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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 536.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Redmond Scores Governments Attitude Towards Ireland

Moved His Resolution in the Presence of a Crowded House—Reviewed the Situation in Detail Which He Says is Full of Menace and Danger—Complains of Home Rule Not Being Granted Under Martial Law—Demands the Release of Five Hundred Untried Prisoners—As Long as Present Form of Government is Maintained in Ireland so Long Will Present Excited and Irritated Public Feeling Exist Among the Irish People

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary for Home Affairs, announced in the House of Commons today that there were still 576 Irish men interned in connection with the recent rebellion. Redmond told the Commons that the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson, Ulster Unionist leader, in the Coalition Government when the Cabinet was reconstructed meant that he had betrayed the belief that he had prayed that Premier Asquith leave Ireland out of the Coalition. The Premier refused and the result had been fatal. Redmond moved his resolution in the presence of a crowded House. Among those in the gallery were Baron Stamfordham, King George's Private Secretary. The Irish leader said it was undeniable the situation in Ireland was full of menace and danger, and contrasted this state of affairs with the genuine enthusiasm for the Allies in Ireland at the beginning of the war. He proceeded to review the situation in detail and said the situation was full of menace and danger, menace to the principles and aspirations of Ireland and a good understanding between Britain and Ireland and full of menace to the highest interests of the Empire at the present moment. The Nationalist leader complained of the

delay in putting the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book, which gave the opponent of Ireland the opportunity of saying they were about to be cheated of their trade. The whole situation must be met boldly and grappling with. Mr. Redmond said, so long as the present state of Government exists in Ireland, so long will the present excited and irritated public feeling exist, so long as the Irish people see England fighting for the rights of small nationalities of Europe and maintaining by martial law a Unionist Government against the will of the people of Ireland, no real improvement can be hoped for. Let the Government withdraw martial law, and put in command of the forces in Ireland a man who has not been connected with the unhappy transactions of the past. Let the administration of the Defence (Ireland) Act be as stringent as they like but animated by the same spirit, and carried into effect by the same machinery as in Britain. Let the five hundred untried prisoners be released. Let penal servitude prisoners be treated as political prisoners. Above all let the Government take courage in its own hands and trust the Irish people, one and all, by putting the Home Rule Act into operation, and resolutely and on its own responsibility, face any problems which that might entail.

Henry Edward Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Redmond said he recognized the underlying note in Redmond's speech was the profound desire that Ireland should play a part worthy of the highest traditions of her countrymen in this great struggle. The real question, he continued, with which this country and Ireland were confronted, whether Britain was fighting for her existence, Ireland from one cause or another should stand aside. These grounds for criticism which referred to mistakes in the recruiting

NEW YORK SAYS BRITISH GOT 2 BREMENS

Information Which is Said to Have Come From Reliable British Sources is to the Effect That British Navy Has Captured Two Brems—Another is Overdue on This Side

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The New York World this morning says:—From English sources of information, which have always proved to be reliable, the World has received the following.—The first Bremen was captured in the Strait of Dover, as she was following the tactics of the Deutschland in steaming along under the wake of an English vessel to escape detection. She had been spied further out, and a net was prepared to snare her. So completely was she entangled that it required two days to get out the crew, of which five were dead and the remainder in the last stages of exhaustion. The most important part of the capture was a package of valuable documents and mail matter, which it overjoyed Britain to possess. She was taken to Chatham, but where she now is was not stated. The British also captured the second Bremen, but no details are given out. No attempt was made to capture the Deutschland on returning, as it was not considered worth while to risk boats to do so. A third Bremen is no her way, and sailed, expecting to dock in New London. She may be expected at any moment, as she has not been captured. The U-53, when it was found she had not arrived, rushed out to sea to find and aid her. Her mission was to look up the Bremens. The Deutschland is coming out in November.

mismangement were capable of remedy, and he added Lloyd George, Secretary of War, was particularly qualified to deal with them. Mr. Duke said the 560 men still interned for participation in the Irish uprising were ringleaders, and he asked "Do the Nationalists desire that the 560 be tried for treason with the consequences which would follow. The time had not come, he continued, when many interned men could safely be allowed to return to their countryside, but the man who made application and who had been able to offer security has been released. There must be some restraint, he insisted upon men from the southwest who took part in the rebellion and who had not abandoned what he characterized as "their foolish ambition." If nothing better could be devised martial law would have to be continued. John Horton Griffith (Unionist) expressed the opinion it would be impracticable to attempt to apply censorship in Ireland. Premier Asquith on rising, admitted there had been regrettable mistakes and blunders in recruiting in the early stages, and said that Redmond's suggestion for the filling up with Irishmen of the wasted ranks of the gallant Irish division would receive most careful and sympathetic attention. No man had done more constant, loyal or effective service to recruiting, he declared, than the Irish leader. Repudiating the allegation that Dublin Castle was being run by a Unionist administration, the Premier said it must be remembered that they were dealing with a provisional, and he hoped, a transitory situation. Martial law in its commonly accepted sense, was not being applied to Ireland and if the desired ends could be secured by different means nobody would be more anxious to adopt them than the Government. He did not consider it safe in view of a possible recrudescence of recent events to dispense with the existing safeguards, but the Government was desirous of at the earliest possible moment, to revert to normal conditions. Turning to the question of the Irish prisoners, some stormy passages occurred. Asquith promised that those detained should be liberated at the moment it was considered safe to do so. In conclusion the Premier said the atmosphere now existing in Ireland could only be dispersed by an agreed settlement. He believed there was no party, no sane politician in Great Britain, who would not welcome with joy such an agreement, and co-operate whole-heartedly therein. He prayed that it might be soon reached. The Premier's speech was received with manifest signs of disapproval by the Nationalists.

Norge Crews Suffer Much

LONDON, Oct. 19.—An official from British headquarters in France issued to-night reads: "The attack this morning extended over our front north of Guedecourt towards Butte-de-Warrencourt. So far over 150 prisoners have been reported yesterday. Our aircraft carried out three bombing raids against the enemy communications, which railway stock, railway stations, and buildings damaged. There were many fights in the air in the course of which four enemy machines were driven down damaged and fell into a lake. Four machines of ours have not returned."

GREEK YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR HOOTING ALLIES

ATHENS, Oct. 19.—A French marine patrol last evening arrested at the point of the bayonet seven youths who were hooting the Entente Powers. A huge crowd gathered for the purpose of rescuing them. The Greek military commander at Athens called out troops who charged and dispersed the crowd.

Greek patrols were immediately placed in various districts to control any attempts at anti-Entente manifestations. The French Admiral in command informed the Premier he would call the Ministry in the morning. He thought it possible as the result of the British Minister's audience with King Constantine, French troops may be withdrawn on a pledge from the Greeks to maintain order. It is known the King has given command that anti-Entente demonstrations must cease, as the very existence of Greece is at stake. It is difficult to say, however, whether in view of the present state of public opinion over the presence of marines of foreign powers at Athens and Piræus even the King's orders will be observed by an excited populace.

