

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 257.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

Price: 1 cent.

## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH

London, Sept. 28—General French reports enemy counter-attacks repulsed with heavy loss. At Hullich, progress has been made, also east of Loss. The total British captures are fifty-three officers, twenty-eight hundred men, eighteen guns and thirty-two machine guns.

The French Government reports continued fighting in Champagne. The French troops are now on a wide front before the second German line which is defended by concealed barbed wire. Some further progress is reported this afternoon.

In the Argonne the Germans have suffered a serious check from French counter-attacks.

Severe fighting continues at various points on the Russian front.

BONAR LAW.

### FRENCH

Paris, via St. Pierre, Sept. 28.—In Artois, during the evening and night, we gained ground nearer and nearer toward the crests, each and south-east of Souchez.

In Champagne the Germans resisted on their extended and hidden reserve positions, protected with barbed wire entanglements.

We realized further progress toward Hill 185, west of Navarin Farm and towards a Justice north of Masi-siges.

In Argonne the stubborn attacks launched yesterday by the enemy, with six to eight battalions, against our first line of trenches of La Foile, Mote and Nolante, resulted in a serious check for the enemy. During the night our counter-attacks permitted us to chase the German infantry from nearly all points where they had penetrated. The ground in front of our trenches is strewn with enemy corpses.

The night was relatively quiet on the remainder of the front.

### French Shatter Crown Prince's Right Wing

Paris, Sept. 28—Intelligence from the Champagne front beyond Chalons which reached Paris to-day shows that it was the right of the German Crown Prince's army which was shattered in the attacks on Friday and Saturday.

The Crown Prince's centre made furious efforts to counter in the Argonne yesterday with the result that all the railway lines to the east and north, according to French information, were engaged last night in carrying away the German wounded. French officers reckon that the Crown Prince's army lost 100,000 men in this attack and previous assaults during the summer.

Germans captured recently testify that the resistance of the French has been as destructive as their offensive and that their artillery fire which was of deadly effect a year ago has now attained such intensity as to work demoralization among their opponents.

French officers say the drive against Verdun is being transformed gradually into a defense of Metz, for the French are creeping slowly and steadily closer to the Lorraine stronghold.

### G. KNOWLING.

Jamming and Cooking utensils in our Hardware Department.

Iron Maslin Kettles, (enamelled)—4-quart, 28c.; 3-quart, 55c.; 8-quart, 65c.; 10-quart, 70c.

Iron Maslin Kettles, (enamelled)—Will stand heat, 4-quart, \$1.20; 6-quart, \$1.45; 8-quart, \$1.75; 10-quart, \$2.15.

Steel Maslin Kettles, (enamelled)—33c., 45c., 70c., and 80c. each.

Spoons (enamelled)—11c., 17c. each.

Wooden Spoons—4c., 5c. and 7c. each.

Galvanized Wash Boilers—\$2.20 and \$2.40 each.

Galvanized Wash Tubs—\$1.25 and \$1.45 each.

Washboards "Glass Duke"—50c each.

"High Flyer" Brass—45c. each.

"Globe" Zinc—30c.

Asbestos' Baking Sheets—9c. pkt.

Oval Asbestos' Stove Mats—17 cents.

G. KNOWLING.

### Grey and Asquith Review all Phases War Situation

Sir Edward Grey Promises Support British Empire

### BALKAN NATIONS

Who Remain Friendly to Allies' Cause Should Bulgaria Side With Central Powers

London, Sept. 28—"If Bulgarian mobilization should result in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of our enemies, we are prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power, in the manner that would be most welcome to them, and in concert with our Allies." Such was the announcement made by Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the Commons this afternoon.

Premier Asquith made an urgent appeal to all his hearers to abstain from raising questions regarding recruiting for national service. "We are at a critical moment in the history of the war," the Premier said. "We are watching with most intense sympathy and hope the gallant combined efforts of the Allied forces. I do not think greater injury could be rendered to this country and the cause of the Allies, than that at this moment a suggestion should go forth to the world that there is any division of opinion here."

The speeches of the Premier and Foreign Secretary Grey were followed with the closest attention, as they dealt with phases of the war situation which are of particular interest at present. Sir Edward Grey emphasized the long standing friendship between Britain and Bulgaria, and added: "Our official information from the Bulgarian Government is that they have taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence; and that they have no aggressive intentions against their Balkan neighbours. Not only is there hostility in this country toward Bulgaria, but there is a traditionally warm feeling of sympathy with the Bulgarian people. So long as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Britain and her Allies, there can be no question of British influence or forces being used in any sense hostile to Bulgarian interests. So long as the Bulgarian attitude is unaggressive there can be no disturbance of those friendly relations."

After making the announcement that if Bulgaria should assume an aggressive attitude on the side of Britain's enemies, the Government would take action, Sir Edward continued: "We are, of course, consulting with our Allies on the situation. I believe that the view which I express is theirs also, our policy being to secure an agreement in respect to the Balkan States, which will insure each of them not only independence, but a brilliant future based on the general principle of the territorial and political union of kindred nations. To secure this agreement we recognize that the legitimate aspirations of the Balkan States must find satisfaction. The policy of Germany, on the other hand, has been created for her own purpose of disunion and war among the Balkan States. She may use Austria-Hungary to precipitate war, with the result that the Empire is completely subordinated to Germany and dependent upon her. Turkey, whose interests would have been preserved if she had remained neutral, being reluctantly purchased by Germany into war is now being subordinated and made dependent on Germany's aspiration and influence from Berlin to Bagdad. In the same way it would naturally be Germany's policy to use any Balkan State with the inevitable result that those States eventually would be subordinated to her, and that though territorial gains might be promised, they would lose their independence. This is directly contrary to the policy of the Allies, which is to further the national aspirations of the Balkan States without sacrificing the independence of any of them."

## FRENCH ATTACK THE GERMAN SECOND LINE BUT THE ATTACK OF THE ALLIES HAS SLACKENED

### Allied Armies Have Gained Positions Dominating the German Line Communications--Germans Claim French Repulsed and Number Prisoners Taken

Battles Still Rage on Eastern Front From Riga to Southern Galicia--Von Linsingen Heavily Reinforced Has Resumed the Initiative and Recaptured Town of Lutsk--Montenegro Takes a Hand Against the Austrians--Sir Ed. Grey Warns Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 29.—In Champagne, the French are attacking the German second line of trenches and making further progress, but seemingly the Allies' offensive movement is not being carried on with the impetuosity which characterized the first two days of the operations. The success won is recognized as very important, but the main object, which is to break through the German lines has not yet been accomplished.

Both British and French have greatly improved their positions, and by gaining hills from the crests of which they can dominate the German lines of communication their next attempt to secure a decisive victory should be made easier to carry out in the view of experts here. The French continue to push forward east of Souchez, aiming at the Heights of Souchez, which command the plains to which town has been denied him so far.

The battle of Champagne is over, all German Generals report sixteen miles of front and where the vances, even General Von Linsingen, French are attacking now is within whose army was rather roughly handled less than two miles of a railway bled by the Russians in Volhynia, which crosses the country behind the having, with the aid of strong rein-

forcements been able to take the initiative has again, in addition to re-supplies to threatened points. With French guns within easy range, the railway is rendered useless.

There is great divergence between the German and French official account of the battles. The Germans claim that all the French attacks have been repulsed and that a number of prisoners have been captured.

It is the same with regard to the Crown Prince's offensive in the Argonne; whereas this is described by the French as an important action, the Germans say it is a minor one, designed to improve the situation and the desired result has been achieved.

