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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 28.—General French reports enemy counter-attacks repulsed with heavy loss. At Hulluch, 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 resist 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 Massiges.

In Argonne the stubborn attacks launched yesterday by the enemy, with six to eight battalions, against our first line of trenches of La Folle, 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 Châlons 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 defence of Metz, for the French are creeping slowly and steadily closer to the Lorraine stronghold.

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G. KNOWLING. 84118/11.

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 Bulgaria 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 gratuitously 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 Vimy, which command the plains to the East, while the British to the North are making secure their hold on the Lens-LaBasse road and are beating off German counter attacks.

The battle of Champagne is over sixteen miles of front and where the French are attacking now is within less than two miles of a railway which crosses the country behind the

German positions which has been so useful to them in moving troops and 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 resumed in an effort to reach Dvinsk, which town has been denied him so many times, Germans announced that the Russians are retreating, and except for Field Marshall Von Mackensen, who is held at Priepet marshes, all German Generals report advances, even General Von Linsingen, whose army was rather roughly handled by the Russians in Volhynia, having, with the aid of strong rein-

forcements been able to take the initiative has again, in addition to recapturing Lutsk crossed the Stry River below that fortress.

In Galicia the Russian General Ivanoff is still holding the Austrians back and himself gaining ground.

Montenegro, the smallest of the general attack on the Central Powers. She has launched an energetic offensive, according to an unofficial telegram, which secured for her the possession of some Austrian positions.

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the Commons to-day, made statements regarding the Balkan situation which should tend to clear the atmosphere. While saying that Bulgaria has assured the Powers she had no aggressive intentions against neighbouring States, Sir Edward took occasion to warn that country that any aggression would bring to the assistance of any friend of the Allies attacked the whole power of the British Empire.

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

The Anglo-French Financial Com. And Am. Bankers

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 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 thereafter by the two Governments jointly and severally.

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

Washington, Sept. 28.—Navigation of the Bristol Channel, and entrance to the Welsh coal ports of Cardiff and Port Bristol have been prohibited by the British government until further notice, owing to the probable presence in the vicinity of German submarines.

This information is contained in a despatch received to-day by the State department from Consul-General Skinner of London.

French Report Further Successes East of Souchez

Paris, Sept. 28.—The French troops fighting on the Western front have made further gains on the ground east of Souchez and north of Massiges and prisoners taken, including Germans recently brought back from the Russian front, according to an official statement issued by the War Office to-night.

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.

British Take German Positions Around Loos

London, Sept. 29.—An official communication just made public, dealing with the operations in France on Tuesday says:—

"Heavy fighting around Loos where the British have taken exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and bomb proof shelters. Several hundred yards in extent having been taken of the German second line, the statement says, the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all more than three thousand prisoners have been taken. Twenty-one guns and forty machine guns have been captured and others destroyed."

Submarines in Baltic Perform a Gallant And Successful Work

London, Sept. 28.—Silence of the Admiralty regarding the work of British submarines 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 Lawree, the officer who was decorated by the Russian Government for the successful torpedo attack on the Moltke.

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 was exhausted, owing to the severance of lines of communication with supply bases. Correspondents unite in stating emphatically that preparations for attack were of a most elaborate nature and scarcely could have been kept secret from the Germans. We know from German prisoners, states the "Telegraph's" report, that the enemy wanted an attack, but was ignorant of our strength and plans, and blindly confident of victory. It is betraying no secret to say that British officers and men all had been tuned up to a high pitch of anticipation by various signs and potents that most important operations were at hand.

Fighting continues with a high degree of intensity and correspondents voice the hope of the British command that the beginning made on Saturday may be an opening wedge for operations of a decisive character. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say, comments the "Daily Mail's" correspondent, that the issue of the whole war turns on the question of whether the Germans will be strong enough to withstand the sledge-hammer blows which the Allies are dealing at the three breaks in the German line in Artois, Champagne and Lens.

The "Times" correspondent has a word of caution, however, for those who look for too speedy results. A great strategic plan takes time for its working out, a great movement has begun, but at its most it must have its slow hours, and it is necessary to view it in the same perspective again we must not only win victories but follow them up and this will need tremendous and sustained efforts. Large numbers of men will be required to replace wastage and a steady stream of munitions must be furnished. The whole nation is the shaft of which the army is the spearhead. Unless the shaft is stout, tempered points will fall of effect. The work of the airmen contributed largely to the effectiveness of the British attack, according to to-day's account.

Counter Attacks in the Argonne Are Repulsed

Paris, Sept. 28.—The new offensive movement of the Allies has resulted in further gain in the Artois region near Souchez, the French War Office announced to-day. Additional progress is also reported in Champagne. The German counter attack in the Argonne is said to have been repulsed and the Germans left the ground covered with their dead.