Says Hughes is Learning Fast

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Vance C. McCormack, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday answered some of the arguments Charles E. Hughes has been making in his up-State speeches.

"I notice," he said, "that Mr. Hughes is quoted as saying that he is in favour of the eight-hour day; that he indorses the principle. Does he favor the principle and object to its expression? He has said that he believes in deeds. Would he make an exception here?"

"I believe the real reason for Mr. Hughes' seeming inconsistency is that he has suddenly 'seen a light.' He has the opportunist type of mind, developed to a very high degree, and he simply says what he thinks the people would like to hear him say. Mr. Hughes has traveled about quite a bit lately and talked with a great many persons in various parts of the country. His conversion to the eight-hour day need not surprise any one. There will be many more examples of the sudden acceptance of 'principles' before the campaign is over. He is without an issue and knows it."

Mr. McCormack was asked to comment upon Colonel Roosevelt's objection to having a reconciliation with William H. Taft.

"It is no surprise to me," he replied, "You know you cannot mix 'Onward, Christian Soldier' and 'Hall, Hall, the Gang's All Here.' I notice the Colonel says that five-sixths of the Progressives are for Mr. Hughes. I think John M. Parker, who is the Progressive candidate for Vice President, is the best exponent of how the Progressives feel. He has gone on record as saying that he can never vote for Mr. Hughes, and I think most Progressives feel the way he does."

"You are lying so clumsily," said the observant Judge to a litigant who was making a dubious statement of his case, "that I would advise you to get a lawyer."

IRISH QUESTION IS AGAIN TO FORE IN COMMONS

John Redmond, Nationalist Leader, Introduces Motion Criticising the System of Government of Ireland—576 Irishmen Connected With the Recent Rebellion are Still Interned so Samuel Tells House

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Irish question was again brought to the fore in the Commons to-day with the introduction by John Redmond of a motion criticising the system of the Government of Ireland. The motion reads, that the system of Government at present maintained in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles wherefor the Allies are fighting in Europe, and is, or has been, mainly responsible for the present state of feeling in that country. Since Redmond gave notice of his intention to attack the Government, Irish leaders have held a number of conferences with Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but these probably had more to do with the suggestion of the extension of conscription to Ireland than with grievances arising from the continuance of martial law, and the failure to release all those arrested during the uprising in Ireland last spring. However, the question of conscription did not come under Mr. Redmond's motion. It doubtless will be discussed when the whole subject of the manpower of the Empire comes up under review. John Rawlinson, Unionist member for Cambridge University, moved as an amendment to Redmond's motion the following:—Having regard to the importance of the Kingdom and Ireland combining with the rest of the Empire in presenting a United front to the enemy, it is desirable at the present time to discuss controversial matters of domestic politics.

ALLIES WONT TRUST TINO

Commander of Allied Fleet in Greek Waters is Acting on Advice of Allied Governments—Allies are Imperilled by What They Regard Pro-German Leanings of King Constantine, Cabinet and Officers

ATHENS, Oct. 18.—Every act of Vice-Admiral du Fournet, Commander of the Allied Fleet in Greek waters, respecting the control of the Greek administration, has been by direction of the Allied Governments, it was explained here to-day, with the sole object of safeguarding communications of the Entente armies, which are now fully occupied in the campaign against the Bulgarians. The Allies have been imperilled by what are regarded as pro-German leanings of the King, Cabinet and Commanders of the Army and Navy. Such offers as King Constantine recently made to join the Allies were not trusted, and it was felt that to accept them might have been to arm the finance of a potential enemy, for the King's offers always were conditioned upon being amply supplied with money and fighting equipment.

North and South Of the Somme

PARIS, Oct. 19.—North of the Somme we completed the conquest of the village of Sully-Saillisset and drove enemy from the ridges north-west and north-east of the village. South of the Somme the first German line was carried with a rush on the whole front between La Maisonette and branches. In these attacks we took 250 prisoners, including five officers and several machine guns.

Italian Cruiser is Severely Damaged

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The Admiralty announced to-day that the Italian protected cruiser Libia was hit and severely damaged in the Mediterranean on Oct. 7th by a torpedo from a German submarine.

The Italian cruiser Libia is a protected cruiser of 3,740 tons displacement, 344 feet long, with a normal complement of 300 men.

SEES NOTHING TO DISCUSS IN SUB QUESTION

United States Government Will Not Feel Called up to Make Public Any Statement of the Raid of Sub U-53 or Submarine Situation in General Statement From Sources in Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The United States will not feel called upon to make public any statement on the raid of the U-53 or submarine situation in general, it was learned authoritatively to-day in consequence of the statement in Parliament by Viscount Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that his Government would not make any official representations to the States. Till such announcement is made here, the American Government, it was said, would not feel itself called upon to make any statement to the Allies about German belligerent operations off the American coast, more than it would report to Germany the recent visit of the French cruiser Admiral Aube, to an American port, or other Allied operations on this side of the Atlantic. Information would be probably supplied if requested. At present the State Department is making a study of the whole submarine situation, but it is not contemplating regulations, such as have been adopted in small European countries which have the question before them.

Battle Proceeding North Of Halicz in Galicia

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A sanguinary frontal battle is proceeding three miles north of the Halicz bridgehead in Galicia, in the angle formed by the junction of the Naryvuka and Guita Lipa Rivers, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. The railway running northwest from Halicz to Jidathoff is under Russian fire, and enemy's communications between Halicz and Lemberg are threatened.

British Minister Interviews Greek King

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The British Minister to Greece had a long interview with King Constantine this evening, says a Reuter despatch from Athens under date of Tuesday. It is understood His Majesty insisted on the groundlessness for the suspicion of Greece in a contemplated attack on the forces of General Sarrail. As proof of his good faith the King is said to have declared his readiness to withdraw Greek forces from Larissa.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The Italian troops at Mount Passubio, in the Trentino, yesterday broke the last Austro-Hungarian lines of resistance in the region between Cosmogaj and Roite, says an Italian official to-day. The Italians stormed the Austrian lines north of the summit of Passubio. A strong redoubt, which the Austrians built commanding the position called Loeth Passubio, was carried by assault. Seventy-two prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition were taken.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The crews of certain Norwegian vessels torpedoed by German subs were placed in small boats, and endured dreadful sufferings before reaching land says a Bergen despatch to the Copenhagen "Politiken," transmitted any the Exchange Telegraph Co. Four men were frozen to death. The report adds a Norwegian mate died on arrival at Alexandrovska, near Archangel.

Wisconsin Poet Dead

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 18.—Eben Eugene Rexford, the Wisconsin poet, and author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," died to-day of typhoid fever.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary for Home Affairs, announced in the House to-day that there were still 576 interned Irishmen in connection with the recent rebellion.

An optimist is a fellow who lets a dentist make him believe he won't hurt.