There has been no cessation of fighting on the Russian front from Riga down to Galicia. The progress of Field Von Hindenburg has been

continued to push forward east of Souchez, aiming at the Heights of Souchez, which command the plains to which town has been denied him so far.

The enthusiasm with which the Greeks are answering the call of mobilization is considered in London as also likely to affect the Balkan situation.

houses. The bonds will be issued in denominations as low as one hundred dollars. Subscribers may pay for them by installments. At maturity these bonds will be repayable in cash or convertible into four and one half per cent. joint Anglo-French bonds, redeemable from ten to twenty years after the two Governments jointly and severally.

It was announced that Russia would not participate in the Loan.

Develop Plan For Flotation of Giant Loan to

### ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Russia is Not to Participate in the Loan Which is to be Issued

New York, Sept. 28—The Anglo-French financial commission announced to-night that the proposed credit loan for Britain and France, will be five hundred million dollars, and would be issued on joint Anglo-French five year five per cent. bonds, offered to the public at 98.

A syndicate of underwriters numbering 96 is announced; also that the bonds will be issued in denominations as low as one hundred dollars. Subscribers might pay for them by installments.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Loan Financial Commission and the American bankers with whom they have been conferring over the proposed agreement between the Anglo-French credit loan to Britain and France has resulted in the formation of a definite plan, it is officially announced here to-night, for the establishment of a five hundred million dollar loan issue for five years at five per cent. joint British and French bonds payable jointly or severally by the two nations upon which the big loan will be a first lien.

The bonds will be issued to the public, thus yielding approximately five and a half per cent. to the investors and the nation-wide syndicate of bankers which will subscribe to the Loan at 96. The formation of the syndicate has been left to the J. P. Morgan Company and a large group of American bankers and financial

authorities regarding the work of Admiralty submarine in the Baltic was explained in the Commons to-day by Thomas MacNamara. He said, in response to a question, that these submarines were under orders of the Russian Commander-in-Chief. The House will realize how much gallant and successful work is being done by these vessels, he said, but the responsibility of deciding what shall be made public of their proceedings in the Baltic must rest with the Russian Admiralty Commander Noel Lawrie, the officer who was decorated by the Russian Government for the successful torpedo attack on the Moltke.

Heavy artillery action is in progress in Argonne.

Norway Orders Steamers in China

Copenhagen, Sept. 28—For the first time in history Chinese ship builders are competitors with European yards. The steamship company at Drammen, Norway, have ordered their steamers in China, to be delivered in 1916 and 1917.

Placing this order in China is due to the unusual pressure on the home yards.

Greek Reservists Are Called Home

Montreal, Sept. 28—Greek reservists in Canada have been ordered home. The recall order reached the Greek consul in Montreal this morning from Athens.

### Press Bureau Permits Little News To Leak Out

London, Sept. 29—Responding to the demand of the British Press for more complete details of British successes on the Western front, the Press Bureau permitted the morning papers to publish long, but carefully censored despatches from correspondents at the British headquarters, describing the first three days of the battle which began on Saturday.

Despatches add little essential news to the brief official communication already published. The chief bag of prisoners was at Loos, where a German force was surrounded and compelled to surrender when its ammunition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out.

Most of the German prisoners were taken in a village. Surrounded on three sides the Germans were forced to surrender when their ammunition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out.

### Cannonade Displaces Air at Forty Miles From Battle Scene

London, Sept. 29.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, describing the bombardment which preceded Saturday's attack, says the German lines became smothered in dust, their parapets melted away and their barbed wire entanglements disappeared. Those sleeping thirty or forty miles away were awakened by the dull rumbling, while even at that distance the displacement of the air was clearly felt.

At the outer weather prospects were not favorable, but before midnight a change set in. The morning broke dull, but fine, with a slight mist which was reminiscent of the opening days of the Aisne and Neve Chapelle.

The German prisoners were taken in a village. Surrounded on three sides the Germans were forced to surrender when their ammunition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out.

### Turkish Affairs In Armenia Not U.S. Business

Washington, Sept. 29—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to-day sent a communication to the State Department saying that reports of Turkish atrocities against Armenians were greatly exaggerated, and defending it in part, the action of the Turks having been provoked.

While the ambassador's letter does not deny that extreme penalties have been imposed upon Armenians by the Turks, he stated that attempts to stir up rebellion, revolt and treasonable activity had made the Armenian policy necessary, as a war time measure. Since Turkey has let it be known that no foreign interference with her Armenian policy will be permitted the United States will probably avoid the matter as a subject for any formal protest, unless Americans become involved.

### Carrying Troops To Gallipoli Pen. Transport Sunk

Athens, Sept. 29—The Greek Government has released the Sikhs and Gourkas who were survivors of the British transport Ramazan, which was sunk by a submarine. They were sent immediately to Malta on the steamer Sibon, many of them had no opportunity even to obtain clothing.

There has been no previous announcement of the sinking of the Ramazan. She was evidently carrying Indian troops either to the Gallipoli or to France.

### Floods Overtake German Army Corps In Prepe Marshes

London, Sept. 29.—The "Times" Petrograd correspondent says a report which has been confirmed from good quarters is to the effect that the Forty-First German Corps has been overtaken by flood in the Prepe marshes and being unable to escape, nearly the whole corps perished.

### Explosion Occurs On Italian Warships Many Have Perished

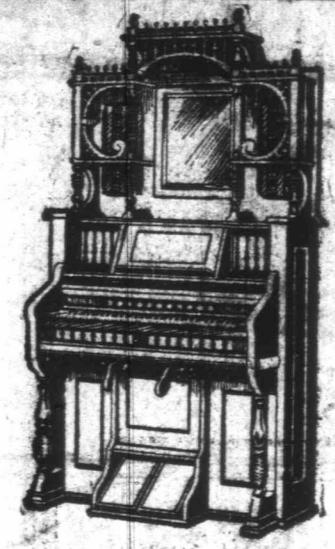
Paris, Sept. 28.—A despatch from Brindisi says that a fire followed by an explosion, occurred on board the Italian battleship Bendetto Brin. Eight officers and 379 marines have been saved thus far.

### Anchor Line Resumes Voyage

Liverpool, Sept. 28—Anchor Line steamer Camerina, which was delayed in the Mersey yesterday by a defect in her machinery, after sailing for New York resumed her voyage to-day.

### No Particulars Of the Big Fight Allowed Through

Halifax, Sept. 28—Censors are holding up particulars of big fight.



**Kimball Organs**

Highest Awards in America.  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE  
ON REQUEST  
JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB  
Musicians' Supply Dept.  
ROYAL STORES FURNITURE.

**DENTIST**



**ESTABLISHED 1891.**

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

**DR. A. B. LEHR,**  
(The Senior Dentist)  
203 WATER STREET.

**J.J. St. John**  
To Shopkeepers:

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

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

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

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

**J.J. St. John**  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

**Thoughtful People**

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE  
MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## THE FUTILITY OF THE ZEPPELIN IS DESCRIBED

Murder of Babies and Civilians the only Damage Caused by the Recent Raids on London.

London, Sept. 22.—An official description of some of the effects of the latest Zeppelin raid upon our district, written by an impartial observer at the request of the home secretary, Sir John Simon, issued to-night for publication, follows:

"While it is absolutely necessary in the interest of public safety to maintain the rule that no unauthorized account shall appear the real character of the outrages will be better understood from a collection of incidents, each verified on the spot and vouchsafed by the authorities as accurate. The home secretary takes this opportunity of stating explicitly that the total casualties resulting from these air raids have been correctly stated in all cases. The information is based upon an exhaustive inquiry by the police.

