

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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War Will Continue Over the Winter Says Derby

The Bosches he Says Will Not be Allowed to go into Winter Quarters—Britain Now Has an European Army With Better Guns, Better Rifles and Better Ammunition Than Any Other Country in the World—Our Men he Says Individually are Better and it is Soon Hoped to Have a Distinct Margin of Superiority

LONDON, Sept. 20.—I wish I could pick one of my horse as a winner with the certainty of victory for the Entente Allies, said Lord Derby, British Under Secretary for War, on his return from a visit to France, where in company with Generals Haig and Joffre he saw trials of the tanks before they were sent into battle against the Germans. Lord Derby continued:—We now have an European Army with better guns, better rifles, and better ammunition than any other country in the world. But I do not agree with people who expect the war to end within 6 months; as it must surely continue over the winter.

We are fighting the best organized nation in the world and it would be a reflection on our own troops not to admit so. The Germans have been showing extraordinary bravery. Two years ago they had a chance to win. They are still exceedingly good in engines of destruction, but we at least in this respect, now cannot help feeling equal. Our men individually are better, and soon we hope to have a distinct margin of superiority. We are able to continue to increase our arms and munitions, to feed our troops, and we will get more men if needed, but no concrete proposal has been made yet to increase the age limit. I found everyone at the front cheerful. You may rest assured that the offensive will be continued. It is interesting to make a study of the German casualty list. The Bosches will not be allowed to go into winter quarters. In company with Joffre and Haig I watched trials of the famous tanks, the sight of which provoked unrestrained laughter, despite the power they displayed, crossing the trenches and butting their way through wire entanglements and even through groves of trees.

Rome Tells of an Italian Retreat

ROME, Sept. 20.—An attack by a strong Bulgarian force resulted in pushing back the Italian advance posts on the Macedonian front. N. E. of Saloniki, the war office announced in today's official.

Referendum On Conscription

MELBOURNE, Sept. 21.—A bill providing for a referendum on the question of Conscription passed the House of Representatives on its third reading. The vote was 47 to 11.

Spanish Ship Owners Lodge Strong Protest

MADRID, Sept. 21.—A strong protest against the destruction of Spanish ships by submarines has been made to the Government by the Spanish Ship Owners' Association, who declare that the torpedoing of those ships is contrary to all principles of International Law and elementary rules of humanity.

"The Man Power" Distribution Board

LONDON, Sept. 20.—An announcement was made to-day of the appointment of a Committee for obtaining more men for the army by combing out young men from exempted occupations. This Committee, which has been named "The Man Power Distribution Board," has for Chairman, J. Austen Chamberlain, Secy. for India. Its members include Viscount Middleton, former Secretary for India, and some Labor members of the Commons.

STILL REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE NEW CABINET

Diplomatic Representatives Still Continue Their Policy of Not Recognizing the Existence of the New Greek Cabinet by Abstaining From Paying a Formal Visit to New Ministers

ATHENS, Sept. 21.—Diplomatic representatives of the Entente continue their policy of not recognizing the existence of the new Cabinet of Premier Kalogoropoulos by abstaining from paying a formal visit to the new Ministers. King Constantine this morning discussed the question of furthering declarations by the new Cabinet in the hope of breaking the glacial silence of the Entente resuming negotiations for the entrance of Greece into the war.

GREECE MAY YET ABANDON NEUTRALITY

A Despatch From Athens Says Conference Between King, Premier and Foreign Minister Resulted in Decision For a Departure From Neutrality—Blockade of Greek Coast by Allies is Enforced

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A despatch from Athens says that it is learned on good authority that this morning a conference of Premier Kalogoropoulos and the Foreign Minister with King Constantine, resulted in a decision, in principle, for a departure from neutrality, with a view to dissipating the Entente's apparent distrust of the new Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—In the Journal Official to-day the announcement is made that a blockade of the Greek coast from the mouth of the river Struma to the Greeco-Bulgarian front, is in effect from September 16th. The blockade was declared on account of the occupation by Bulgars of the Greek seaport of Kavala.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Reuter's Telegram Co. says that it learns officially that the Greek Government has submitted a very urgent note to Germany regarding the removal to Germany of Greek troops from Kavala and demanding that they be returned.

British Expresses Regret to United States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Britain to-day formally expressed to the United States regret for the action of a British destroyer in holding up and examining the Philippine steamer Cebu within territorial waters of the Philippines. Because of heavy fog, it is explained, the destroyer's commander did not know that the vessel was so near the shore.

BULGARS ATTACKS REPULSED

Bulgarians Force Their Way Into Village of Borenica but Were Driven Out by Serbians in Bayonet Fighting—Further Progress is Reported For the Allies Northwest of Pisoderi

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The repulse of violent Bulgarian attacks on the Scaik Kaimakalan with heavy losses to the attackers is reported in an official statement.

In the region of Brod River the Bulgarians forced their way into the village of Borenica. After two attacks that failed they were driven out by the Serbians in bayonet fighting.

Further progress for the Allies is reported on the left wing, where they have reached Hill 1550 three miles northwest of Pisoderi.

THE PESSIMIST
Nothing to do but work.
Nothing to eat but food.
Nothing to wear but clothes.
To keep one from going nude.
Nothing to breathe but air;
Quick as a flash 'tis gone;
Nowhere to fall but off.
Nowhere to stand but on.
Nothing to comb but hair.
Nowhere to sleep but in bed.
Nothing to weep but tears.
Nothing to bury but dead.
Nothing to sing but songs.
Ah, well, alas! alack!
Nowhere to go but out.
Nowhere to come but back.
Nothing to see but sights.
Nothing to quench but thirst.
Nothing to have but what we've got.
Thus thru life we are cursed.
Nothing to strike but a gail;
Everything moves that goes.
Nothing at all but common sense.
Can ever withstand these woes.
—Ben King.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 20.—British troops, south of Arras, yesterday captured 200 yards of German trenches, says an official statement issued to-day by the British army headquarters.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—An official to-night reads:—Heavy rain again falling to-day. The general situation remains unchanged. There was considerable hostile artillery activity on the battle front south of the Ancre. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report. During the last 48 hours over 100 prisoners have been taken.

LISBON, Sept. 20.—Portuguese troops operating at Mosambique have crossed the Rovoma river, dividing German East Africa from Portuguese East Africa says an official issued to-day. The enemy who is making feeble resistance, abandoned armour plated trenches. Our flag flies 4 miles over the frontier.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Stubborn and fluctuating battles are going on in the province of Dobruja between the Russo-Romanian forces and German-Bulgarian troops, said to-day's German official. The Russian and Roumanians hastily brought up reinforcements, the statement adds, and are defending their positions with great stubbornness. Roumanian forces which invaded Transylvania through the Stenrank pass of the Transylvania Alps, have been defeated, and have been driven back over the pass, the War Office announced to-day.

CAR STRIKE IN NEW YORK ENDS IN RIOT

Several Hundred Strikers and Sympathizers Who Attacked Four Surface Cars Were Engaged With Police Reserves in a Running Fight During Which Several Persons, Including Women, Were Hurt

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Rioting was renewed last night in connection with the car strike after the efforts of Mayor Mitchell and others had failed during the day to effect a settlement of the differences.

Several hundred strikers and sympathizers who attacked four surface cars were engaged with police reserves in a running fight, during which several persons, including women, were hurt. Many arrests were made. Hope of avoiding the threatened strike of 700,000 union workers in sympathy with the carmen has diminished.

War Over, Believed Shackleton's Men

"When?" First Question Asked as Rescuers Reached Elephant Island—Smoked Shoe Padding—Pipes From Birds' Bones—Lunch on Limpet and Seaweed

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Life on Elephant Island in the Antarctic, as it was experienced by the marooned men of Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton's South Polar expedition, who were recently rescued and taken to Chile, is described in a message received from Punta Arenas and published in The Daily Chronicle to-day. "The day began," says the description, "with breakfast which consisted merely of penguin, fried in blubber, with a drink of water. The morning's duties consisted in clearing away snowdrifts and catching penguin. Lunch was served at one o'clock, consisting of a biscuit with raw blubber. The afternoon was occupied with regular exercise over a track one hundred yards in length. Pipes From Bird Bones. "At five o'clock when darkness fell, came dinner, consisting of penguin breast and beef tea. Lacking tobacco the men smoked grass from the padding in their boots, while the pipes were carved from birds' bones and wood. The members of the party took turns in reading aloud from the only available books, namely, the Bible, an encyclopedia, Browning, Bacon's essays and Carlyle's French revolution. Saturday evening was always marked by a concert, the feature of which was banjo playing. A banjo was the only musical instrument in camp. "On one occasion there was a welcome addition to the diet, when several undigested fish were found in the stomach of a seal and greatly enjoyed. These were the only fish caught during our stay. In August there was a change in the diet when limpets were gathered and seaweed was available as a vegetable. "We were in the mist of one of these limpet and seaweed lunches when the rescue boat was sighted. "When was the war over?" was the first question we asked."

HUNS FAIL TO REGAIN LOST GROUND

London Correspondent of New York Tribune Tells of Desperate German Rushes Against Allied Lines in Attempt to Regain Hold on Peronne-Bapaume Road—Efforts Met With No Success

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cabling last night, says: As if to disprove the statement that their counter assaults had lost their elan, the Germans made desperate efforts to-day to regain their hold on Peronne-Bapaume Road. A series of terrific rushes were hurled against the French and British lines, but they made no headway. The blow began last night on both sides of the river, but they met with no success.

Wave after wave broke under the intense fire of the French artillery. As each crest receded it left behind its wreckage of dead and wounded. The ground before the French trenches was covered with corpses. Reports from the front indicate that destruction of Kaiser's troops has been equalled. The ability of the Allies to hold their end is extremely encouraging. It must be remembered that the positions won by the Allies have been almost completely destroyed by gun fire which always precedes the attacks. The Allied troops are confronted with the task of defending positions almost unprotected by trench lines and that task was accomplished to-day.

China Has Worst Floods in Fifty Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Nearly a million people have been made homeless in China by one of the greatest floods in fifty years. Reports to the State Department to-day telling of the disaster said that an appeal for foreign aid would be made.

FURTHER GAINS FOR FRENCH IN VERDUN SECTOR

Have Taken Two Trenches and One Hundred Prisoners South of Thiaumont Wood—Also Gained 100 Yards East of Fort Vaux—Bad Weather Still Halts Operations on the Somme

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The French have made further gain in the Verdun sector, where they captured two trenches and one hundred prisoners south of Thiaumont Wood, according to an official statement issued by the War Office.

They also gained 100 yards east of Fort Vaux and in the Chapire Wood. Bad weather still halts operations on the Somme and the Germans' attacks have not been renewed.