The Pope Proposes A General Truce All Souls Day

Berlin, Sept. 28.—A report from Switzerland says that the Pope is preparing a circular letter to belligerents asking for a general truce on All Souls Day, dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who have perished in the war.

Dumba Arranges For Safe Conduct

Washington, Sept. 28.—Dr. Dumba the Austrian Ambassador to the States formally recalled by the government State department is arranging with the British and French embassies here for his safe conduct on a steamer sailing from New York on October fifth.

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 outset 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 Neuve Chapelle.

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.

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 Prepet 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 Priepet marshes and being unable to escape, nearly the whole corps perished.

Explosion Occurs On Italian Warships Many Have Perished

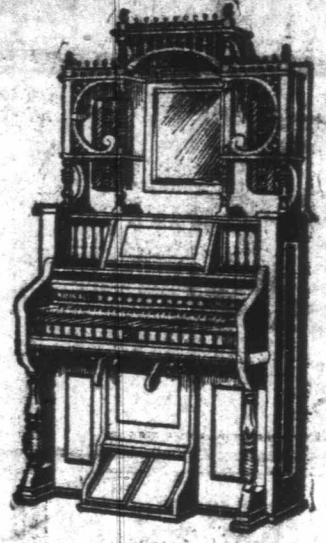
Paris, Sept. 28.—A despatch from Brindisi says that a fire followed by an explosion, occurred on board the Italian battleship, Benedetto Brin. Eight officers and 379 marines have been saved thus far.

Anchor Line Resumes Voyage

Liverpool, Sept. 28.—Anchor Line steamer Cameronia, 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.



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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 vouched for 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 has 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 for 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 practise 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 airships; that among those who heard the gunfire and saw the Zeppelin the feeling everywhere aroused were 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.

Is This Scene War?

"Here are a few pictures of the effects accomplished by the officers and crew of the last airship 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 bomb. 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

broken glass over which still floats the indefinable odor of assorted forms of alcohol. They took off the top of a grand piano on the floor above, twisted an iron bedstead, in-flicting a wound on the man who was sleeping there and reduced what had been the carefully kept living rooms of a small family to a mass of soot, dust, plaster and broken glass. In what conceivable respect did this contribute to the progress of the war?

Slaughter Of Innocents.

"In another part of the area over which the airship passed there is a big block of workmen's dwellings which are crowded day and night with children. A bomb dropped on the roof. Directly under the roof was a little flat in which four children were asleep. After being put to bed two of them got up secretly to make tea in an adjoining room. The bed they left is now a mass of charred and blackened sheets, with the mattress torn to pieces. They escaped by a miracle, but in a small bedroom next door they other two children were killed instantly.

"These buildings are strong and the bomb did not penetrate far. You hardly can notice the damage to the roof if you pass in the street. That was all that was happening when the captain of the German aircraft professed to think he was visiting docks and vitally damaging the port of London.

Assault On Bird Cage.

"At another place an incendiary bomb dropped through the roof of a stable and fired a motor car into which it fell. The stable man and his wife, in spite of the fire which immediately became serious, set out to rescue eleven horses which were in the stable. They were carefully taken out and turned loose on the street. A dog which kept guard over the premises also was rescued as was a caged bird kept on the first floor above the fire, although while bringing it down stairs the stableman's wife was blown off her feet by the explosion of a bomb which fell in a neighboring courtyard. The only casualty in this case was a bantam rooster. In such a case as the last the futility of the enemy's attack was merely ridiculous; in other cases it was tragic.

Murder of Babies.

"Somewhere in London's suburbs there is a little block of houses almost by itself divided into small flats. On the ground floor there were sleeping a widow, her eighteen-year-old daughter and a young man lodger. On the first floor there was a family of three children, two of them girls, and on the second floor a working man his wife, four girls and one boy. A bomb dropped squarely on the roof. As the laborer and his wife who were on the second floor, described it, the whole partition wall beside their bed gave way and disappeared. The man shoved his wife into the centre of the room and went to find the children. Two of them who slept in a room under the spot where the bomb fell vanished with the room and everything in it. Their bodies were found two days later under the debris. Of the others, a boy of eight ran for safety to a staircase which had been blown away and in the dark fell into the hole where his sisters' bodies were buried in the ruins.

"The bodies of two of the occupants of the first floor subsequently were recovered but the worst effects of the bomb were felt on the ground floor. Part of the body of the man who occupied it was found 150 yards away.

Motor Bus Fatalities.

"A bomb which dropped in a street blew in the front of a shop but spent its main force on a passing motor bus on which twenty persons were riding, including the driver and conductor. Nine of them were killed and 11 injured. The driver had both legs blown off and died in a hospital.

"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.

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THE PARTY SYSTEM.