FATE OF KING NOW HANGS BY THREAD

Premier Lambros and Constantine Have War of Words—King Threatened to go to Larissa, Afterwards Deferred His Departure—Proof Grows of His Intention to Organize for Defence at Larissa

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Athens, sends the following under yesterday's date: The fate of the King and his government is hanging by a thread. Yesterday afternoon when Premier Lambros communicated to the King, the French Admiral Duforenet's refusal to moderate the Allies' fresh demands, high words passed, the King telling the Minister that only a confederate of the Admiral would venture to present his King with such. At night Lambros visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he declared his intention to resign. He told his friends that he realized that the country had become an autocracy. Afterwards he visited the Allied Ministers. Lambros has decided not to press his resignation for the moment. Later in the evening, on disembarkation of French sailors, he hastened to the King, and found him in a state of anger and consternation. The King said: "There is nothing left for me but to go with my family to Larissa." The Premier was unable to shake the King in his decision and hastened back to Athens and saw Skouloudis, Gounaris and Dragounis, who went to Tatoi and implored the King not to take this irrevocable step. The King was influenced by their arguments and consented temporarily to defer his departure. Meanwhile there is growing proof of his intention to organize for defence at Larissa. I have information that at Orfanon Station, a large and lonely junction on the Larissa line, there are 16,000 shells nearly 30,000 cases of cartridges, and 40 field guns. At two other stations there are respectively 5,000 and 4,000 rifles.

LUSITANIA CASE IS SETTLED SAYS NEW YORK SUN

Story Published by Sun is That Germany and America Have Definitely Disposed of Lusitania Case—Terms of Settlement Will be Announced Soon by Secretary Lansing, so Report Says

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The New York Sun gives unusual prominence to a Washington story, under the scarehead, "Wilson is conceded that the sinking of the big liner was illegal. In view of Great Britain's illegal blockade, and in lieu of an admission that attack on the steamer was illegal, Germany was willing to compensate the relatives of those who lost their lives in the submarine attack on the 'British liner.'" This proposition, contained in a note addressed Mr. Secretary of State, and simply signed J. Bernstorff, apparently has been accepted in final settlement of the Lusitania incident, according to the Sun, which continues:—The terms of the Lusitania settlement will formally be announced any day by Secretary Lansing. The German Ambassador's note is on his desk, and practically all he has to do is to make it public to close the case. Mr. Lansing has stated that he has agreed to the terms as contained in the note. The Sun concludes:—German official circles, it is explained, regard the Lusitania case as definitely disposed of. As soon as the Ambassador's note is published here, the Imperial Foreign Office will confirm it, and the terms of settlement will be published simultaneously in Germany and the United States.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—There was no change in the military situation yesterday, in Transylvania, according to an official to-night.

SALONIKA, Oct. 18.—Successful operations by the Italians on the Macedonian front, east of Monastir, are reported in the Serbian official announcement to-day.

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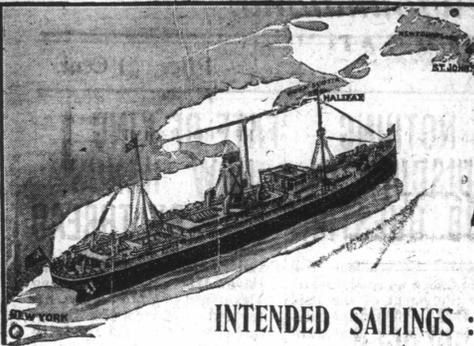
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GERMAN SPIES ARE RIGOROUSLY TRAINED

There are German spies in England, hundreds of them probably, and even more in France and Russia; but there are also British, French and Russian spies in Germany and Austria, who from time to time are able to send valuable information to their respective capitals. Germany is well aware of the presence in her midst of these enemy agents, and her own spies are sleepless in their efforts to run them down. How well they have succeeded is not known, but some idea of the severe training undergone by German spies and the vast ramifications of the Berlin espionage system are explained by one who was himself "broke to the business" and who contributes anonymously to the New York Tribune an article upon the subject. Germany has four classes of spies: the Emperor's private staff of about 60 men and nine women; the War Office staff, numbering 6,000; the Government secret service, 500 officials, 3,000 men and 180 women; and the secret police, whose name is legion and which corresponds to our ordinary detective forces.

Some High-grade Spies

It is from the fourth class that the first three are recruited, the finest operatives advancing until a few of them work their way up to the Kaiser's entourage. For the highest branches unusual ability and a considerable number of accomplishments are necessary. For instance, a spy trusted with the most delicate operations is usually a linguist, a man of culture, and able to mingle and associate with persons of rank and education. Even these artists are almost always developed from lower grades, and acquire their accomplishments in the course of their career. In the lowest schools they receive most of their training, and when they have passed through them they are supposed to have been taught everything that a spy can be taught. After that they rely upon their own special abilities.

Some Curious Calisthenics

The first tests are very much like those employed by the railroads. The aspiring detective is examined for his hearing, sight, and mental activity. Having satisfied his examiners, he enters a class where every morning he is put through a remarkable course of calisthenics. One of the most curious of these is the side twist of the head, which is practised until the candidate can remain with his chin resting upon the point of his shoulder for an indefinite period. This accomplishment enables the spy to stand with his ear pressed against a wall or door for hours at a time without fatigue. Spies are taught to remain motionless for

hours, to walk over a creaking floor or climb rickety stairs without making a noise, to unlock doors and otherwise to acquire the arts that make them envied by burglars. In important cases, as for example in following persons suspected of being in the employ of enemy countries, the spies always hunt in couples.

Confetti and Chalk

Some of the methods by which these spies communicate with each other are ingenious, and are necessary in a city like Berlin, where telephones are few, but would be of little service in American cities, for instance, where telephones are almost as numerous as bathrooms. The German spy who is engaged in "shadowing" a suspect is always equipped with a quantity of confetti, and with chalk of an unusual color. At each turn his quarry makes the spy leaves a slight chalk-mark to indicate the direction. Should the man ahead board a car the spy drops a quantity of the confetti at the point where he embarks, and also where he leaves. These clinging scraps of paper will stick between the cobble-stones, or even upon the asphalt for hours, defying the brooms of the street-cleaners. The object of this trail is to indicate to the other spy who will follow to take his turn, where he must go. The first sleuth does not need to leave the suspect out of his sight even for a moment.

The Secret Signal

These high-grade spies are usually armed with only an ammonia pistol, which has the double advantage of being soundless and by no means lethal, although it will temporarily blind and render helpless the victim into whose eyes the fluid is squirted. They are also equipped with a little periscope, by means of which they can observe the operations of persons behind them, and can thus actually "follow" a suspect while being in front of them. The full-fledged spy carries a "signal" which will open every door in Germany to him. This is a framed silver shield about the size of the palm of the hand, mounted on black velvet, and embossed with the Prussian eagle on one side and the Kaiser's initials on the other. It bears a number, and every official in Germany must respect it. German spies are not highly paid, we are informed, although for special services they receive special rewards. It is not the money that attracts them; it is the excitement, the sense of playing an important part in the country's affairs, and the nameless fascination that detective work seems to exercise upon a great number of people, even those who never take it up.