Roumanians Holding Their Own

SOFIA, Sept. 21.—Stubborn resistance is being offered by the Roumanians and Russians to the attacks of the Teutonic Allies in the great battle now in progress in the Roumanian province of Dobruja the War Office announced to-day. So far the defence had maintained itself in strongly fortified positions.

ly, the Bible, an encyclopedia, Browning, Bacon's essays and Carlyle's French revolution. Saturday evening was always marked by a concert, the feature of which was banjo playing. A banjo was the only musical instrument in camp. "On one occasion there was a welcome addition to the diet, when several undigested fish were found in the stomach of a seal and greatly enjoyed. These were the only fish caught during our stay. In August there was a change in the diet when limpets were gathered and seaweed was available as a vegetable. "We were in the mist of one of these limpet and seaweed lunches when the rescue boat was sighted. "When was the war over?" was the first question we asked."

French Everywhere are Holding Their Positions

Succeeds Gen. Graziani

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Gen. Duport has been appointed Chief of the Headquarters Staff of the Army at the Ministry of War in place of General Graziani, who has retired on account of ill-health.

Coalition Candidates Wins Over Independent

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Brigadier Genl. Seeley, Coalition candidate is elected to the Commons for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, over Lieut. Turnbull (Independent). The vote was, Seeley 7,597; Turnbull, 4,456.

Seeks Recognition From Entente Powers

LONDON, Sept. 20.—An official of the Greek Foreign Office visited Entente diplomats at Athens to-day, says a Reuter despatch from the Greek capital. He is understood to have requested them as a matter of form to recognize the new cabinet, adding that the Cabinet would subsequently resign if such a course was considered inevitable.

GREEK NOTE TO GERMANY IS VERY FIRM

Note Demands Greek Soldiers be Brought to the Swiss Frontier in Order They May be Conducted to a Mediterranean Port from Which They Will be Taken Home

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Reuter's Telegram Co. despatch says it learns from the Greek Note to Germany is very firm in the demand that Greek troops be brought to the Swiss frontier in order that they may be conducted to a Mediterranean port from which they will be taken to Greece. The Greek Government guarantees they will not be forced to serve against any enemy of Germany, at the same time disavows entirely the action of General Hadjapoulos, who, it is claimed, disregarded orders for the transport of troops to another Greek port.

The "Landships"

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Of the landships or tanks one continues to hear amazing stories, says a Daily News despatch from the Somme front. "One whose steering gear got out of order could not turn to right or left, so it trundled straight ahead until quite out of touch with the infantry, then sat down on a German trench and for five hours withstood bomb attacks. In another case a landship found the infantry was not coming on behind, so it went back to find out what was the matter. They were held up by a trench they had overlooked, where a strong bombing party of Germans were situated. The machine walked over to the trench deposited itself on top of it and wiped the bomb party out.

Nothing New In Macedonia

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Except for usual artillery activity there have been no developments on the Struma and Doiran fronts says to-day's official announcement in regard to the Macedonian campaign.

Socialists Arrested

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Wireless Press gave out to-day a despatch from Zurich to the effect that 150 Socialists were arrested in Berlin on the ground, that they were concerned in an agitation against the war. Although over military age they are said to have been sent to the front.

Earl of Faversham Killed

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Lieut. Col Earl Faversham was killed in action Sept. 15th while leading his battalion

The Battlefield at Points is Covered With German Dead—On Wednesday Despite Bad Weather the Germans Made Violent Counter Attacks Against the French Over a Three Mile Front—In Assaults on Priez Farm the Germans Came in Waves but Withdrew in Disorder—In Eastern Theatres of War Central Powers Claim Successes for Their Troops

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In an effort to retrieve part of their lost territory the Germans on Wednesday, despite the bad weather, made violent counter attacks against the French over a three mile front in the region of Priez Farm and Bouchavesnes, north of the Somme, in mass formation. The Teutons threw attack after attack along the line from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark at the end of the day. The French are everywhere holding their positions, according to Paris. The battlefield, at points, is covered with German dead. During the fighting the Germans penetrated the north-eastern part of the village of Bouchavesnes, but here the French met them with the bayonet and dislodged them. Four assaults at Priez Farm, in which the Germans came on in waves, were repulsed by the French, whose observers assert the Germans at last withdrew in disorder, leaving many dead behind them. On the British front inclement weather still holds the opposing sides to artillery duels.

In the Eastern theatre in Russia and Galicia, Berlin, and Vienna report the repulse of heavy Russian attacks. In successes for the Russians in the Carpathians are credited by the Teutonic Allies, who say that on the whole Russian attacks in this region are repulsed.

In Transylvania, where the Roumanians are fighting against the Austro-Hungarians, the invaders have met with a serious reverse in the region of Hatzog, where they have been driven back by the Teutonic Allies in the Transylvanian Alps, and the town of Petroseny and the Szurdok Pass, through which they entered Transylvania have been recaptured from them. In Dobruja, where the Russians and Roumanians have been heavily reinforced along a line south of the Constanza railway, from the Black Sea to the Danube, the tide of battle is fluctuating. Sofia reports successes for Bulgarians at certain points, while Bucharest claims victory for the Roumanians near Eniga. The west end of Macedonia is still the scene of violent combats. The Bulgarians, according to Athens, have hastily evacuated Viggista, at the extreme end of the line, and fallen back upon Sedvza for a stand in previously prepared entrenchments, which if captured, will necessitate the evacuation of Monastir, in Serbia. Berlin reports the Germans, who are co-operating with the Bulgarians, have repulsed the Entente thrusts near Florina, in Greece. Rome admits the Italians on the southern slopes of Monte Beles, have been driven back by the Bulgarians.

Socialists Join in Anti-War Plot

Two Italians Arrested at Rome With Manifestos for Soldiers—Intended for Front—Men Were Working Under Association With Headquarters at Zurich

ROME, Sept. 16.—Morara and Prinotti, officers of the Italian Young Men's Socialist Association, have been arrested, charged with organizing anti-war demonstrations in Italy and other countries for September 24. In the house where the men were arrested the police seized 50,000 copies of an anti-militarist manifesto, which was intended for distribution among the soldiers at the front. Morara and Prinotti are said to have been working in conjunction with the International Young Men's Socialist Association, which has headquarters at Zurich. Isaac Schweide, who claims to be an Argentinean, and who was expelled from Italy last year, is the head of the Zurich bureau.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

READY FOR BED
Dr. Denton's SLEEPING GARMENTS
For Children, Boys and Girls, To fit ages 2 to 7 years.
Sizes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7.
W. H. JACKMAN,
39 WATER STREET WEST. 2 Doors East Railway Station.
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## Down With War is Socialist Cry in Germany Now

Leaflets Circulated Broadcast Declare Masses Are Starving and Government Provoked War—Capitalists Accused—Food Cornered With Convivance of Government Speculators Grow Rich While People Die of Hunger, Declares Leaflet

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Socialist anti-war leaflet, entitled "Hunger," is being circulated broadcast in Germany. It is remarkable for its bitterness and its language of frank incitement. Evidently it is being distributed widely among the troops, for copies that reached Holland are all from soldiers. One copy of the leaflet was brought to a Dutch newspaper office by a deserter. Another was thrown over the wire entanglements along the Dutch frontier by German soldiers recently returned from leave. The leaflet, which is printed on lurid red paper, reads as follows:

"What was expected has come—hunger in Leipzig, in Berlin, in Charlottenburg, in Brunswick, Magdeburg, Koblenz and Osnabruck, as well as in many other places. Disorders, caused by the hungry masses, have occurred before shops dealing in foodstuffs and those responsible for this state of things have no other remedy for the hungry masses than a state of siege, police swords, and military patrols.

"Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg blames England for the evils at present existing in Germany, and the advocates of the continuation of the war to the bitter end, as well as the supporters of the Government repeat this prattle.

"Nevertheless, the German Government must know that this state of things was bound to come about. War against Russia, France and England was bound to lead to the isolation of Germany. Our war-makers lament that our degenerate enemies have blockaded us, but why pursue such a course in politics as will inevitably lead to a blockade?

**Criminal Provocation.**  
"This criminal provocation of a world war was followed by further blunders. The Government has done nothing to prevent the present starvation of the masses. Why it has done nothing is because the Government clique of capitalists, junkers and speculators in foodstuffs do not suffer as do the masses of the people. On the contrary, they grow richer through

the hunger of the people.  
"If from the outset of the war serious measures had been taken to prevent the situation would have been revealed to the blockaded masses, and thus enthusiasm for war, would soon have cooled. Meanwhile the masses of the people were benumbed by victories and triumphs, although all the time they were being delivered into the hands of agrarian and capitalist food exploiters. The attempt was made to cause the masses to lose their cool common sense. The ruling classes do not wish to give up their plans as to the annexation of territory and the people are defrauded into the belief that if Germany can dictate the peace terms her influence in the future will be predominant.

**The Submarine Failure.**  
"We have been told lies as to German U-boats cutting off England's food supplies, and that England will be brought to her knees and the war thus ended. These are fairy tale only fit for little children. Submarine warfare only makes fresh enemies for Germany, and it is impossible to cut off England's supplies even if Germany had ten times as many submarines as she at present possesses.

"Further, we were told that the attack on the Balkans would give Germany a chance of relieving the situation, as Turkey would be able to supply abundant foodstuffs. This was a deliberate lie, because all who are well informed know quite well that Turkey cannot supply anything, there being a lack of food both in Constantinople and on the coast of Asia Minor in consequence of which the Turkish Government cannot even feed its own army.

"Now they would console with the prospect of the coming harvest, saying all our misery will end immediately the corn is gathered. This is also a deliberate mis-statement and simple calculation will prove it so. In the course of twenty-two months of war the produce of two harvests has been consumed besides great quantities of cattle fodder, sugar and other food supplies, which had been accumulated prior to the outbreak of the war. Besides all this there was also what could be requisitioned in the occupied territory of Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Lithuania, the Baltic provinces and Serbia, and also foodstuffs imported from Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

### People Dying of Starvation

"Now there is nothing more. The occupied countries are depleted to the utmost. People already are dying of starvation in Poland and Serbia. The neutral countries are also closing their frontiers, as they are themselves beginning to suffer from lack of food. Our home harvest cannot supply very much on account of the fields having been insufficiently tilled through the deficiency of labor, fertilizer and seeds.

"The quantity of cattle available for food is small. It is now too late for the Food Dictator to provide for an equitable distribution. Foodstuffs exploiters have accumulated their work. Even if they were constrained it would avail nothing, for there is not now sufficient food to satisfy the people.

### Capitalist Criminals.

"This is the plain truth. The people have been incited to war, in consequence of which supplies have been cut off. Capitalist criminals, with the connivance of the Government, have done the rest? What is to be expected in the future? We may carry on the war for half a year or a whole year longer, but meanwhile the people will slowly die of hunger, in which even the coming generation will be sacrificed.

"Men and women of the wage-earning class, it is with us the responsibility lies one way or the other. Either the masses of wage-earners will persevere in their stupid stolidity, in consequence of which they will exert themselves and renew their services to the Government and the ruling classes, forcing them to make peace.

