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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Important Progress is Made by the British on Greek-Macedonian Front

British After Hard Fighting Succeeded in Crossing the Struma River at Several Points—Four Villages Are Captured and Held in Spite of Heavy Counter Attacks—Austrians Retreat Before Roumanians Who Occupy Village of Holimbar—Berlin Claims Russian Attacks Along Stokhod River Have Failed—Nothing Special Reported From Somme Front—Fierce Fighting is in Progress in Turkish Armenia

OFFICIAL

LONDON, Sept. 12.—For the first time in many days Monday proved a day without any spectacular feature in the various theatres. Probably the most significant move was that of the British in the Struma region on the Greek-Macedonian front. Here the British, after hard fighting, got their forces across the Struma at Neotiri, at the southern end of Lake Tahnos, which lies between Seres and Orfano and in several other places near the Lake. In addition four villages were captured and held despite heavy counter attacks by the Teutonic Allies. Whether this offensive by the British means the commencement of an attempt to drive through Bulgaria or whether it is merely a manoeuvre to throw the British nearer Kavala, which is about 25 miles east of Neobavi, has not as yet been made apparent.

In the Roumanian theatre the Austrians are retreating before the Roumanians in Mavos and Toplitza Valleys, while to the south of Hermannstadt the Roumanians have occupied the village of Holimbar. Vienna admits further withdrawal of Austrian forces near Gyerygo on the eastern front.

According to Berlin, Russian attacks along the Stokhod River north-west of Kovel, in Galicia, between the Dniester and Zlota-Lipa Rivers, with Halicz as their objective, have failed with sanguinary losses to the Russians.

Except for bombardments and repulse of German counter-attacks, Monday was without any special incident on the Somme front in France. To the south of the river in the sectors of Berny-en-Santerre, Verman-Dovillers and Chaumes artillery duels between the French and Germans were especially violent. Fierce fighting which has been in progress in Turkish Armenia for the week continues in the region of Ognott with grad.

REPUBLICANS RE-CAPTURE THE 'PINE-TREE STATE'

Fight Was Close One and Total Vote is Expected to Prove the Largest Ever Cast in the State—Republicans Elect Their Governor and Most State Officers

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—At 12.30 o'clock last night indications on the tabulation vote, from little more than half the precincts, were that the republicans had won the state election to-day by safe pluralities. If the same ratio in the republican margin is maintained, Carl E. Milliken will be elected Governor by about 11,000 plurality. Bert M. Fernald, republican, seems to have been elected for a short term in the United States senate, and the same ratio of gain would give him a plurality of 1,500. United States Senator Charles F. Johnson, Democrat, has apparently been defeated by Frederick Hale by an indicated plurality of 1,000.

With an indicated plurality of 7,500, if the republican Congressional Candidates hold the lead they had at above hour, three, Louis B. Goodfellow, as first district Congressman; John A. Peters, third and a fourth will be elected.

Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Democrat, appeared to have been defeated in the second district by Wallace H. White. The fight is close and the total vote may prove to be the largest ever cast in this state. [Maine has always been a strong Republican state. Only once since 1863 in 1912 did it go Democrat. Wilson's popular vote in 1912 was 51,113 against 48,493 for Roosevelt and 26,345 for Taft. In 1908 Taft had a popular vote of 66,987 against 35,403 for Bryan (Dem.) although Wilson carried the state in 1912 3 Republican representatives were elected, and Wm. T. Haines (Rep. was elected Governor. Ed.]

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Sept. 11. (Official).—The following has been issued by the King: A Proclamation requiring returns to be made of British property in enemy territory and of claims by British subjects against enemy persons and enemy Governments.

GEORGE R.I. WHEREAS, in the interests of our Realm, it is of great importance that full information should be obtained with regard to property in enemy territory belonging to our subjects, and also with regard to the claims of our subjects against enemy persons and enemy Governments.

AND WHEREAS, for the purpose of obtaining that information it is necessary that returns of such property and claims should be made by our subjects to the officers appointed to receive the same.

NOW, THEREFORE, we strictly command and enjoin our subjects within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, within any country or place outside our Dominions and Protectorates, who are entitled to property of any description whatsoever in enemy territory, or to any interest in such property, in the tide of battle still going in favour of the Russians, according to Petrolines in the region of Ognott with grad.

GREEK PREMIER HAS RESIGNED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A Reuters despatch from Athens says that the report that Premier Zaimis has tendered his resignation is officially confirmed, and that every effort is being made to persuade him to withdraw it.

erty, or have claims against enemy persons or enemy Governments, forthwith to make returns of their said property or claims to the officers appointed to receive the same, provided that it shall not be necessary to make such returns respecting property or claims whereof returns have before the date of this Proclamation been voluntarily made to such officers as aforesaid, in the form prescribed by them.

The Officers appointed to receive such returns shall be (a) in the case of property in enemy territory and of claims against enemy persons, the Public Trustee, Kingsway, London, W. C. (2) in the case of claims against enemy Governments, the Directors of the Foreign Claims Office, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The said returns shall be made in such form and with such particulars as the Public Trustee and the Directors of the Foreign Claims Office may respectively require for the purposes of this Proclamation.

The expression "Property" includes documents of title to property; the expression "Enemy Territory" means the territory of any State at war with us (including the Colonies and Dependencies thereof); the expression "Enemy Persons" includes all persons, firms, companies and corporations residing or carrying on business in enemy territory; the expression "Enemy Government" means the government of any State at war with us. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this Seventh Day of September in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. God Save The King.

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—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

Germany is to Wage Sub. Warfare on Big Scale Against England

Powerful Fleet of Submarines is Being Completed For This Purpose—By the End of the Year Germany Will Have 300 Submarines of Most Efficient Type and no Vessel Carrying Food or Munitions Will be Allowed Reach England—Zeppelins Will Figure in Blockade Programme—Mystery Enshrouds Whereabouts of Bremen, Now Long Overdue at Baltimore, Md.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—In a despatch from Berlin to the Daily News, Rutledge Rutherford says Germany has decided to declare a blockade against England effective on January 1st next. For this purpose a powerful fleet of submarines is being completed and plans are being worked out to make the blockade a stringent one. The movements of the submarines, it is said, will be guided to some extent by Germany's high flying Zeppelins. These submarines and Zeppelins will be equipped with extra sensitive wireless apparatus. One high in the councils of the German naval administration says by the end of the year, and perhaps a little sooner, Germany will have in fighting trim 300 sub-

marines of the most efficient type, and no vessel carrying food or munitions will be permitted to reach England.

Ours will be a real blockade, not a coercive or illegitimate one such as England pretended to institute against Germany, no compensation will be felt regarding the revival of submarine warfare, because it is felt that England's abrogation of the Declaration of London has left Germany free of restraint in the matter of her promise to America. Walter Forstmann, Germany's most skilled submarineist is on the programme to command the squadron of submarines. He recently received the Order of Merit for sinking more than a hundred vessels which included transports, patrol vessels and merchantmen.

The return of the submarine Deutschland from the United States has encouraged further undersea efforts and many new submarines will be equipped with improved devices, one of which will enable submarine commanders to detect and destroy nets which England has laid and will lay in great numbers.

Mystery enshrouds the whereabouts of the submarine Bremen. That she has suffered damage to her engines or that she has been sunk by a British destroyer, is denied by naval authorities here. The Bremen should have reached Baltimore however before the Deutschland started on her return trip.

HUNS USED DUM DUM BULLETS

Forces of Central Powers Have Re-created Before Roumanian Troops—Russians Occupy Town of Bana—Roumanian Troops Capture Guns and Men—Dum Dum Bullets Are Used by Enemy

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Russians have occupied the town of Bana, near Sakkiz. A Bucharest official communication from Roumanian headquarters to-day reads:—

On the Northern and Northwestern fronts, west of Upper Valley of Maras and Toplitza Rivers, the enemy continue his retreat. We captured three officers and 106 men. South of Sibiu we occupied the village of Holimbar, which is also named Schellberg. It has been established that the enemy has used dum dum bullets. In the streets of Bar Valley, west of Merizor, we repulsed several enemy attacks. Our troops taking the offensive captured two guns and several machine guns, caissons of munitions, three officers and 300 men. On the Southern front there has been rifle fire along the Danube. On the Dobrudja front fighting continues.

Greece's Fate Now Depends on Action of Various Factions

OFFICIAL

LONDON, Sept. 11.—An official tonight reads:—The situation south of Ancre is unchanged, and the day passed without any special incident. Counter-attacks made by the enemy yesterday about Ginchy, led to fierce hand to hand fighting, in which four officers and 100 men were taken. Including these, the total number of prisoners since last report exceeds 200. An attempted hostile trench mortar bombardment of our trenches north of Bluff, was quickly silenced by our artillery and trench mortars. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

FRENCH PARIS, Sept. 11.—The official statement to-night says that except for somewhat violent artillery duels south of the Somme, in Berny Vermandovillers and Chaumes sectors, nothing of importance occurred on the rest of the front.

RUSSIAN. PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—There have been no important developments in the situation along the Russian front from Riga to Roumania, according to an official statement.

ITALIAN. ROME, Sept. 11.—The Italians have captured a strong position in the Le no valley on the Trentino front, the war office announced to-day. Ground has been gained also in the Upper Polesina Valley.

AUSTRIAN. VIENNA, Sept. 11.—Austrian troops fighting in eastern Transylvania have been withdrawn further in front of the Roumanian forces, says an official statement issued from the Austro-Hungarian headquarters to-day. Roumanian attacks north of Orzona on the Danube have been repulsed by the Austrians.

COLLAPSE OF BRIDGE A MYSTERY

Hopes of Seeing One of the Most Magnificent Bridges in the World Placed in Position Are Dashed to Pieces as Massive Structure Dives and Disappears From View

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—With everything running smoothly engineers, bridgemen and spectators congratulating each other that within a very short time the St. Lawrence river would be spanned by one of the most magnificent bridges in the world, something miscarried. Well laid plans by foremost engineers of the country, on which they had placed their professional reputations were suddenly and ruthlessly thwarted when the massive centre span, wavered for an instant, then diving end foremost, in an instant disappeared from view; leaving scarcely a ripple on the water, carrying with it about fourteen men, ten of whom have yet to be accounted for. Several were picked up by tugs and motor boats, but it is thought probably that nine or ten have lost their lives. Some of the engineers and officials had narrow escapes.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—H. J. Johnson, President of St. Lawrence Dominion Bridge Companies, accompanied by a number of chief engineers, inspected the Anohor Arms Bridge yesterday afternoon. Johnson would not make any positive statement on the possible cause of the accident.