Willies Last Prayer

(From the Scottish Review.)
O Lord who in the Heavens does dwell,
I fear that things are nae gaun well,
Hooe this can I canna tell;
Bath "cultured" courses
And "rightful" methods fail to quell
The Allied forces.

Lord, I set out to slay a bear,
And hunt a lion to its lair,
And thrash the neck o' Chanticleer;
The Cock was gaither
An' a' I've got's a Belgian Hare
I canna tame.

O Lord, I hope Ye understand
It was at Thy express command
My people took their sword in hand,
Their foes to chasten.
If Thou wouldn't help 'em the German
Band,
O do Thou hasten.

Ye shairly canna realize
My army's dwinin' doon in size;
An' sausages are on the rise;
Its maist distressin'
Some miracle, O Lord, devise,
And reap my blessing.

O Lord, my faith is sairy tried,
I look to Thee to turn the tide,
I thocht Thou ever woldst abide
A Friend to Willie;
But noo w'f goes on ilka side
I'm never driven silly.

"The Duty" O Lord, hast Thou forgotten?
Thy blessing I was shair I'd gotten,
Yet here w'f grief an' rage I'm sittin'
Ahnt the trenches,
While Joffre's ribblin' like a rotten
At my defences.

Lord, I beseech Thee, hear my prayer
Bless me on land, an' sea, an' air,
Preserve me frae the Russian Bear;
Clip Thou its claws
Or set it dancin' at a fair,
W'f muzzled jaws.

I've ca'd doon kirks, O Lord, but
those
Were filled w' French an'ither foes,
Wha' live on haggises an' brose
An' worship Burns,
An' wear extraordinary clo's,
Tha' gie folks turns.

O Lord, destroy the Scottish chieft,
That dress like lasses, fecht like fells,
They're slippier as conger-eels,
I canna match them;
O lay Thou snit upon their heels,
That I may catch them.

O Lord, what made my spies a' think
That Britain was at ruin's brink,
W'f Ireland seething like a sink
W'f civil strife,
And Scotland's glory droomed in
drink,
Devoid of life.

Sink Thou, O Lord, the British fleet,
For puir auld Tirlip's fairly beat;
Stop this infernal rain and sleet
That fills the trenches,
And grant me something to defeat,
E'en weans an' wenchies.

O Lord, excuse this hurried prayer,
My armies need me everywhere,
And I maun travel here and there,
Erge east to west,
And so hae nae mair time to spare—
Excuse the rest.

Hard to Satisfy.

I wonder why the seasons are always pictured as women? mused Mrs. Knowl, who was doing an art exhibit in company with her husband. "I suppose," replied he, who keenly felt the matrimonial yoke, "it's because men are never satisfied with them no matter what kind they get."

Up a blacklist of firms who worked for the Allies and refused them coal. But recently she has gone further still and has tried to intimidate the Swiss to break through the agreements of the S. S. S. and to supply her with all the goods, cotton, rubber, oils, raw materials, and rare metals, of which she is in need. She has even threatened to stop the supply of coal unless she gets the supplies sent to the S. S. S.

A German Threat.

Such is briefly the position. Germany hopes to enforce her claim by the power of withholding coal. This is certainly a serious threat, for it would be very difficult to supply Switzerland from the Allied countries. Ten thousands tons a day means 1,000 wagons; coming and going from French collieries would mean 5,000 wagons, and France is short of rolling stock. British coal is out of the question so far as prices are concerned owing to the shortage of freight. German coal at Bale costs 37 francs a ton; British coal at Milan is 225 francs. On the other hand may be set the fact that Germany is pledged not to withhold the coal—and that by withholding it she would injure most the manufacturing, German-speaking part of Switzerland, and lose all sympathy of Switzerland. She might even bring Switzerland in against her.

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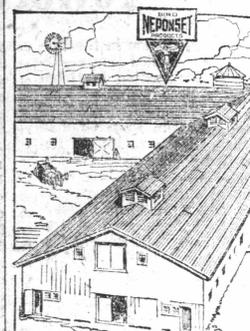
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NEWSPAPERS WILL GET FAIR TREATMENT

Unless Satisfactory Arrangement is Made in Regard to Price of Newsprint Government Will Take Matter in Hand

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 14.—Satisfactory progress is being made between the newspaper publishers and the minister of finance regarding the price of newspaper print. At the conclusion of yesterday's conference at which there were also present representatives of pulp and paper manufacturers, sub-committees of both interests were created to meet together at the call of R. W. Breen, the government tariff expert, and to endeavor to reach a satisfactory agreement on the question.

At yesterday's meeting the pulp and paper manufacturers quoted a figure at which they would be willing to grant contracts for the coming year. The figure was so high that it was impossible for the two conferring parties to get together. The pulp and paper interests explained that the price quoted was based not only on present cost of production but on probable future cost, coupled with the prevailing demand.

They contended that in no other country at present was the price lower than that which they charged. Sir Thomas White asked the newspaper publishers what they thought of the price quoted by the pulp and paper people. They pointed out that it was from fifty to sixty percent higher than that at present charged and they realized their very worst fears before coming to Ottawa.

Thereupon it was suggested that the two parties get together and sub-committees were appointed.

The minister declared that if they failed to reach an agreement the government would take the matter in hand and endeavor to bring about an adjustment.

Canadians Punish Cowardly Game by Haughty Hun Baron

In Attempt to Save his Own Skin Iron-Crossed Officer Led a Convoy of Wounded Into German Shell-Fire and Then Ran Away

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The commanding officer of a famous French-Canadian unit at the front, now in a London hospital for what is hoped to be a minor operation consequent upon his strenuous experiences in the Somme fighting, gives me the following personal narrative:

"Among the prisoners we took at Courcellette were some German officers, a Baron and a Count. The Baron was wearing the Iron Cross and other decorations. We had a hundred more German prisoners, and only ninety-six of my French-Canadian boys were left with me at the moment and three of my officers out of seventeen.

"It was imperative to send the prisoners back to our lines behind, but the Baron objected and said his own German guns were shelling the road to the rear pretty badly. How could I ask him to face this peril?"

"I told him it was a question of must, and offered him a quarter of an hour to think things over. Then I asked him, 'Do you Germans respect the Red Cross flag?'"

"Almost indignantly he replied 'Certainly we do,' so I gave him a Red Cross flag which had been flying over some wounded. He handed it to one of his men who started waving it frantically and he kept waving it all along.

"So the convoy of wounded and prisoners acting as stretcher bearers started, the Baron in the midst, with one of my French-Canadian boys in front and one behind, looking and feeling as proud as could be.

"Did the enemy respect the Red Cross flag? Not a bit of it. The little convoy in all their wounded misery were driven into the sunken road. The Baron started to run away. One of my Canadian boys gave him skeddaddie and shot him in the leg.

"For a time we lost him, but later we found him in the dressing station. I asked him how he dared to play so false a trick.

"He tried to be arrogant, but we soon took his measure, and he took ours and toned down and became docile enough.

"I ought to add that two German doctors whom we also took behaved extremely well, looking after the wounded."