"There is no other way out. We must act!

"Come forth men and women. Let your will prevail!

"Down with war!

"Long live the international solidarity of the wage-earning classes!"

### DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Mary's at the cooking school For summer education.

She follows every little rule With careful concentration.

She baked a pie the other day; No pie was ever thinner.

We cut it with a pair of shears We borrowed from a tinner.

Mary's good at baking cake With frosting spread all over.

And when she has a chance to bake Why she is in clover.

She baked a cake the other day. No cake could ever match it.

We didn't use a knife at all. But broke it with a hatchet.

## Notes From New Bonaventure

A change has taken place in the weather and as the weather is very fine the people are getting most of their fish dry.

Skipper Richard J. Vivian in the schr. Maggie Stone arrived with a bumper trip on Monday evening. He secured his fish at Rousell's Hr., on northern Labrador. This is the 8th year of Skipper Vivian's taking charge and he has secured a full load each year. May the same success always continue for him.

Very fair fishing has been done during the past week around Bonaventure Head when bait is procurable and weather suitable. The hook and line men who did but very little the summer are now quite busy in trying to obtain enough to prevent the wolf from entering the door during the winter.

CORRESPONDENT.  
New Bonaventure.

## Wheat Crop of Three Prairie Provinces

Estimates Placed by Winnipeg Commercial Editor at Over 170,000,000 Bushels—Grade of Crop it is Believed Will Not be Entirely Satisfactory

WINNIPEG, Sept. 16.—After a month of inspection, the Free Press commercial editor places the estimate of the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces at from 170,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. That is, roughly, 100,000,000 bushels for Saskatchewan, 36,000,000 for Manitoba, and 35,000,000 bushels upward for Alberta, thus making the yield twelve bushels to the acre for Saskatchewan, and fifteen bushels to the acre for Alberta. In Alberta there is no doubt that the bulk of the 1,500,000 acres in wheat is south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and twenty-five bushels to the acre is a fairly conservative estimate for that territory; it will probably run much higher, and may reach a thirty-bushel average, adds the Free Press. No definite estimate of the yield could be made in the north, owing to the very spotted conditions, but it is safe to assume that there will be sufficient out of the north to bring the yield of the province up to thirty-five or possibly forty million bushels.

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For FALL and WINTER

Now showing at

# BLAIR'S.

Our Values are absolutely the best obtainable.

This year's style in Coats is distinctive. The Coat with the Flare (or Wide) Skirt is the Fashion. Coats this year are either without belts or come with a belt effect. This is quite different from last season's Military Coat which had a belt all round and was much tighter in the Skirt. Despite increasing cost of Coats, through rising prices of materials, and the Fashions demanding more cloth in each, we are able to offer you the newest goods at the lowest prices. This we are enabled to do by our early contracts and consequent good buying as also by the moderate margin of profit we put on these goods, which has built us up such a successful coat business, as it is well known our values are the best procurable. Our Prices for the Newest Styles (we don't talk old styles) or jobs) are:—

**\$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90 and upwards.**

We are also opening a Full Selection of

**Misses', Children's and Infants' Coats,**

which you can depend on will be the best values obtainable.

N.B.—Customers by mail for Ladies' or Misses' Coat, please specify height, bust measurement, and length of sleeve from under arm, and enclose extra money for postage.

# HENRY BLAIR.

Continuing, the Free Press says:

"The grade of the crop will be unsatisfactory. The percentage of No. 1 northern in any of the provinces will be small, with the exception of southern Alberta, where it should be heavy. There will be a considerable quantity of No. 2, but a great deal of the wheat which should, by right of color, go No. 2, will hardly make that grade on account of lack of weight. Taking the yield at the smaller figure—170,000,000 bushels—and putting the price of the lower grades against the high, it will be worth not less than ninety cents a bushel, or \$153,000,000."

### Extra Labor Declined.

Spokesman—"We have pleasure in informing you, Mr. Jones, that we have decided to increase your stipend from \$700 to \$800 a year."  
Mr. Jones—"I refuse to accept it. I've enough trouble already trying to collect the \$700."

## Germans Now Think Bremen Really Lost

LONDON, Sept. 14.—"Travelers from Germany," says a Morning Post despatch from Copenhagen, "report the Germans themselves as doubting whether the submarine merchantman Bremen, supposed to be on the way to America, will ever be heard of again. According to their statements, the Bremen had already left Germany for America when the Deutschland arrived in the United States, as then stated by President Lohmann, of the Ocean Steamship Company, which owns the Deutschland and Bremen, and that his later statement made on the occasion of the return of the Deutschland, that a second vessel was then starting on her voyage and was 'now in the open sea,' really related might happen to I had taken lessons in lip reading."

### TRUST ON

We wonder what the day will bring. We ponder o'er the thought, and then—  
Take up the round, and while we sing Go through the daily round again. We murmur some, and may be doubt, Until within us hums the tune—  
How sweet it is to go about Not knowing what may come ere noon; Not knowing what the day may bring. Nor what the hour, and so more sweet  
That sail to smile and still to sing We trust, and trusting shun defeat.

### Wise Woman.

"When my husband proposed to me the poor fellow's voice stuck in his throat."  
"Then how did you know he was proposing?"  
"Well, you see, I was afraid that 'now in the open sea,' really related might happen to I had taken lessons in lip reading."



### OUR QUESTION IS,

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

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK

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

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

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Oil, Fish, etc., sold on low rates of commission. Prompt settlements.

All business entrusted to me receives personal care and attention. Acting in the capacity of Broker for Messrs. Samuel Harris Ltd., The Marystown Trading Co. and other well known out of town firms, I am in constant touch with the market and can obtain the best prices possible.

### TRANSHIPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Having recently established a Transhipment Department I am prepared to handle transshipments to and from the outports with promptness and satisfaction.

Correspondence Solicited.

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Wholesale Dry Goods House.

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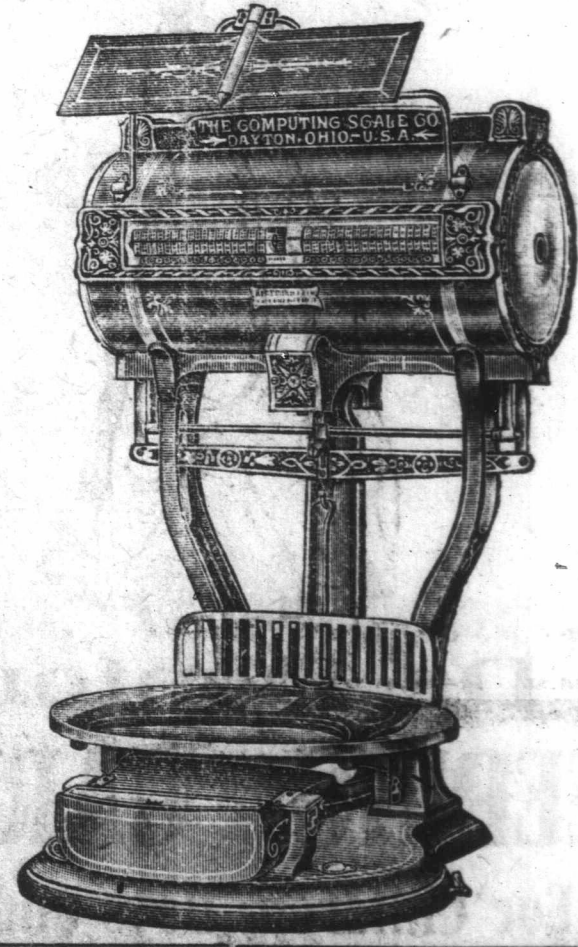
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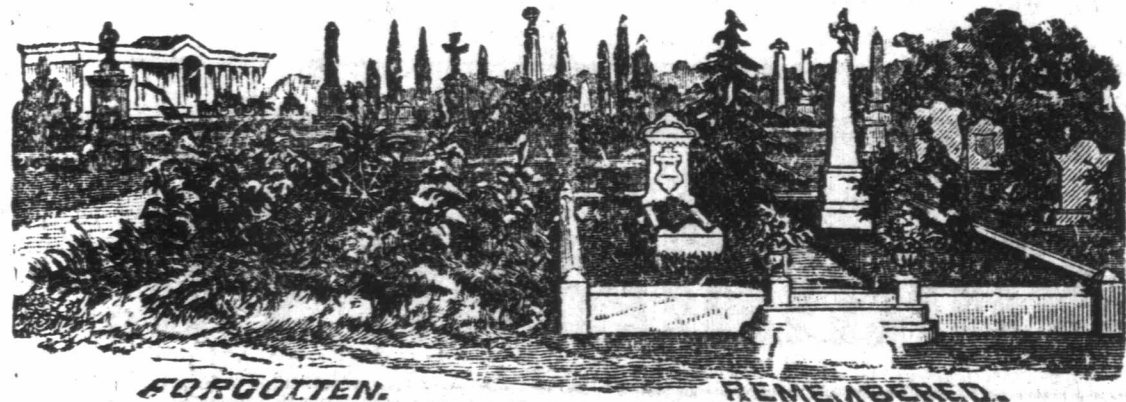
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## M'Kenna Sure of British Finance

Chancellor Says Credit Will Last to the End—Immense Sums Expended—No Matter How Long the War Lasts, he Declares, British Credit Will Stand the Terrible Strain Under Which it Has Been Placed—Compares This With Past Wars

Pride and satisfaction have been caused throughout Great Britain by the statement made in the House of Commons last week by the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding the financial condition of the country, and his declaration that no matter how long the war may last, England will be able to maintain her credit to the end. The importance of such a statement at the end of two years of a gigantic struggle, in which money plays not the least important part, cannot be over-estimated, it is felt here, and special value, therefore, attaches to the following interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who enlarges and completes the survey which he presented to Parliament.

Chancellor McKenna began by recalling the facts of Great Britain's financial mobilization. He said:

"It is by comparison with the past that we can best realize the magnitude of the problem with which Great Britain is faced to-day, as you know our present expenditure is at the rate of about \$25,000,000 a day, or about \$9,125,000,000 a year. All that was spent by us during the many years of revolutionary and Napoleonic wars would not suffice for six months of the present struggle."

"Our last war in the South African campaign cost us \$1,250,000,000 and lasted two and one-half years. To-day this sum would be used up in less than two months."

"The American Civil War was particularly costly, but the \$4,330,000,000 which historians say was spent by the Northern States during those four years is equal to little more than four months of our present expenditure."

"We have kept the seas of the world open for ourselves and our allies. We closed them to our enemies. Our army, so small as to be thought negligible at the beginning of the war, has been expanded in less than two years into a force competing in size and equipment with those vast continental armies which have taken generations to build up."