**Reasons of Secrecy.**

"In a letter some months ago First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour set forth the reasons which prevented the government from disclosing the exact localities in which damage had been done in the various Zeppelin raids. These reasons remain valid and there is no intention of departing from the rule adopted to prevent information becoming available to the enemy, either in regard to the routes taken or the places and buildings on which bombs were dropped. The experience in the raids last week combined with German official reports demonstrated that commanders of German aircraft often are grossly in error as to their movements and they have no means of estimating the effect of their promiscuous bombardments materially or morally."

**Only To Private Property.**

"In every case where damage has been caused it was private property which suffered and in most cases this has been of the small residential kind. Almost all the unfortunate people who have been killed not only were non-combatants but non-combatants of a class who hitherto, in the honorable practice of civilized warfare, have been exempt from attack—women, children, small shopkeepers, working men—the sacrifice of whose lives serves no military purpose either morally or materially. The folly and futility of the raids last week may well be imagined when it is remembered that the London district, taken for convenience as the area administered by the metropolitan police, is just short of 700 square miles in area. It was by hastily dropping at random in the dark explosive and incendiary materials somewhere on this enormous surface that the enemy professed to have accomplished an important military purpose.

**No Military Damage.**

"The fact is that no public institutions of any kind was hit, nor was any power station or arsenal. No damage was done affecting the use of any building connected directly or indirectly with the conduct of the war. It is true that two hospitals narrowly escaped damage, but it is only fair to say in behalf of the officers of an army which has done its best to destroy the cathedrals of Belgium and France, that up to the present they have succeeded in hitting only one church.

"So far as the moral effect of the raid is concerned, it is feared that from the standpoint of Berlin it was a complete failure. If Count Zeppelin himself accompanied the raiding aircraft, as has been reported from Holland, he will be disappointed to learn that only a minority of the vast population of London was aware of the presence of his aircrafts; that among those who heard the gunfire and saw the Zeppelin the feeling everywhere aroused was interest and curiosity rather than fear. That London and its suburbs as a community faced calmly the murderous efforts of these raiders is in no way a mitigation of the callous and purposeless brutality of their actions or the tragedies which have followed.

**This Scene Was!**

"Here are a few pictures of the effects accomplished by the officers and crew of the last aircraft which visited the London district. Somewhere in London there is a little street with a public house at the corner. Outside it Wednesday evening, after the place was closed, a man and woman stood talking. While the woman went away to buy supper the man waited for her and there fell at his feet the first explosive bombs. They killed the man outright and blew pieces of the paving stone on to surrounding roofs. They blew in the front of the public house, reducing the stock to a mass of

"These incidents alone, which account for nearly half the deaths, will suffice to show what was the nature of success attending the attack upon London. The net results of the week's raids upon the London district were thirty-eight killed or died of wounds, and one hundred and twenty-four injured. Two policemen and one army service corps man were among the victims, but no other person in uniform was killed or injured."

In Russia there are enough people to populate Great Britain, Germany and France, with a considerable number left over.

# ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

WHEN you come to our store we want you to be fully satisfied that all we say about our goods is true. To gain YOUR CONFIDENCE, and hold it, is our AIM. To accomplish it—OUR PURPOSE—we know our success depends upon an army of satisfied Customers.

**American White Shirting**

Soft finish, 30 inches wide. Sale price  
per yard . . . . .

**8c.**

**American White Shirting**

Medium Texture, Finished Soft. Expressly for  
the sewing machine; 36 in. wide.  
Per yard . . . . .

**11c.**

**Fine Unbleached Calico**

Full 36 inches wide . . . . .  
Per yard . . . . .

**10c.**

**Fancy Flannelettes**

Wide range of Dainty and Effective Patterns and  
Colors; suitable for House Dress-  
es, Kimono's, etc. Per yard . . . . .

**19c.**

**Blue Serges**

Suitable for Men's, Boys' or Women's wear.  
Exceptional values . . . . .  
Per yard . . . . .

**22c.**

**Savoy Cretonnes**

Your Furniture or Bed Covering made beautiful  
by using Savoy Cretonnes. We  
have some very attractive de-  
signs. Per yard . . . . .

**13c.**

**"Pin On" Stocking Supporters**

In various colors, made from strictly fresh, strong  
and durable webs. Children's size . . . . .  
Per pair . . . . .

**8c.**

Women's sizes . . . . .  
Per pair . . . . .

**10c.**

**Children's Dresses**

Mothers' time saved when style made garments  
can be had at our low price. Childs' Black  
and White Shepherd Checks  
with Fancy Plaid Trimmings . . . . .  
**75c up**

**Girls' Dresses**

Fancy Twilled Material, in Fawn  
Brown, Saxe, Blue, and Green \$1.50 up  
shades . . . . .

**Girls' Velvet Corduroy Dresses**

In Crimson, Brown and Black \$2.30 up

**Girls' Corduroy Velvet Hats**

In Crimson, Mid Blue, Navy and  
Black. Each . . . . .  
**70c.**

**Women's Black Cordu-  
roy Velvet Blouses, ea. \$1.80**

## The 'WINNER' Rubber Heels outwear leather.

Comfort  
and  
Durability  
Make  
"Winners"  
Win.

**WOMEN'S**

**20c.** Per  
Pair

**MEN'S**

**22c.** Per  
Pair

If you  
would like  
to be a  
Winner try  
a pair.

PLEASE NOTE.—Store Closes during meal hours, 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

## FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

## THE PARTY SYSTEM.

(London Daily News) When a discussion of the Party System arises in England it almost invariably appears that none of the body, whilst in Parliament they will never vote on the resolutions at all, System really is. I doubt if I should remember it myself if I had not had of which party is to remain in office for the rest of the septennial term. A Government defeated on a division must resign; and its whole program is free from the system.

The Party System was invented at the end of the seventeenth century to enable William III. to secure steady parliamentary support for his war upon Louis XIV. It was a very simple invention, and a very subtle one. Up to that time it had been the natural and obvious practice for the King to fill the posts whose holders constitute the Government by the fittest men, without regard to their party; so that all the Governments were what we call Coalition Governments. The fact that the King was never so impartial as Mr. Wells feels, and that James II., for example, limited his choice to Roman Catholics, as all Kings limited theirs to courtiers, does not affect the argument; the fact remains that if—adopt Mr. Well's illustration—the best available War Minister were a Tory and the best available Chancellor of the Exchequer a Whig, there was nothing to prevent their holding office in the same Government.

The Party System was the postulation of the condition that every member of the Government should belong to the same party. It was so little understood at first that when William III. died, Marlborough (his real successor) went back to the old system, and presently found, without knowing why, that his parliamentary support for the war was going to pieces. Thus he was forced by circumstances to return to the innovation which William had introduced intelligently. The system remains in force to this day, with occasional interruptions when the emergency of a formidable war reduces it to absurdity.

In local government it has never been introduced. The consequence is that Mr. Bennett or Mr. Wells, by serving for a while, first on a municipal body and then in Parliament,

## AT THE NICKEL

If they have strength of mind enough to have any municipality, they can and do vote as they think best without reference to ulterior effects on their party.

The Party System, then, is not a spontaneous and inevitable result of the fact that men have different opinions and form parties to support them but a definite artificial constitutional contrivance which can be applied, or not applied, to any governing body and which is, in fact, applied to some governing bodies to-day and not to others. It seems to me that Mr. Bennett and Mr. Wells will be merely beating the air until they discuss the Party System as it exists, the alternatives as they may be able to devise. For instance if Mr. Wells were to propose the abolition of the Cabinet and the application of the municipal system in the House of Commons, the discussion would become practical at once. Or if he were to propose a definite scheme as an improvement on both, the same desirable result would ensue. It is in the hope of bringing matters to this point that I have ventured to interpose.