"We are at a loss to account for it thus far," he said. "The lifting apparatus is still in place and is practically uninjured. It is hard to say whether the bridge slipped off its end

Much Depends on the Attitude of the Entente and Anti-Venizelist Factions Says Prominent Greek Official—Greece's Entry Into the War on the Side of the Allies Seems Favorable—Greek Government May Hold Out too Long in the Hope of Obtaining Concessions Offered Them Eighteen Months Ago—Numerous Greek Volunteers Are Offering Their Services to the Entente Allies

ATHENS, Sept. 11.—If the Entente and anti-Venizelist factions can only keep quiet for 10 days and not embroil the situation, Greece's entrance into the war will be a settled fact, said a prominent Greek official to the Associated Press this morning. If not, he continued, it is the end of Greece. King Constantine and Premier Zaimis had a long conference on the situation to-day. On the whole the situation with regard to Greece's entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies seems favorable, notwithstanding the arrest last Sunday and Monday by the Anglo-French secret police of German and Austrian agents, against which the Premier vigorously protested.

Complicity by the French in the disaffection of the Eleventh Greek Division at Saloniki, which profoundly shocked the Greek public, seriously endangered the success of the negotiations then in progress. The mere suggestion of the possibility of King Constantine commanding the allied armies in Macedonia seems to override every hesitation. It is reported that the opposition of Russia and Italy of Greece's cooperation in the war is actually much less than has been believed; and the Serbs, far from objecting, are most anxious that the Greeks join the Entente Allies.

It is generally conceded in the Entente Allied circles that Genl. Sarrail, the French Commander, would be glad of the assistance of Greek soldiers who fought against the Bulgars three years ago. The only menace to the success of negotiations lies in the Greek government holding out too long in the hope of obtaining concessions offered them eighteen months ago, but which they can no longer obtain. Eight classes of untrained reservists between 33 and 40 years of age, will shortly be called to the colors.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A despatch to Le Temps from Saloniki says that the revolutionary movement is active at Verria, about 40 miles southeast of Saloniki, where Captain Barzoccos has announced to General Cordonnier, commanding the French troops, his intention of fighting with the Entente Allies. The battalion commander at Verria has also announced that his battalion will participate in the movement. These events are parts of a rapidly extending plan for the formation of a Greek army of national defence. Numerous volunteers for this Army are arriving here daily, coming from remote islands and regions of old Greece. The recruits are equipped immediately with khaki uniforms, and are sent to camps a few miles outside of the city.

Crew Landed LONDON, Sept. 12.—A despatch to Lloyd's from Genoa says that 47 members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Elizabeth have been landed at Savona by a Greek steamer.

bearings or whether trusses of the span failed. I do not think I can express myself further than this. Explanations of the collapse of the central span of the bridge were being sought to-day by the St. Lawrence Bridge Co., and Quebec Bridge Commission. Accounts of the survivors of the disaster and spectators on the bridge itself and on river craft, are at hopeless variance. Some eyewitnesses hold that the span itself buckled first and others that the hoisting supports did not work uniformly at one corner causing the span to sheer round, which put too much strain on the other supports and perhaps on the beams of the span.

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The Co-Operators
The Pirates and Tommy Atkins

By R. B. SUTHERS.

To think of Tommy Atkins in the trenches, the singing, careless hero whose one thought is to do his duty and to serve his country, and to think in the same moment of his brother at home, the Pirate, who is not heroic, whose one thought is to rob his fellow-citizens—well, it is a very silly thing to do. It is altogether too disturbing.

Can these two men be brothers, men of the same race, the same country, bred in the same traditions and habits and customs? It seems impossible.

When one thinks of the loathsome creature those thoughts at this tragic time are directed chiefly to profit-making; when one thinks of the filthy intrigues, the base tricks, the lying, and the scheming by which that profit is too often consummated; when one sees the horrible effrontery with which this soulless vampire wishes to have it proved that he is by descent a Hun.

Perhaps he is; perhaps he is not. Perhaps, if he were put in khaki and shipped over to France, and sent into the trenches, perhaps he, too, would sing and fight and die for his country at one-and-a-halfpenny a day. Environment works wonders.

Meantime, he is at home and probably too old to be put into khaki. The problem is how to make him as much of a gentleman as Tommy Atkins. Can it be done?

If it ever be done it will be done by assimilating the Pirate's environment to that of Tommy Atkins. Tommy Atkins does his work, which happens to be killing, and he gets his pay. He makes no profit. He is not even on piece work. He does not get so much a head for Germans killed. He gets his pay—a bare living in most cases—and he is happy, and he sings, and he thinks chiefly of doing his duty.

The Pirate, on the other hand, thinks last of his duty. He thinks first of his profits. And the horrible thing is that in war time he should scheme to make more and more profits, that he should scheme to rob the very men who are fighting to save his wounds and his wealth from appropriation by the enemy. Let us hope that this state of mind is due only to his environment. Pro-making is not yet generally considered the ghoully activity it really is. It is the custom; but the excesses we have witnessed lately ought to make it clear that the evil is fundamental. All profit is robbery.

If we put the Pirate—the Food Pirate, or the Coal Pirate, or the Clothing Pirate—on the same terms as Tommy Atkins, if we gave him pay for his work and took away the opportunities of making profit, he might become as much a gentleman as Tommy Atkins. It seems impossible. But environment is all-powerful. When are we going to try it?

At present the Pirate is flourishing like a green bay tree. He waxes fat out of war profits, and he kicks. You cannot shame him. He knows there is a war. He knows that men are dying. He sees thousands of wounded heroes in the streets who cannot afford out of their pay to buy the comforts their condition demands. Does his conscience prick him? Never a prick.

The other day, in Parliament, the Pirates raised Cain because the Chancellor of the Exchequer insisted that they should hand over part of their munitions profits under the Excess Profits Tax. These abandoned wretches actually tried to destroy the Government rather than forego their plunder. After standing firm against their demands, the Chancellor finally decided to "think the matter over again." One of these patriots threatened that if their profits were not left untouched the supply of munitions might not be produced so smoothly. Why was he not taken out and hanged in Whitehall instanter?

Another day the wool patriots howled and snarled because they are only getting an increase of 50 per cent on pre-war prices for their wool crop this year. The sixpenny Milk Pirates have flooded the papers with advertisements to prove their innocence of profiteering to excess, and all the time the fivepenny milkman tells us that he is satisfied with the profits on fivepence. The Meat Pirates, the Bacon Pirates, the Bread Pirates, and all the other buccaneers are as busy as usual, pending the report of the latest Government Committee on the increase of prices and pending the heavy hand which the hopeful public expect Authority to drop on the Pir-

ates when that Committee has reported. I don't think the Pirates are trembling much.

The Pirates wax fat and they kick. Their influence knows no bounds. One section of these vampires, not satisfied with the opportunities for plunder afforded by the ordinary channels, are seeking to line their pockets with the poor savings of the Co-operators.

The Co-operative Movement in this country is a gigantic affair, or it is otherwise, according to your point of view. All the societies together now have an annual turnover of more than £160,000,000. Compared with the whole trade of the country, £160,000,000 is not much—a mere bagatelle. Even compared with the possible spending power of the wage-earners, it is not a great sum. Only about £1 in £7 of wages is spent at the Co-operative stores. But £160,000,000 is a respectable turnover compared with nothing, and according to the Pirates Co-operative stores ought to be abolished. That £160,000,000 of trade, say the Pirates, ought to belong to us.

The Pirates have watched the growth of Co-operation with ill-concealed hatred. They do not like Co-operation except when the Co-operators are Pirates. They have in past years made strenuous efforts to destroy the movement, and still it grows. Lately they have made another attack, but for the present they have been foiled. After the war they promise to give Co-operation a knock-out blow.

The latest attack on the Co-operative Movement took the form of a Parliamentary attempt to impose on the "dividends" of Co-operative societies the payment of income-tax.

Up to the time of the war, Co-operative societies have not been charged with income-tax on their "dividends" as ordinary trading concerns are charged income-tax on their "profits."

This immunity has been a thorn in the flesh of the Pirates for years. They have worn the carpet off the

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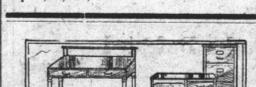
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backstairs of the Treasury times without number in the effort to influence the authorities to bring Co-operative dividends under the tax.

Unfortunately for the Pirates the Co-operators had such a strong case that no Chancellor of the Exchequer has yet been able to oblige them. That case is a strong to-day, but the Pirates are stronger and more unscrupulous than ever. The Coalition for the purposes of the war also has meant a Coalition of Liberal and Tory Pirates for the purposes of private plunder.

Last year the Pirates scored a point. They succeeded in inducing the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose the Excess Profits Tax on the Co-operative dividends. The Co-operators protested, but they have no direct representatives in the House, and the money being urgently needed for the war; the Co-operators did not carry their protest as far as they would have done under peace conditions. The Pirates are never guilty of similar diffidence, in protecting their interests.

This year the Pirates hoped to win all along the line. They tried again to bring all the Co-operative dividend under the income-tax, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to give way, and the Pirates had to be content with his promise that "the whole question should be the subject of inquiry after the war."

Meantime, Co-operative trade has been increasing and the Pirates are marshalling their forces for a great campaign. The object is to crush or cripple Co-operation amongst wage-earners. The attempt to impose income-tax on Co-operative dividends is not simply a question of justice in taxation; it is part of the plan for undermining and destroying the whole edifice of Co-operation.

The reason no Chancellor of the Exchequer has hitherto imposed income-tax on Co-operative dividends is that the dividends are not "profits." No twisting of the facts can make them "profits," and some of the Pirates have at last realised this, and are now attacking from a new position.

A hundred or a thousand co-operators over a shop. They subscribe the capital required, on which they receive a fixed interest. Income-tax, if should be noticed, is charged on this interest.

