. M. Bartholomew, Mrs. K. Jennings, Mrs. P. Harold, Mrs. J. Ballard, W. H. Taylor, Mrs. M. J. Baggs, E. N. Fough, Mrs. D. Murphy, P. C. and Mrs. Berteau, Mrs. M. Kelly, Rev. A. S. Coffin, L. Rudd, J. Dunn and P. D. Park.

**A PLEASING PRESENTATION.**

Mr. W. G. Smith, the popular accountant at Geo. M. Barr's, was presented last night, with a handsome set of cutlery by his fellow drivers of the well-known Indian Cycle Club.

An entertainment was held by the Club at a well-known suburban hostelry, and an excellent supper was served the members of the Club.

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**THE ROUND TABLE**

**THE WAR AND ENGLISH LIFE**

A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire—Republished Under the Above Heading

FOREIGN observers, reading the news day by day, must have found it difficult, during the past month, to form any coherent impression of the state of the popular mind in this country. The daily Press gives the foreground, and that foreground presents the confusion and want of harmony inevitable in a free country where men have been accustomed to think and say what they like, and even to say what they like without thinking. But the news that can be summarized and cabled day by day is not English history, or even the raw material of English history. Real history is to be found in the background, in the movement of large impersonal forces and in the influences that affect the life and spirit and temper of the body of the people. An attempt will, therefore, be made in this article to describe some features at least of this background and to deal with various factors which, though unrecorded in the daily Press, are occupying the mind and attention of the great mass of the population. Its object is frankly neither to defend nor to impugn, but rather to hold up a mirror—to give a faithful and sympathetic picture of opinions and developments which have not everywhere been sufficiently understood. It relates mainly to England proper.

**I. The Temper of the People**

ANYONE whose duties or friendships caused him to move about in recent months among various social classes, passing from West-End drawing-rooms to workingclass homes, cannot fail to have been struck by what seems at first sight a remarkable fact—the noticeably greater cheerfulness among the poor than among the rich. There can be no doubt that just now, on the whole, to put it in military language, the morale of the working class is better than that of the well-to-do. Both are equally determined to pursue the war to a successful end, and both are equally ready to make the sacrifices required; but the temper of the working class is distinctly more buoyant and confident of the two. In the great war a hundred years ago Wordsworth noted the same phenomenon, and gave expression to it in lines which those who know England in all her moods will be glad to recall in the present crisis:

"These times touch man's Worldings with dismay:  
 Even rich men, brave by nature,  
 taint the air  
 With words of apprehension and despair;  
 While tens of thousands, thinking of the fray,  
 Men unto whom sufficient for the day  
 And minds not stinted or untill'd are given,  
 Sound, healthy Children of the God of Heaven,  
 Are cheerful as the rising Sun in May."

This contrast is due to a variety of causes. But undoubtedly the most important factor underlying it is simply the old English feeling that if a difficult job has to be done it is best done in good spirits. Despite political labels, the working class is, and is always likely to remain, the most difficult section of the population to move. Workpeople are slow to adjust themselves to a new situation;

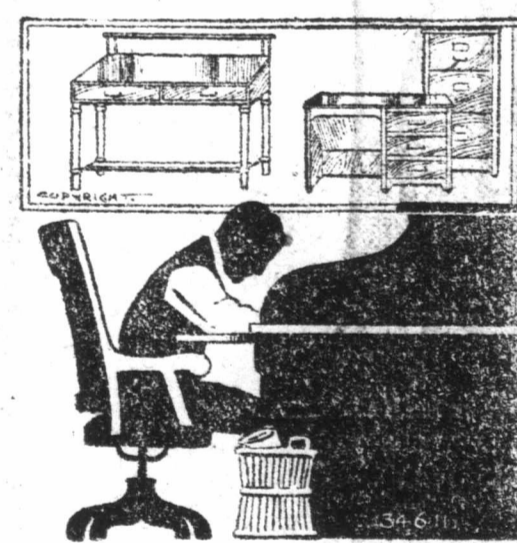
they have little imagination and little capacity for the rapid assimilation of ideas; they "hold fast to that which is good," to accepted standards of conduct, or wages, or comfort, or opinion; but when they move they move with an irresistible momentum. It took them many months to "realize" the war. While nimble brains were redrawing the map of Europe, or discussing the possibilities of a reconciliation with a contrite Germany, workpeople were still questioning their consciences as to whether we ought to be at war at all. For, like the Americans, they had been living in a world in which war had no place, a world that was "beyond war," and it cost them a great spiritual effort—great in proportion to the depth and sincerity of their Christian ideals—to realize that the actual world in which the Germans and Magyars compel us to live falls far below the standard of their fixed opinions or the hopes of their dreams. It was not till the sinking of the "Lusitania" that the last doubts as to the cause at stake were dispelled. Since the "Lusitania" it has not been a question of working-class opinion, but of national resolve; not a question of discussing details or calculating chances, either of diplomacy or strategy, but of going cheerfully on through an unknown future till the world is rid of a monstrous evil.