As the bearing of the Party System on the existing crisis, it was clearly the reticence of the late Government as to our engagements and intentions which led Germany to believe that we were not going to fight; and many people believe that an explicit declaration might have saved the peace of Europe. And there is no explanation of this reticence apparent except the obvious one that an explicit declaration might have broken up the Liberal party. Now it is impossible to conceive Mr. Wells or Mr. Bennett as caring more for the integrity of the Liberal party than for the peace of Europe; and for that reason they will never be good party men in the par-

liamentary sense. From the party point of view each of them will be like myself—a man who has his price.

And the fact that our price is the public good will be much more fatal to us if we enter on a political career under the party System than if our price were five shillings or a knighthood or a barony. The true party man sacrifices everything, even his country—in fact, specially his country—to keeping his party in office.

And that is why the Party System,

designed expressly to secure support for a European war, breaks down as it has just done under the strain of a European war.

G. BERNARD SHAW.

### It's a Clean and Decent Way

Stobs Camp,  
Scotland,  
Aug. 18th, 1915.

Dear Father,—I received your letter yesterday, and was more than glad to hear from you, and that you were all well. I was longing to hear from you, to see how you were getting on. Father don't be a bit uneasy about us, we are all having the best of times, it is only nonsense to worry about us, because if we do have to go to the front we got the same chance there we got anywhere else, that is the way I look at it, and if we die we will give our lives for a good cause, and like Instructor O'Grady used to tell us in St. John's, "It's a clean and decent way to get out of the world." It don't trouble me now one bit about going to the front, but first when I joined I felt a bit scared at the idea of going into the firing line, it is surprising how one can get use to such things.

Drill and discipline are the two things that can make a man out of anybody. It is doing me a lot of good since I've been here. I never get tired at anything. Just fancy, we get up in the mornings here, and we have an hour's drill before breakfast, and come of the field with an appetite. We have breakfast and an hour's rest, after that probably we'll go on a route march about 25 miles in full marching order, that is with our full equipment which will include the fifteen pieces of equipment and a great coat and blankets, and a half gallon of water, in all about 75 pounds and a rifle, besides that walk and run with that for 25 miles (you would sweat I bet besides wanting your dinner.) The first thing we do then after getting back is take of clothes and have a wash with cold water, then dinner and another hour's rest (and a smoke mind you) and then we are as fresh as ever. After route march we always have physical drill and bayonet fighting, that is the thing to take the laziness out of you, we would never stand it only for the drill we get.

It's hard work drilling, you bet your life, but a fellow is never forced you know, that is the best part of it; quite a lot of difference in four hours drilling and four hours work with pick and shovel, for instance, after one you would almost break off in the middle, and after the next one you would feel so loose that you would be almost afraid to stir for fear of falling to pieces. Father, I would like to be home now to swipe some of mother's black currants, but I expect they will be all picked by the time I get home.

So long Dad. Write soon to your loving son.

GEORGE.

P.S.—The above writer is George Haines formerly of Jamestown, B.B.

### Color Army Horses

Ever since the war broke out experiments have been made by the British War Office with a view to dyeing the coats of white horses, but simple as it may seem to the uninformed a satisfactory result has not yet been obtained. Numerous inventors came forward with vaunted dyes, but after the preliminary tests only one liquid seemed to resist the rain satisfactorily. A battery of twenty-four white horses was consequently treated, and sent out on duty in all weathers. When they returned after a week or ten days all the beasts were of a beautiful bottle green, and are expected to retain that hue for some time to come.

NOTE—The First Performance on Wednesday Evening Begins at 7 Sharp.

## "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

SENSATIONAL—THE UNDERGROUND RIVER—WONDERFUL!

ARTHUR HUSKINS and DeWITT CAIRNS, The Harmony Boys.

"HER BURIED PAST." "NEWS PICTORIAL." "AXEL and FLOOEY."

Irene Hunt in a powerful social drama. Interesting events. A dandy comedy.

Coming—The wonderful, soul-stirring serial story, "TREY O' HEARTS."—Will hold you enraptured, entranced, spell-bound during each installment of this master problem play by Louis Joseph Vance.

THE NICKEL—Recognized Home of Worth-While Attractions—THE NICKEL.

## ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE

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

250 Feet Film D'Art.

Sarah Bernhardt, in Duma's Emotional Drama

### "CAMILLE"

The Greatest Photo-Play ever seen in this city.

**IAN MACKENZIE**, The Scottish Baritone, in Scottish and Irish song and story. All new. **MISS RIX GUERIN**, Popular Soprano, in dainty Songs and beautiful Costumes. **MR. WILLIAM WALLACE**, phenomenal boy Violinist, in all new selections.

NOTE—On Friday evening next, the 2nd Competition in Singing, Dancing, Recitations of musical instrument playing. Send in your names.

## "OURS" in the WEST END

### FIVE MAGNIFICENT FEATURE FILMS FOUR SINGERS, NEW COSTUMES AND SONGS

Hear

"THE MISSISSIPPI CABARET"

and—

"WHILE WE ARE DANCING AROUND."

The Pictures are all new and sent direct from New York by Mr. Rossley.

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

### "BY A STRANGE ROAD"

From Kate Jordan's great story published in the Smart Set Magazine.

### "WHO GOES THERE?"

An Edison comedy in 2 reels, filled with comic situations of the better sort.

### "THE LIE"

A strong Lubin Western Drama with Edgar Jones.

### "FROM THE SHADOW"

A Society Drama produced by the Biograph Company.

Good Music, a Comforable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

COMING—DAN DELMAR, Vocalist from Broadway's Big Theatre.

## We Are Now Buying

Fresh RABBITS, PARTRIDGE, DUCK, VENISON, MUTTON, LAMB, and BEEF.

Also Fresh SALMON, HALIBUT, SMELTS, and CODFISH, in Season.

## Highest City Prices.

**W. E. BEARNS,**  
HAY MARKET GROCERY  
PHONE 379

## Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

### TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.

"We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers.

(Signed) N. Ritcey,  
"MANAGER."

From Swim Bros.,

Fish Merchants.

We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

**A. H. Murray**  
ST. JOHN'S

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

## FOR SALE

That splendid Residence and Stable with about twenty acres of land, known as **Roches** at Manuels, and situated near Railway Station.

**J. J. ROSSITER**  
Real Estate Agent

### HOW TO VOTE

To vote for Prohibition, place the X against the "Yes"

Are you in favor of Prohibition, YES X  
manufacture and sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all NO other alcoholic liquor for use as beverages?

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



"To Every Man His Own."

**The Mail and Advocate**

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

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., SEPT. 29, 1915.

### OUR POINT OF VIEW

#### What About Bait Depots?

In view of the huge sacrifice the fishermen were compelled to make this Fall, owing to the absence of Bait Supply, we now venture to enquire what action the Government intend to take at the next session of the Legislature to establish systems of Bait Depots?

The time has come for action, and to the everlasting disgrace of the Morris Government be it said, that while it spent \$2,000,000 on a Branch Railway to Trepassey that will never earn the value of the coal that will be consumed in its operation,—not one cent was expended in providing Bait for the producers of the Colony.

Had the money spent so recklessly and stupidly on the Trepassey Branch Railway been expended in developing the fisheries, the Colony would this year have 500,000 qts. of fish in addition to what has been taken, valued at \$3,000,000, while the Trepassey Railway has earned nothing; but has cost the Colony this year \$70,000 as interest on the cost.

Nothing will ever wash away the guilt of Sir E. P. Morris and his Party in expending such a vast sum of money on a railway that all should have known would prove a veritable "White Elephant," especially in view of the fact that contracts entailing an expenditure of at least \$8,000,000 more for Branch Railways was being entered into, while not one cent was devoted to any purpose that tended to develop the industry that maintains the Colony.