The shop manager buys goods and sells them to the Co-operators. He buys them with the Co-operators' money, and receives payment from the Co-operators. The goods are sold at the usual market prices, and, as in ordinary trade, the manager of the shop finds there is a balance to the good. In the ordinary shop this "profit," and is taken by the owner of business. In the Co-operative store this balance is not "profit"; it belongs to the Co-operators, who bought their own goods, and is divided amongst them in proportion to the amount of their individual purchases.

A Co-operator, spends £1 at the Co-operative shop; B spends £2; C spends £3. Total sales, £6. Expenses of running the shop, £5 5s. Balance to the good, 15s. This 15s. is divided amongst the Co-operators in proportion to their purchases. A, who spent £1, gets 2s. 6d. "dividend." B gets 5s., C gets 7s. 6d. This "Dividend" is not charged with income-tax.

The Pirates say it should be. They say it is "profit." But it is plain that the Co-operative "dividend" is not profit, but "prevented profit." It would be profit if the shop were run by a trader for profit.

If the Co-operative shop sold its goods at cost price there would be no "dividend" and no alleged profits to tax. A, instead of paying £1 for his supply of goods, would pay 17s. 6d. He would be just as well off as before. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer succumbed to the pressure of the Pirates, this is no doubt what the Co-operative stores would do. But the Co-operators are fond of "dividends," because it offers a method of saving and a stimulus to saving, and they would rather retain the system.

Some of the Pirates have recognized that if it comes to a fight the Co-operators could, more or less, easily escape the income-tax net, so they have invented a new weapon of attack. This is the argument: "The Co-operative Movement is doing a trade of £160,000,000 a year. This trade, if in other hands, would be yielding profits, which would pay income-tax. Why should the State lose this income-tax? If Co-operators decide to sell at cost price and make no 'profits'

or dividend, then they should be taxed on their total turnover."

It is a specious argument, but it does not cut any cake. It is not inevitable that the £160,000,000 of Co-operative trade, if in other hands, would yield income-tax. There are thousands of small shopkeepers whose income is below the income-tax limit. If the new argument is sound, all trade ought to be in the hands of individuals with incomes of £130 and upwards. This would no doubt please the big Pirates, but it is not yet the law of the land, and is therefore no argument for taxing Co-operative "dividends."

There are other signs that the Co-operators' progress is getting on the nerves of the profiteers. Last week a wholesale firm announced that in future they would not sell any goods to Co-operative stores. So there is to be another boycott campaign. The last one was not very successful, but all these preparations for "restriction" will have to be met by the Co-operators, and there is no doubt they need waking up to their powers and possibilities. The war should have taught them that being clothed in the armour of righteousness is not sufficient defence against the machinations of profiteers.

If there is space I should like to quote a gem of purest ray serene from the letter of an anti-Co-operator in the Press. He says: "No honest citizen who thinks can expect permanently to continue to sell his labour to enterprise and purchase his requirements from Socialism."

That is the whole secret of the attack on Co-operation. The Pirates want those "dividends." All of them, to honest man, it appears, has a right to the whole of his wages. It is his duty to hand over a portion to a "Pirate." It is a queer "morality." If our employer paid your wages in food and clothing instead of money, would this honest gentleman think he had a right to grab part of that food and clothing?

Perhaps he would. It used to be one in that way before the Truck Acts were passed. But what a loathsome morality! We have to teach the Pirates that no honest man would wish to make a profit on the labour of his fellow-men. All the honest man gets is pay for his work, the fruits of his labour. "Profit" added to this is robbery.

The Monk and The Rainbow

Father Dietrich Dominican First to Discover How it Originates

A very striking example of the fact that even to natural science—which, our present generation so proudly, and with some justice, claims as its own—the medieval scholars furnished contributions, has been brought to the attention of the learned world of late in the recent translation from the Latin into German, by the distinguished Professor Wuerschmidt, of the University of Erlangen, of the work of the Dominican Father Dietrich on "The Theory of the Rainbow," says the New World.

This volume was compiled between the years 1304 and 1310, in the very heart of the Middle Ages, and has won, particularly since its translation into the praise and commendation of many learned men.

Prof. Hallman, for example, the renowned meteorologist of Hamburg, Germany, declares that "it is the greatest achievement of its kind in the West since the Middle Ages." It is also, he says a valuable contribution to the science with which it deals. And of its author the well-known Max Jacob says:

"Father Dietrich was the first one to discover that the rainbow originates through the double breaking and one reflex of the rays of the sun in the 'raindrop.' We have to thank him for the first correct designs of the path of the ray as it enters and leaves the little sphere."

The Middle Ages, product of true Christian thought, have many wondrous things to teach us. Profitable for all of us would be the more intense study of the Ages of Faith and Unbelief and Christianity.

A Pessimistic Scout.

Lieut. MacCorson of the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade in camp at Aldershot, inspecting his platoon after Sunday service, and noticing that Sandy MacDonald did not carry a Bible, the following dialogue took place:

Lieut.—"Would you not like to take a testament to the front with you, MacDonald?"
Sandy—"Nothin' doin'."
Lieut.—"It might save your life at the eleventh hour."
Sandy—"It would be just my luck to get killed at 10.45."

"There's a blind man outside who wants to see you, sir."
"I don't blame him."

BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION
Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices

BRITISH PROTECTION in Material. PROTECTION in Style. PROTECTION in Fit. **BRITISH**

Every Man and Boy Needs **PROTECTION** Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Wanted to Buy
PARTRIDGE BERRIES.

Send for Our Prices
Consignments will be paid for at highest market prices.

G. M. Barr,
ST. JOHN'S.

625 Cases
New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.
Job's Stores, Limited.

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established 1874—and still growing stronger
St. John's, N.F. 329 & 333 Duckworth St.

FORGOTTEN REMEMBERED.

On hand a large selection of **MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES**

Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for Outport customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.

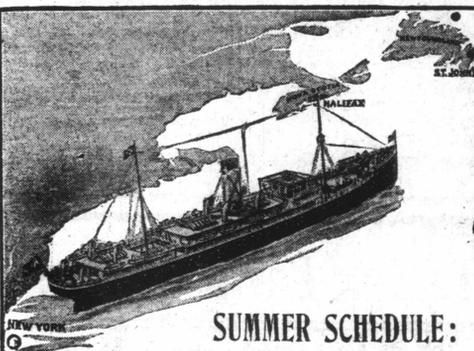
N.B.—None but genuine Frost Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address on receipt of postal.

"From Sill to Saddle"

All kinds of
Building Material
as well as
Lumber
sent to all parts of the Country.

HORWOOD LUMBER CO., LTD.

Red Cross Line



SUMMER SCHEDULE:

S.S. STEPHANO and S.S. FLORIZEL.
From New York every Saturday.
From Halifax every Tuesday.
From St. John's every Saturday.

Harvey & Co., Limited
Agents.

CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS

(Opp. Baine Johnston's, Water Street)

P. O. Box 86.

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

Rugs and Carpets!

We announce the arrival of a new consignment of Wilton, Axminster and Tapestry Carpets, with Rugs to match.

These Carpets are remarkable for the rare beauty of their designs, and the exquisite softness of the color tones.

Sizes and prices quoted on application.

U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.
CARPET DEPT.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Cut off from all access to foreign markets and feeling the pinch of the Allied walls of steel which are closing in upon her from the East, the South and the West, the official spokesmen of Germany again begin to prate about "the freedom of the seas." Unless the British Navy relaxes its bulldog grip upon the arteries of Germany's foreign trade, Germany, we are threatened, will again send her submarines forth, like the pirates of old, to murder innocent women and children and noncombatant men under the specious pretext that in so doing she is thereby asserting the freedom of the seas.

It may be well at this time to enquire what Germany means by the phrase, "freedom of the seas." She certainly does not give that meaning to the phrase which is accepted by the other nations of the earth. In this connection it may be well to recall the interview given by the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, to the American press a short time ago. Mr. Balfour said: "The phrase 'freedom of the seas' is, naturally, attractive to British and American ears. For the extension of freedom into all departments of life and over the whole world has been one of the chief aspirations of the English-speaking peoples, and efforts towards that end have formed no small part of their contribution to civilization. But 'freedom' is a word of many meanings; and we shall do well to consider in what meaning the Germans use it when they ask for it, not (it may be safely said) because they love Freedom, but because they hate Britain.

"About the 'freedom of the seas,' in one sense, we are all agreed. England and Holland fought for it in times gone by. To their success the United States may be said to owe its very existence.

"For if, three hundred years ago, the maritime claims of Spain and Portugal had been admitted, whatever else North America might have been it would not have been English-speaking. It neither would have employed the language, nor obeyed the laws, nor enjoyed the institutions, which, in the last analysis, are of British origin.

"But the 'freedom of the seas,' desired by the modern German, is a very different thing from the freedom for which our forefathers fought in days of old. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? The most simple minded must feel suspicious when they find that these missionaries of maritime freedom are the very same persons who preach and who practice upon the land the extreme doctrines of military absolutism.

"Ever since the genius of Bismarck created the German Empire by Prussian rifles, welding the German people into a Great unity by military means, on a military basis, German ambitions have been a cause of unrest to the entire world. Commercial and political domination, depending upon a gigantic army autocratically governed, has been and is the German ideal.

"If, then, Germany wants what she calls the freedom of the seas, it is solely as a means whereby this ideal may receive world wide extension."

The interpretation of the phrase "freedom of the seas" contended for by the Teutonic Allies, will not, we are safe in saying, be admitted by any other nation on earth. The seas can not be free if Germany is permitted to slaughter those who sail there and destroy the ships they sail in. Nor the freedom of the seas which every nation on earth enjoys and which was purchased at the cost of so many British lives and so much British treasure will not be surrendered so easily as Germany seems to think.

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR:

- NEW OAK COD
- LIVER OIL BARRELS
- SCOTCH AND LOCAL HERRING BARRELS.
- SALMON TIERCES AND BERRY BARRELS.

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

Box 156. Phone 144.

The Mercantile Coopers,
275 Southside Road.

Wednesday's Attraction Extraordinary.

THE BRILLIANT DRAMATIC STAR

VIOLA ALLEN,

with Richard C. Travers and an eminent cast. Production in Six Acts.

"THE WHITE SISTER."