This war has reduced the whole of civilized mankind to the habitual, mental condition of the wage earner, who can never be quite certain of his future beyond the end of next week. Well-to-do people find this trying, and are apt to grumble at the prolongation of the strain. Poor people are used to it. In fact, the war has brought an alleviation of their position. In ordinary times the sense of the uncertainty of their situation is not relieved by any feeling of the importance and dignity of their work. To-day workmen realize that their occupation has a direct bearing on the natural well-being, and thousands of men

**MORE N.F.L.D.S. KILLED**

Recent Canadian casualty lists give the names of the following Newfoundlanders in the Canadian service killed or died of wounds—John K. Bowen, killed; D. Ash, died of wounds; R. Higgins, E. Baker, A. Plank, Burin; and A. Gosse, Blaketown, wounded.

In this war Newfoundlanders are gloriously upholding the traditions of the races from which they sprung and are doing their share in defence of the Empire and the protection of their homes.



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are conscious for the first time in their lives that labour—their labour—is the foundation of the State. Workpeople, in fact, once they had accepted the fact of war, with all the change in their standards and ideals that it involved, were mentally better prepared to

(Continued on page 5.)



**OUR QUESTION IS,**

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

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POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES AND FORKS. TEA SPOONS, cheap, med., good. DESSERT SPOONS, cheap, med., good.

AXE HANDLES. MEN'S AXES, 3 to 4 1/2 lbs. WHITE'S COOPERS' TOOLS. BRASS TAPS, 3/4, 7/8, 1 inch. SHOE RIVETS, Wire Washed Brass, Solid Brass. HORSE SHOES (for winter use). SLIDE SHOES. CURRY COMBS. WHIPS. HARNESS DRESSING. CANVAS COLLARS. WINKERS. SLIDE PADS. CART BREECHENS. CARRIAGE BREECHENS.

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**Train Schedule.**  
 The Cross Country Express leaves St. John's Station at 12.30 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m. as in the past.  
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**THE ROUND TABLE**  
**THE WAR AND ENGLISH LIFE.**

**A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire—Republished Under the Above Heading**

(Continued from page 4.)

meet it and bear its trials. They know by hard experience that life is a severe and difficult pilgrimage, that trouble is certain by the way, and that every bit of fortune or happiness is something to be thankful for. Not hoping for sensational victories from the first, they have not been disillusioned by their absence. The fact of war itself was their disillusionment.

Kitchener's Army is the outward and visible testimony of this working-class outlook at its best. Its quiet endurance, its obstinate but unassuming determination, its free-spokenness and good fellowship, its unfailing and unforced cheerfulness, rising to boisterous humour when things look blackest, are as essentially English to-day as when Shakespeare immortalized them in his English plays. "In ancient days," as the King's proclamation reminds us, "the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve." "The customs of a free people are part of its liberty," wrote a great French political thinker in a famous chapter on this country, which has shown itself at least twice to be prophetic. (\*Montesquieu, *Esprit des Lois*, Book xix, Chapter 27. Its bearing on the part played by Britain in the Napoleonic wars has often been remarked upon.) Kitchener's Army, the largest voluntary force ever raised in history, is the triumph of the customary English way of doing things. The working classes, from whom the great majority of its men are drawn, are proud of what has been thus characteristically achieved, and hope to achieve more still and in sufficient measure. Whether their hopes will be fulfilled through Lord Derby's scheme for canvassing everyone of military age whose work is not of direct use to the State still remains to be seen.