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Difficulties Beset Travel in Wartime

Blockades, Mines, and Submarines Cause Delays and Dangers—British go Over Every Ship that Reaches Kirkwall from Top to Bottom

KIRKWALL, Oct. 9.—The boarding officers had inspected the first-class passengers, the third-class passengers, the third-class passengers, and the crew. All the passports were in order and no suspicious characters were discovered. Then the Alien Officer turned to the Captain and asked him:

"Have you any stowaways?" The Captain shrugged a pair of polite but slightly indifferent shoulders.

"How should I know?" he asked. The official of the British Government appreciated this point of view.

"Of course not," he said. "You could not possibly know. But we have a strong suspicion that there is a German somewhere hidden on board this vessel and we shall have to search the ship."

The Captain, with equal civility, appreciated the point of view of the Alien Officer.

"My ship is at your disposal," he said. "Only don't ask me to assist you. You are doing the blockading, and not I."

Three hours later the Alien Officer, his uniform soiled with oil and the dust of coal and flour and tar and camels of the thousand and one sticky ingredients which made up our cargo, reappeared on deck. He was followed by a ragged and hungry-looking individual. It was the German stowaway whose presence apparently had been known to the British authorities long before we reached Kirkwall. He had been hiding in some mysterious coal hole and looked as if he were the only survivor of a serious mining disaster.

His captor asked him in German whether he was hungry. The mute answer was pathetically affirmative. The executive of high justice turned to a nearby steward and told him to get some sandwiches and a cup of strong coffee. Then he addressed the Captain.

"Sorry to have detained you such a long time, but we had to find this man. Perhaps you would favor me with the loan of a brush."

The brush was forthcoming, together with a small boy to handle it. Flour and coal dust were removed in voluminous clouds. A wet towel abstracted some of the sticky stuff. When the official and his prize left the ship it was apparent to the passengers that one of Britain's officers would have to order a new suit of clothes.

Dover to be a "Sealed" Port

The majority of the 43,000 inhabitants of Dover are hastening to have their photographs taken, for the new order, which after October 6 makes this port a "sealed" area except to those provided with passport-passports, applies to residents as well as strangers. Residents will be allowed to leave the town without any formality, but if they wish to return home they must produce passports obtained from the police.

Any other person desiring to visit Dover must go to the police station of the district in which he or she lives armed with a recent portrait and there fill in a prescribed form. A passport will be issued by the police, and the would-be traveller must then telegraph to Dover for permission to enter the town.

"These regulations," said an official in the Provost Marshal's Office at Dover, "are made with the object of ensuring that this town shall be, as far as possible, a 'sealed' port. The rules with regard to aliens will also be made more stringent. After all, we are only falling into line with the Isle of Sheppey and the north of Scotland."

Strikers Mowed Down With Machine Guns

BAYONNE, N.J., Oct. 14.—Virtually all the police of this city are on guard about the plants of the Standard Oil Company the Tidewater Oil Company Bergen Point Chemical Works and Vacuum Oil Company at Constable Hook, where four policemen and nine rioters were wounded late yesterday in a battle between the police and 1,000 strikers.

Two of the strikers are not expected to recover. The policemen were not dangerously hurt. The police are armed with repeating rifles and tawed off shot guns and most of them were entrenched early today before the yards of the Tidewater Oil Company while the strikers and their sympathizers gathered a block away.

The rioting was an outgrowth of a strike of 1500 employees of the Standard Oil Company which closed that plant throwing 2,000 more men out. Six hundred men of the Vacuum Oil Company and 200 of the Tidewater Oil Company employees joined the strike. The strikers attempted yesterday to blockade a trolley line by upsetting a bat car on the rails whereupon the police charged them and the shooting ensued.

Discovery of Peculiar Germ

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A peculiar germ found in small abscesses in the tonsils and adenoids of victims of infantile paralysis has produced an affliction similar to infantile paralysis when injected into lower animals, according to Dr. E. C. Rosenow of the Mayo foundation at Rochester, Minn., who addresses a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine last night. Dr. Rosenow said that experiments had been conducted by himself and other physicians of the Mayo foundation on rabbits, guinea pigs, monkeys, cats and dogs. He declared marked improvement was shown in cases of infantile paralysis following the removal of the tonsils and adenoids.

Dr. Rosenow said however, he did not advocate the removal of tonsils in persons afflicted with infantile paralysis as a means to recovery. The number of experiments had been too small to prove anything of value to medical science in this particular connection, he added. But what he considered of importance, he asserted, was the fact that now for the first time the disease could be treated pathologically on a much wider plane than has heretofore been possible.

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To Find Reason Food Prices Soar

Government Will Investigate High Cost of Living—Sub-Committee Named—Will Consist of Hon. Messrs. Rogers, Doherty and Crothers

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The Dominion Government at a Cabinet Council today, presided over by Hon. Robert Rogers as Acting Premier, appointed a Ministerial sub-committee to investigate the cost of living.

Earlier in the day Hon. Mr. Rogers received a delegation of officers of the Trades and Labor Congress, who brought before him one of two of the more important matters dealt with at the recent Toronto congress. The desirability of regulating, if possible, the steadily-advancing cost of domestic necessities was one of them. The labor men pointed out that since the beginning of the war food prices had gone to phenomenal heights, while wages had remained stationary. Mr. Rogers received the delegation sympathetically, and promised that the Government would look into the situation with a view to providing practical relief if possible.

This promise was acted upon at once in the appointment of the sub-committee, which consists of Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. T. W. Crotches. The committee will make a general investigation into the question, but the lines upon which the enquiry will be made have not been determined upon. The delegation this morning made no concrete suggestion for reducing the cost of living.

Nothing so enhances the value of a thing as difficulty in obtaining it.

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- Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
- Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
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- Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.
- Hon. T. W. Crotches.
- Capt. Flitt—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
- Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
- Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
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 Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 19th., 1916.

Another Summersault

YESTERDAY'S issue of The Star contained an editorial protesting against the harbor regulations. The evening before it insisted that the regulations should be strictly enforced. It now finds that the regulations are unpopular and creating a large amount of dissatisfaction, and the result is a clean summersault. Our readers will be the more surprised over The Star's utterances when they realize that The Star is the organ of the Minister of Justice. The very day the regulations were announced this paper condemned them as unnecessary and intended that when the proper time came the matter would be discussed and the Government held responsible for all that happened. Our stand then taken was considered unpatriotic by The Star regime, but since Capt. Kean ran up against them The Star is viewing the regulations with Captain Kean's eyes. We will not attempt to muddle our protest as Mr. Squires' organ did, but will openly declare that nothing so far done by the Government since the war opened is considered more uncalled for or unnecessary by the fishermen. The harbour can be protected without closing the port to northern craft or putting out lights. The first night the regulations came into force was a clear full moon night and the harbour entrance could have been seen two miles distant. Tuesday night Capt. Morris was sent to a watery grave by the Government's action in closing the port. Tuesday night two schooners went ashore on Manuel's Island, Catalina, owing to the harbour regulations in preventing schooners from leaving port until 6 a.m. Had they left the usual hour (about 3 a.m.) they would have reached Catalina before nightfall and in this case the two schooners would have escaped being overtaken by Tuesday night's storm. Had the wind veered N.E. Tuesday night and a dozen schooners been held in the offing, they would have to force the entrance or be dashed to atoms by the breakers and all the crews drowned. The action of the Government under existing circumstances cannot be justified. There is absolutely no need of such precautions. If they insist upon carrying out the regulations, the boom should be removed further in and enough space allowed schooners arriving during the night to anchor. To prevent schooners from entering at this season of the year will end in a big disaster that will awaken our brilliant statesmen out of their slumbers. Electric lights placed in the narrows as suggested by the organ of the Minister of Justice, will not suffice to locate submarines under water. There will be no submarines to locate, but if the authorities don't want to be unprepared for such an emergency they can protect the harbour against a submarine raid by placing nets inside Chain Rock sufficient to allow anchorage for shipping arriving during the night. To close the port and not