The Pictures are superb, the costumes are correct in every detail, the scenes are laid correctly as to atmosphere. There is nothing missing, nothing wanting in this most beautiful and wonderful photoplay.

TO-DAY—TUESDAY—"SINS OF THE MOTHERS" and the 14th episode of MARY PAGE.

THE NICKEL—"Always Worth While."

The Loss of the "Hump"

People from that place to-day inform us that the sinking of the S.S. Hump on Thursday week passed occurred while the steamer was entering St. Lawrence at 3 o'clock in the morning and by collision with the S.S. Argyle. The morning was very dark, not a star being visible in the sky, but there was no fog. The Argyle was leaving the port and it is believed did not see the Hump's lights until she was so near that collision was unavoidable. The Argyle struck the "Hump" a heavy blow in the harbor, cutting her down eight feet and well below the water line, her bow crashing through the smaller ship's side as if it was so much tissue paper. The ships hung together for a while and but for this some of the men must have been drowned, as the water poured into the hull of the "Hump" in rivers and soon the fires were quenched in the engine room. Engineer Barry Lynch and fireman Dicks who were at their stations below had a narrow escape. The Hump sank in less than 15 minutes and while the vessels hung together the crew of 11 men climbed up over the Argyle's bows and reached her deck safely, proceeding to Odeon in her later. The Hump's boats were smashed by the blow of the Argyle's bows. She struck her on the port side and so quickly did the men leave that not one of them saved any of their effects. It was a fortunate thing that the water was very smooth, for on board were three passengers, a man who is a cripple and his wife and infant. Immediately the accident occurred the Argyle lowered away her boats and one of these saved the three passengers. The mystery of the collision, we hear, will be cleared up before a marine Court of Enquiry.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle left Placentia 4.10 a.m. to-day.
Clay left Lewisporte 6.30 p.m. yesterday.
Dundee left Port Blandford 9 a.m. yesterday.
Ethie left Daniel's Harbor 6.45 p.m. yesterday inward.
Glencoe left Rose Blanche 2.15 p.m. yesterday going East.
Home left Fortune Harbor 4.40 p.m. yesterday outward.
Kyle leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Sunday's No. 1.
Wren left Britannia 5.20 p.m. yesterday outward.
Meigle arrived Port aux Basques 9.10 a.m. to-day.

RED POPPIES IN THE CORN

I've seen them in the morning light.

When white mists drifted by:
I've seen 'em in the dusk o' night
Glow 'gainst the starry sky.
The slender waving blossoms red
Mid yellow fields forlorn:
A glory on the scene they shed,
Red Poppies in the Corn.

I've seen them, too, those blossoms red,
Show 'gainst the Trench lines screen,
A crimson stream that waved and spread
Thro' all the brown and green.
I've seen them dyed a deeper hue
Than ever nature gave,
Shell-torn from slopes on which they grew,
To cover many a grave.

Bright blossoms fair by nature set
Along the dusty ways,
You cheered us, in the battle's fret,
Thro' long and weary days:
You gave us hope: if fate be kind,
We'll see that longed-for morn.
When home again we march and find
Red Poppies in the Corn.

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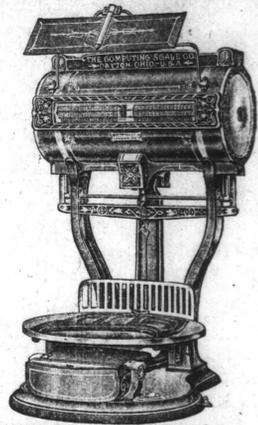
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Red Poppies in the Corn.

OUTPORTS WAKING UP.

WILLIAM DUFF & SONS LTD., of Carbonar, have just placed their order for one of our latest type DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES.

William Duff & Sons Ltd., are an old and well established firm, and they realize that it does not always pay to wait "Till after the War" to get something they really need every day in their business.

Merchants are beginning to realize that there is no economy in delaying the purchase of something that is really needed, that is an added convenience, and that will save money every day you use it.



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

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

Vienna's Food Supply is Now a Difficult Problem

In his 22nd. monthly report on conditions in Vienna, Dr. Weisgirnner, the Burgomaster, states that, as was the case at this time last year—that is, in the period before the new harvest—the problem of food supply has become very difficult. Flour and potatoes are very scarce, but of meat there is enough, because (as the Burgomaster says) the constantly increasing prices have lessened the demand. Beef has risen to 4s 6d a pound, and pork to 4s 8d. Prices of other meats are proportionately high. All fats are very scarce, and the municipality has been forced to supply the poorer classes with these at prices below cost. The shortage of milk continues, owing to the difficulties of transportation in hot weather and the scarcity of fodder. Fifty-four thousand persons are receiving free meals daily. Foodstuffs prices are steadily rising. Butter now costs 3s 9d a pound, margarine 3s 6d, and lard 5s. Flour is 6d a pound, and beans and onions 10d.

Concluding, the Burgomaster says: "A hundred weeks of war now lie behind us; that we have held out as we have is beyond all expectation."

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 the 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 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 Edith Story and Evert Overton in

"A Man's Sacrifice."

A Broadway Star feature in 3 reels by the Essanay Company.

"FORD CANADIAN MONTHLY"

The month's news in Animated Pictures.

"THE DECEIVERS"

A Vitagraph Drews Comedy with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Piano.

SAM ROSE, Baritone, singing Newest Ballads & Novelty Songs.

A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

Fat cards are about to be introduced in Austria. Each person will be allowed half a pound of butter, fat, and salad oil a week.

The Austrian military authorities have requisitioned all the rubber tyres in the Monarchy, of every size and description, mounted or unmounted, on motor cars or horse vehicles whether new, used, repaired, or discarded as old material. They must be handed over before August 10th and will be paid for at prices by a Commission of experts.

Amongst other new after-the-war projects, the Austrian Lloyd is reported to be planning an airship service from interior points to Trieste for the conveyance of passengers and mails. Pilsen, the famous brewing town in Bohemia, has been notified that a station will be established there and the City Council has asked the Lloyd people to send an expert to select a suitable site. It is stated that the service will be operated by an international Company.

"A Hungarian farmer at Szekelysard who has eight sons at the front, three of them wounded, has received from the Emperor 5000 crowns (£200) and a silver watch with the Imperial monogram.—Reuter.

We never really know how high we stand in the estimation of some men until they want to borrow a dollar.

ADVICE TO BASEBALL FANS

If you're one of those baseball dubs

Who root for Wanderers or for Cubs,

On any hot half-holiday
When all the fun is in full play,
Your throat is likely to go dry
Just when you want to give full cry

To pent-up wrath against the Ump,
Or player whose place is the dump;

'Tis then you find, as you sit dumb
How useful's Coco-Cola Gum.

When next you go up to the grounds
Whence oft are heard discordant sounds,
Just take a box of Honey Fruit,
The flavor's sure to help you root,

Or if you are a player, son,
'Twill make you good for a home run.

Wholesale by
J. B. ORR CO., LTD.,
New Martin Building, St. John's.
21 w/tf

On the Spot:

100 Bxs GIPSY KISSES,
400 " C. C. BEEF, 1s.
150 " Best SARDINES.
Wholesale Only.

J. J. Rossiter

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 12th., 1916

Hindenburg's Next Move

WHAT will von Hindenburg's strategy be? London newspapers seem to think he is likely to launch a desperate drive on the Riga front, striking out for Petrograd. Last Autumn and this Spring he wanted to do that, but Falkenhayn, jealous of Hindenburg, and playing for effect, preferred to smash at France. But while Hindenburg may have been able to carry out a successful drive against Russia eight or ten months ago, a great deal of blood, both German and Russian, has flowed since.

The Allies' position now, with Roumania adding hundreds of miles to the Teuton line of defence, is far different from what it was this Spring. Germany would have unexpected power of recuperation to gather, the forces necessary to a sustained offensive anywhere. In view of the continuous pressure from all the Allies, could it under Hindenburg resume an initiative? That is improbable.

Moreover, General Ruszky, who commanded the Riga front last Autumn, when von Hindenburg made tremendous efforts to break through, is again on that front having plenty of ammunition now. In Galicia the position of Brusiloff's armies makes impossible a drive toward Petrograd that does not include almost equal pressure there. With Roumanian forces and those of the Allies at Saloniki sweeping forward, could Austria-Hungary deliver the necessary parallel punch? That also is improbable.

Indeed, Balkan developments suggest that the full surplus power of Germany, if it has any, will have to be concentrated there to prevent what is openly feared at Berlin—the smashing in of the "corridor." Bucharest officially announces that Russian troops are crossing Roumanian territory on their way to invade Bulgaria. Turkey can use only what surplus troops have been held at the Bosphorus, for the recalling of troops deep in Armenian mountains and in Mesopotamia would require weeks.

New indications of Teuton military policy will be watched closely. Such a momentous change as the superseding of Falkenhayn by Hindenburg cannot, in the swiftly-moving events of these days, be long in disclosing alterations in strategy. The superior power of the Allies is almost sure to defeat any sudden blow, wherever it may be launched. The best Hindenburg can do, it may be found, will be to draw in the extended Teuton lines, and then settle down for a protracted fight to a finish.

Quite Near It.

Little Ethel—What is an acrostic?
Little Tommy—Hum! You girls don't know anything. An acrostic is a man who don't believe in no religion.

REVEILLE

BY CALCAR

A WARNING notice to hunters and trappers has recently been issued by the Game and Inland Fisheries Board advising that a new section has been added to the game reservation near Grand Lake. We presume this is the something which somebody was called upon to do in order to save the caribou herds from extinction at the hands of the wholesale butchers.

If this is all the Board is capable of doing we cannot see how they expect to save the deer from extermination, and the regulation does not satisfy us. According to our humble opinion somebody else will have to be called upon to do something. Meanwhile it would be well for the public to ask what the Game Board means by this new regulation. How is it meant to save the deer?

The old reservation to which this new area of some twenty odd square miles have been added was a regular graveyard for wounded deer who found their way to that asylum to die, and it is a question as to whether the addition of a few more square miles is going to make matters any better in this respect.

According to law and without violating any ordinance whatever one may shoot at a deer immediately outside the line of demarcation between the common hunting ground and the reservation.