But there are other reasons besides custom which determine the attitude still held by important sections of workpeople on the question of compulsory service. They are frankly afraid of its reaction upon industrial conditions. The mental furniture of the English workman is often not very considerable; opinions and prejudices he may adopt and again discard, from politicians or from the newspapers, on a variety of topics; but what may be called his "fixtured" ideas which lie beyond the reach of argument, are few and immovable. One of these is a dislike of the intervention of the military in domestic affairs. In the eyes of Englishmen, as Montesquieu remarked in the chapter already quoted, "military men are regarded as belonging to a profession which may be useful but is often dangerous."

The English are an incurably civilian people. Our island position and our traditions have made us so. Military law may be necessary, but we do not regard it as law, as the deep impression made by the death of Miss Cavell has shown. The mere suggestion that the methods of compulsory service might be applied in the workshop as in the Army has reawakened suspicions which were first roused by the use of the military in the English and French railway strikes a few years ago. Compulsory enlistment in order to secure enough men to keep our fighting forces at full strength is an expedient which Labour would be readily open to consider; so many men have already gone that the demand for equality of sacrifice is one which finds an echo in thousands of working-class homes; but military law in the workshop is something which workpeople regard as in quite a different category. Unfortunately, the two are associated, not only in the minds of their proposers, but in the actual facts of the case; and herein lies the real crux of the controversy which has arisen.

The advocates of compulsory service are, many of them, sincere and patriotic men. They are pleading their cause not with any sinister ulterior object, such as the reduction of soldiers' pay, or the creation of a weapon wherewith to break strikes after the war, but with the sole desire of saving the country and winning the war. But their object is frankly not simply to secure more men but to secure men in what they consider a more advantageous and economical way, by arming the Executive with general powers enabling it to call up men according to their status and occupation. Such a programme would automatically and of necessity carry the element of compulsion into the workshop, for it would give the Executive power to render strikes as impossible as they are under a similar system on the Continent. Moreover, serviceable men in exempted occupations would only be exempted so long as they were needed. In other words, it would be the employer, or rather, in actual practice, the foreman, who would stand between them and the Army. Such a situation would put into the hands of private employers a power which they have never claimed, and which public opinion in this country is democratic enough to allow them to exercise without control. It is because workmen can foresee these results of the introduction of military law, and feel that the advocates of compulsory service (whose motives they undoubtedly misunderstand) do not understand the working-class point of view or sufficiently respect the traditional British sentiment underlying it, that they view their proposals with such grave distrust.

Working people have already had some foretaste of what compulsory enlistment would mean. In the early days of the war, when trade was bad and the Army seemed the only alternative to destitution, employers of labour frequently dismissed men, happily few in number, where the staple industry has suffered through the war, the practice has remained a common one and has not unnaturally provoked considerable resentment and alienation of feeling. Men feel that it is unjust and incompatible with the whole spirit of English life and of the voluntary system. After the first months and even weeks of the war, however, employment improved so rapidly that the position was soon reversed. Men out of work had no difficulty whatever in finding employment, while employers became more and more reluctant to lose workmen, and munition firms had eventually to be prohibited in the Munitions Act from "pilfering" labour from their competitors by the offer of higher wages. Lord Derby's

scheme has, however, brought about a change in the attitude of employers, who are now receiving authoritative advice as to the relative importance of their business in the national economy. At the same time, voluntary enlistment has become more and more a matter of the deliberate choice of the individual citizen, and its unlooked-for success is likely to leave a permanent mark on English life in a new and deeper sense of the relationship between the State and the individual. Englishmen have always been patriots, but they are only now learning, in the fullest sense, what it means to be citizens.