Mr. Jennings Visits Twillingate District

WE append a letter from Mr. Jennings thanking friends for their kindness in assisting him to travel and for their hospitality. Mr. Jennings has spent about a month visiting the north side of Twillingate District having called at most of the settlements between Shoe Cove and Exploits. He received a splendid reception everywhere and held several Union meetings. It is a pity the country has not 20 men of the make up of Mr. Jennings to send to the House of Assembly. The influence of 20 such men upon the doings in Parliament and the action of a government would be strong enough to ensure a clean progressive government that would not only be a credit to our Country but to the Empire. The influence of the Union Party in the House at present has been great enough to compel the Government to carry out planks contained in the Union platform. Every important measure passed since 1914 has sprung from the suggestion of the Union Party in the House. The Country should be exceedingly thankful to Mr. Coaker for having so successfully placed a Union Party in Parliament. No one doubts their sincerity or high ideals. They have gone there with no intention of self aggrandisement or profit. They have no connection with any gang of hoodlums whose sole aim is to fleece the Treasury of as much as could be squeezed. They have no legalized robbers holding revolvers to their heads. The blessings which would flow to Terra Nova from an administration controlled by Union members would place this Country in a proud position amongst the colonies.

The coming Convention of the F.P.U. to be held at Catalina will formulate the Union's platform for 1917 election and needless to say it will embrace a policy that will be universally backed by the whole body of workingmen. From beginning to end it will embrace one object and that "Fishery Development." All the present sitting members of the Union will likely be selected again as candidates. Twillingate will endeavor to find another local man in Mr. Coaker's place, for it is not likely Mr. Coaker will be content to stand for Twillingate if there is a battle to be fought in any other district. Mr. Coaker faced the strongest Tory stronghold in 1913, and wherever the enemy is strongest in 1917 there will Mr. Coaker be found.

There will be no issue in 1917 election that ought to create division. Confederation will not be an issue. If in coming years Confederation becomes an issue, it will be left entirely to the people to decide and should in our opinion be decided by a plebiscite. The electorate therefore need not worry over Confederation. Fishery development must be the key note of next year's election and there is no party better fitted for elaborating a fishery development constructive policy than the Liberal-Union Party.

There is no doubt about the feeling of the Country towards the present Government. We venture to assert that fully three fourths of the electorate would today vote against a continuance of the present Government. The Liberal-Union Party is confident of the support of the electorate next year and the people are anxious to end the reign of waste and boodling so rampant during the past eight years.

When the F.P.U. Convention meets it is probable District Council meetings will also be held when candidates will be selected for 1917 election. Each District Council is supreme in the matter of the selection of candidates. If they don't want to re-elect any of the sitting members it is for them to say so and replace them by those they prefer.

One matter that must be well discussed at the coming Convention is whether a cure can't be found for slump in prices of fishery produce and a uniform price fixed for the same that would ensure the same price for the same article all over the Colony. That in itself is a matter that will entail considerable discussion and the decision will be looked forward to with intense interest by the whole electorate. Mr. Coaker is convinced that a cure can be found. The matter of varying values each season, has caused

provide for the safety of arriving shipping is nothing short of an uncalled for outrage against the fishermen who must face the elements at this stormy season to dispose of fishery produce which keep the pot boiling.

great annoyance and dissatisfaction for years, but the time has now come to face the trouble and if possible to adjust it satisfactorily. This is the greatest issue now agitating the fishermen's minds, and the only place to solve it is at a Union Convention.

It is possible Dr. Lloyd will be invited to be present at the Convention and take part in the discussion of the planks which will compose the platform of the Liberal-Union Party for 1917.

Matters of utmost public importance have for years been denied consideration and adjustment by successive governments because of lack of interest on the part of those in authority or lack of experience and ability to deal with those great issues. They must now be faced and not only faced but the evils must be overcome and adjusted.

Mr. Jennings' Note of Thanks

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Sir,—I wish through your much esteemed columns to publicly thank all the kind friends who during my visit around the district, entertained me so hospitably, and assisted me in getting from place to place in their motor boats, thereby making it possible for me to visit most of the harbours from Shoe Cove to Exploits.

A few places were unavoidably missed for which I must ask to be excused as in every instance it was impossible for me to make connections.

Sincerely yours,
 W. B. JENNINGS.

Moreton's Harbor,
 October 12, 1916.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- (Received 10.30 p.m. October 18th)
 2008 Private Alexander A. Read, La Poile. Died of wounds at the 36th. Casualty Clearing Station, France, Oct. 15th.
 1956 Private Benjamin Burse, Victoria Cove, Gander Bay. Died of wounds at the 36th. Casualty Clearing Station, France, Oct. 15th.
 295 Private Wilfred Bradley, 48 Field Street. Died of wounds at the 5th. General Hospital, Rouen, October 17th—gunshot wound in right shoulder.

J. R. BENNETT,
 Colonial Secretary.

The Premier's Lecture

Sir E. P. Morris, the Premier, lectured in the Casino Theatre last night, taking as his subject: "The War and the Part Newfoundland has taken in it."

The lecture was introduced by His Excellency, who referred to the splendid work Newfoundland has done in defence of the Empire. Sir Edward then for upwards of two hours told of the splendid work of the British army on all the battle fronts and put special emphasis on the bravery, loyalty and devotion of our brave boys, both of army and navy.

Want of space precludes more extended reference to the lecture. A vote of thanks eloquently proposed by Sir Wm. Horwood and seconded by Dr. Lloyd was passed by acclamation, and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

LICENSING BOARD MEETS

Yesterday afternoon the meeting of the Licensing Board advertised for that date was held, there being present Inspector General Sullivan, J. P. Blackwood, B.L., J. A. Winter, B.L., and J. McCarthy, J.P., secretary. The applicant for licenses to sell spirituous liquors numbered 40, or one less than last season, and these were read out by Secretary McCarthy. Mr. Blackwood deprecated the fact that the public had not attended as they might to express their views on the matter of the renewal of licenses. After this the Board retired and after considerable discussion, nothing of a definite nature having been arrived at adjourned sine die.