"We converted industrial England into one great naval and military workshop. It is due to us that without the patriotism and self-sacrifice of those who are fighting and working for us finance alone would have been helpless; but, on the other hand, without the support of our wealth, even this unparalleled outburst of enthusiasm could have accomplished little. Our army is fighting overseas, and as a result its maintenance is far more costly than that of any other. Our industrial organization was less designed for war purposes than that of any other of the great belligerents, and its conversion has been relatively more costly; nor have our financial resources been used for ourselves alone. Our allies have looked to us for help, and we have gladly given it but this is no light service, for we are making loans to them and to our own dominions at a rate exceeding a million pounds a day."

"When you remember that our national expenditure before the war had just reached a figure of \$1,000,000,000 a year, you will realize the enormous revolution that must be taking place in the life of every individual when the nation was asked to meet nearly ten times this sum. It has involved a mobilization of financial resources not only unequalled but hitherto unimagined in history by any country. It has been a British tradition to meet the cost of war as far as possible by taxation, and we maintained that policy even in this unprecedented struggle."

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## BULGARIA AND SERBIA

### Some Facts About Balkan History Showing How Bulgaria Betrayed Serbia

Has Bulgaria really any right to Serbian Macedonia, to gain which she has linked her fortunes with the Teuton Empire? Whatever claim she may have had in the past, she has unquestionably forfeited by her conduct in recent years. To make this clear, it is necessary to go rather extensively into Balkan history.

In the first part of the seventh century, the dwellers of the Balkan peninsula consisted of the Greeks, Illyrians (whom we now designate as Albanians), and the Rumanians, who are largely settlers drawn from the different parts of the Roman Empire upon the conquest by Trajan of Dacia in 105. These historical facts serve to show that the Turks, Bulgarians, Serbs and Montenegrins are ethnologically alien to the Balkan peninsula. In about 638, a group of Serbs and Croats, whose original home was along the Carpathian mountains, were invited by the Emperor of Constantinople, whom he employed against the Avars. Eventually they settled here and established a powerful kingdom with occasional relapses, which was utterly destroyed by the Turks in 1389. In about 860, a nomadic people originally from the steppes of Asia in the vicinity of the river Volga reached the Balkan peninsula and settled in Maesia. These nomads were of the same Ughur or Finnish stock from which the present Turks, the Finns and the Hungarians sprang. They were Bulgarians. Here they established a tremendous empire, exported tribute from the Greeks and Serbs; but they also lost their independence to the Turks in 1339.

With the decline of the Bulgarian power in the first part of the eleventh century, the Macedonian district passed successively under the rule of Bonifacio, Marquis of Montserrat, Byzantium and Serbia; and the Turks conquered it from the Serbs in 1389 and held sway over it until 1913.

The widespread state of anarchy and wholesale massacres that ruled and ravaged Bulgaria in 1876-7 was the immediate and driving cause of the war of Russia against Turkey. Czar Alexander, in his famous manifesto, issued on April 23, 1877, declaring war against Turkey, said: "Our desire to ameliorate the lot of the Christian population of Turkey has been shared by the whole nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan peninsula." In this war for the liberation of Bulgaria, little Serbia fought on the side of Russia. The treaty of San Stefano dealing with Bulgaria, except that it made Bulgaria a tributary principality to the Sultan instead of an independent state, and it also severed the Eastern Rumelia from the Bulgaria of the San Stefano treaty and placed it under the military rule of the Sultan. This, however, was altered when Eastern Rumelia was united to Bulgaria in 1885.

The Turkish misrule in Macedonia, particularly during 1903-8, was retaliated by bomb and dynamite outrages, in which the Greek, Bulgarian and Serb bands participated, both against the constituted authorities and against one another. It is a matter of history that the Revel program of 1908, agreed upon between the King of England and the Emperor of Austria, was to sever the Macedonian provinces from the domination of Constantinople, and make them into an autonomous state. It was at this psychological moment that the Young Turk party, to thwart the proposed disruption of Macedonia from the Sultan's rule, demanded the restoration of the Constitution of 1876, which Abdul Hamid granted. The Young Turk rule—a most doubtful experiment as it was—brought no relief to a long-suffering people, and a hopeless incompetency was emphasized by the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the overthrow by Bulgaria of the Turk suzerainty, the

reaction of 1909, and the Turko-Italian war. These evidences of the collapse of the Young Turk rule, succeeding each other in quick order, furnished Pashich of Serbia and Venizelos of Greece an excuse to form the Balkan League, whose very purpose was to liberate the co-religionists and co-nationalists of the contracting parties from the Turkish yoke.

The treaty of the League stipulated for concerted action against a common enemy; but it did not map out the respective territorial shares of the members of the League in the event of the success of the proposed campaign. The treaty also contained the all-important provision that, in the event of any disagreements arising among the members of the League with reference to any subject or point under said treaty, such disputed subject or point, including division of conquered territory, if any, should be referred to the Czar of Russia, and his finding should be binding upon the appellants.

On Oct. 12, 1912, the Balkan League began a successful war against Turkey. Under the treaty of London of May, 1913, Bulgaria acquired all Thrace to the Enos-Media line, together with parts of Macedonia to the west of Bulgaria. Ferdinand disapproved the arrangement made in his behalf by Dr. Daneff, his plenipotentiary at London, and demanded a larger share in Macedonia. This Serbia declined to give, but offered to refer the controverted subject to the Czar, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of the League. Ferdinand indicated his readiness to accept the Serbian offer, provided that the Czar would announce or make known in advance the nature of his decision, which was manifestly an unfair and inadmissible attitude. Whereupon Ferdinand took a trip to Vienna in the month of June, 1913, and entered into a treaty with Austria, which treaty provided that Bulgaria would attack Serbia, and that in the event of the defeat of Bulgaria, Austria would come to her rescue. Bulgaria treacherously attacked Serbia and Greece, and received deserved punishment at the hands of her betrayed partners of yesterday, while simultaneously Rumania threatened Sofia. Bulgaria acknowledged defeat, but Austria was restrained by Germany from entering the Balkan controversy. Consequently, Bulgaria submitted to the treaty of Bucharest, under which her total gain in territory was reduced to 5,000 square miles, whereas Greece acquired 18,000 and Serbia 15,000.

From the foregoing it would appear that Bulgaria has jany herself to blame for her unenviable moral and material position, and that Serbia has not been guilty of any bad faith. Had Bulgaria remained neutral, in all probability, as a matter of expediency and fairness, Bulgaria would have been given a part of Serbian Macedonia, because, while Serbia had potential opportunity for expansion northward, Bulgaria can have elbow-room only in Macedonia and in Thrace. But in view of the perfidy of Bulgaria, which caused the destruction of a substantial portion of the manhood and womanhood of Serbia, and which prolonged the world war probably by one year, it is difficult to see how Bulgaria can justly expect to receive any compensation in Macedonia at the expense of Serbia.

### Impetuous Swain.

They have been engaged 15 years, and still he had not mustered courage enough to ask her to name the happy day. One evening he called in a peculiar frame of mind, and asking her to sing something tender and touching, something that would move him. She sat down at the piano and sang: "Darling I Am Growing Old."

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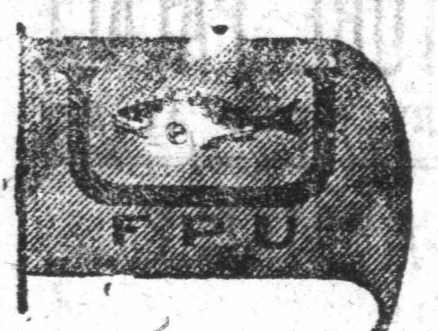
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Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 21st, 1916

**Union Shipbuilding Company, Limited**

YESTERDAY we published the prospectus of the new Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and it occasioned considerable comment amongst citizens of St. John's. It is the first effort made in this Colony to build ships systematically and as a matter of business, and the venture is favourably commented upon in commercial circles. Newfoundland can build ships just as neat and well as the American or Canadian built, provided the facilities available in foreign yards are installed on a Newfoundland plant. American builders specialize in the construction of their vessels; men are employed solely for special work. Those men become so proficient at their work that they produce the very best article.

Newfoundland workmen are just as reliable and efficient as Americans but being general builders, their work is not as finely done. Americans do the larger part of the preparation of timber by machinery while Newfoundland has been doing the same work with an axe and hand plane. The new Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. will change all this, for the best and latest machinery will be used and a piece of work will be finished in an hour that took our shipcarpenters a day to perform in the past.

Each man will be allotted certain work and will perform that same work from month to month. There will be men for laying the body frame of vessels, who will do no other work, for as soon as the framing of one vessel is finished another will be ready for the same men to repeat the work they were engaged in on the former vessel. Chaulkers will only do chaulking; plankers will only do planking; finishers will only do the finishing on deck; riggers, sailmakers, and blacksmiths will stick to their own work; and as a consequence the very best will be turned out in the very quickest period of time.

The new Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. will install facilities for galvanizing the iron and every piece of iron used that is exposed will be galvanized. A large yard will be added to the shipbuilding plant at Catalina, where a huge stock of building timber will be kept on hand. Spars, keels, stems and stern posts will be of hardwood and imported in large cargoes. Juniper and birch will be utilized for plank of which timber no better exist in any country for plank purposes.

We venture to assert that the Catalina plant will turn out schooners as solid, and well finished as any built in America. A foreman builder from Nova Scotia will be engaged for two years; at the expiration of that time our own builders will know all there is to learn from the Canadian methods of building. It is proposed to employ about 50 men continually in the building of vessels. A 100 ton schooner will be launched in a month, and ready for sea two months after her keel was laid. Large vessels for the

fish carrying trade will be built, either as auxiliary motor or sailing ships. A new class of motor vessels for the Brazilian trade will be built which will without doubt entirely supersede the ships at present used in that trade.

The investing public have an opportunity to invest a small amount in a venture that will not only provide employment at home and keep thousands of dollars in our own country, now spent abroad, but will also enable the trade to avail of ships built for the trade that will revolutionize old methods and customs, for the trade will surely recognize that the day has come for removing the causes of so much loss of money incurred by disabled vessels being forced to call at the West Indies when en route to Brazil, which means usually a \$20,000 loss to the owner of the cargo.

The commercial interests of the Colony will wake up some fine day and recognize in Coaker the best friend the country ever had, for if vessels can be produced that will remove difficulties that now cause the shipping and exporters hundreds of thousands of dollars of loss annually, it will immensely benefit the trade of the Colony.

The new Company has placed \$20,000 of its shares on the market and there is very little doubt about the amount being subscribed within a week.

**Diphtheria**

THE alarming increase in the recent outbreaks of diphtheria in the city and nearby settlements is now a days causing people to ask if the Board of Health, or Municipal authorities, have done, or are doing, anything to check the spread of the disease.

So far as we are concerned we know of nothing being done by either to deal with the matter, and it looks as if there must have been some solid foundation for the statements made by Mr. Kelly in his campaign for the Mayorality against, the present sanitary conditions of our city.

The famous "hoppers" of which we heard and read so much about during the late civic election are we understand still in operation, and if we remember rightly, Mr. Kelly made it clear to the electorate that their continuance would eventually lead to an epidemic of diphtheria and other contagious diseases.