How the electorate can forgive any of the men who so foolishly voted for such huge outlays of money that could never return a cent's value to the Colony is what puzzles the sane and intelligent electors.

This Fall alone 500,000 quintals

of fish have been lost to the fishermen, owing to a total absence of a Bait Supply.

In 1909 a deputation of the F.P.U., consisting of President Coaker, Captain A. Elliott and Captain Wm. Diamond, was received by the Premier, and on the matters brought before the Premier then was the establishment of a system of Bait Depots.

The F.P.U., at its Convention held at Change Islands that Fall, resolved that if the Government would provide material to construct Bait Depots, that the F.P.U. would erect and maintain the buildings free. Such buildings were to be given any harbour that would petition for such on conditions that they would be erected and maintained free to the Treasury.

Oh, much abused word, or cloak of many a scoundrel and self-seeking hypocrite.

To help the people of your native country by an encouraging word or a sentence that helps to teach, that rends the dark cloud which prevents people of seeing how best they may promote their own welfare is as much patriotism as that displayed by the soldier.

To fight the internal enemies of one's native land is as patriotic as to go out fight the foreign foe. We say this without any spirit of self praise, but at the same time with a consciousness of having always stood up for native lands against all and everything which we considered inimical to her best interests.

In regard to the planting of small seeds we practiced just what we preached, and the result has been very comforting. We had the delight of preparing the earth for the reception of the seeds, and we had the pleasure of tending them and watch them grow.

We also had the pleasure and profit which a fine crop always gives, the pleasure of having a supply of fresh wholesome vegetables on our table, and a profit in so far as we had not to buy any of them, they were our own raising. We had peas, spinach, Swiss chard, lettuce, radish, etc., in abundance.

There is something we want to say about spinach and Swiss chard, which may surprise some people.

We sowed some of those seeds in the open ground quite late in the season, but in spite of the disadvantages of a late sowing and a cold summer, we took no less than five cuttings from each.

When the plants were fit to cut for the table they were taken, not pulled by the root as you must cabbage or turnips, but simply clipped with a shears, and in this way we got five crops from the one seeding. Spinach alternating with Swiss chard. Both these vegetables are very palatable and make an excellent dish, when cooked as greens.

The Swiss chard will come up again next spring soon as the weather and the state of the ground will permit, but will after a cutting or two next year run to seed. There is no difficulty in the cultivation of either for they are both rapid growers and hardy plants. They occupy but little room in garden and will grow anywhere.

We advise everyone who is possessed of a foot of ground to sow some chard next spring.

#### Vegetables

THE lady lecturers, Mrs. McIntyre and Miss Hall, who both delighted and instructed us by their very timely health lectures, it will be noted, paid particular stress upon the need of plenty of green vegetables in the diet, naming especially such home-grown and easily raised truck as cabbage, spinach, lettuce, etc.

The plentiful use of such green vegetables is beneficial in a two-fold sense, it is good for the health and tends to reduce the high cost of living.

These are two very appealing reasons, and should be taken up seriously by all of us.

As to the benefit to our health the use of such vegetables is calculated to bring about, it may be conceded as an absolute truism, and therefore needs not any further urging from us.

We are particularly interested in the pecuniary aspect of the

question—the reduction of the high cost of living.

It was just this thought we had in mind when last winter and spring we urged the desirability of sowing every bit of available ground with small seeds. We do not know whether our words were heeded by anybody, certainly they found deaf ears in quarters where one would naturally expect a quick response. Newspapers, that are supposed to be public educators were silent and permitted us to wage the campaign alone. Not a helping word did they utter, and yet they never tire of ranting of patriotism.

Oh, much abused word, or cloak of many a scoundrel and self-seeking hypocrite.

To help the people of your native country by an encouraging word or a sentence that helps to teach, that rends the dark cloud which prevents people of seeing how best they may promote their own welfare is as much patriotism as that displayed by the soldier.

To fight the internal enemies of one's native land is as patriotic as to go out fight the foreign foe. We say this without any spirit of self praise, but at the same time with a consciousness of having always stood up for native lands against all and everything which we considered inimical to her best interests.

In regard to the planting of small seeds we practiced just what we preached, and the result has been very comforting. We had the delight of preparing the earth for the reception of the seeds, and we had the pleasure of tending them and watch them grow.

We also had the pleasure and profit which a fine crop always gives, the pleasure of having a supply of fresh wholesome vegetables on our table, and a profit in so far as we had not to buy any of them, they were our own raising. We had peas, spinach, Swiss chard, lettuce, radish, etc., in abundance.

There is something we want to say about spinach and Swiss chard, which may surprise some people.

We sowed some of those seeds in the open ground quite late in the season, but in spite of the disadvantages of a late sowing and a cold summer, we took no less than five cuttings from each.

When the plants were fit to cut for the table they were taken, not pulled by the root as you must cabbage or turnips, but simply clipped with a shears, and in this way we got five crops from the one seeding. Spinach alternating with Swiss chard. Both these vegetables are very palatable and make an excellent dish, when cooked as greens.

The Swiss chard will come up again next spring soon as the weather and the state of the ground will permit, but will after a cutting or two next year run to seed. There is no difficulty in the cultivation of either for they are both rapid growers and hardy plants. They occupy but little room in garden and will grow anywhere.

We advise everyone who is possessed of a foot of ground to sow some chard next spring.

#### Montreal To Vote On Question of Prohibition

MONTREAL, QUE., Sept. 22.—That Montreal will be asked to vote on the question of Prohibition before the end of next year, was the statement of John H. Roberts, of the Lord's Day Alliance, to-day. Mr. Roberts bases his assertion on the steady advance of Temperance sentiment throughout the province.

#### Battles in the Snow

One of the most severe winters ever experienced was that of 1812—the year of Napoleon's great Russian campaign. On June 24th of that year he invaded Russia with an army of 600,000 men. Moscow was reached on September 14th and a month later after the Russians had burned that town to the ground. Napoleon commenced his retreat. The army of 600,000 was almost wiped out. Men froze to death by hundreds as they camped, and when at last the Russian frontier was reached, only 130,000 were left alive.

Let us conclude with the one consideration that should weigh with responsible minds. It is this, that Conscription or compulsion in any form, whether for the Army or for industry, adopted, not for clear and absolute military reasons, but for political motives, would split this country in twain. It would rob us of the greatest asset at our command—our community of spirit. At no crisis in our history has the nation been so un-

## THE CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

(From article by A. G. Gardiner in London Daily News.)

### "A Cheap Army"

But if Conscription would not give us another man or another shell or another gun, what would it give us? It would give us—and let us thank the Right Hon. Arthur Lee for emphasizing that fact this week—"a cheap Army." Yes, that is the first of the gifts of Conscription. The British soldier is to have the penny a day that the German conscript gets. The war is costing our rich men too much. They want their war but they want it cheap. They are shocked that the men who are in the trenches today may be buried in them tomorrow should be paid for their service. I was talking the other week to a member of the House of Lords who is a leading advocate of Conscription. He was not talking about Conscription to me, but he was talking about economy. He was horrified at the waste and cost of the war. What was the illustration he used? There are laboring families," he said, "who are getting 25s. a week who have never had 14s. before, and the case is even worse in Ireland." Yes, I daresay it is. I daresay that heroic Irishwoman Mrs. Fury, who has given her ten sons to the British Army and has already lost five of them, is not living on charity. But we are going to sacrifice the gospel of freedom for which we are fighting in order that Mrs. Fury may be a pauper and the rich man spared in his pocket? Do not let there be any mistake. The Conscriptions will not often be betrayed into talking of the "cheap Army," but it is the cheap Army of which they are thinking.