The schooners Liberty, Togo and Lizzie Guy have arrived at Catalina from Labrador with 380, 280 and 350 qtls. of codfish respectively.

One of the largest cargoes, if not the largest ever shipped from this port, will go forward shortly by one of the Furness' boats. This will be mostly in fish and oil.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

FIGURES from the census returns quoted by us yesterday in this column go to show the complete hollowness of the Morris boast respecting the advancement of agriculture under the stimulus of the Government's Agricultural Policy. In no respect has there been any marked effect of that policy upon agricultural production, even a mere cursory examination of the figures given in the census returns will show this. Whatever progression there has been is only along the natural order of gradual advancement, not depending in the slightest way upon the hysterical meddling of the Morris Government.

Indeed, a comparison of the figures is not very inviting to the friends of the Government, for they show that between the years 1901 and 1911 the upward progression of the figures has been very seriously interrupted and set back, and this set back, this interruption in the natural order of growth is about the only remarkable thing about these statistics. The unfavourable break in the order of steady advancement goes to show more plainly that words of our how mischievous has been the meddling of the Morris party in matters agricultural.

Where progress has been marked it is only the normal advance, but what must be said of the failure of the Morris party to keep the country on this steady upward march when we consider the extraordinary activity and unheard of expenditure of that party in persuasion of what they in their idle and silly assurance are pleased to call their "Agricultural Policy." Not only have they failed to keep up the march of progress, but they have spragged the wheels as it were and tied up the whole procession.

We have compared figures for cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and found the comparison in each case very unfavourable to the Government. Let us now turn to a consideration of the statistics for hay, potatoes, etc., and see if they present anything more encouraging for the Government.

The first item,—hay, is the only product of the farm whose statistics show a steady, uniform progress without any fluctuation from the time when actual figures are obtainable, to the present time, or up to 1911, but turning from the census report to the report of the Agricultural Report for 1915, we find for the first time the advance has been interrupted.

The Report of the Agricultural Board for 1915 shows that 70,000 tons of hay were raised in that year. This is fully 10,000 tons short of what it should have been had the proportional and normal advance being maintained between 1911 and 1915.

The figures for hay as given in the census returns are as follows. There were

In 1857—	16,200 Tons.
" 1869—	20,458 "
" 1874—	24,363 "
" 1884—	28,312 "
" 1891—	36,052 "
" 1901—	53,871 "
" 1911—	59,845 "

From these figures it can be seen that the greatest advance was made between the years 1891 and 1901; years it will be noted when there was no Morris Agricultural Policy, and no tremendous expenditure on account of Agricultural Commissioners. To have kept up the pace set between 1891 and 1901, the yield of hay in 1915 should have been 80,000 tons. The "Report" gives 70,000. This is not a bit flattering to the Morris Government.

While thus arraigning the Morris Government on the score of a set back in the production of hay, we are not unmindful of the fact that there are favourable and unfavourable seasons years when on account of the weather the hay crop might be disastrously effected, but let not the Morris Government take refuge behind this admission for it can afford them but very poor shelter. In the first place there are no such vicissitudes of climate in this country that proper knowledge on the part of the farmer in respect to tillage, etc., cannot entirely offset.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7:40 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—L. W. Booth, J. Carry, Mrs. O. C. Gould, Mrs. J. C. Lorell, E. E. Campbell, C. M. Young, O. N. Williams, A. W. Henry, Mrs. J. Bennett, C. Simmonds, Mrs. L. Curtis, Mrs. F. W. Finlay, J. J. Sullivan, Misses E. Sullivan, Thomas Carry, E. A. Leonard, J. Kavanagh, L. Burton, Mrs. John Hardy, Mrs. C. Dove, J. Coffey, F. B. Keener, E. C. Clifford, J. J. Clifford, E. Dickey, W. T. and Mrs. English, Miss D. English, D. A. and Mrs. McLean, J. and Mrs. Adrain, Mrs. Adrain, J. B. Curtis, P. T. Clements.

We have no scorching heat for long periods unaccompanied by sufficient rains to kill our grass such as they at times experience in Canada and other countries. There is no reason why the hay crop in this country, unless visited by some pest, could not be regular and dependable as the changes of the moon, and further the crop can be easily doubled without adding one additional acre to that already under hay.

This is entirely within the range of practical farming, but it cannot be accomplished until the farmers shall have learned the basic principles which underlie the production of crops. Haphazard and unthrifty methods cannot accomplish such results. There are men in the farming line who know their business soundly, who are good practical farmers. This of course goes without saying, but it is also very obvious that there are many who do not know the very first thing about agriculture.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 19
 Robert Purcell, a fishing servant of John Rolls, was thozized this day by Governor Palliser, to quarter himself upon his master, because the said master had allowed him to run out his wages, and had then discarded him in this desolate country, 1787.
 Dean Swift died, 1745.
 Gilbert Browning born in Scotland, 1821.
 Leigh Hunt born, 1784.
 Bigantine Echo, built by M. Kearney for Rorke's firm, launched at Carbonara, 1853.
 Tarahan's Town fire; over two hundred houses destroyed, and a thousand people rendered homeless, 1855.
 Matthew W. Walbank admitted to Bar, 1850.
 Courier registered, W. Beck, proprietor, 1844.
 Governor Musgrave left Newfoundland, 1868.
 Sir Ambrose Shea left for Governorship of Bahamas, 1887.
 Hon. L. O'Brien sworn in Administrator for third time, 1868.
 Big fall of snow, and slighing, 1881.
 Pilots presented Thomas J. Murphy, M.H.A., with gold watch, as a token of their appreciation his work in the Assembly as representative for St. John's East, 1891.
 Steamer Bruce arrived at Sydney on first trip from St. John's, 1897.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
Train Schedule.
 The Cross Country Express leaves St. John's Station at 12.30 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m. as in the past.
Reid-Newfoundland Co.

KNOWLING'S PRICE LIST OF FOOTWEAR
 Is well worth your careful perusal as every LINE is a saving to your income.

Men's Boot Department.

MEN'S OIL GRAINED FULL BELLOWS TONGUE BOOTS, leather lined, sewn, good broad heels, 6 inches high—\$3.70.

MEN'S WATERPROOF GRAIN ARMY BOOTS, broad military heels, reinforced soles, 6 inches high—\$4.30. Same kind only Goodyear Welted, the next best in Handsewn Work, only \$4.75.

MEN'S OIL and WATERPROOFED GRAIN-LEATHER 10 INCH BOOTS, as cut; a good Winter Boot—\$5.00 and \$5.40.

MEN'S RED 13 INCH GRAIN, full Bellows tongue, 2 soles to heel; a good Hunting Boot—\$6.20.

BOYS' 10 INCH WATERPROOF GRAIN BOOTS; sizes 1 to 5—\$3.90.

BOYS' 13 INCH RED WATERPROOF BOOTS full Bellows tongue, two sole to heel—\$4.50.