People cannot be blamed if they attribute the recent outbreaks of diphtheria to the use of those hoppers, and we submit that it is up to the Health authorities to immediately make a thorough investigation into their usefulness or otherwise.

Unless we are misinformed, Dr. J. S. Tait was loud in his condemnation of those hoppers during his canvass of the city, and people generally, especially those who voted for him, expected much from him in the management of sanitary matters. All recognize that he is possessed of exceptional ability, holding as he does a certificate from Edinburgh University for Civic Sanitation. Dr. Tait, so we are informed, made a personal inspection in the vicinity where those hoppers are located and loudly condemned them as a menace to the health of the city.

Has the learned Doctor done anything to seek the cause of these diphtheria outbreaks? A large part of his vote came from those who wanted those hoppers done away with and in justice to those who supported him the Doctor should declare where he now stands in connection with our sanitary methods.

With the present unhealthy condition of our back streets we should not be surprised to see diphtheria and other such diseases increase. Some of our streets are at present in a deplorable condition and whilst left in such a manner we must expect to have such outbreaks as are now being recorded daily.

We have repeatedly asked the Council to give some attention to the drains on Hayward Avenue but to no avail. The drains here are a disgrace to any community. In places parts of them are washed away and nothing but cesspools remain. Children can be seen playing around them all hours of the day and even adults at night time have to give them a wide berth. Surely this condition of affairs can be remedied without any great tax on the city treasury.

Unless some strong precautions are taken we may in the near future be faced with a serious problem and even greater is the danger of diphtheria spreading to our schools.

Something must be done and done at once to protect the health of our city.

**THE HARVEST OF THE WAR**

These Articles Published Under the Above Heading Are Republished From the Round Table Review of Politics of the British Empire

**I.—The Curse of Nationalism**  
THE armaments dilemma is not so absolute as at first sight it appears. It arises from two false premises, a wrong view of the nature and function of the national state.

First of all as to force. Force clearly cannot be dispensed with in the world as it is to-day. It is necessary to coerce lunatics and criminals, who, in the ferocity of their desires, are to all intents and purposes lunatics. It is essential to the education of children, for unless they were continually restrained by force half the rising generation would be killed or maimed by accident or fire. No sensible person will question that force, if properly used, in these cases is wholly benevolent and desirable. The use of force, however, is not less necessary in the case of many adults who are neither lunatic nor criminal, but who are animated by beliefs inconsistent with the welfare of society. For instance, it is absurd to allow a perfectly normal barbarian to transfix a woman or child in accordance with his tribal customs because one has conscientious scruples against stopping murder by force. It is manifestly wrong not to prevent civilized men from debauching primitive peoples by selling them liquor and firearms without restraint. In all communities there are still people who through ignorance, malice, or selfishness, would set their own interests or passions before the welfare of society. Some would spread disease through carelessness; others would damage life and property through recklessness; others, like the sweeter or the white slave, would work harm deliberately. In all these cases the only course is to prevent such people from injuring their neighbours by force exerted under the law, or to bring home to them afterwards by fine or imprisonment the consequences of their acts. Further, how many of us are there who, if left to ourselves, would always be scrupulously punctual in the payment of taxes or meticulously obedient to all those minor laws which discipline society into order and organic life? Behind the law, therefore, there is always the sanction of force in the shape of judge, jury, and policeman, and, in the last resort, the army. Without that sanction, even among the most civilized races, the law which protects the weak from the strong and the community from the effects of indifference, violence and vice, would rapidly cease to be operative, and civilized society would dissolve into chaos and suffering.

The sphere of force is obviously limited. You cannot compel people to be wise or considerate or to hold particular opinions by force. It is often wrongly used where persuasion or tolerance would produce better and more lasting results. It is not less frequently employed so blindly and with so little understanding that it does more harm than good. In wrong hands it is an unmitigated evil. None the less, force is indispensable in society to-day. And the reason for it lies in our own failure to live aright. If all citizens were fully educated, were animated primarily by the desire to serve their neighbours, and were active and alert in their public duties, its use would never be necessary, except for the insane or the young. Precisely in the degree in which a community is ruled by the principles of justice, honour and mutual good will, the use of force will disappear, and public opinion and the authority of the moral code will take its place. Public opinion and principle, where they operate, are by far the more effective agency, as is seen in the problem of drunkenness, which has been practically rooted out among certain classes by public opinion, whereas force can only prevent the worst of its evils where public opinion is not so strong. The necessity for force, therefore, is the price we pay for our social sins. When we get rid of them the soldier and the policeman will also disappear.

These principles apply as fully in the international sphere as they do within the state. In the present moral condition of mankind it is force which suppresses the piracy which is ever springing up

in some part of the world. Force it is which must be used to put an end to the worst scandals of barbarism like the Mahdi massacres or the Congo atrocities. And force must be used, if one state is not to be allowed under the influence of ignorance or ambition to inflict wrong on another people, and if evil and tyranny and injustice, everywhere else overawed by force, are to be prevented from raging unfettered in the dealings of state with state. But the use of force as between nations involves war, or at least the willingness and ability to wage war, in certain contingencies. Armaments, therefore, and liability to war are the price we pay for our national sins. They are the remedy for the evils of tyranny and injustice practised on a national scale. Mere war against war can never succeed, for that means the destruction of the only instruments wherewith, in a still imperfect world, we can protect right and liberty. The true war is against the evil passions which bring about war. When these are overcome war will recede into the background of its own accord.

The second horn of the dilemma concerns these passions. Only anarchists seriously question the value of the state. It is the organism by which a community frames and enforces the rules of its social life. It ensures in greater or less degree liberty, justice, internal peace, security for property and person, to all its members. Without it civilization cannot exist. In its advanced form of the democratic commonwealth, in which every citizen shares in the responsibility for public policy, it is the institution through which the future progress of humanity must obviously be achieved. It is in itself one of the fountains of virtue, for it is a standing denial of the principle that self-interest is the guiding motive of man, being based squarely on the foundation that the primary duty of the citizen is to serve the community of which he is a part. Nor is nationalism an evil. Born in the struggle against the deadening doctrine of the divine right of kings, and against the devastating futility of dynastic wars, nationalism has been the chief of the forces which have moulded the nineteenth century. Essentially it is the spirit of brotherhood and mutual service in people united by race and language. It arose out of the fight for liberty. Inspired by it whole peoples have found unity and self-government, courage and character. It has been the chief foundation of democracy.

But, while essentially good, both nationalism and the state have been perverted to unworthy ends. The purpose of the national state has become purely selfish.

This selfishness has taken two forms. On the one hand it has manifested itself in a pride which seeks under the guise of patriotism to deny to others all title to the liberty which it claims for itself, and which regards ascendancy and domination over others, and even the obliteration of their separate racial individuality, as one of the primary objects of public policy. In this form, in which it is generally associated with autocracy, it is the fountain of jingoism, imperialism, militarism, and the other doctrines which justify tyranny, oppression, frightfulness, treachery, and war for national ends. On the other hand, it has manifested itself in a callous indifference to the fate of any other people so long as the national interests are not affected thereby. In this form and under the guise of a specious love of peace, too often manifested by demagogues, it regards massacre, barbarity, and slavery as lesser evils than war, and leads to the pacifism, cynicism, and hypocrisy which will condone evil rather than make the effort necessary to destroy it.

Selfish nationalism is the real cause of modern war. Selfishness leads to anger, hatred, and quarrels between individuals. It leads to party strife and civil war within the state. It is no less bound to lead to conflicts between states, for so long as they think first of themselves they will neither forgo the use of force to defend or promote what they believe to be their own vital interests, nor will they use it, however noble the cause and however great the need, when, from a purely selfish point

of view, they need not intervene. Nationalism, therefore, in its modern bigoted form, is the enemy to be destroyed, for it justifies the use of armaments and war mainly for ignoble or worthless ends. It is, therefore, the chief parent of war. So long as we look at international problems from the point of view of the divers interests of the national states of which the world is composed we shall never find the road of escape from the dilemma in which we seemed to be placed. We are bound to go on incurring the penalty which Dante describes as the punishment of the twin vices of prodigality and avarice. In the fourth circle of Hell he meets a number of men striving endlessly with their whole strength to roll great stones before them. Each going his own way, they all sooner or later collide with one another, when, after a furious altercation, they set out again in a new direction only to collide once more.

**New Type of Ship Built With Concrete**  
Christiania, via London, Sept. 16.—A new type of ship has arrived here from the shipyards of Christiania. The ship, which resembles a huge barge, is constructed entirely of concrete, except for the ribs which are steel and is the first stone vessel ever floated. It is said that the hull will resist damage better than steel or wood and that the ship is therefore safer.

The German Navy takes second place in power among the navies of the world, but as a fleet it is supreme—the fleetest fleet on record.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**  
SEPTEMBER 21  
SIR WALTER SCOTT died, 1832. Bishop O'Donnel, first Bishop of St. John's, consecrated at Quebec, 1776.

First nuns that ever arrived in Newfoundland (Presentation order) opened school, 1833. Church of England Cathedral opened and consecrated, 1850. Sir Ambrose Shea and Sir Frederick B. T. Carter left as Confederation delegates to Canada, 1864.

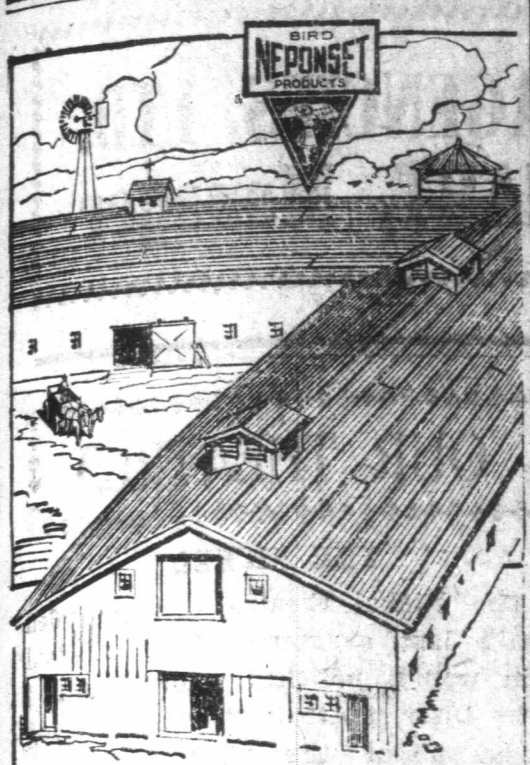
Wiggins' storm foretold for to day didn't come off, 1895. A French brig lost and all her crew but one boy at Clam Cove near Cape Race, 1877.