How often do deer fall just where they are shot. More often they run considerable distance before dropping, and this can happen, as many a hunter can verify, even though the animal be shot through a vital spot, such as the heart. With a broken leg or other equally severe injury a deer may run for miles. Now should the stricken animal get in on the reservation, it would be at the risk of being charged with hunting thereon that the hunter would follow the wounded animal.

Many a poor deer has perished and left its skeleton to moulder on the ground or perhaps swinging on some scraggy windfall past which its failing strength refused to carry it. Thus have many deer been lost to the hunter and to the herds without any one being the gainer. The hunter cares but little if caribou be plentiful for he is entitled to three heads, and may go on wounding deer day after day providing they get away to the shelter of the reservation to nurse their wounds or die.

It can make no difference how large the reservation this is sure to happen, unless it were ordered that no hunter may shoot at a deer within let us say one mile of the reservation. This would allow the hunter the opportunity to kill the animal before it had reached the shelter or the reservation. At least one mile outside the forbidden area should be open country clear from all wooded spots sufficiently large to hide a deer from the hunter.

There is another thing which we urge the public to be particular about and see that it is done at once and that is that the Game Reservation be made distinctly the property of the people. Let it be nationalized and given a distinction name. There is the danger in this age of corruption in high places that unless we are careful about it this reservation may fall into the hands of private individuals.

Let the public be warned and see to it at once that all the safeguards possible be placed about such public ownership. Our salmon rivers too are in danger of passing out of the ownership of the public and it would be well if people keep a sharp eye on their fishing privileges or they may see them slip through their hands through the machinations of this same Game Board that we speak of. Greedy men are not going to see you enjoying any such fishing rights as you now possess without making a big effort to rob you.

Believe it if you like, but we do not for a moment believe that there is not a sly insinuating effort being made at the present day to rob the public of its fishing privileges. We see covetous men all round us gobbling up everything they can lay hands on, and it would be contrary to their instincts to leave us such a privilege as we now enjoy in the freedom of our fishing. It is too good a thing not to be greedily desired by the classes.

Keep your eye on the Game Board and keep a very vigorous look out for your hunting and fishing privileges. Wake up!

MY MOST THRILLING MOMENT

Famous Detectives Tell of Incidents That Impressed Them and Prove That it is Not Always Melodrama That Most Interests a Sherlock Holmes

Inspector Dougherty and the Taxicab Robbery

ONE of the most interesting moments in the life of George S. Dougherty was in the great taxicab robbery which occurred in New York in 1912. Two messengers were sent in a taxicab from the East River National Bank to draw \$25,000 in currency from the Produce Exchange National Bank at Broadway and Beaver street, in the downtown financial district, and bring it uptown.

While the cab was returning five men suddenly closed in upon it. A sixth man stumbled in front of it, causing the chauffeur to slacken speed. Immediately two men on each side of the cab opened the doors. Two assailants were boosted in and quickly beat the messengers into insensibility, while their two helpers ran along on the sidewalk. The fifth man climbed on to the seat beside the chauffeur, held a revolver to his ribs, and ordered him to drive fast.

At Park place and Church street, after a trip of 1 1/2 blocks, the chauffeur was told to stop the cab, and the robbers got down, carrying the \$25,000 in a leather bag. They ran quickly to an automobile which was waiting for them, and in a few moments were gone.

The characters were Geno Montani, a taxicab proprietor; Wilbur Smith, an elderly bank teller; Frank Wardell, a 17-year-old messenger; Eddie Kinsman, alias "Collins," alias "Eddie the Boob," a stick-up man; Bill Keller, alias "Dutch," a stick-up man; "Scotty the Lamb," a crook's helper or "stall"; Joe Philadelphia, better known as "The Kid," a "lobby-gow," a runner for thieves; James Pasquall, alias "Jimmy the Push," keeper of shady resorts, known as "208" and "233"; Robert Dellio, a side partner of "Jimmy the Push"; Jess Albrazzo, a middleman, formerly keeper of the Arch Cafe, pal of Montani, the chauffeur, "Jimmy the Push" and Dellio; Matteo Arbrano, Pauli Gonzales and Charles Cavagnaro, known as the "Three Brigands"; "King Dodo," a character on the Bowery. "Swede Annie," a sweetheart of Kinsman's, her pal, Myrtle Horn, and "Josie," a girl of the Chicago Levee district.

The crime was cleaned up after hard work, and the men sent to jail. Now the thrill in this story, according to Detective Dougherty, who, at the time was head of the New York city detective division, occurred in the examination of Jess Albrazzo. In this examination Detective Dougherty had plenty of outside proof, and he employed what he terms his "psychological study." In dealing with a negro suspect some years ago Dougherty devised a little instrument which he called his "lie watch." It was a dial with a needle, hung round the suspect's neck. If the latter told the truth the needle presumably pointed to "Truth," and if he didn't it pointed to "Lie." As it was "our of the suspect's sight, it had a strong effect.

Next: "Detective Burns and the Man Who Talked Too Much."

SOMETHING LACKING

By a Wounded Tommy

TO honour their wounds our soldiers are to wear chevrons on their sleeves.

I'm full of holes just like a sieve. With German lead I'm wounded. And these 'ere chevrons wot they give

May well be over-rated. For braid won't fill an empty tum. As you may well believe, And so there's many a wounded bloke

Would like some gold to line his poke As well as on his sleeve.

T ain't quite a fair exchange, you see, To give a decoration, And cry "We're quits!" to chaps like me

Who've given for the Nation An arm, a leg, an eye—'praps two—

Her safety to achieve; And so it's up to Blighty then To see that her poor wounded men Have something up their sleeve! Bezieque.

VARIA

BY GALE

WE shall now discuss what we may term the more direct phases of our trade, and we quote from a very interesting article in the March number of "The Canadian Journal of Commerce."

"Seventy five years ago the entire revenue of Newfoundland was \$219,315, and the expenditure \$196,735. These were the delightful days of Arcadian simplicity," says Prowse, "when we had no public debt and port wine was a shilling a bottle!"

In 1913, the revenue was \$3,919,040, and expenditure, \$3,803,561. Our Public Debt was \$29,470,060.

We omit "on account of the war" the figures for 1914 and 1915; but we will just state that our Public Debt just now is "some where" in the vicinity of \$35,000,000! What it will be by the end of the war one dare not even conjecture, as the Morris Government has an unfortunate habit of raising loans without discretion.

Our imports from the United Kingdom for the year ended June 30th, 1914, amounted to \$3,826,529; exports, \$3,256,446.

Imports from Canada, \$4,861,047; exports to, \$1,871,809.

Imports from the United States, \$5,796,906; exports to, \$1,679,362.

The exports from Newfoundland for the same period are classified as follows:

Products of Fisheries, \$10,907,677
Manufactures, 2,183,611
Products of Mines, 1,551,430
Forest, 315,430
Agriculture, 23,702
Miscellaneous, 152,320

It will be noticed from this Table that our trade with Great Britain is appreciably smaller than either with Canada or the United States. British trade is decreasing; so, too, is our trade with Canada.

As regards our trade with Canada an editorial in the "Journal of Commerce" says:

"Newfoundland trade is important enough to warrant a greater effort on the part of the Canadian authorities to encourage it. An enquiry into the cause of this should take place, and an effort to bring about better conditions should be made. It will probably be found that the chief difficulty is the lack of adequate water communication between Canada and Newfoundland. In former times, before railway extensions changed the situation, a large trade was done through steamers and sailing vessels plying between St. Lawrence or Nova Scotia ports and the Capital.

and the ports of Newfoundland. The railways have diverted trade, but have not extended it as much as may be desired."

As we write these notes there is a notice by an exchange of the presence of "two distinguished Newfoundland editors" in a certain Canadian city—who "have come to the Dominion with a view to ascertain how we are doing things." Evidently the bellows-blowers are "on business bent"; but just what its nature is, we have not learnt; but should it be anything to which the term "official" might be applied by any superlative perversion of the meaning, we shall have to foot the bills. A shipping magnate is also doing Canada (on a pleasure trip); he "does" Newfoundland otherwise.

Are all these notables abroad with a view to bring about a closer connection between the Dominion and Newfoundland? If so, it will be by aeroplanes as we don't seem to be able to hold 'vessels' long enough to get their names right. This item from a city daily explains why: "The 'Lady Sybil' has been sold by the Hon. J. C. Crosbie to parties in New York; the offer was such an attractive one that no reasonable man could refuse it." Mr. Crosbie is more than reasonable; he is an Honorable (Member of the Executive Council of this unfortunate country).

Canada will need to hustle if she wishes to retain her hold on Newfoundland trade; for American exporters are getting very busy. The United States Consul, Mr. Benedict, is keeping his weather-eye open apparently; and his last Report (reproduced in a late number of The Trade Review) is a bid for more American trade. One paragraph runs as follows: "Since the outbreak of the war many inquiries have been made at (the consul's office) by the local merchants regarding American goods, and consequently it is desirable that manufacturers, wholesale houses, and exporters send such catalogues, price lists, and other literature as may be of assistance to the office in increasing American exports to the country. The consul specifies the goods needed in our trade; so he is quite alive to the exigencies of the situation.

The exportation of salt-bulk fish in local bottoms must necessarily bring us into closer trade relationship with the United States, as most of our vessels bring return cargoes of flour, or general merchandise to the home ports. This means that the south and west coasts are loosening their business ties with St. John's; and the inevitable result must be the ultimate severance of western and southern outport trade from the Capital.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

SEPTEMBER 12

MARSHAL BLUCHER died, 1819.

Thomas Gillespie, for fifty years in the employ of J. & W. Stewart—he was one of the founders of the Tasker Lodge—died, 1879.

Governor Gower ordered the merchants to post in a conspicuous place in their stores, prices for fish, oil and goods, as early as August 15th, 1805.

The Marquis of Bute born, 1847.

Jeremiah O'Donnell, law student, died, 1881.

Michael K. Greene married Miss Gleeson, 1881.

D. H. Windsor, Aquaforte, died, 1898.

Dr. Mitchell married Miss Bradshaw, 1899.

Mrs. Thomas Kelly died, 1899.

Governor Maxe's remains conveyed on board steamer Caspian, 1883.

Steamship Ariel, Capt. Sopp, lost at Red Bay, Straits of Belle Isle, 1875.