Another factor which has not tended to allay working-class apprehension is the working of the Munitions Act. As passed, that Act was the result of an agreement arrived at in conference between Mr. Lloyd George and the Trade Union representatives, and it was arranged that Labour should have fair representation both on the Local Committees which were to be responsible for the local organizing work under the Act and on the special tribunals which were to penalize its breaches. In practice the Act has worked out very differently from what was expected either by its author or by the Trade Union leaders. The Local Committees, having finished their preliminary organizing work, have fallen into abeyance, while the Munition Tribunals have suffered in working-class estimation from the fact that the so-called Labour representative is nominated by Whitehall instead of being representative of local labour opinion. Partly as a result of this, and of the comparative ineffectiveness of the Labour representatives in handling the difficult and novel points that have arisen, there has been a good deal of friction which better handling might have avoided. Trouble has arisen especially on the clause forbidding the employment of workmen within six weeks without a certificate from their last employer, which obviously leaves an opening for vexatious treatment. Difficulties such as these were only to be expected and are not incapable of fair adjustment; it would indeed be deplorable if such precedent for the equal partnership of Capital and Labour as the Local Committees and the Munition Tribunals were allowed to pass away without an effort to extend and develop the spirit which gave rise to them.

These various considerations may serve to explain the course of proceedings at the most authoritative and representative of recent working-class deliberative gatherings—the Trades Union Congress held at Bristol in the second week of September. Three resolutions relating to the war were brought forward and carried with practical unanimity. One supported the action of the Labour Party in co-operating with the other political parties in the national recruiting campaign. Of the other two one related to the prosecution of the war and the other to compulsory service; their wording is so characteristic that it is worth giving in full:

1. "That this Trades Union Congress, whilst expressing its opposition (in accordance with its previously expressed opinions) to all systems of militarism as a danger to human progress, considers the present action of Great Britain and her Allies as completely justified, and expresses its horror at the atrocities which have been committed by the German and Austrian military authorities, and the callous, brutal, and unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of non-combatants, including women and children, and hereby pledges itself to assist the Government as far as possible in the successful prosecution of the war."

2. "That we, the delegates to this Congress, representing nearly three million organized workers, record our hearty appreciation of the magnificent response made to the call for volunteers to fight against the tranny of militarism."

"We emphatically protest against the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary Press in formulating newspaper policies for party purposes and attempting to foist upon this country a description, which always proves a burden to the workers, and will divide the nation at a time when absolute unanimity is essential."

"No reliable evidence has been produced to show that the voluntary system of enlistment is not adequate to meet all the Empire's requirements."

"We believe that all the men necessary can, and will, be obtained through a voluntary system properly organized, and we heartily support and will give every aid to the Government in their present efforts to secure the men necessary to prosecute the war to a successful issue."


To the Continental mind, accustomed to regard universal compulsory service as the only thorough way of organizing national defence, the two resolutions may even seem incompatible and illogical. To this the only answer

that can be made is that the two expressions of opinion do in fact hang together in the minds of their authors. But he would have a poor knowledge of the temper of Englishmen—and especially of that Puritan layer in English life from which these resolutions mainly emanate—who could deduce from them any weakening in the national determination to carry the war through to a successful end. Working-class opinion, though neither angry nor bitter, and, in spite of the gutter Press, quite devoid of racial hatred, is more united and determined on the issues of this conflict than over any struggle in English history.



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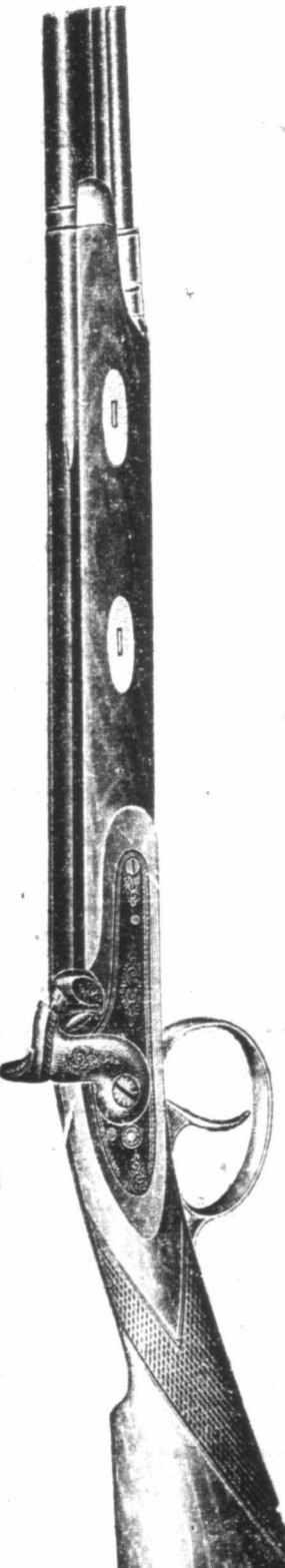
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This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

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OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL. "Once a Thief" is the title of a beautiful drama to be shown at the Nickel Theatre to-day.