(London Daily News)
When a discussion of the Party System arises in England it almost invariably appears that none of the debaters remember what the Party System really is. I doubt if I should remember it myself if I had not had it impressed on me by practical experience in local government, which 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. Wells'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,

will find that on the municipal body they will be free to vote every time on the merits of the resolution before the body, whilst in Parliament they will never vote on the resolutions at all, but solely and always on the question 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 and personnel go into Opposition and impotence with it. Mr. Wells probably considers cordite superior to the gunpowder of Waterloo for modern artillery use. If he ventured in Parliament to give effect to his preference by voting against gunpowder, he might find himself voting also against Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, public control of Church Schools, and the Parliament Act, not to mention substituting three or four obviously inferior heads of State departments for obviously superior ones.

On a local body he might vote just as he thought best, and nothing whatever would happen except that the course he thought the wisest one would have a better chance of being taken. If he carried an amendment against a committee, the chairman of that committee would not resign, nor would the committee be deposed and reappointed. There might be personal sulks and huff and so forth; but very few suns would go down on them; and they would not matter anyhow. On municipal bodies there may be a Progressive Party and a Moderate Party, a Conservative Party and a Liberal Party; and if any of these finds itself a majority after the election, it may secure all the committee chairmanships for its own members; but the chairmen do not form a Cabinet; do not stand or fall together; and are utterly unable to suggest to members of their own party and secondary disagreeable consequences of voting against them. Thus municipal councillors may have party organizations, and hold party meetings under a party chairman in committee rooms in the town hall, and have a beadle with mace in imitation of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and play at the Party System without understanding in other more or less silly ways; but

AT THE NICKEL

if they have strength of mind enough to have any municipally, 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-

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

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

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ARTHUR HUSKINS and DeWITT CAIRNS, The Harmony Boys.

"HER BURIED PAST." "NEWS PICTORIAL." "AXEL and FLOOEY."
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THE NICKEL—Recognized Home of Worth-While Attractions—THE NICKEL.

WHAT JAPAN IS DOING NOW FOR ALLIES

Premier Explains the Increasing Output of Munitions as the Most Practical Help to Give

Tokio, August 24.—The decision of the Japanese government, announced yesterday, to mobilize the industrial resources of the country to increase the output of arms and ammunition for her allies, is explained by Premier Okumura Shimbun.

"Russia has a great number of soldiers, but she lacks munitions and other war material," the premier is quoted. "England is in the same position. France alone among the entente powers is able to meet her own requirements."

"Japan now realizes that all the allies must co-operate to defeat our common enemies, and has decided to give further assistance to the allies. We have sent instructions to our ambassadors abroad to that effect."

Workmen Improving
The Premier referred to the sacrifices Japanese had made already, but pointed out that they were not as great as those of her allies, for whom he stake was their national welfare. Japanese workships and workmen, he explained, were not trained to the manufacture of such large amounts of munitions, but there has been a great improvement, and he predicted that their output in the future would be sufficient to meet the demands of the entente powers.

Why No Troops Sent
Referring to what he called the impracticability and impossibility of sending Japanese troops to Europe, the Premier expressed the idea that it would naturally be difficult for the Japanese soldiers to fight so wholeheartedly as they would for their own country. Moreover, it was not reasonable to send an expedition to Europe at the expense of weakening Japan's defence at home. He was confident the increased help which Japan now is undertaking to extend would satisfy her allies.

Two Brothers Fall One German Shell

London.—When talking together in a trench in France, two brothers, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Linnell, 23 Mill Lane, Lincoln were killed by a German shell. It is rare that two brothers should have died side by side in this way—even if it is not the first time such a thing has happened during the war.

A third brother, Ralph, in the same company, wrote home: "Try and bear it I know it is very hard. They never had any pain, for they were killed instantly, both doing their duty in the trenches. It was done by a German shell bursting in the trench as they were talking to each other. I went over and saw them buried last night."

Of the five surviving sons of Mr. and Mrs. Linnell, Ralph is with the Lincolns and George Henry is in the navy. Two other sons are engaged in munition work.

"It is a very anxious time all the while when you have that number fighting," said the mother.

The company commander, Captain M. Staniland, who was killed two days later, wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Linnell:

"I cannot speak too highly of the son who has been with us ever since we have been out here. He was an excellent soldier and a great favourite in his platoon, and although I know little of the other, as he only joined us recently, I have no doubt he would have proved as good as his brother, and they will both be greatly missed in the company. I hope the knowledge that they died doing their duty may be some help to you in healing your loss."

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

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 used 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 uninitiated 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.

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

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

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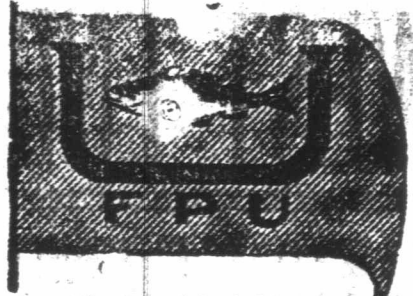
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HOW TO VOTE
To vote for Prohibition, place
the X against the "Yes"
Are you in fav-
or of Prohibition
the importation,
manufacture and
sale of spirits,
wine, ale, beer,
cider, and all
other alcoholic
liquor for use as
beverages?
YES X
NO

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., 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 ab-
sence of Bait Supply, we now ven-
ture 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 ex-
pended in providing Bait for the
producers of the Colony.