### The Real Motive

And not of that alone, nor even chiefly. They are thinking of something much more vital to their interests than even a cheap war. They are thinking of the future—all the immense consequences of this upheaval upon mind of the democracy. They see the war over and the three or four million men who have fought it and won it coming back to the country whose freedom they have preserved; and they are filled with alarms, for they know that they will not come back as they went forth. They will have been behind all, the fictions of society to the central reality that it is men and not things that are the wealth and power of the State. They will have a new sense of coherence, a wider vision and a longer instinct of responsibility, but they will also have a new sense of their power and of their authority. They will have passed through the sternest school of experience and will come out of it the most instructed democracy this country has ever seen. And it is that apparition of which the Conscriptions are thinking. For scratch a Conscriptionist and you will find an enemy of the people. He may believe quite sincerely that a free democracy is an impossible system of society; but he knows that it is a menace to all the assumptions upon which his privileges rest, and it is to preserve those privileges against the inundation that he fears, that he cries out for a system of militarism that will make the democracy here as obedient an instrument of the ruling caste as it is in Prussia. Conscription, in short, is not an expedient for meeting the needs of the war. It is an expedient for controlling democracy when peace returns. It is the instrument by which Trade Unionism is to be kept in check, and the people are to be organized for the suppression of their own liberties.

True seen, this Press-made intrigue has no relevance to the war at all. If it had, can we doubt that Lord Kitchener would have asked for Conscription long ago? If he had asked for it on military grounds the nation would have had to face the issue; but he has not asked for it because there is no military case for it and because he is a faithful public servant and not the tool of a political conspiracy. Hence the bitter attacks of him and on the successive Governments which have refused to embroil the country in a fatal controversy. This brings us to the vital question of the relation of the Government to the Press, but that subject is too large and too important for treatment at the end of an article.

### Unity of Spirit

Let us conclude with the one consideration that should weigh with responsible minds. It is this, that Conscription or compulsion in any form, whether for the Army or for industry, adopted, not for clear and absolute military reasons, but for political motives, would split this country in twain. It would rob us of the greatest asset at our command—our community of spirit. At no crisis in our history has the nation been so un-

## WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCEL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

### INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

**THE BRITISH CLOTHING CO., LTD.**  
Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

## TEMPLETON'S

--for--

## HERRING NETS and GILL NETS

**ROBERT TEMPLETON'S**

333 Water Street.

## THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day  
**"EVERY DAY" BRAND  
EVAPORATED MILK**



**Job's Stores Limited.**

DISTRIBUTORS

### ENLISTMENT RECORDS OF ONE ABERDEEN CONCERN.

(Toronto Globe.)

How amazingly the call to arms has been answered in Scotland is illustrated by the record of the famous paper-making firm of Pirie and its employees. There were ten members of the family eligible to go to the front. Eleven are serving, one being long past service age. Of the employees 37 are eligible and 16 are serving. Of the employees 180 are eligible and 140 are now with the colors, most of them in the Gordon Highlanders, recruited in Aberdeen and the adjacent region. Conscription would not greatly increase the supply of men from Scotland.

### DECREE DOCTOR

"I am sorry to say, madam, your husband is suffering from overwork, or from excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors." Wife: "Oh, it's over work, of course. Why he can't even go to a place of amusement without having to rush off half a dozen times during the performance to see one of his partners!"

## Write For Our Low Prices

of

## Ham Butt Pork

## Fat Back Pork

## Boneless Beef

## Special Family Beef

## Granulated Sugar

## Raisins & Currants

and

## All Lines of General Provisions.

## HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

# A VIGOROUS PRONOUNCEMENT CONTAINED IN A PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP CASEY, WHEN BISHOP OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

## A VIGOROUS PRONOUNCEMENT

THE following document is a fitting endorsement of our Manifesto on Prohibition published on Friday; and we have never read a stronger indictment of the Liquor Traffic than that pronounced by Bishop Casey, of St. John, N.B., previous to his appointment as Archbishop of Vancouver.

Commenting on this splendid pastoral, the St. John "Telegraph" said, editorially: "It sears through the flimsy defenses of the Liquor Traffic with the keen sword of truth and frankness; it names the evils and fixes the responsibility for them in simple and convincing language that cuts to the bone. It is probably safe to say that this message takes more advanced ground in favor of Temperance than any previous pastoral of the same Church in Eastern Canada. In Montreal, Archbishop Bruchési has been similarly outspoken and emphatic in calling his flock to sobriety, and in declaring his own hostility to the drinking customs leading to intemperance."

The Bishop discusses several prominent vices of the day and then says:

## WE SPEAK OF DRUNKENNESS

THERE is still another, which, in various ways, differs from the rest, and which, therefore, at times demands fuller consideration. It is less innate, less inherent to our nature than the rest; it may, nevertheless, be a fruitful mother to the all. Right on through history, it has demanded the attention of moralists; just now, it has all the world concerned, and no more place more earnestly than our American continent.

In the Councils of the State, as well as of the Church, it calls for deliberation as to the means for its suppression. Every one knows it—for we speak of Drunkenness. The states and provinces of the whole continent are grappling with the evil, and with gratifying success; the Councils and Synods of the universal Church are deliberating to devise the most efficacious means of reforming and saving its unfortunate slaves.

What the Irish Bishops, once assembled in Synod at Maynooth, said of their children at home, may be affirmed, with equal truth, of many other nations, and not least perhaps of our own country:

"To Drunkenness we may refer, as to the baneful cause, almost all the crime by which the country is degraded, and nearly all the poverty from which it suffers. Drunkenness has wrecked more homes

once happy than ever fell beneath the crowbar in the worst days of eviction; it has filled more graves and made more widows and orphans than did the famine; it has broken more hearts, blighted more homes and rent asunder family ties more ruthlessly than the enforced exile to which their misery has condemned emigrants."

Too often, it may be, we are so familiar with the scenes and effects of this vice, that we do not reflect on their terrible reality. It is worth while to pause a little now, to bring the gravity of the matter home to us. The subject is not pleasant, but it demands consideration.

## THE GRADES OF DRUNKEN RVELRY

MAN was created after the three Divine Persons of the Blessed Trinity had taken counsel together: "A little less than the angels," God created him.

Look at the man passing through the gates of drunken revelry. With his first drink, his thirst is slaked, nature is satisfied; with the second, comes a joviality which for him is at least questionable; with the third, comes a delight which is not free from passion; with the fourth, and the following drinks, come drunkenness, madness, and insanity. During the early stages, the Christian is fast vanishing; vulgarity becomes wit, and obscenity, humour; drunken stupor soon overcomes him; the man is gone, a worse than the brute lies in his place.

What a spectacle to his fellowmen! What to the angels, a little less than whom he was created! To the Saints, the just made perfect in the land of the living! To him who died to raise fallen humanity! The Son of God assumed human nature to redeem it to the Divine; this man has degraded it below the nature of beasts. He has no intellect left, his freedom of will is gone; there is no evidence that he has a soul; it is dead—more, buried in his miserable flesh.

It was a pagan who wrote: "Drunkenness knocks down the man, and nails him to the sensual intermixtures of his body."

And too often he has a wife, a family. What misery is theirs! Hunger, rags, cold—we stop.

"Adam, where art thou?" demanded the Lord God of the first guilty man after his fall. God knew where Adam was. It was the divine image effaced by sin, the life of grace destroyed, that He sought. What would He say to the drunkard, as pictured lying before us? "Render an account of thy talents; thy intelligence, thy will, thy Baptism! They are destroyed."