**Novelties in Patriotism**  
Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.—Virtue, like other things in these days of change, has to take new forms; and when she does she pleases. For novelties in patriotism are as attractive as in attire, or food, or ideas. Thus it was that the press of the United States made much of the city of Ripon's offer to forgo a new public building out of federal appropriations if thereby threatened economies in providing for adequate equipment of the national military forces might be unnecessary. Likewise there will be admiration for the Canadian firm of munition makers that voluntarily has turned into the state treasury \$570,000 of profits arising from war business.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**  
**SOUTH COAST SERVICE.**  
**S. S. GLENCOE**  
will sail from Placentia on Thursday, September 21st, for the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port-aux-Basques.  
Passengers leaving on Thursday morning's train, from St. John's will connect.  
**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**GEORGE KNOWLING**  
**Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.**  
Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for  
**Best Value for the Money.**  
We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing  
**Spring and Summer Clothing**  
**Raincoats Macintoshes**  
**Shirts Caps Ties Footwear**  
**PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.**  
We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.  
**Flour Pork**  
**Molasses**  
**Seeds Teas**  
**Medicines.**  
Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.  
**Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.**  
**Hardware Department.**  
**Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.**  
**Women's and Children's Clothing**  
We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of  
**Costumes Blouses**  
**Underclothing Corsets**  
**Skirts Raincoats**  
**Dressmaking and Millinery**  
done on premises.  
**Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.**  
**GEORGE KNOWLING**





Don't Take Just Any Roofing

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

**NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING**

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

Paroid is only one of the Neponset Roofings. There are others meeting every requirement and pocket-size. Granite faced shingles for pat's roofs; Pre-laid, the colored roofing, and other roofings for all kinds of buildings, from temporary sheds to the largest railroad buildings.

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

Docket, "Repairing and Building"—Free

THE DIRECT AGENCIES, LTD., Sole Agents.

**NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS**

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

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



**THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION**

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

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in CHOICE MEATS.

M. CONNOLLY, Duckworth Street.

**Just Arrived:**

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

**PRINCE ALBERT**

Smoking Tobacco

In 1/2 lb and 1 lb Glass Jars.

Always in stock a full line of Smokers' Requisites.

**S. G. Faour**

378 WATER STREET.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**J.J. St. John**

The TEA with strength and flavor is

**ECLIPSE,** which we sell at **45c. lb.**

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

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

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

**TEMPLETON'S** for Ladies' and Children's

**WINTER COATS**

An unusually good selection.

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

**ROBT. TEMPLETON** 333 WATER STREET.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

Courses of lectures covering the requirements of the Licentiate in Arts of the Council of Higher Education and of the Second or Sophomore year in certain Canadian Universities will be organized for the next Academic year, beginning October 1st, 1916, and ending April 30th, 1917. The following and possibly other subjects will be included: English, Mathematics, Latin, French, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy. Candidates passing successfully through such of these courses of lectures as are required for the Second Year in Arts in the Universities, will be admitted as Third Year students in the Universities, provided they are otherwise qualified. Each of the lecture courses will be open to qualified students, whether they have graduation in view or not.

For further information, application should be made as early as possible to one of the Superintendents of Education. jne29,t,tf

**FOR SALE!**

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**Herring BARRELS**

—Also— **Splayed HOOPS**

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Telephone 506.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**CANADIAN FISHERIES SHOW BIG INCREASE FOR YEAR**

Growth of Industry Dealt With in Address by Hon. J. D. Hazen—Value to the Nation—Opportunity Open For Successful Competition in European Market

A full account of the growth and value of the Canadian fishing industry was given at the Directors' luncheon, and was the outstanding event of the day at the Fair. Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, referred to the encouragement given the fish industry through the publicity obtained at the Canadian National Exhibition in the past three years, stating that he believed as the result of the fish exhibits during the past three years, and the fish restaurant operated on the grounds which last year had given meals to 25,000 people, much had been done to encourage the use of fish in Canada. The Dominion, he declared, has the best fish supply of any country in the world, and the increased use of fish would be not only of great advantage to those who used it because of its cheapness as compared with meat, but would help to sustain the fishermen of the Canadian seaboard, a hardy, God-fearing set of people whose value to the nation had been so amply proved during the past two years.

Going on to speak of the party played by Canada in the war, the Minister declared that all should be thankful that, knowing that human blood has been the price of liberty in all the ages, men have been bred in Canada, who knew that price and were willing to pay it. In relation to the financial cost of the war, he said that up to the present the people of Canada had been able to meet their share of it without great sacrifice, and at the same time had been able to assist the British Government in obtaining credit for the payment of munitions made in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Hazen then went on to deal with the special subject of the fishing industry. He said:

**Work of Fishermen in the War.**

"While all the industries of the warring nations, other than those that minister to the carrying on of the conflict, are suffering, the fisheries of these countries have been particularly interfered with. As an evidence of this the fisheries of Great Britain have been reduced to less than one-third of their pre-war production. Both the fishermen and the fishing vessels of the Old Land have done, and are continuing to do, their full part in defending principles of liberty, justice and righteousness, for which the allies are contending. A large proportion of the magnificent fleet of first-class steam drifters and trawlers, which before the war numbered about 3,000, was withdrawn by the Admiralty for mine-sweeping operations, and it is not improbable that fishing methods have been successfully applied by fishermen against more important creations of marine warfare than mines. To use the words of the English Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 'When the history of the war is written, the country will realize, as it has never realized before, the supreme value of an island maritime power of an organized fishing industry and a daring fishing population; for among the various causes which led to the restrictions of the landings of fish, the chief has been the demand made upon the fishermen and fishing vessels for warlike services. It is not claimed that the fishermen, who have readily given their labor, and in too many cases, their lives, and the owners, who have given their vessels for the services of the State, have done more than their duty; but it happens that the assistance they were able to give was of paramount importance.'"

"The fisheries of France have suffered even more than those of Great Britain, the greater number of the men and steam vessels having been transferred to the national service. Information about the Belgian fisheries is scanty; but we know that most of her trawlers have been operating from British ports since the war broke out. On the other hand, the fishing industry of the neutral European nations has been greatly stimulated by the war, the fishermen receiving previously unheard of prices for their catches.

"Owing to the shortage in landings of fish in Great Britain and France, the export from these countries have dwindled. This has reacted favorably on the price and demand in European neutral and allied markets for dried fish from this continent. It has also left the pickled fish markets of this continent comparatively bare of European products, and has so given an opportunity for creating a demand for the Canadian product."

Growth of Home Fisheries. These favorable conditions, have done their part in making the past fiscal year a banner one in the Canadian fisheries. The value of the fisheries was \$35,860,708. This is an in-

crease of \$4,596,077 over last year, and of \$1,192,836 over 1911-12, which was the previous record year. While this increase was mainly due to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, the two principal fishery provinces, there were increases in six out of the nine provinces. In Ontario there was an increase of over half a million dollars.

**More Efficient Service.**

After reviewing the special arrangements made by the department to increase transportation facilities as an encouragement to the use of sea fish as a food, the Minister explained that owing to the failure of the express companies to reduce rates, the department determined to allow a rebate of one-third of the express rates to shippers, expecting that with the increase of business the companies would reduce their rates. As they were not doing so, however, and experience was showing that for through shipments a fast freight refrigerator service was proving efficient, the Government would probably find it necessary to cease paying its portion of the transportation charges, and the Minister suggested that dealers can turn, with advantage to themselves and hence to the consuming public, to the cheaper fast freight service. The Government railways, it was pointed out, are doing all they reasonably can to make this service thoroughly efficient, the "fish trains" being given special consideration to expedite their arrival.

**The Herring Fisheries.**

The special subject of herring fishing was next dealt with. Mr. Hazen said: "While the herring that abound along our coasts in vast quantities are the equal in quality of those taken anywhere, owing to inferior methods of curing them, and the cheap, shabby barrels, used, they have commanded but poor prices, and the demand, therefore, has been small. The pickled herring markets of the United States, and to a large extent those of Canada, were in past years mainly supplied from Europe. Hence, the Canadian fishery has not been prosecuted with any energy. Instead of following the fish out into deep water and catching them when they are in best condition, their capture has been limited to the time when they come in shore to spawn and when they are

**HOT WEATHER PHILOSOPHY.**

In this hot weather it will make us feel a little more comfortable to think of cool things, like snow and ice. So, first let us remember that there is a wet season ahead, and after that the snowy and frosty season. We shall have to be out in all kinds of weather, and the only way to enjoy life under the different conditions is to be comfortably clad. For instance, if your feet are encased in nice, stylish, well-fitting Bear Brand Rubber Shoes, the state of the streets will not worry you in the slightest degree. Of course, nobody is buying rubber shoes just yet, but the time will soon come, and then, isn't it better to buy one good, well-fitting pair that will last you the greatest part of the winter, rather than a half-dozen pairs of shoddy shoes, that you will always find broken on the mornings that the slush is inches high?

**Cleveland Rubber Co.,** New Martin Building, St. John's. 21w,tf



**YOU WON'T BE ANNOYED** by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

**Globe-Wernicke** Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

**PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.**

**Britain to Present Big Bill to Mexico**

LONDON, Sept. 15.—That Great Britain's bill against Mexico for the murder of her nationals and the destruction of property and trade will be a formidable one, is certain, and is also the fact that it will be presented for payment through the United States. All big Mexican interests here show a significant hesitation in discussing the matter, holding that the negotiations are at present at a critical stage. For instance, a representative of a great Anglo-Mexican concern, S. Pearson and Sons, said the time was not opportune to resuscitate the matter. "Whatever claims we have," said this man, "will not be presented by us personally to the Mexican authorities but by the British Government, and probably by the latter through the Government of the United States. At the present stage we can say no more." Enquiries at the Foreign Office led to the reply that nothing definite could be stated about the subject at this time.

In an inferior condition. To remedy this state of affairs, the Fish Inspection Act was adopted. It came into operation on the first of May last year. Its object is to bring into use strong, well-made barrels of a fixed standard size, and to lift the standard of curing and grading fish, so that the cured article may secure the confidence of dealers and consumers in all available markets, and so command the highest price. Our geographical position should make it impossible for others to successfully compete in supply the markets of this continent. If we do not secure these markets, it will be owing to failure on the part of our fishermen and packers to carry on their operations according to improved methods.

"With a view to demonstrating the desirability of fishermen engaging in offshore herring drifting, as it is done in Europe, and at the same time locating the offshore schools of herring, the department is this year operating a steam drifter. The experiment is proving quite successful. Every night that weather permits she is making catches ranging as high as 76 barrels. She has also picked up fair quantities of mackerel. Last year a start was made in packing fish for the Government brand. Fish that were properly packed brought highly satisfactory prices, and this year a considerable number have arranged to have their fish inspected. The principal season is from the middle of August onward, and the indications are that on a large portion of the coast packers will put up their fish for inspection and branding.

"The value that our herring fishery alone may become will be appreciated from the fact that in normal times the herring fishery of the British Isles is worth from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually, upwards of two-thirds the value of all our fisheries at present, and we have the fish in as great quantities and of as good quality as in Europe.