Had the money spent so reck-
lessly and stupidly on the Trepas-
sey Branch Railway been expen-
ded in developing the fisheries, the
Colony would this year have 500-
000 qtls. 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 Ele-
phant," especially in view of the
fact that contracts entailing an
expenditure of at least \$8,000,000
more for Branch Railways was be-
ing entered into, while not one
cent was devoted to any purpose
that tended to develop the indus-
try 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 fish-
ermen, 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 re-
ceived by the Premier, and one of
the matters brought before the
Premier then was the establish-
ment 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 con-
struct 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 condi-
tions that they would be erected
and maintained free to the Treas-
ury.

The Government turned down
the proposition and the efforts of
the F.P.U. to provide a Bait Sup-
ply that would add Millions of
Dollars annually to the earnings
of the fishermen, were treated
with cool contempt by an Execu-
tive Council that were grabbing
at that moment money from the
Treasury for all sorts of things,
including wreck steamer spars
that grew in value from \$28.00 to
\$2,200; and coastal contracts for
fifteen years worth \$600,000.

The F.P.U. asked that the sum
of \$100,000 be allocated for Bait
Depots. Only \$100,000. Not
much in those days when the Pre-
mier declared \$360,000 was only
"a flea bite." Had that \$100,000
been expended then, at least \$1-
000,000 would have been added
this season to the producing pow-
er of the fishermen.

How such sane men could have
treated such a request with such
contempt, coming as it did from
the first body of fishermen ever
organized in the Colony, for the
sole object of protecting Fisher-
men and Country, is indeed hard
to comprehend.

The Executive at that time con-
tained such men as Crosbie,
Bishop, and Cashin, that should
have full acquaintance with the
defects of the Bait Supply all over
the Colony. They were there
especially to represent fishery and
trade interests. What stand did
they take on this matter when it
came before them?

Never again will this Colony be
ruled by a Liberal or Tory admin-
istration. Each has failed to do
their duty to the fishermen and
fisheries of this Colony.

Now that the fishermen have
had their eyes opened by the
F.P.U. and possess an organiza-
tion that surpasses all other or-
ganizations in the Colony, they
will take good care to return a
government responsible to the
fishermen and pledged to a policy
of fishery development that will
do for Newfoundland what the
Labor Party has already done for
New Zealand and Australia.

When ever the next General
Elections come off, the Union
Party will place candidates in
every district in the Colony, and
those candidates will include men
of all interests and avocations.

Vegetables

THE lady lecturers, Mrs. Mc-
Intyre and Miss Hall, who
both delighted and instructed us
by their very timely health lec-
tures, it will be noted, paid par-
ticular stress upon the need of
plenty of green vegetables in the
diet, naming especially such home-
ly and easily raised truck as cab-
bage, 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 cal-
culated to bring about, it may be
conceded as an absolute truism,
and therefore needs not any fur-
ther 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 edu-
cators were silent and permitted
us to wage the campaign alone.
Not a helping word did they ut-
ter, 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 na-
tive 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 al-
ways 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 vege-
tables 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 dis-
advantages 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 but 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 weath-
er and the state of the ground
will permit, but will after a cut-
ting or two next year run to seed.
There is no difficulty in the cul-
tivation 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 pos-
sessed 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 Pro-
hibition, before the end of next
year, was the statement of John
H. Roberts, of the Lord's Day Al-
liance, to-day. Mr. Roberts bases
his assertion on the steady ad-
vance 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 com-
menced 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 120,000
were left alive.

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 em-
phasizing 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 fill-
ing 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 hor-
rified 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 Conscriptionists 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 some-
thing much more vital to their inter-
ests than even a cheap war. They
are thinking of the future—of all the
immense consequences of this upheav-
al 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 coun-
try whose freedom they have preserv-
ed, 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 fictitious
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 co-
herence, 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 stern-
est 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 Conscriptionists are think-
ing. For scratch a Conscriptionist
and you will find an enemy of the
people. He may believe quite sin-
cerely that a free democracy is an im-
possible system of society; but he
knows that it is a menace to all the
assumptions upon which his privi-
leges rest, and it is to preserve those
privileges against the inundation that
he fears, that he cries out for a sys-
tem of militarism that will make the
democracy here as obedient an instru-
ment 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.

Truly seen, this Press-made intri-
gue 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 pub-
lic servant and not the tool of a pol-
itical conspiracy. Hence the bitter
attacks of him and on the successive
Governments which have refused to
embroider the country in a fatal
controversy. This brings us to the vital
question of the relation of the Gov-
ernment to the Press, but that sub-
ject is too large and too important
for treatment at the end of an ar-
ticle.