THE CRESCENT.

This week-end programme at the Crescent Picture Palace is immense. Joseph Kilgour and Julia Swamy Gordon are presented in a wonderful Broadway star feature.

STOP THE MOTORS.

Despite the regulations as to lights being shown after dark, motor cars were in evidence last night with their lights up.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

A SECRET WHEREBY Fishermen can make \$20 extra on every 100 qts. of fish caught can be had by remittance of \$2.50 to LEWIS HOFF, Change Islands.

WANTED—A Young Man as Assistant in a nearby northern outpost business. Must have had experience, also some knowledge of Bookkeeping required.

FOR SALE—2 Hard Pine Spars, in good condition, 58 x 65 feet, taken out of a 70 ton schooner.

FOR SALE—10 Horses, 5 Ponies. Apply to CHAS LESTER, 49 Hamilton Street.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—Schr. "Dianthus," 43 tons; Spars and Sails in good condition.

Heavy is the Price We Pay

The past few days have been ones of sorrow and gloom in Newfoundland because of the loss of brave sons, heroes who undaunted and unafraid, went out in the hey day of youth and strength to fight the common foe of humanity.

The vicissitudes and dangers inseparable from this most terrible of wars have been brought home to us here in St. John's with startling suddenness of late.

When it was announced yesterday that the Hero of Caribou Hill, Capt. Donnelly, was no more universal sorrow was evident.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE A SECRET WHEREBY Fishermen can make \$20 extra on every 100 qts. of fish caught can be had by remittance of \$2.50 to LEWIS HOFF, Change Islands.

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Weekly Meeting Civic Board

The Mayor presided and all the Councillors were present at last night's meeting.

In the plans submitted of protected repairs to property on Lime St. by F. Maynard, further details must be given.

I. G. Sullivan wrote to the effect that he was not satisfied with the promiscuous showing of lights by the Council's employees who are nightly testing the water mains.

E. S. Pineson, for the Masonic Hall Joint Stock Company, asked permission to make repairs.

Referred to the Engineer. P. Malone asked that the embankment at the foot of Kenna's Hill be removed.

The Engineer will report. G. Hatcher, Pleasant Street, complained that a resident of the street occasionally threw slop water in his door way.

The Inspector will be asked to make enquiries. S. G. Collier asked that a few loads of clay be spread near the west end cemetery.

Will be attended to. The Standard Manufacturing Company objected to importation of paints for city work, when they had to pay taxes, and as well their employees, who are paid by the Company yearly about \$20,000.

The Company will be looked after in the future, and a recent order to a foreign concern will be cancelled. Residents of McKay Street asked that a light be removed to some other place.

Not considered. D. Cook, York Street, informed the Council that he would connect his house with the sewer next spring.

P. Myron, Pennywell Road, asked for sewerage connection, under the Small Homes' Act.

Mr. Myron will have to instal connection at his own expense. W. Collingwood asked permission to build a watchhouse on Newman's Wharf, which request was granted.

D. and A. Smallwood were given permission to build a henery, they to comply with city regulations. K. Knowling can build concrete sidewalk, Duckworth Street, under the Engineer's supervision.

J. Connolly, Lower Battery, asked permission to repair house. Referred to the Engineer.

Charles Pretty, Battery Road, also asked permission to repair house. The Engineer will deal with the application.

P. Berrigan forwarded plans of proposed dwellings, Theatre Hill, which were approved.

Tenders for the removal of the "Coffin House" were opened, and the contract was awarded Mr. J. Brennan.

The Health Officer complained of the sanitary condition of the grounds near C. of E. Cemetery. The matter will be attended to.

Stephano's Crew Home Again

Yesterday by the Banan there arrived from New York 2nd. Officer James and Steward Snow, and by the Kyle's express the crew of the ill-fated Red Cross Liner Stephano.