## THE CURSE OF GOD UPON HIS HOME

NO other sin makes a man so helpless before Heaven. However abandoned by grace, however sunk in crime of any other nature, a sinner has intelligence left by which he can turn to God in prayer, a will by which to repent of his folly. The drunkard has neither intelligence nor will left, by which to pray or repent.

Is this picture exaggerated?

No, there can be no exaggeration of such degradation. He is more obnoxious than the madman, more contemptible than the demoniac. These are objects of pity, for they are afflicted through perhaps no fault of their own; the drunkard deserves but scorn, for he has destroyed his very manhood. He has brought the curse of God upon his home, he has closed the gates of Heaven against himself.

Are we too severe? Listen to Saint Paul. Make no mistake, says the inspired Apostle: "Neither fornication, nor idolatry, nor thieves, nor drunkards shall possess the Kingdom of Heaven."

"Cor. vi. 9, 10. Here we have the drunkard classed with the worst of criminals—idolators, adulterers, thieves—and the gates of Heaven closed against him; and that by the Apostle of the Gospels."

Let us see further what the Bible says about the drunkard, for the inspired Word can make no mistake. The wise man tells us that the woes of Heaven, that is, the curse of God, fall thick and fast upon him:

"Who hath woe? Whose father hath woe? Who hath contentions? Who falls into pits? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? Surely they that pass their time in wine, and study to drink up their cups."—Prov. xxix. 29.

And Isaias speaks to the same purpose:

"Woe to you that rise up early in the morning to follow drunkenness, and to drink till the evening to be inflamed with wine. Woe to you that are mighty to drink wine, and are stout men at drunkenness. Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards, of Ephraim. The crown of pride of the drunkards of Ephraim shall be trodden under foot!"—Isaias v. 11, 22, xxviii. 1, 3.

## FOLLOWED BY UNHOLY BROOD OF CRIMES

NO words of ours can add anything to such fearful denunciations of inspired penmen. Compared with other sins, it ranks with the worst; we may say, that its enormity is increased by the fact that it may become the mother of any or all of them. Indeed, we can scarcely consider drunkenness alone, for it is always followed by an unholy brood of crimes.

In itself, it is but the starting point on the way to perdition. In its wake, follow idleness, carelessness, evil company, profanity, debauchery, gambling, destruction of property, ruin of family, disease, death in abandonment and impenitence.

These are a few of the many vices that follow in the drunkard's course. We are convinced of this truth, appalled at its narration. We wonder not that the Apostle of the Gentiles saw in the light of inspiration the gates of Heaven closed against him.

"I have not gone that far" we are prepared to hear addressed to us on all sides. We answer: You have not come to such excesses. Heaven forbid it! You have not yet run the full course of the drunkard; but you have made a beginning; the habit of drink is growing; your haste to excuse it shows how insidiously it is growing. Any or all of these excesses are yawning before you. No drunkard ever makes and keeps the promise, "I will go so far, but no further," unless accident or death come to make his downward progress impossible.

That this pestilential vice is widespread around us, we have but to open our eyes and look. Nearly any day on the streets, the eye and the ear may be sadly regaled by the sight and profanity of "one more unfortunate."

The prison statistics and the penitentiary records throughout the Dominion, are afflicting testi-

mories to the ravages on the moral and social order of the Commonwealth. The well-being of the individual, of the family, of the public, is at stake. It is everyone's duty to be interested. The evil, though still vigorous and bent on its destructive course, may yet be conquered, if we can secure the good will and hearty co-operation of the great multitude not yet reduced to miserable slavery.

## LET US LOOK THE EVIL IN THE FACE

IT is for this reason that we make the call to arms, as we would if some destructive epidemic were breaking out over the country. Such a passing visitation would not destroy as many as we know to be falling under the scourge of intemperance. We find an eminent statesman declaring, that this is an evil more to be feared than the three historic foes of humanity—war, famine and pestilence.

There are all those of the household of the faith, by any means free from the meshes of this scourge,—to the scandal of those around us, and to the sorrow of their Mother, the Church. There are some who call themselves Catholics—and are such only in name—who drag that hallowed name into the mire of iniquity, swelling the prison rolls by their drunken excesses. Their families suffer, their friends weep, the Church blushes; the malediction of Heaven awaits them.

This is no time to tone down truth until it becomes falsehood. Let us look the evil in the face. What is it that fills many homes with misery and wretchedness that leaves the children hungry and ragged, that makes the streets resound with profanity and worse, that makes the prejudiced fling prison statistics at us, that makes the scornful point at us, and, awful to think, destroys immortal souls for which our Saviour died, sending them before their Judge with the brand of hell upon their brow,—what is it? It is the mad passion for the intoxicating cup.

Now what are we to do? How now lift the cloud that sadly envelops so many souls for whom the Precious Blood was freely shed? There are many, thank God, who are free from the vice we deplore; but we are not thereby without care for our less fortunate brothers. We must not say to God, as did wicked Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Let us rather admit with Saint Paul, "Yourselves have learned of God to love one another."—I. Thess. iv. 9. Again therefore, we ask, what are we to do?

## "HE THAT LOVETH DANGER SHALL PERISH IN IT"

AMONG the very first principles of religion, we remember that we were strongly impressed with the necessity of avoiding the occasions of sin; and this principle is founded on the word of God: "He that loveth danger shall perish in it."—Eccles. iii. 27.

This principle can be applied to no one with more truth and justice, than to the man or woman who is conscious of weakness in regard to drink. For such a one, certain places, persons or actions that are perfectly harmless to others, are deadly sin. For a man with the drink craving, there is absolutely no remedy, unless he shun as a pestilence the presence both of liquor and drinkers.

World-wide experience illustrates the truth of what the Holy Ghost said about loving the danger; and such a man can no longer enter a bar-room with safety, than he can place his neck on the rails before the onrushing train. He can no more take a drink with a friend without fear of drunkenness than he can swallow a deadly poison without danger of death.

The drink that may be without sin in another, is real crime in him. As he hopes for salvation, he can only attain it by shunning, as he would a rattlesnake, the places and the persons that are to him the occasions of temptation.

HERE WE MIGHT WELL APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS

WE may declare with assurance that, no matter how safe one may consider himself, everyone is obliged to strict temperance even in the lawful use of stimulants, to

avoid visiting bar-rooms without necessity, to shun the companionship of drinkers. In these is a real danger; and the Spirit of God, who never speaks without a purpose, has warned us: "He that loveth danger shall perish in it."

Not less guilty before God, than the unfortunate himself, is the false friend or the bar-keeper who places temptation in his way. He who offers to treat one whom he knows to have a weakness for drink, or the dealer who sells to such a one, is as guilty before high heaven as Cain who killed his brother. Here we might well appeal to all Christians, never to put temptation in the way of a neighbour by offering to treat him to intoxicating drink.

Such a man is a liquor dealer worthy of respect, and one who has no cause from his business to fear the judgments of God or the reproaches of the public.

But there are others. There are others, who do not follow these wise rules, or act according to these Christian principles. Sad experiences and distressing statistics, are the proofs. We leave it to you to note them, and to form your own opinion of them.

To them, we would say, it is worth while to examine your conscience in the light of eternity, so soon to open before you. What will your criminal profits avail you, as balanced against your debts to God offended, to individuals destroyed, families desolated, society outraged? Would you save your souls? Get out of a business, in which you are damning yourselves by damning your neighbours."

Friends of the Prohibition cause in Newfoundland should

pass this splendid utterance along to their neighbours, and we feel that its circulation will be productive of visible results when the time comes for casting their votes on November 4th.