Unity of Spirit

Let us conclude with the one con-
sideration that should weigh with re-
sponsible minds. It is this, that Con-
scription 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 great-
est asset at our command—our com-
munity of spirit. At no crisis in our
history has the nation been so un-

ited, so homogeneous. Through all
the gamut of society there is a com-
mon purpose and a common feeling
to preserve which is worthy of any
army corps. That great fact, so es-
sential to victory, is due to the be-
lief that we are fighting a battle for
something greater than ourselves,
nobler than any private interest, trans-
cending all partisan aims—that we
are fighting for the greatest idea that
can inspire men, the idea of freedom.
Let that thought once be poisoned by
the suspicion that the agonies of these
times are to be used to carry thru
a conspiracy against the democracy
and that unity will vanish. We shall
not have gained one atom of material
strength and we shall have squandered
that spiritual element in which
alone we have the assurance of victo-
ry.

**Rotten Politics
Assailed By The
Anglican Primate**

**Archbishop Matheson Ad-
dresses Anglican General
Synod on the Menace to
Canada That Exists in
Political Corruption—The
Church Must Fight It**

Toronto, Sept. 16.—His Grace
Archbishop Matheson, primate of all
Canada, delivered a remarkable open-
ing address before the seventh ses-
sion of the General Synod of the
Church of England in Canada at Trinity
College.

"Nothing as usual" was his dictum,
and he made a unusual and scath-
ing attack upon political corruption
in high places. On this subject the
primate said:

"That the politics of our country
have been growing more and more
impure as years go on is a sad and
self-evident fact. It seems almost
as if no political party can remain
long in power before corruption
creeps into it and spreads like a
dead disease, until it gnaws upon its
vitals and kills it. Revelations of
wrong-doing come to the surface here
and there like hideous local eruptions,
and it is not encouraging to be
told that these are not only slight
comparisons to what is covered up and
remains seething underneath.

"The situation, I repeat, is most
menacing to the future well-being of
our country. There must be a cleans-
ing of the springs of our political
life or else our whole character and
ideals as a Canadian nation will be
gravely imperilled. The cleansing is
in the hands of the electors who must
see to it that only clean men are
placed in public positions, and not
only that but that only clean men
will be kept there.

"It may be asked what has the
church to do with this? Much, cer-
tainly, is my reply. If a clergyman
takes these matters into the
pulpit, he is accused of being a part-
isan, and the chances are in many
cases that he is. Then we have that
most undesirable production, the po-
litical parson. What I venture to re-
commend is that the church, after
prayerfully forming its judgment on
public questions and holding up prop-
er ideals of character and conduct,
should have them each printed capable
of distribution among our people at
the proper time.

"I feel that the church must com-
bine with other agencies towards
stemming the tide of political impu-
rity which is and has been flooding
and defacing our fair land."

**How Scotland Is
Doing Its Duty**

**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 fam-
ous 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
office staff thirty-seven are eligible
and sixteen are serving. Of the em-
ployees 180 were 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 gratify, in-
crease the supply of men from Scot-
land.

DECREET DOCTOR

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

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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 un-
til 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 Cen-
tres 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



Job's Stores Limited.
DISTRIBUTORS

Write For Our Low Prices

- Ham Butt Pork
- Fat Back Pork
- Boneless Beef
- Special Family Beef
- Granulated Sugar
- Raisins & Currants

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 "Telegram" said editorially: "It shears 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 Bruchesi 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 REVELRY

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 grades 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; while 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 overwhelms him; the man is gone, a worse than the brute lies in his place.

What a spectacle to his fellow-men! 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 debased 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—idolaters, adulterers, thieves—and the gates of Heaven closed against him; and that by the Apostle of the Gentiles.

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? Whose 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. xxiii. 29, 30.

And Isaiah 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."—Isaiah 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 impentence.

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-

monies 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.

Nor 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 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 liquors and drinkers.

World-wide experience illustrates the truth of what the Holy Ghost said about loving the danger; and such a man can no more 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 a 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.

The vast armies swelling and increasing the ranks of drunkards throughout the world, are largely formed by sociality. Only the few crave for drink by nature, and these would easily overcome the beginnings, were they not led on by experienced hands. Scarcely any ever learn alone to go to excess. The young see their elders drink, and are but too prone to imitation.

In too many places, there is the public house every few paces along the street. Thus, temptations are multiplied for the young, the poor, the miserable, and the working man. Within these shops, everything is inviting to the wretched and the unfortunate—there is light, warmth, joviality, alcohol in various forms, that will throw a passing forgetfulness over their troubles; though this is but too often followed by the deadly consequences of drunkenness.

WHAT WILL YOUR CRIMINAL PROFITS AVAIL YOU?