**About Halibut.**

"The opening of the G.T.P. has made Prince Rupert the gateway to the greatest halibut fishing grounds in the world. The fishing vessels are coming to Prince Rupert in ever-growing numbers, to sell their catches or ship them eastward, and the day is hastening on when Prince Rupert will become the Grimsby of the Pacific Coast. In this connection it may be well to point out that the halibut fishery is being over-exploited. As the fishery is conducted on the high seas, and as the United States engages in it even more largely than does Canada, an international arrangement is necessary to be effective. Hence, the matter has been taken up with the United States Government, and it is anticipated that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached in due course."

**The Other Speakers.**

Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government, and Hon. Nelson Monteith, his predecessor in office in the early days of Sir James Whitney's Government both spoke briefly of the agricultural situation, pointing out that though in some respects and in certain districts the yield has not been up to the average, the year had not been so lean a one in Ontario, nor to judge by the samples of agricultural produce in the various exhibits, throughout Canada. A special point brought out by Hon. Mr. Monteith, was the importance to the farmer of developing the live-stock industry along with other lines of agricultural work, the success of this in the past season, where farmers have had live-stock, upon their farms, compensating them for any falling off in their other products.

**Taking it to Her.**

"I'd like to kiss that girl sitting on the edge of the crowd. But she won't play 'postoffice.'"

"Well, we'll appoint you the rural free delivery man."

**THE UNION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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

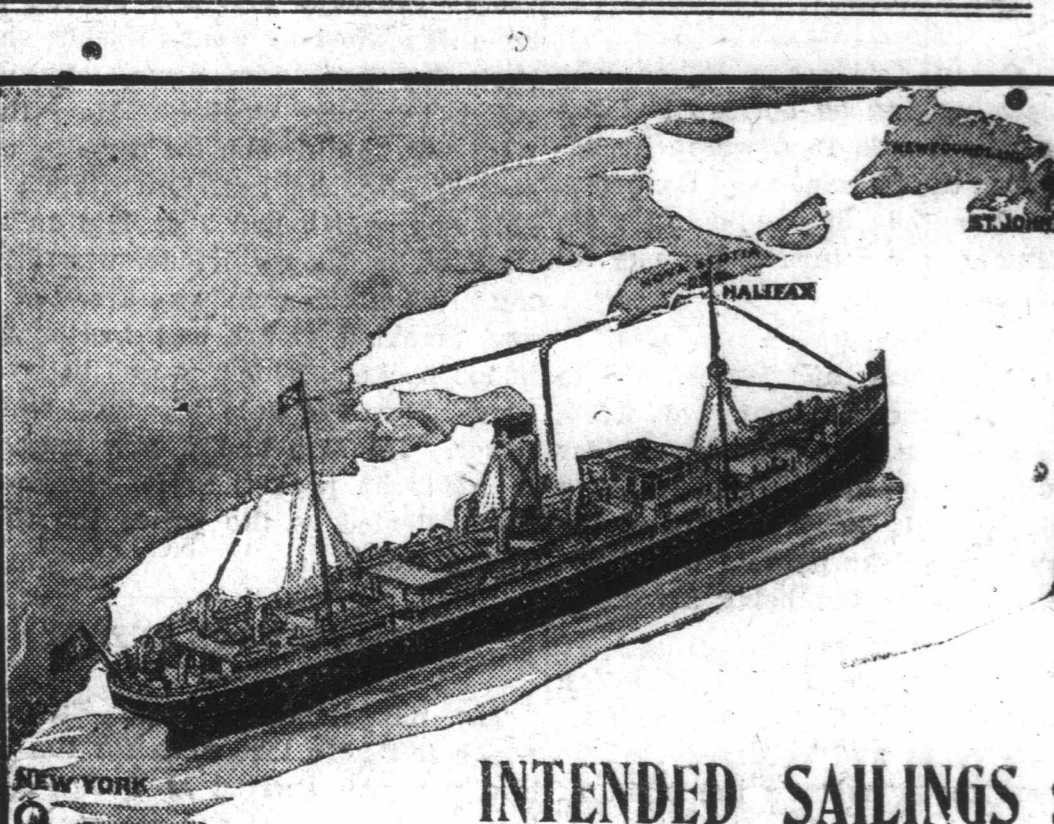
1. The election of Directors and Officers.
2. Other business.

Signed:

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

September 19th. A.D. 1916.

**Red Cross Line**



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

**Harvey & Co., Limited** Agents.

**"From Sill to Saddle"**

All kinds of **Building Material** as well as **Lumber** sent to all parts of the Country.  
**HORWOOD LUMBER CO., LTD.**

**CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS** (Opp. Baine Johnston's, Water Street)

P. O. Box 86.  
IF you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Out-port orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

Advertisements in the Mail and Advocate.



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

LOCAL ITEMS

The express arrived here at 2.30 p.m. to-day with the Kyle's passengers and mails.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson returned here by special train from Grand Falls this morning.

The S.S. Sagona, Capt. Parsons, yesterday arrived at Holton on her voyage south on her return from Labrador. Capt. Parsons reports fine weather.

The schr. "Lady St. John" arrived here yesterday with a cargo of salt, 29 days from Cadiz. The vessel the past week was delayed in the neighborhood of Cape Race with head winds and dense fog.

Capt. Wm. Jno. Kennedy, who lost the schr. Maggie U, recently on a voyage from Sydney and who is now here, will, if possible, purchase another schooner to replace her.

The schr. Pomhook, Capt. Doyle, for Indian Hr., and the Mildred for Domino, Labrador, to load codfish for Europe, left here yesterday after being delayed a long while by adverse winds and weather.

His Grace Archbishop Roche who had been making an episcopal visitation of St. Mary's Bay, where he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to hundreds of candidates, male and female, will return to the city to-day.

Consts Dempsey and Meyers had to go to a residence on Pennywell Road, where a young man, who was under the influence of drink, was making trouble for his parents. When the officers arrived the parents would not consent to their son being arrested.

The Father Matthew Celebration Committee, of the T.A. & B. Society, met last night and arranged for the At-Home to be held on the night of October 10th next. Mr. Robert Grouchy was appointed Secretary of Committee. The Juvenile T.A. & B. will have their annual fete December next.

W. P. A.

In Aid of the Sick and Wounded and of Our Soldiers and Sailors at the Front.

Subscriptions may be sent to Lady Davidson, Mrs. Emerson, Hon. Treasurer; or any of the following ladies of the Finance Committee:—Mrs. Jno. Ayre, Mrs. Garrett Byrne, Miss Brown-Ing, Mrs. Duley, Mrs. T. J. Edens, Miss Hayward, Mrs. Archibald Macpherson and Mrs. Herbert Rendell.

Amount acknowledged \$9,274.40 Proceeds of Concert held at Placentia by Misses Hanham and Fitzgerald 38.45 \$9,312.85

KATHERINE EMERSON, Treasurer.

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

WAS SURELY AN INGRATE

Yesterday at noon the police arrested a well-known tradesman, but a ne'er-do-well, on suspicion of stealing a watch from Miss A. George's residence, Water St. West, as told in the Mail and Advocate. Miss George knows the man well and pitying his condition when he went into her shop yesterday gave him some clothing, which he badly needed. He then went into the kitchen for a while, and shortly after he left, the watch, a gold one, which had been laid on the window by Master Faour, was missing. When the man was arrested he was smoking cigars and had money in his pockets, which, it was believed, came from the sale of the stolen tucker. He also had a new scissor in his coat pocket. He, however, stoutly denied to the police the theft of the watch.

THE NEPTUNE'S REPORT

The S.S. Neptune, Capt. Burgess, which left here last week for the Labrador Coast, arrived at Battle Harbour yesterday. Capt. Burgess reports to the Reid Nfld. Co. that S. W. winds and dense fog was the experience the past three days. She continued her voyage north last evening.

Motor Cars and the Public

Citizen Objects to Manner in Which Some Cars Are Driven—Thinks Time is Opportune For Public to Take Drastic Measures to Protest Against Many of the Unnecessary Annoyances

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir.—Now that the enquiry is over about that very regrettable accident with Mr. Hawermale's car, whereby the poor little chap Byrne lost his life last week, I think it is time there was some sort of agitation started by the public at large to try in some sort of way to curtail the number of these infernal machines (I can't call them by any other name) that go tearing along on our country roads at all hours of the day and night. If a man with his wife and family happen to be taking a stroll on a country road any fine day or evening, besides the danger of being run down by one of these hogs, (which is no small one), they get half blinded and choked by dust for about 5 minutes, then by the time that has cleared away, there is another one comes tearing along, or else one of them confounded motor cycles, which are as bad, or worse, to repeat the dose, and up rises the cloud again. Now I think any and everyone will agree, even themselves, that they get and take up far more of the road than all the foot pedestrians in and around St. John's, therefore, I imagine they ought to be made pay accordingly. That that can't pay, then they had better sell their machines, as they have no right to have them, and I think that by next summer there wouldn't be so many motor cars on the roads, therefore life would be a little more pleasant for the general public at large. The cheap, would-be owners will have come to the conclusion that they are better out of it. Them that can afford to pay, well, they won't mind it. And it will be a good source of revenue to the country. The only motor car owners that ought to be let go at the present rates are medical doctors practising in the city. The car is a decided advantage to them in getting over the ground on their daily calls; therefore, the public at large share in that advantage. All other motor cars I should say ought to pay a tax of \$200 a year for their license. And for the amount of road they eat up and the general nuisance they are, besides being a continual menace to the public at large, I don't think they will be paying a cent too much.

Hoping I am not taking up too much valuable space in your popular paper. INTERESTED CITIZEN. St. John's, Sept. 20, 1916.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT

Argyle left St. Lawrence 6.15 a.m. yesterday outward. Clyde arrived Lewisporte 1.50 p.m. yesterday. Dundee arrived Port Blandford 7.05 p.m. yesterday. Ethie arrived Humbermouth 10.30 p.m. yesterday. Glencoe left Fortune 3.50 a.m. yesterday coming East. Home left Nipper's Harbor 9.15 a.m. yesterday outward. Wren arrived Clarendville 1.40 p.m. yesterday. Kyle left Port aux Basques 5.25 a.m. to-day. Neptune at Battle Harbor yesterday. Meigle due Port aux Basques this a.m. Sagona at Holton yesterday.

A LONG VOYAGE.

The schr. "Nellie M.", Capt. Taylor, arrived from Cadiz last evening, salt laden to Monroe & Co. The vessel after passing Cape Race Sunday week got down as far as Ferryland but then met N. E. winds and stormy weather, which sprang up and was for 11 days, beating about off the Southern Coast. She left there March 1st., was over six months on the round trip and first went to Gibraltar where she had a delay of four weeks and thence proceeded to Leghorn, Genoa, Malaga and Cadiz. She brought a load of empty barrels from Genoa to Malaga, Spain.

TRAIN REPORT.