Heavy gale on Labrador; 25 vessels and 15,000 quintals of fish lost, 1876.

Commodore Curzon-Howe and officers presented City Club with a Fitzroy barometer, 1895.

W. P. Munn died at Hr. Grace, 1882.
Wireless telegraphy first exhibited here by Mr. Bowden; M. A. Devine, editor Review, wrote the first message, "God Save the Queen," 1899.

SEPTEMBER 13

Capture of Quebec by General Wolfe, 1759.

Sidney Woods born at St. John's, 1853.

Cleopatra's Needle erected in London, 1878.

Nannery Dramatic Co. arrived, 1879.

Steamer Flavian, that ran ashore near Ferryland, brought into St. John's by Daniel Condon, 1880.

Tel-el-Keber captured, 1882.

Thomas Connors, butcher, died, 1893.

Steamer Delta lost in St. Mary's Bay, 1899.

Grand ball at the residence of Hon. E. R. Bowring; 170 persons present, 1898.

Sir John Bramston and Admiral Sir James Erskine read their commission as French Shore delegates in Legislative Council, 1898.

First mail by rail from Bay of Islands arrived at General Post Office to-day, 1895.

On George Street.

"Do you take plenty of active exercise?"

"Well the street where I live is a favorite one for auto speeders."

To Fox Farm Owners

WE HAVE IN STOCK

Galvanized Fox Wire Netting

in the following sizes:

24, 36, 48, 60, 72 inches high.

—Also—

Blake's No. 3 and No. 4 Fox Traps.

No. 5 Newhouse Bear Traps.

No. 1, 11-2 and 2 Traps and Chains.

SELLING AT LOWEST PRICES.

Geo. Knowling.

GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for

Best Value for the Money.

We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing

Spring and Summer Clothing

Raincoats Macintoshes

Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs, Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors, Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses, Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.

Flour Pork

Molasses

Seeds Teas

Medicines.

Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

Women's and Children's Clothing

We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of

Costumes Blouses

Underclothing

Skirts Corsets

Raincoats

Dressmaking and Millinery

done on premises.

Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

GEORGE KNOWLING

TEMPLETON'S
for
Ladies' and Children's

WINTER COATS

An unusually good selection.

Come and see them, or order by mail. Prices as low as quality, and style permit.

ROBT. TEMPLETON
333 WATER STREET.



OUR QUESTION IS,

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

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK

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

HAVE US INSURE YOU in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

FOR SALE!

LOCAL AND SCOTCH
Herring BARRELS

Also
Splayed HOOPS

for Brls. and Half Brls.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

J.J. St. John

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

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

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

J.J. St. John
Dockworth St & LeMarchant Ed

Mr. Butler on Canadian & Nfld. Railroad System

New Glasgow, N.S., Sept. 3rd, 1916.

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—Looking over the Canadian and American papers here in Canada one does not want to study much to learn what effect the brotherhood has on railroading in Canada and America when that organization makes a lawful demand for fair play in railroading. To-day four hundred thousand railroad men are on the verge of a nation wide strike and unless the managers of the railroads comply with their demands in granting them shorter hours and more wages there certainly will be a hang-up of railroads unequalled in the history of the world. Imagine a Railroad Brotherhood aggregating four hundred thousand men able to be called out on strike in a few hours if necessary. This would suggest that there is some system among the railroad men in Canada and America and proves beyond question that they have some protection. While the leaders of such a vast Brotherhood are able to cling together in one united host such a stupendous organization as referred to above how much easier would it be to organize a Brotherhood among Newfoundland railroaders if the men employed on the R.N. Co.'s road were only willing to unite for that lawful purpose. Railroad officials in Canada and America cannot use their employees as dogs and make them work like slaves as the elated officials of the Newfoundland road do in many cases. They have a too well organized Brotherhood on the Continent to allow their employers to run them forty-eight hours without rest or dismiss them at the expiration of that period if they kick for sleep when required to run longer by their employers, as has been done on the Nfld. roads. I would suggest that our Nfld. railroad men get the Canadian and American papers for information about such organization in question and get down to business in forming a Brotherhood among railroad men home where it is certainly needed. Here, in Canada, brakemen get \$120 per month, while the brakemen in Newfoundland (home) get \$45 per month (third year's rate), and work almost double the time for that small amount, as the brakemen here work for more than double the amount of money. The good wages here is the direct result of Brotherhood and Unity among the railroaders which should be in Newfoundland, but, of course, on a smaller scale, as it would not be quite reasonable to expect so much wages home as in Canada or America but a considerable rise in wages is due railroad men home in the meantime. Since coming to Canada I was offered a job as brakeman with one hundred and ten dollars per month for a start, but owing to being in a munition factory with a satisfactory job I refused to take it. I may add in the meantime that I had quite an extensive talk with a very intelligent railroad official here who questioned me up pretty good on air-brakes, but at the end of the contest he was quite willing to hire me on if I wished to accept. He also asked me how I came to get away from Newfoundland Railroad and I frankly told him that I was dismissed for refusing to sleep in the open air as I had no cabbosue on the end of the train. At this open statement he laughed heartily, took my name and told me to call when I desired a job on the road, whereupon I thanked him and walked out feeling satisfied with having conversed with a gentleman railroad official once in my life. In conclusion I wish to state that I know several young men from home who were formerly employed with the R. N. Co., and rated no good, but are now here

GRAPHIC STORY OF BLOODY STRUGGLE ON SOMME

From a reliable source the following is a graphic story of incidents in the Somme battles:—

The mellow Irish voice of Lieutenant _____ was the first to welcome me on board the hospital ship that was berthed at Southampton, after breakfast this morning. I was glad to find that very popular platoon commander a "walking case."

"Give us the realities; real pictures; something much more informing than that any of your letters I have seen," I told him, and this is the result:—

What you say about my letters home may be entirely deserved, my dear skipper, but the business of this push of any other important phase of the war, for that matter—is too big for letters. Bedad, it is too big for literature itself.

Why, if you'll believe me, the Colonel of the battalion next ours borrowed a handkerchief from me to blow his blessed nose with, in the middle of one of the bloodiest little shows that ever was. "God a handkerchief to spare," he said in a casual sort of a way. "I used mine, tying up a fellow's arm, back there."

I gave him my handkerchief, and he blew his nose comfortably and shoved the rag in his breeches pocket. "That's better," says he, and hurried on with the advance. He was with the rear company of his battalion, and the way he managed to get in and out among his men, cheering them on, was wonderful. He was rather badly wounded later on in hand-to-hand fighting with four Boches who had cornered two of his men in their second line. But he's all right, I think. Men were dropping all round us in that advance. It was an extraordinarily bloody business, and had been for thirty hours or more before that. But one remains human, you understand. One tries to get a mouthful of grub at certain intervals, and a smoke if possible. And a man wants to blow his nose on occasion, even though all hell's let loose; and—well, some of us prefer to use handkerchiefs for that purpose if we can. You follow me? But how easy to convey an entirely false impression with a picture of a Commanding Officer borrowing a handkerchief and blowing his nose in the midst of a hot advance!

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.
Suppose I set out to depict something of the shapeless, grisly horrors of it all. God knows there's enough, of 'em. What's the best effect I'll produce; especially on any one who's never been out there? An effect of shapeless, confused, purposeless horror.

The other afternoon I came mighty near puking in a warren of Boche trenches we took outside Longueval. Nothing much; we've all seen worse things. A little heap of four dead Boches. They were decently buried an hour later. It just happened that I was about the first of our people to see this particular shambles. You know how careful our chaps are, with their kindly sense of decency. Their first thought is to cover a dead Boche's face; give him some decent dignity; even if they're not able at the moment to give him decent burial. English, Irish, Scots, Canadian, Australian, South African—all the British troops are like that. Well, they hadn't had time to "clean up here; and these particular Boches had been done up pretty nasty, as they say; very nasty indeed. Some of our heavy stuff earning a wage of five dollars per day and, lastly, I may add that the Canadian papers know of the condition and system of railroading home in defiance of the public plea for a better state of affairs.

M. L. BUTLER.

must have landed right among 'em. They were in the mouth of a dug-out. Two minutes later I came upon as homely a little picture as you'd find in the neighbourhood of any peaceful Irish or English village—three of our lads crouching over an old brazier, on which they were making afternoon tea, if you please, frying a scrap of bacon and boiling the water for tea at the same time, and stirring in their own lovable Irish blarney with the cooking all the time.

I took it in, and passed on, pondering the queerness of the whole business. I wasn't more than sixty or seventy paces away when three Boche shells arrived, like a postman's knock, somewhere close behind. Just three and no more—one of the fukes of the day.

WHAT THE "PUSH" IS LIKE

Something made me turn back and go to take another look at the tea party. One of its members had been instantaneously killed, his head smashed to a pulp. Another had been terribly mauled about the loins, and was already being attended to by a couple of stretcher-bearers who had been resting in a dug-out within sight of the party, and themselves had been covered with earth and dust from the shells. I lent a hand and they very soon had the poor chap on his way down to the dressing station. But I feel sure one won't ever see him again. You know that hopeless yellow pallor. It was _____ of No. 7, and the man killed was _____ of No. 5. I was back that way within a quarter of an hour, and there was _____ of _____'s own section, you know, rolling a cigarette in a bit of newspaper, having just finished the bacon. His half-filled canteen of tea was alongside the brazier, which lay now in its side, upset, no doubt, when the shells came; indeed, it was half-buried. But _____ told me the bacon had been saved, and, in some queer way, the tea. So he had had _____'s whack, and _____'s as well as his own; and as he rolled his cigarette in the scrap of a newspaper he was humming, "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

"What's the 'Push' like? It's like everything that ever was, as well. It's all the struggles of life crowded into an hour; it's an assertion of the bed-rock decency and goodness of our of our people, and I wouldn't have missed it for all the gold in London town."

You can't describe it, but I wouldn't like to be out of it for long. It's hell and heaven, and the devil and the world, and, thank goodness, we're on the side of the angels—decency, not material gain—and we're going to win.

Believe Huns are Preparing Shorten Their Lines

NEW YORK, N.Y., September 1.—The London correspondent of the World cables as follows:—Inquiries in financial and other quarters, in close touch with Holland, have elicited the fact that the belief prevails in well-informed quarters there, that Germany probably will shorten her line in the West before long.