NOW:—Some weighty, but perfectly non-personal questions;—questions that can, only through double glasses, be construed as objectionable by any honourable man.

Is there a liquor-dealer worthy of general esteem, one perfectly respectable in all his relations, one who fears not the anger of God, or the reprobation of wives and mothers?

Is there one who has properly obtained a license and conducts his business to meet a legitimate

want of the public; who is himself perfectly sober; who does not adulterate his goods or sell them to any one likely to abuse them; who permits no disorder, as blasphemy or indecent language, in his store; who seeks not to evade the law, who incites no one to drink, least of all the young; who never sells to minors; in a word, who is obedient to the civil law and to the principles of Christian charity and justice?

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 damaging 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' Church, in Canon Wood Hall, last night, was in every way enjoyable and inspiring.

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 far his Courage? as sound as a bell!

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 'Gaspé' and drowned.

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 in ignorance as to the fate of his son who was a fine young man.

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 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 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. 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. Coal Co. to the Imperial Government.

Last night the dance given by the Tailors' Union in the new C.C.C. Hall was attended by over 200 persons, ladies and gentlemen.

Diphtheria From Bread

A diphtheria epidemic from bread has been reported by Dr. Moreau to the Paris Academy of Medicine. Such a source of infection had been little suspected hitherto, but eleven cases with four deaths, scattered in three communes to a distance as great as 3-4 miles, have been traced to the customers of a single baker.

Our Volunteers

Yesterday the men were put through Swedish drill, Squad and Extended Order drills, and the Non-Coms. and musketry classes got instruction. The following enlisted yesterday bringing the total to 2338.

Dear Madam: You know how necessary it is that your husband should leave home in good humour every morning. He has many troubles to face all day, but he can easily surmount them if his attitude towards them is right.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Temperance Rally

Last night the Executive of the W.C.T.U., with Mrs. Howland, paid a visit to Torbay and held a Temperance Rally in the Total Abstinence Hall. The presence of the ladies aroused considerable interest on the part of the residents and the hall was soon filled to its utmost capacity.

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.20 a.m. with these passengers: James Black, J. R. Power, D. Donovan, J. McIsaac, Mrs. E. C. Carter, A. L. and Mrs. Larkin, E. Aitken, A. King, Miss E. Saley, Mrs. B. Thombs and H. Brown.

Reid's Ships

Argyle arrived at Baine Hr. 6.45 p.m. yesterday going West. Clyde left Twillingate 8 a.m. yesterday inward. Dundee left Valleyfield 6.40 p.m. yesterday, outward.

Train Notes

Monday's westbound arrived at Port aux Basques 5 a.m. Yesterday's westbound left Norris Arm 8 a.m. Yesterday's inward left Humbermouth 7.25 a.m.

Presented With New Bell

A lady of the East End who, no doubt, is much interested in Mount Carmel Cemetery and has watched the work that is and has been accomplished there in the past number of years by the gentlemen in charge, only a few days ago presented them with a suitable bell for the Mortuary Chapel.

Arrivals From Labrador

The following schooners arrived yesterday at Wesleyville from Labrador: Nina M., 800 qtls.; Glencoe, 50; Challenge, 200; Lapwing, 120; Columbine, 300; Reciprocity, 200; Nowey B., 120; Occident, 400; Resolute, 300; Little Gem, 80; Sentinel, 200; Marconi, 100; Sylph, 100; Mary Jane, 130; Romeo, 150; Lady Andry, 200; Little Bandit, 150.

Banker From The French Shore

The banker 'John McRae,' Capt. J. Forsey, arrived here this forenoon from the French Shore with 200 qtls. cod. She fished at St. Julien's the past month and found cod scarce and no squid bait.

PERSONAL

The man Chancy, charged with arson, committed Saturday evening last, was further remanded by Judge Hutchings.

PROHIBITION MEETING

A MEETING is being held in the Board of Trade Rooms at 8 p.m. this evening to arrange formation of a St. John's Committee for the Prohibition Campaign. All interested are invited to be present.

WEDDING BELLS

On 3.30 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 25th, a quite wedding took place in the C. of E. Cathedral, when Capt. John White of Jersey Hr., once master of the Tobacnic, now mate of the Hellen Stewart, was united in Holy Matrimony to Miss Elsie Pike of Channel, daughter of Capt. John H. Pike.

Station Blown Down

We learn from people who arrived from that section yesterday that the railway station at Long Hr. in the terrific storm which occurred in that section Monday afternoon was blown down. Such force did the hurricane reach there that the station, a building of goodly size, rolled over and over and was shifted 50 yards from its original site. It is reckoned that the wind blew there at the rate of 90 miles an hour.