In speaking to the men after arrival they said that it was to them an unique and more or less uncanny experience to be summarily ordered from their ship under the guns of the Hun submarine.

The underwriter craft appeared shortly before 6 p.m. on Sunday the 8th, when the Stephano, bound from St. John's via Halifax to New York, was about five miles east of Nantucket lightship.

about 47 miles of the three-mile limit and 105 miles from Newport. When the submarine appeared four shots were fired across the ship's bow and by Capt. Smith's orders all the boats were in the water by 6.15 p.m., and all the passengers and crew were in line, except Capt. Smith.

Second Officer James, Chief Engineer Fernandez, Serend Engineer Coffey, Marconiman Hansen and Steward Snow. They waited until a motor launch from an American destroyer took them off, as it was too difficult to launch two other boats remaining on board.

Capt. Smith was the last to leave the ship. On the destroyer they boarded were 64 of the crew and passengers, 96 having been put on board another U. S. warship and taken to Newport, the ship on which the officers were standing by the Stephano till she disappeared.

The submarine began shelling the liner at 9.45 and by 10 p.m. had put 30 4-inch shells in her starboard side. The ship, however, remained afloat with all lights showing on her, when a torpedo was discharged at here, there was a heavy explosion and this fine vessel sunk beneath the waves at 10.05.

Shortly after the Hun was seen to send out flash-light signals in the worst code, but the American officers could not translate them and they were evidently for the benefit of another submarine. What was believed to have been the periscope of another submarine was seen at some distance, but the destroyers could not locate it.

The men, when on the destroyer, could plainly see the submarine when she went for the "Blommersdyke" to take off her crew. The ship was blown up by explosives placed on board, went down by the stern and her bow now shows above the Nantucket shoals.

A search party from the sub. went through the ship before she was sunk and hauled down the Union Jack flying at the bow and the ensign at the stern and the ship went under with the American flag flying at the foremost head.

The men say they were exceedingly well treated at the Newport Naval Barracks, which they and the passengers reached early Monday morning; the conduct of the officers got them safely away in the boats, there was no panic, each was provided with a life belt and the women and children were looked after first.

Nothing out of the ordinary was known on the Stephano until about 4 p.m. Sunday, when news of the sinking of the "West Point" was received. They had no knowledge of the U-53 being at Newport News and the U. S. torpedo boats seen were believed to be out at practice.

The submarine was not noticed till she left the side of the Blommersdyke, which it was thought for a while was the supply ship. Capt. Smith sent out wireless messages that he had 47 Americans on board, when the first shots were fired, and the stars and stripes were run and a destroyer came between the submarine and Stephano to save passengers and crew.

There was no possibility of getting away from the sub. to run to the three-mile limit. All the crew were exceedingly sorry to see the fine ship, in which they took so much pride, the victim of the ruthlessness of the Germans.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CATHEDRAL. Owing to the lighting regulations, the late Evening Services will be discontinued until further notice.

W. CHARLES WHITE, Rector. GLOUCESTER SCHOONER ASHORE. Mr. A. W. Picot, Minister of Marine and Fisheries had a wire to-day saying that the schooner "Senator," owned by Cunningham and Thompson, of Gloucester, had gone ashore at Port aux Basques.

The message was from the owners and he wired back for more particulars. The "Viola May" which discharged salt here to Smith Coy., and was docked for repairs at Hr. Grace, is due here to-day to be laden with fish by the Smith Coy for Europe.

The Darkening Of the Town

(To the Editor) Sir,—I very much approve the same editorial in yesterday's issue of your paper respecting the closing of the port and the putting out of lights.

It seems ridiculous in the extreme to put out lights in the town and to put a bar across the entrance to the harbour that is very easily broken, as Capt. Kean proved.

What is the big idea? Do the ones responsible for the regulation fear an invasion from the sea. Then if this be so, they had better consult some of our mariners if the darkness of the town is sufficient to keep out an invading ship.

He is a very stupid mariner who could not find his way into this port even though the night be black as Erebus, providing it be not foggy.

Are the authorities that be, in fear of an air raid, then they might know that the darkening of the city can afford no protection. If there are any objects that an enemy might think it worth while to destroy such objects are along the water front.

An airman could fly low enough here to see every outline of our water front clearly silhouetted against the water's edge. Lights or no lights would make very little difference to him.