Old Lady (to nephew on leave from the front): "Good-bye, my dear boy. Try and find time to send a post card to let me know you are safely back in the trenches."—Everybody's.

## SELLING CHEAP

### A limited quantity Lobster CANS.

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also  
Box Shooks.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

## GRAPES and ONIONS.

100 Kegs GRAPES,  
150 Cases ONIONS,

Due Friday, October 1st.

George Neal

## Special Values in Men's Tweed Suits

WE have just opened a splendid lot of Men's Readymade Suits, that are especially selected for Fall Wear, in a handsome array of neat, dark patterns, and it will pay you to examine them before you buy your next suit—you'll be able to get the particular weave, design, quality, style and fit in the English, Canadian or American cut that will thoroughly please you, from our representative stock. Here are a few prices:

MEN'S TWEED SUITS—A good weighty quality, price considered, correctly cut in neat, dark patterns, splendid value, latest style; sizes 4, 5, 6, & 7. Price a Suit . . . . . \$5.50.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS—A serviceable quality in dark, neat patterns, that for style, fit, finish and wear is hard to equal at the price. Sizes 4, 5, 6 & 7. Prices . . . . . \$6.30 and \$7.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS—Handsome designs made of strong, finely woven, English tweeds in a variety of patterns—the kinds that most men like. Correct style, perfect fitting,—special care taken by the makers, with the fit of the shoulder and collar. Finished with a good quality of lining and inter-lining. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices . . . . . \$9.00 and \$10.50.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS—Here you'll find a large variety of different weaves, in the finer grades of English and Scotch tweeds—in Browns, Grey, etc., in striped and checked, shadow effects.

You'll get splendid wear from these high-class suits and above all you are assured a perfect fit, correct style, best linings and inter-linings.

Every item that goes to make a suit perfect are put into these suits. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices . . . . . \$12.00 and \$17.00.

MEN'S FINE TWILL SERGE SUITS in dark Navy Blue—good quality, correct style, perfect fitting and excellent finish. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices . . . . . \$11.00 and \$13.50.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's.

## SPECIAL OFFER! One Week Sale OF LADIES BLOUSES, 55cts.

LADIES TWEED SKIRTS  
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00,  
Worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe  
Limited.  
315 :: WATER STREET :: 315  
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

**Ladies of St. Thomas' Entertain Volunteers at Canon Wood Hall**

The entertainment provided for the Volunteers who have been attending St. Thomas's Church, in Canon Wood Hall, last night, was in every way enjoyable and inspiring. It was quite impromptu, having only been originated a day or so before. The principal movers were the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell, Hon. R. Watson and Mr. R. Dowden. Upon the latter devolved a large part of the required effort, and Mr. Dowden made good. In response to request from the Rector on Sunday, the ladies of the parish provided a bountiful supply of food for the inner man in almost endless variety, and the young ladies by their presence and ready help made the delicacies more tempting and palatable.

About sixty Volunteers were present and thoroughly enjoyed the whole evening. For the programme, there were toasts to "Our Empire," spoken to by Sir Joseph O'Byrne and Rev. Canon White; "Our Soldiers," in the hands of Hon. R. Watson; "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. H. Y. Mott and responded to by Mr. John Wier; and "The Chairman," proposed by Rev. H. Uphill, and responded to by the Rector. Of the speeches it may well be said they were of an exceptionally pleasing character, breathing forth as they did sentiments to arouse enthusiasm to a high pitch. There was a selection from the Calypso band, and songs by Petty Officers Lloyd, Luxon, Macklin as also by Messrs. F. J. King, Rev. W. H. Thomas, A. P. Cameron, G. B. Lloyd and W. Udle; and a musical imitation by Mr. P. H. Cowan. The programme was long so that encores had to be cut out, but the audience would not be satisfied with less than three songs from Mr. Cameron, who made everybody "laugh till they cried," and two from Mr. King. Without desiring to be invidious, special reference is made to the song of Rev. W. H. Thomas, the genial and popular Pastor of the Congregational Church, whose rich and cultured voice made the war song "Are We Downhearted" a feature of the evening. The last verse has a special public interest just now and we have pleasure in quoting it as follows:

Newfoundland boys in the Dardanelles war,  
Fight the Turks on Gallipoli far;  
How are they feeling, both Tommy and Tar?

Are they downhearted? No!  
Rendell is wounded, I much grieve to tell,  
How fares his Courage? as sound as a bell;  
"Famously doing," soon he'll be well;  
Is he downhearted? No, no, no!

Mrs. F. J. King, Misses H. W. Stirring and Mr. Noseworthy played the accompaniments most acceptably. St. Thomas's parish is grateful for the valued assistance so cheerfully rendered by friends outside the congregation, and are equally glad to have contributed a pleasant evening's entertainment to those stalwart Volunteers who are to help carry the banner of victory for homeland and Empire.—Daily News.

**Father Ignorant Of Son's Fate**

**Pathetic Sequel to Drowning of Young Scotchman**

Some five years ago a young Scotchman named Robert Hay, a native of Glasgow and a man well-known and respected especially among nautical men in St. John's, was washed overboard from the "Gaspe" and drowned. He was cook and steward on the ship and was lost two days after the vessel left here on her way to Brazil.

Hay boarded for 9 years with Mrs. James Skeans, Field St., and on learning of his death she and her family were much grieved. Evidently the information and personal effects which were sent by the authorities did not reach the man's father, Mr. Wm. Hay of Glasgow, for yesterday Mrs. Skeans had a letter from him, under date the 5th inst., asking as to his son's whereabouts and any other information that could be given of him, so that the unfortunate father seems to be utterly ignorant as to the fate of his son who was a fine young man. The sad duty now devolves upon Mrs. Skeans to write particulars to Mr. Hay.

When the man was drowned Mrs. Skeans did not know his father's address, nor could she secure it afterwards. No doubt knowledge of his son's tragic death will be, when received, a great blow to the old gentleman.

**READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE**

**SHIPPING**

The Fogota left Catalina at 3 a.m. to-day going North.

\* \* \*

The Earl of Devon is due this afternoon.

\* \* \*

In the Police Court to-day Judge Morris discharged a drunk.

\* \* \*

The Fogota left at 6:30 p.m. yesterday for Labrador.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Sagona left here yesterday evening for Labrador taking a considerable freight.

\* \* \*

The Florizel left Halifax for St. John's at noon yesterday and is due here to-morrow morning.

\* \* \*

The schr. "Speed" arrived at Hr. Main yesterday from the Farmyards yesterday with 500 qts codfish.

\* \* \*

The schr. Baden Powell, A. Parsons, arrived yesterday at Hr. Grace with 500 qts codfish from Ragged Islands, Labrador.

\* \* \*

The Home arrived at Port aux Basques 8:40 p.m. yesterday with two first-class passengers:—J. C. Pike and J. W. Ingraham.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Wasis, a well known ship here and which has been running in the coal trade for many years has been sold by the N. S. Cog Co. to the Imperial Government. The steamship will be missed, as it will be difficult under present conditions to replace here and coal shipments to this port will likely be shortened.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Wasis, a well known ship here and which has been running in the coal trade for many years has been sold by the N. S. Cog Co. to the Imperial Government. The steamship will be missed, as it will be difficult under present conditions to replace here and coal shipments to this port will likely be shortened.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 8:40 last night and in the high sea and stormy weather which prevailed it took her 14 hours to cross. She brought 94 bags and eight baskets of mail, which will arrive by the local express to-morrow.

\* \* \*

The S.S. Stephano only arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock Monday night and must have had a hard time in the storm of Sunday and Monday. She made the run in 55 hours, a very long one for this ship.