Ran Under Bare Poles

The barqtn. Clutha, Capt. Moore, arrived here this forenoon at Crosbie & Co., in ballast, after a run of 34 days from Pernambuco. To the Mail and Advocate to-day Capt. Moore said that the past 3 weeks have been very stormy but never before did he experience such weather as that which the vessel came through on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The wind blew a hurricane with a sea which literally ran mountains high and the vessel was compelled to scud before it under bare poles.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,t

It is likely that work on the S. S. Ravenscourt, under the water line, will be finished by next Monday. She will then undock to allow the S. S. Carisbrook to go up for repairs. The Ravenscourt's repairs will be continued at the pier and will occupy at least a month.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,eod

Owing to the fierce storm of Monday and yesterday the harbor of Trepassy was the resort of a number of banking schooners which put in there out of the storm, as they had to run from the Banks for shelter. The weather of the past three weeks has been of such a stormy character that no fishing could be done on the Banks, and thousands of qtls of fish have been lost to the fleet.

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PERSONAL

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A Mean Theft

A couple of morning's ago, just before daylight, an old watchman, who was looking after a cut near Prescott Street, had occasion to leave it for a few moments. While he was away, some mean sneak thief stole two new lanterns worth about \$2, which the watchman of course must make good.

In Days Gone By

SEPTEMBER 29th. First Custom House established in St. John's, 1764. Dorcas Society instituted here, 1824. Corner stone, Church of England Cathedral, laid, 1847. Prince Napoleon in yacht Jerome arrived here, 1861. John Munn, merchant, Harbor Grace, died in England, 1879. Robert J. Kent, B.L., Q.C., died 1893. Bell Island R. C. Church dedicated, 1880.

A Distinguished Visitor

Dr. Carolyn Geisel, accompanied by her Secretary, will arrive here to-morrow on the S.S. Florizel. This distinguished lady is one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the United States and will lecture here on health, the means of attaining and preserving it, and no more competent person could be heard by our people on such an important subject.

LOCAL ITEMS

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,t

Across country to-day the weather is S.W. strong and dull, raining in places. Temperature from 40 to 50 degrees.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,t

The volunteers and their lady friends will have a dance at the C.L.B. Armory to-night. A large number will participate and a good time is expected.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,t

The report to the Marine & Fisheries Department to-day from Labrador shows that right along the coast gales of N. E. and N. winds prevail with dense fog and heavy rain in several places.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,t

It is likely that work on the S. S. Ravenscourt, under the water line, will be finished by next Monday. She will then undock to allow the S. S. Carisbrook to go up for repairs. The Ravenscourt's repairs will be continued at the pier and will occupy at least a month.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,eod

Owing to the fierce storm of Monday and yesterday the harbor of Trepassy was the resort of a number of banking schooners which put in there out of the storm, as they had to run from the Banks for shelter. The weather of the past three weeks has been of such a stormy character that no fishing could be done on the Banks, and thousands of qtls of fish have been lost to the fleet.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's 'Souverin' box chocolates. Three virtues of 1st Nfld. Contingent in cover—quality 'Most excellent.'—ap12,t

Mr. L. G. Chafe of Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe who spent eight days at Camp Four and was accompanied by his wife and son Ronald, returned to the city yesterday. The weather was stormy and birds scarce, and Mr. Chafe says he will never forget the hurricane of Monday. He could not leave camp, as it was impossible to stand against the gale. Despite the scarcity of birds and rough weather he bagged 61 fine plum partridge.

A Mean Theft

A couple of morning's ago, just before daylight, an old watchman, who was looking after a cut near Prescott Street, had occasion to leave it for a few moments. While he was away, some mean sneak thief stole two new lanterns worth about \$2, which the watchman of course must make good.

The S. S. Prospero is due here to-morrow morning from Sydney and sails Friday morning.

The S.S. Nordloens, lumber which was shifted on the deck in the storm of Sunday is now being stowed properly to get the ship in trim and she should leave here Monday for London. The ship was in port before several years ago.

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S EAST END. An audience that well filled the theatre last night enjoyed an evening's entertainment unanously acclaimed as the best that has ever been in St. John's. The great picture, featuring the world-known French actress, Sarah Bernhardt, commanded universal praise and every scene was followed with breathless interest. No picture ever exhibited has engaged the attention of our people so much as the marvelous production. No time should be wasted in witnessing this great film. The other pictures are of interest and are well worth seeing.

THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace to-day presents to its many patrons a very excellent programme, in fact one of the most entertaining, instructive, interesting and amusing ever shown in St. John's. In gripping dramatic interest the pictures 'By a Strange Road,' 'The Lie' and 'From the Shadow' are of a character which will repay patrons of the theatre to behold. 'Who Goes There?' is an Edison comedy, full of the most ludicrous situations and none should miss it. Excellent music and other features make up a most pleasant bill.