There are two possible lines to which she might retire, one as far back as Maestricht (in Holland, north of Liege) but the belief is that if the pressure in the East becomes a serious menace, Field Marshal von Hindenburg will recommend a withdrawal to the line of Antwerp, Namur and Mezieres (that is, surrendering about half of Belgium and nearly all North-

Boys' School Suits

Now that the holidays are over the boys will need a new suit for school.

We Can Supply Them.

NORFOLK—2 garment, belted suits, Tweed and Serge. Sizes 1 to 8. \$2.40 to \$4.50.

SUFFOLK—3 garment belted, Tweed and Serge. Sizes 1 to 8. \$2.70 to \$4.50.

RUGBY—3 garment suits, Tweed and Serge; Short pants. Sizes 4 to 12. \$3.00 to \$7.60.

YOUTHS' SUITS, long pants. Sizes 7 to 12. . . \$4.50 to \$8.00.

CONWAY SUITS for little boys, 3 garment, Tweed and Serge, with detachable linen collar. Sizes 000 to 2. . . \$2.50 to \$5.20.

SINGLE PANTS, lined and unlined. Sizes 1 to 12, from 70c. up.

SINGLE COATS, all sizes, from \$1.50 up.



STEER Brothers.

ern France, and standing on the line of the Meuse) on which she has been very busy, in the last four months, especially about Namur and Antwerp, whose fortifications have been strengthened in every direction. By such a withdrawal military critics here say, Germany could possibly release 750,000 men for the East, but the Allies front in the West would be shortened to the same extent, and more effective concentrations of the great forces at their disposals could be made in further pushes, so the German strategic situation would be hardly improved.

There is no doubt a big crisis in the war has been reached although it is not believed here it can possibly be finished, so far as Germany is concerned until another Summer campaign.

Surprising, But Nevertheless True
A GRAMOPHONE
for \$5.00.

It is a Wonder!
In fact it is sometimes called
"THE LITTLE WONDER."

This is the product of a New Million Dollar Company, headed by one of the primary leaders in the Phonograph World. With a tremendous output guaranteed, they have been enabled to cut prices. Thousands of this machine are now being sold in the United States and Canada, for many people can now afford a gramophone who could not do so before. It will play any record and play them well,—in fact as well as many \$25.00 machines.

We ourselves sell only the EMERSON Records.
We sell,—
6 Inch Single Faced Records at 18c. each only.
7 Inch Double Faced Records at 35c. each only.
At these prices anybody can afford to have a Gramophone and to have a Gramophone that will give the utmost satisfaction. Why not be the first to introduce it in your home-town?

HENRY BLAIR.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
LABRADOR SERVICE.
S.S. NEPTUNE will leave the Dry Dock wharf at 6 p.m. on Thursday, Sept. 14th, calling at Hr. Grace Carbonear, Trinity, Catalina, King's Cove, Wesleyville, Twillingate, Battle Hr. and the usual Labrador ports of call, going as far North as Hopedale.
Freight received up to NOON on Thursday, Sept. 14th.
Reid-Newfoundland Co.

In Store: 5,000 Brls. "Victory" Flour, 2,000 Brls. "Royal Gold" Flour. FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD. J. B. URQUHART, Manager

Report of Baseballers

As stated by the Mail and Advocate yesterday the Baseballers returned to the City from Grand Falls by the noon train. The line up in Friday's game, which our boys won, was as follows:

Grand Falls	St. John's
Slocum	King
Fortier	Clouston
Huestis	1st b. Hiltz
Brane	2nd b. Duggan
Reese	3rd b. Dr. Pritchard
Duraht	s.s. Britt
Schroat	r.f. Quick
Kielly	c.f. Jenkins
Saven	l.i. Ellis
McVane	coach Mullins

The umpires were Messrs. Fred V. Chesman and J. Chapleigh and Mr. J. Judge, scorer. The sports, which were to be held Saturday, had to be abandoned owing to heavy rains and the match for that day could not be played to the great disappointment of all concerned. Saturday night the St. John's team were guests of the Grand Falls combine at a dinner given at the Grand Falls Club. Mr. J. Judge presided. There was a comprehensive toast list and some fine speeches resulted. A concert was then held under the direction of Mr. Chesman and a very enjoyable time was spent. The best two out of three games would have secured the Cup for the team fortunate enough to win them. The Inter-town Trophy will be held by our team, but they do not lay claim to the Championship for this year.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

In the Supreme Court.

In the matter of the Petition of Stephen Jenkins & Son, of Springdale, workman, praying that Mr. P. A. LeGrow, his employer, be declared insolvent.

Upon reading the petition of the above named Stephen Jenkins and Son, and the affidavit of W. F. Lloyd, his Solicitor, and upon hearing Mr. W. F. Lloyd of Counsel for him, I do order that the said P. A. LeGrow and his creditors do appear before me in Chambers at the Court House in St. John's, on Friday the 22nd day of September at 11 o'clock A.M., to be examined and heard touching the alleged insolvency, and to be further dealt with according to law, and I do further order that in the meantime the said Stephen Jenkins be, and he is hereby appointed trustee of the assets and effects of the said Peter A. LeGrow in whom the same shall vest according to law.

Dated at St. John's, this 7th day of September, A.D. 1916.

(Sgd.) J. M. KENT, Judge.

On motion of W. F. Lloyd for Petitioner. sep12,14

LOCAL ITEMS

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

Mr. J. B. Orr left here yesterday on a business trip to Marystown.

The schr. "Helen Steward" has arrived at Bahia after a passage of 49 days from St. John's.

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

The S.S. Coban arrived at Lewisporte this morning from Sydney with coal to the Reid Nfld. Co.

Capt. Taylor of the Nellie M. which is south of the Cape to-day will be given charge of the converted yacht Czarini on arrival here.

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

The schr. Dorothy Baird will sail shortly for Brazil with a fish cargo shipped by James Baird, Ltd. Capt. Charles Churchill, who until recently commanded the "Erik," will go in her. Capt. Churchill is one of our best master mariners and a most proficient navigator.

The S. S. Diana, Capt. D. Scoulen, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal to A. J. Harvey & Co. She had very rough weather on the run down and as a result of the rough sea running took 13 hours to come from Cape Race here.

Kalomite Laundry Marvel—the clothes washing wonder of the century. Try it. Ask your grocer for it and save labor. G. W. GUSHIE. 216 LeMarchant Road. —aug21,14

The military hospital at Donovan's closed on Saturday. Quite a number of our brave boys who have been ill of measles and other maladies were nursed back to health here and those of them who had been in the institution give great credit to the management and the nursing staff generally.

THE LINE REPAIRED.

Since Saturday Roadmasters Graham and Cobb who have been out repairing the washouts on the railway line from Grand Lake to Humbermouth have been doing good work. Trussies were all finished to-day and tracks laid in the different affected areas and the trains began to move at noon. Sunday's west-bound express was then leaving Deer Lake to continue her trip to Port aux Basques and the incoming express was at South Brook waiting for the other to pass her when she will start east, and is due here to-morrow night.

Fishery News

The following was received at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday:

Sept. 9th, from T. McCarthy (Reynolds to Seal Cove)—The total catch is 4,350 qtls. with 400 for last week. Eighteen dories and 23 skiffs are fishing. Prospects are fair, but operations are hindered by stormy weather. There is plenty of squid for bait.

Sept. 6th, from M. Vavasseur (Little St. Lawrence to Lawn Pt.)—The total catch is 9,750 qtls., and for last week 450. Sixty-five dories and skiffs and four boats are fishing. Prospects are fairly good, and squid bait is plentiful, though irregular.

Sept. 9th, from J. Gosse (Spaniard's Bay to Upper Island Cove)—Very little fish is being caught by hook and liners, bait being scarce. The trawlers are getting from 1 1/2 to 2 qtls. daily when they can get on the grounds. The weather is rough with high winds, and the total catch is 1,980 qtls.

Sept. 8th, from F. Power (Oderin)—The total catch is 2,400 qtls. and for last week 100. Twenty-one dories and skiffs and seven boats are fishing. Prospects are not good. The boats arriving from the St. Mary's grounds report codfish fairly plentiful, but operations hampered by the presence of dogfish.

THE CRESCENT

The big picture programme shown at the Crescent Picture Palace yesterday is being repeated to-day. The three-reel Broadway star feature, "A Man's Sacrifice" is a splendid picture featuring Edith Gray and Ewart Overton. The best Canadian topical is the "Ford Canadian Monthly," a most interesting reel. "The Deceivers" is a clever Vitagraph Drew comedy with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew. Mr. Sam Rose sings "You're a Dangerous Girl," a catchy novelty song. Professor McCarthy presides at the piano. On to-morrow, Miss Jackie Saunders in "A Daughter of the Woods" a Knickerbocker star feature.

CASHED CHEQUE; NO FUNDS

Yesterday a man went into the saloon of Richard Byrne at the corner of Water and Queen's Sts. and after getting some liquid refreshments presented the proprietor with a cheque for a considerable sum. Mr. Byrne took the paper and gave the man his change in good hard cash but when he presented the cheque to the bank in which it was drawn for payment there was "nothin' doin'"—the party had nothing to his credit there. Mr. Byrne made a deposition of the facts to Detective Tobin to-day and the drawer of the cheque will likely be arrested for obtaining money under false pretences.

LOST HIS PASSAGE.

Private M. Downey, son of Mr. Dan Downey, shoemaker, was coming out with the boys who recently returned here but missed his passage accidentally. He got off the train at the station which he was leaving to speak to a British soldier whom he knew in the crowd and before he realized it the train had moved off and went so quickly that he could not board her. Pte. Downey suffers from trench foot but otherwise is in good health and spirits.

SIR T. ESMONDE COMING

Sir Thomas Esmonde, the famous Irish parliamentarian, is now in Canada and is going on a moose hunt to Vancouver and will later visit New Brunswick, after which he will likely come here before returning home. Sir Thomas has visited this country before and will be warmly welcomed by the many friends he made here.

HIS GRACE FOR SALMONIER.