Tuesday's No. 1 arrived Port aux Basques 4.45 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1 Left Glenwood 8.35 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 Left Northern Bight 9 a.m. To-day's No. 2 Leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Meigle.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Not Previously Reported.

1734 Private Isaac Wells, Great Jervis, T. B. Gunshot wound leg, Sept. 12th.

1970 Private Silas Hilliard, New Hr. T. B. Shell Shock, Sept. 3rd.

353 Private Herbert Harding, Brazil's Field, St. John's Shell shock, Sept. 5th.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

MISSING BOY FOUND.

The little boy, Chas. Rice, to whom we referred yesterday, was found by his father hidden under a stable in Carew Street. The boy was taken away by an incorrigible, who is well known to the police, having served various terms in jail. He is 18 years old and both slept in a dry-goods box in a cave Tuesday night. The little lad Rice had some money on him and when his father found him it was all gone.

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

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. LeMessurier, C.M.G., had the following messages to-day:—The schr. Venus arrived at Channel from Sydney with coal. The Cayuga arrived at Brigus from Sydney with coal. The Bloodwin arrived at Carbonear 35 days from Cadiz, with salt, to Rourke & Sons, who have purchased the vessel. The S.S. Caroma cleared from South Brook for Port Talbot with 2,284 cords of pit props. The S.S. Berplagan cleared at Port Blandford for Stolbridge with 1,659 cords of pit props. The schr. "Lilian" is loading fish at Marystown for Oporto.

THE GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS

The Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 11.40 last night, bringing D. Boyce, K. Parsons, J. Bennett, E. Keeping, C. T. Jones, Mrs. R. G. Pike, Miss A. Pike, Miss B. Cluett, Miss B. Inkpen, Masters C. and G. Roberts, S. H. Fevcr and six second class. Mr. E. Spurrel, tailor, who had been on a short vacation to Sydney, arrived here by the Prospero yesterday. Mr. Arch Christian, of Downing Bros., who also came in the ship, spent a day with Rev. Mr. Bartlett. Both men enjoyed their holiday.

NOTICE TO Boarding Houses!

PROPRIETORS of Boarding Houses, desirous of Billeting Soldiers, are requested to send in their applications this week, addressed to the Adjutant, stating the number they can billet at one time, and the terms. J. J. O'GRADY, Capt. & Adj. sept20,2i

"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco.

The very Best. 10c. per tin. M. A. DUFFY, Wholesale Distributor. Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

Mr. Peters New Superintendent

Cochrane St. Sunday School Elects Successor to Late Hon. H. J. B. Woods—New Superintendent 29 Years Connected With the School—25 of Which He Was Secretary

At the meeting of the Cochrane St. Sunday School Committee of Management held in the church parlor last night there was a large attendance of officers, teachers and representatives. The Secretary's report for the past year showed an increase in the membership of the school and particularly in church attendance. The cradle roll reported given by Miss E. Taylor showed 193 on the roll. The report of the Librarian, E. Clarke, showed the library being made good use of. The special business of the evening being the election of a new superintendent to take the place of the late Hon. H. J. B. Woods, it resulted in the choice falling upon the Secretary, Mr. A. C. Peters. Mr. Peters has been 29 years a member of the school, four years as a scholar and 25 years as Secretary. During these years he earned for himself the well-merited honour of superintendent, and his popularity upon the teachers and scholars assure a co-operation in Sunday school effort that will mean much for the future success of the Sunday school. We extend to Mr. Peters our heartiest congratulations.

SETTLED FOR \$100.

The damage done to the residence of Mrs. Ellen Carrigan on New Gower Street, in the street-car accident of Sunday week, was pretty extensive. To-day the Reid Nfld. Co. settled the damages with Mrs. Carrigan's solicitors, Messrs. Carter and Halley, and paid in to them for her in full of all claims the sum of \$100.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Prospero sails north to-morrow. A drunk was discharged and an assault case withdrawn. Mr. R. H. Simms, cashier of Downing Bros. Ltd, left by train this morning for Burin on a holiday and will be the guest of his brother while there.

THE S.S. GILFOS, from Rikjviak, Iceland, for New York, herring laden should arrive here shortly to get a supply of bunker coal.

Mr. Jesse Whiteway, dry goods man, who had been ill for the past three weeks, is now able to be about and has resumed his duties.

The S.S. Portia arrived at Channel from Sydney at 4 a.m. and sailed at 3.30 a.m. coming this way. She is due Saturday.

The S.S. "Diana" came off the dry dock to-day after being repaired and will go down to the Straits to bring up Jobs and other fishing crews.

Thursday night next there will be a sale of vegetables at St. Joseph's Schoolroom, Hoylestown. On Friday night an excellent concert will be given and the proceeds of both will go to the Church Building Fund.

Two women of James' Street were parties to a case for the use of lewd and abusive language. The use of the language complained of was caused by one of the ladies throwing a pail of water over the children of the other. The verbal bouquets thrown by each of the damsels to the other were of the choicest variety. The hearing of the case occupied His Honor all the forenoon.

THE S.S. "PRO PATRIA" HERE.

The S.S. "Pro Patria" arrived here this morning from Sydney, direct with a cargo of flour, etc., after a run of 49 hours. Two nuns of the Convent at St. Pierre came on the ship to spend a two weeks vacation with friends. They are Sister Louisa and Sister St. Thomas.

VESSELS FROM LABRADOR.

The following craft arrived from Labrador yesterday at New Perlican: "Corrie Evelyn," 400 qtls.; "Maggie H." 150; "Glady's W." 150; "James D. Day" arrived at Britannia with 300 and the "Jessie" at King's Cove from the Treaty Coast with 140. The "Myrtle Leaf" got to Exploits from Labrador with 500.

A Fine Ship

The alterations and improvements to the yacht "Czarina," purchased by Monroe & Co. from Lord Brassay, are being pushed forward with expedition and the ship should be ready to sail for market with a cargo of the staple some weeks hence. The large auxiliary engine which cost fully 5,000 pounds sterling, has been removed from the amidships part of the vessel and the costly saloon furnishings have also been taken out. This will give the ship far greater carrying capacity than heretofore and she will be one of the largest, if not the largest of our mercantile marine in this important respect. The accommodations for captain, officers and crew will be far superior to any other vessel leaving this port. Her mizzen has been made shorter and other changes about the deck will fit her to cope with weather conditions in winter on trans-Atlantic voyages. She is a splendid vessel, built of English oak and her initial cost was between £50,000 and £60,000.

The Pope's Health

ROME, Sept. 20.—A report having been circulated that Pope Benedict was indisposed, it was said at the Vatican to-day that the health of the Pope was normal, notwithstanding the strain imposed by his arduous labours during the war which have added greatly to the burden of administration of the Church under ordinary circumstances. Pope Benedict received seven persons in private audience to-day and several hundred in collective audiences.

Killed in Action

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Capt. David Henderson, son of the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education and Labor Leader, has been killed in action.

BARRELS FOR HERRING

Last evening on one of the regular freight trains which left for Port aux Basques there were shipped a large consignment of herring barrels for Bay of Islands. These packages were of the proper manufacture and will be filled with herring of Scotch cure, and which bring such good returns when packed in the proper mode.

The use of Carbonoid means more power, less fuel, perfect ignition, easier starting, and uniform combustion. IT PAYS.

THE "NJORD" MEETS ACCIDENT.

The S.S. "Njord," which left here yesterday evening for Sydney to load coal and return, when about four miles south of Cape Spear last night, in a rather lumpy sea which was running, met with an accident which disabled her. She lost her tail shaft and propeller, the hanjo frame was also broken and the ship for the better part of the night was hoisted and practically at the mercy of the wind and wave. She kept signalling with rockets and flare-ups, and when Mr. Cantwell, at the Cape, saw them he telephoned Capt. Strong, of the Tug Co., the Ingraham was sent out and towed the disabled ship to port this morning. It blew a very strong breeze while the ship was knocking about out there. A new propeller and shaft will be supplied by the Reid Nfld. Co.

STILL MORE DIPHTHERIA.

A girl aged 9, of Springdale Street, developed diphtheria yesterday and is being treated at home. A boy aged 6 of Pennywell Road, was sent to Hospital ill of the same disease. There are now in hospital 39 patients, ill of diphtheria, and 2 being treated at home. There is one typhoid case in Hospital, and 4 being treated at home.

PATIENTS FOR HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Poole from Bell Island, another man from the Goulds and Mrs. Butler from Torbay, all dangerously ill, came in here to-day and Mr. Whiteway, after great trouble, secured beds for them in the General Hospital. Even for emergency cases of this kind there are now no beds vacant for females.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., presided to-day. A boiler-maker was charged with the larceny of a \$80 watch from the residence of Miss Annie George. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for 8 days.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The Nickel theatre was crowded again last evening. The principal film was a political story entitled "The District Attorney," which proved to be one of the most interesting shown for some time. It is the work of the Lubin Co. and the acting and photography were especially good. "A Social Deception," by the Selig players, is another very attractive picture. This evening the programme will be repeated, and no doubt there will be crowded houses again. Another great feature film is coming to the Nickel shortly, "The Chalice of Courage," which is said to be one of the best works of the Vitagraph Co.

THE CRESCENT.

Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see the great picture show. The Selig players present "Tom Martin—a man," a Diamond special feature in three reels. The Biograph Company present "When Kings were the Law," a spectacular old world drama and a classy Vitagraph Drew comedy, "To Clever by Half," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew. Mr. Sam Rose sings "When the Major plays those minor melodies," a lively rag-time number. Professor McCarthy plays a new and classy musical programme. The usual big week-end variety programme to-morrow.

FROM THE BARRENS

Capt. Kean, of the Western Station, who, with Mr. W. Worral, grocer, had a day's shooting at Big Pond, returned last night. They found birds fairly plentiful but wild, as the result of recent stormy weather. Capt. Kean bagged five brace and Mr. Worral three birds. Quote a number returned by the shore train last night, reporting partridge scarce.

Master Alan McDonald, who had his hand badly crushed at the Nfld. Co.'s machine shops last week, was removed to the Hospital yesterday.

OFFERS INVITED

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

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

Secretary International Grenfell Association.

V. C. and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

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

FOR SALE—Player Piano and 60 Records, in first class condition. Apply to M. H. FIND-LATER, Ordnance St. sep15,3i,stu,th

WANTED—At once, experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St. —jnc27,tf

The Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Ltd. Day Letter Service. DAY LETTERS written in plain English of fifty words or less, now accepted for points in Canada and the United States at one and one-half times the ten-word day-message rate and one-fifth of the initial rate for such fifty words for each additional ten words or less. H. A. SAUNDERS, Superintendent. sep20,3i

AN AUTUMN SHEWING OF Ladies' & Misses Velvet AND Felt HATS In all the Leading Shapes and Colours. Ladies' & Misses Coats. LATEST STYLES. See Windows. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315. Special attention given to Mail Orders. Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.