THE NICKEL

To mystery is solved. Hundreds of our readers wondered what 'The Trey o' Hearts' which appeared in the News of late, meant. It is the greatest movie picture ever produced, and it will begin at the Nickel theatre shortly. This story made Louis Joseph Vance famous, and the ablest critics have pronounced it one of the best stories ever written. It is a wonderful book, and has been read by thousands. It will appear shortly, of which due notice will be given. The programme this evening is a specially good one, and will start at 7 o'clock sharp. 'The Million Dollar Mystery' will be continued. It is highly sensational to-day, as it shows the underground river. There will also be a news pictorial, a beautiful social drama in which Irene Hunt is featured, and a classical comedy. 'The Harmony Boys,' Messrs Huskins and Cairns, will give a couple of their popular songs, and the orchestra has a pleasing programme of high class music. Patrons should remember that the evening performance begins at 7 o'clock sharp; the doors will open at 6.45.

Had Her Sails Torn

The schr. 'Passport,' Capt. W. Carrol, arrived here from Bonne Esperance, Sunday fish-laden for Job Bros. & Co. She had terrible weather on the run up, storm succeeding storm, and was compelled to shelter at Red Bay and St. Anthony out of the weather. She left St. Anthony Friday morning and had to run all the way to port under close-reefed canvas. Her jib and main sail were torn almost into shreds. The weather was too stormy for the men to get out on the grounds fishing. The vessel goes down later to Emily Hr. Labrador to load fish for Halifax.

New Austrian Ambassador

Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 23, via London.—A Vienna despatch says the government will not await the arrival of Dr. Constantin Dumba from the United States before appointing his successor. The new ambassador will be named at once. The despatch says that Kajetan Von Marczynski, former Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Rome, has been selected for this place.

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I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge Meets Next Year At Chattanooga, Tenn.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—At today's session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows it was announced that Chattanooga, Tenn., had been chosen as the place of the Grand Lodge session in 1916.

Lying In a Stupor From Liquor

It was a fortunate thing for a man last night that Const. Forsey of the West End went down in Steer's Cove. In the darkness down near the railing of the breast he found a man lying in a stupor from liquor. He was saturated with the rain that fell and had to be temporarily aroused or he would have rolled overboard. A citizen who knew the man took him home.

WOUNDED RUSSIANS KILLED BY GERMANS

Petrograd, Sept. 24.—In the first detailed account of the fight for the great Russian stronghold, Novo Georgievsk, published to-day in the Russky Stove, it is stated that when the German Emperor heard that the defenders had decided to remain in the very heart of the German positions, resolved to fight to the last shell their one thought being to attract as many Germans as possible and make them pay a heavy price for their success, he was seized with unquenchable fury. Captured Germans were asked why their men killed Russian wounded.

'We were ordered not to leave behind us a single living Russian,' was their reply. Some of them stated that the Kaiser had given instructions that the garrison of Novo Georgievsk be buried under the wall of the fortress.

During the assault on the stronghold, the paper further declares, the Germans always came on in close formation, although they were within a mile of the guns of the fortress. The description continues:

'Into the middle of this mass of humanity we pumped our shells, which burst and converted who companies into mere fragments of flesh and bone. Our observers, who watched the German attacks, said the field resembled a vast mottled carpet which was being beaten by a stick in a fierce wind.

'With each explosion a cloud of human remains rose into the air. Even the iron discipline of the Germans shrunk from the ordeal of attacking in such a hurricane of fire, and at Novo Georgievsk advancing troops were made drunk before ordered to go forward.

'Not a single German who was captured during the assaults, which were beaten back, was found to be sober.'

Counterfeiting Mexican money looks very much like an attempt to paint the lemon yellow.

Boston is elated over finding Treasurer's last lead pencil, but finding a Bostonian who can wield it as well as the maker will be a harder task.

DEATH

OSMOND—This morning of tubercular meningitis, Eli Kitchener, darling child of Emma and Bertram Osmond, aged 11 months.

AUCTION!

STORES returned from Local Defence Contingent, First Newfoundland Regiment, per S.S. 'Fogota,' at the British Hall on to-morrow (Wednesday) 29th, at 10.30 a.m., consisting of Pork, Beef, Jowls, Flour, Potatoes, Sugar, Oatmeal, Bread, Beans, Pease, a quantity of Canned Goods, Butter, Molasses, Lime Juice, Jams, Coffee and Tea, Kerosene Oil, Gasoline and other sundries. Goods must be removed immediately after sale.

P. C. O'DRISCOLL, Auctioneer.

LOST—A Codtrap, in Fogot District, 50 fathoms, 3 ropes on lead of trap; buoys and keg painted white with 'G.A.M.' cut in buoys; the property of GEO. A. MOULAND, Doting Cove. Finder kindly communicate with this office.—Oct2,3i

WANTED—A Storekeeper for the General Hospital; non-resident. Apply (by letter only) not later than Friday, October 1st, to the Board of Governors. JOHN FENELON, Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box, 1187.—sep29,1i