His Grace Archbishop Roche, accompanied by some of the priests, will leave here to-morrow morning for Salmonier, where he will hold confirmation on Sunday. We hear that the people are arranging to give His Grace a cordial reception and several triumphal arches have been erected in the Church beautifully decorated in his honour.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—Called home, Geraldine Evelyn, aged 5 months, loving and only child of Eliza and Chas. Johnson. Funeral 3 p.m. to-morrow from 16 Pilot's Hill. "Lost awhile one treasured love, Gained forever safe above."

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

2195 Private Augustus Quinton, Red Chf, B. B. Wounded dangerously, shell wound in back. 10th. Casualty Clearing Station, France, Sept. 9th.

2081 Private John Cahill, Bell Island. Wounded accidentally. August 24th.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

THE LAST HOLIDAY.

To-morrow will be the last whole holiday for the season and will end the summer schedule of days off. The summer half and whole holidays is now a recognized institution with us and that the leiges enjoy this mid-week relaxation is more than evident. Each half and whole holiday saw children go countryward. Tomorrows of people, men, women and mornow will be the last dance for the Waltonians in our midst to "troll the finny deep in search of the speckled beauties and despite the cold weather prevailing many will whip the ponds and streams up country for the piscatorial treasures they contain. An effort is being made to get the Reid Nfld. Co. to run a troutiers' train this evening and if this is done all believe that a large number will go forward.

VISITED MANY PARTS

The schr. "Nellie M." Capt. Taylor, 32 days out from Cadiz, salt-laden, was 8 miles south of Cape Race this morning. Since leaving here on March 1st last she went direct to Gibraltar, where after a stay of two months she proceeded to Alicante, thence she sailed for Genoa, and later she sailed for Malaga, and later to Cadiz, where she took salt for St. John's.

DIED VERY QUICKLY

Mr. Peter Miller, an old resident of Millertown but who lately resided at Portugal Cove was taken last evening to hospital here. He died during the night and the remains were taken home for interment to-day. He was in his 72nd year and though he was a very sick man his death came as a great surprise to all who knew him.

"EAGLE" IN FLOUR TRADE

The S.S. Eagle, owned by Bowring Bros. and in command of Capt. Couch will leave here to-morrow for Halifax to bring a load of flour to this port. The ship can carry 5000 barrels and we hear will make several trips to Halifax returning with this freight.

ACCIDENT IN MACHINE SHOPS

An apprentice in the Reid Co.'s machine shops, Alex. McDonald, this forenoon had his hand caught in the machinery there and he received some ugly wounds. He was driven home where Dr. Roberts attended him and he will lose one of his fingers as the result of the accident.

THE SUSU SAILS

The S.S. Susu sailed at 10 a.m. to-day with a large freight and these passengers:—Mrs. Coffin, Miss Jeans, Adjt. Sainsbury, Mrs. Straw, Dr. Whiteway and wife, Mrs. Goobie, S. Burt, Rev. L. G. Hudson and 5 steerage.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers were engaged at squad and company drill yesterday morning and afternoon, and at night one squad had rifle practice at the Highlanders' Armoury. The number on the roll was brought up to 4,025 by the addition of the following names:—

Jas. F. Keating, St. John's. L. Edward Emerson, St. John's. John Brown, Ferryland.

Two of the old fire horses were sold to-day at auction by Mr. T. B. Clift and fetched good figures.

That Street Car Accident

To-day we had a chat with Mr. H. D. Reid as to the street car accident of Sunday last, and that gentleman says that such a happening could have been easily averted and should not have occurred. The most special instructions had been given and repeatedly emphasized that the supervisor of the line should see to it that no cars go over Theatre Hill or any other incline at a greater speed than 2 miles an hour, which is very slow and the brakes are to be applied to do this. The brakes were in perfect condition, but were not properly applied, the car was allowed to go over the incline at too rapid a pace and the result was the accident. Mr. Reid says that he has instructed the most competent man in the works to make a thorough and daily examination of the brakes of each car and has also issued a mandate that any motorman who shows carelessness or comes too rapidly over the hills must be dismissed instantly never to be reinstated. He holds that the extension of the rails to Queen's Street would put a premium as it were on the carelessness he complains of, as he believes motormen would argue that they had a larger level to traverse and consequently would come over Theatre Hill at a speed which would induce such accidents. Anyhow, Mr. Reid avers, that in future he will personally see to it that they will not be a repetition of this accident. Strange to say the car was anything but badly damaged.

"PIERRE MARQUETTE" FINE SHIP

A. H. Murray & Co.'s new purchase, the S. S. Pierre Marquette, arrived in port to-day at 11 a.m. from Montreal via Sydney. She has 1,000 tons coal from the latter place and a general cargo from Montreal. She had fine weather on the run except for the past 24 hours, when she had a stiff N. E. gale and heavy sea to contend with. The ship is a typical lake boat and has been plying on the Great Lakes with grain &c. for years past. She is a composite ship with superstructure of wood and waterlines heavily plated with iron. She is about 26 years old with very high bulwarks and good beam, and Captain Cross and his crew of Newfoundland seamen, who brought her down, say she is a splendid sea boat, well engineered and capable of doing 11 knots an hour. Her capacity is about 26,000 barrels and she will take a couple of loads of pit props to England before taking up service as a fish carrier to Europe. She has splendid accommodation for her officers and crew and her saloon is excellently fitted up, as besides carrying freight she also carried passengers.

THE FIONA ARRIVES.

The cruiser "Fiona," Capt. E. English, arrived here at 5.30 a.m. to-day, from Botwood. The ship with His Excellency and Lady Davidson as well as Mr. Thompson went down to Labrador as far as Indian Harbor and returning visited all the principal places along the coast. His Excellency delivered patriotic addresses at Curling before he came on board. At Bonne Bay, Flowers Cove, Blanc Sablon and at Battle Hr. he spoke from the ship's bridge to a concourse assembled on the wharf. He was presented with several addresses during his thirney and he left the ship at Botwood Saturday, and was taken by special train to Grand Falls. The ship reports very poor fishing on the parts of Labrador she visited.

TRAIN REPORT

Sunday's No. 1 arrived at Deer Lake at 6.15 a.m. to-day.

Yesterday's No. 1 left Gamba 6.45 a.m.

Sunday's No. 2 still at Humbermouth.

To-day's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Melgie.

OPORTO-MARKET.

This week:	
Nfld. Stocks	25,380
Consumption	8,225
Norg. Stocks	18
Norg. Stocks	118
Consumption	175
Las. week:	
Nfld. Stocks	23,140
Consumption	5,405
Norg. Stocks	233

Entered "George Ewart" sent to Alicante "Ronald G. Smith." Outside the "Hy. McKenzie."

SHIPPING

The Portia sails west at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The S.S. Burgsdalen arrived at Charlottetown, B.B., to-day to load pit props for England.

The schr. Lizzie House cleared yesterday from Hr. Breton with 3153 qtls. codfish for Oporto.

The Gracie sailed for Gaultois this forenoon to load fish for Europe.

The Prospero left Conche, coming south, at 1.50 this a.m. and is due here Thursday night.

The schr. "Ponhook," Capt. W. Doyle left here to-day for Indian Hr., Labrador, and will load codfish for Gibraltar for orders. She is laden with salt and supplies for the Coast.

The S.S. Neptune, 2 days from Louisburg to the Reid Nfld. Coy. with coal, arrived here this forenoon. On discharging she will take up the Labrador service in charge of Capt. Bruggess.

War Messages.

The Kaiser And Von Hindenburg

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Kaiser and Von Hindenburg may be expected henceforth to fight defensively and we must not forget that they will do this on our territory, therefore, we cannot expect the German defensive to be of short duration. The Kaiser and Von Hindenburg cannot conquer, but we must be prepared to face the fact that they can prolong the resistance indefinitely thanks to the passive obedience of the German people and their powerful military organization. The above note was made by Gen. Clemenceau.

British Drive Bulgars Back

LONDON, Sept. 11.—British troops in their advance across the Struma region and Lake Thandors, have driven the Bulgarians from four villages, says a war office statement to-night. The British also repulsed strong Bulgarian counter attacks.

248 Lives Were Lost on Dreadnought

ROME, Sept. 11.—A total of 248 lives were lost when the Italian dreadnought Leonardo di Vinci caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Larenzio, Italy, on August 2nd, says an official statement to-day.

SPECIAL MEETING OF MUNICIPAL BOARD

A special meeting of the Municipal Board was called last evening at the instance of Mayor Gosling. The object of the meeting was to consult with the Council's solicitor with a view of taking such steps as are necessary to inquire into the recent street car accident with the hope that some steps will be arrived at to prevent a recurrence of such tram-car accidents as Sunday's.

St. John's Municipal Board

TENDERS FOR OATS AND HAY.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Thursday, 15th inst., at 4 p.m. for the delivery at the Sanitary Stables, Hayward Avenue, from time to time as required, 650 bushels No. 1 Heavy Black Oats duty free. Also, One hundred and twenty tons No. 1 Prime Timothy Hay, (in bundles), duty free. Applicants are requested to mark across the envelope the words, "Tender for Oats" or "Tender for Hay" as the case may be. The Council is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, J. L. SLATTERY, Sec. Treas.

sep9,12,21

OFFERS INVITED

For the purchase of the Auxiliary three masted Schooner

"George B. Cluett"

built New York, 1911. Length 113.3 feet, breadth 25.9 feet, depth 11 feet; gross 210 tons, net 155 tons. Loads 2300 drums of fish. Equipped with 75 H.P. "Wolverine" Engine. The vessel reaches port about Wednesday, 13th instant, and can be examined on arrival. Apply to:

Secretary International Grenfell Association.

HAMS AND BACON!

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

H. Brownrigg.

'Phone 496.

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT!

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

Storekeepers! "Clover Leaf" Tobacco

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

M. A. DUFFY, Sole Agent.

Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

PICKED UP—A sum of Money, between Old Perlican and Lead Cove. Owner can receive it from ARCHIBALD BUTTON, Lead Cove, North Side, T.B.—sep12,14

WANTED—At once, experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jue27,14

TO LET—Possession given November 1st, or earlier if required, Dwelling House, No. 358 Water Street, at present in the occupancy of W. H. Crowley, Esq. Apply to R. WATSON, Newfoundland Savings Bank. sep5,11,12,14