In view of these facts it seems stupid to enforce such regulations as sit down upon this unfortunate town. Hysteria seems to have laid a heavy hand upon some people here. They are gone how daffy, or are they just trying to see how far they can impose upon us, that are said to be "too green to burn."

A. ENGLISH. St. John's, Oct. 20, 1916.

FOR SALE.

Schooner "UNION CLUB," 29 tons, built by J. West & Sons in 1913, constructed for bounty, sails as good as new; also new running gear and ground tackle. Docked in September, and painted. Reason for selling being too small; will be sold at reasonable price. Apply to J. W. WEST, Carmanville South, Fogo Dist.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

A Denial From Capt. Geo. Carty

1st Nfld. Regt. Headquarters, St. John's, Nfld. Oct. 20th, 1916.

Sir,—In your issue of last evening Mr. W. H. Jackman writes a letter giving details of a conversation which he overheard in the Casino Theatre.

In this letter Mr. Jackman credits me with having made the following statement: "It was reported that this same Robinson had made the remark that 'it was good enough for the Newfoundlanders; all they were fit for was to be shot.'"

I beg to say that no such statement was made by me. Yours faithfully, GEORGE T. CARTY, Capt. 1st Nfld. Regt.

A GAS EXPLOSION, MAN'S NARROW ESCAPE

At 11.15 to-day while Chas. Roberts was down in a cut tapping the big gas main opposite the eastern end of the Seaman's Institute on Water Street, there was a sudden explosion and instantly flames shot from the hole about seven feet in the air.

The large volume of gas escaping from the main became in some unaccountable manner alight and but for the quick work of Mr. P. F. Moore, Roberts might have been terribly burned, while others were momentarily rendered active by the explosion. Mr. Moore took in the situation at a glance and running to the edge of the cut drew Roberts out of it with his clothing blazing like a torch.

This was soon quenched and a telephone message sent to the Gas Works from the Institute and caused the shutting off of the gas through the residue in the pipe, which blazed for a considerable time after Roberts was burned slightly about the hands, but had not Mr. Moore acted as he did the man would have suffered terrible injury.

The S.S. Banan arrived here yesterday afternoon from New York direct after a run of five days. Her commander is Capt. Amundsen and the ship is a fine freight carrier. She had fairly fine weather on the run to port and brought a full freight. There came as passengers, Second Mate James and Chief Steward Snow of the lost Stephano.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

The Prospero left Wesleyville at 10.50 a.m. to-day, going north. The Portia left Curling for Bonnet Bay at 9.10 this a.m.

The funeral of the late Wm. Cook will take place to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence Water St. The Smith Coy. Ltd. are loading the "Lady St. John" and the "Yrsa" for Europe.

The S.S. Erik arrived here to James Balrd, Ltd. this morning, coal-laden after a run of 42 hours from Sydney. The schr. Francis Smith arrived to Crosbie & Co. yesterday coal laden from Sydney after a good run.

Eight fine husky young fellows, from Grand Falls, arrived by the express yesterday to enlist, and will be medically examined to-day. A magisterial enquiry into the fire at Ayre & Sons will be held this afternoon before Mr. J. McCarthy, J.P.

The schr. A. V. Conrad, Capt. Bartlett, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, after a run of 22 days with fish shipped by the Smith Coy., Ltd. The Meigle and Glencoe which were held up at Port aux Basques owing to the firemen's strike will likely get away to-day, as some non-union firemen have been sent along by train to join them.

The volunteers had Swedish and other exercises in the armory yesterday forenoon. In the afternoon the men had a route march and did quick work over difficult country. Rifle practice was engaged in at night in the armory.

The men of the Stephano who arrived here yesterday by the S.S. Banan and the Kyle's express, say they lost all their clothing and effects when the ship was sunk. Purser Snow saved the manifests and ship's papers and considerable money before leaving the ship and was complimented by the agents, C. T. Bowring & Co. of New York.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

DECIDED BARGAINS WOOL UNDERCLOTHING For Boys from 12 to 16 years, \$1.20 per Suit OR 60c. per Garment We claim to have the best value BLANKETS in the city from \$3.00 to \$5.50 Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Special attention given to Mail Orders. Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

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