BOYS' OIL GRAIN BOOTS, pegged; size 9 start, \$1.90, up 5c. a size.

BOYS' SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS, pegged; size 9 start, \$1.60, up 5c. a size.

Women's Boot Department.

WOMEN'S PEGGED BOOTS—\$1.40, \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.30 and \$2.40.

WOMEN'S KID BOOTS, Sewn—\$2.10, \$2.20, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S BOX CALF BOOTS—\$2.50, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S BUTTONED BOOTS—\$2.25, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80, \$3.00, \$3.20 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S CLOTH LEGGINGS—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.60.

WOMEN'S LONG BLACK JERSEY LEGGINGS—\$1.00 & \$1.25.

GIRLS' JERSEY LEGGINGS, to fit from 3 to 15 years—85c. and 90c.

GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH BOX CALF BALS.; size 6 start, \$2.00, up 10c. a size.

GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH TAN CALF BALS.; size 6 start, \$2.10, up 10c. a size.

GIRLS' OIL GRAINED PEGGED BOOTS; size 6 start, \$1.35, up 5c. a size.

GIRLS' PEBBLED BOOTS, Sewn; size 6 start, \$1.55, up 5c. a size.

GEORGE KNOWLING.

LADIES' COATS

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 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.

How the British Government was Robbed by war Grafters—Quick Punishment was Handed out to Offenders.

The Globe, a few days ago, made reference to grafting by officials in London. The London Telegraph prints the following editorial article: A trial which must lead to a searching investigation into the affairs of the Royal Army Clothing Department—if not into those of other departments as well—was concluded at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, when William Asseling was sentenced to five years penal servitude. The prosecution of this man resulted in the revelation of a state of carelessness which has aroused widespread indignation on the part of the public. This war has been described as a holy, crusade in the cause of freedom, and we know from that it has been used in this important manufacturing and purchasing branch of the War Office to cloak a series of transactions so grossly dishonest as to give rise to most disgusting thoughts. The outbreak of hostilities threw immense pressure on work on all departments concerned with our preparations. Asseling, employed in the Army Clothing Department as a "leading viewer," or kind of super-inspector, concluded that this was the opportunity to enrich himself at the expense of his fellow-countryman who had so recently resolved to sacrifice everything in achieving victory—treasure without stint and life willingly, for the very existence of the Empire. Messrs. Hindes (Limited) were at this time supplying brushes and receiving complaints of deficiencies. When a new contract was being arranged, Asseling, taking advantage of his position as a "leading viewer," suggested that the "obstruction" to satisfactory business could be removed on terms. As a result of negotiations, it was agreed that he should receive a 2 per cent. commission for "greasing" the wheels of the official machinery. The contractors were obtaining a profit of 40 per cent. so, once they had admitted the vicious principle, they could well afford this "rebate." Asseling explained the exorbitant character of his demand by stating that he had to share his disgraceful profits with "many others." Complaints henceforward ceased, the contractors had no further trouble in getting their brushes passed, and, in addition to his salary of £200, Asseling was being paid by Messrs Hindes (Limited) at

the rate of something approaching £3,000 per annum. The managing director of the firm appears not to have regarded the proceeding as criminal, but merely observed, according to his own evidence, that "it was an unusually heavy exaction." If there is a usual rate in the case of Government contracts, it was not revealed. The payments were eventually suspended, not because they were wrong, but because they were "so large."

In the second case, Asseling arranged for the creation of a bogus firm in order to submit through a second party named Frank Turner, who wrote the necessary letters, a tender for 16,000 razors at 9s 3/2d. a dozen. The offer was accepted, and a limited number of razors were bought at a higher price than that at which they were to be passed on to the Army. Out of that deal Asseling got a matter of £231. Turner received £660, and the Government 7,500 razors instead of 16,000. This nefarious success encouraged the rogue to embark on a further venture. In similar circumstances another tender was put in and accepted, the order being for 8,000 razors and 8,000 clasp knives. Asseling, following his former procedure, arranged for the purchase of a limited number of razors, and those alone, and the Army obtained half the proper quantity of razors, but no clasp knives, while the "leading viewer" took £491 as his dues on the crime and Turner put into his pocket a sum of £290. That, in bald outline, is the sordid story unfolded in the Central Criminal Court last week. It does scant justice to the ineptitude of the department's machinery, but reflects, in some measure, the cold-blooded manner in which this petty official, with the assistance of men with whom he had come into contact, defrauded the country which he had undertaken to serve faithfully and well. As Mr. Justice Low remarked in passing sentence, he seems to have considered that he was in the department for the purpose not of doing ordinary work, but of committing every robbery to which he could lay his hand.

But the matter cannot rest there. The public has learnt something of the way in which one public department at least passes transactions that are valued at very many millions of money. The absence of business methods has encouraged dishonesty. The criminal who has gone to prison was eventually brought to justice only because the contractors, Hindes (Limited) came to the conclusion that they were paying too much. They closed the door, not because they were convinced that it should never have been open, but because they thought the draught excessive. Mr. Justice Low performed a public duty in expressing to the managing director of this business house of their conduct. "They leave this court free men," he remarked, "but they leave this court disgraced men, with the disgrace that should attend to men who have not hesitated to sacrifice the interests of their country to their desires to accumulate money." As Mr. Justice Low observed, whippers are current that "it is difficult sometimes for honest contractors to compete because it is said that these practices are widespread." What is the truth? Does that suggestion apply only to one department, or to others? There is something revolting in the idea of corruption at a time when the nation is shedding its best blood in the effort to win the victory essential to the future of the free democracies of the world. It was hoped that the inquiries which followed the Boer War, and the legislation which was then passed had stamped out such crimes against the commonwealth. It is shameful if, after all that has happened, Mr. Justice Low's observation is well founded. The matter must be thoroughly sifted. At the same time, the law, as the judge suggested, should be amended in order to render bribery or attempted bribery of Government employes punishable by a long term of penal servitude. By some means or other, such crimes as those for which Asseling has been condemned, but ruinous to all concerned—officials and business men. Honest contractors must not be penalized for their honesty, and the community must not be bled or our soldiers betrayed by such creatures as Asseling. Furthermore, it is very necessary that the unbusinesslike departmental methods which invite such frauds should be swept away. We are engaged in a struggle which is taxing our strength to the utmost, and the nation cannot permit itself to be handicapped by stupidity breeding crime.

In a Safe Place.
First undergraduate—Have you telegraphed to the old man for money?
Second undergraduate—Yes.
First undergraduate—Got any answer?
Second undergraduate—Yes, I telegraphed the governor, "Where is that money I sent for?" and his answer was "In my pocket."



Published by Authority

Under the provisions of "The War Measures Act, 1914," His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to order that the following Regulations shall come into effect on the 12th day of October instant:

1. The Port and Harbour of St. John's is closed entirely to the entry of shipping at night, from nightfall on the 12th October, until further orders.
2. Lights will remain extinguished, until further notice, at Cape St. Francis, Cape Spear, Bull Head, Ferryland and Fermeuse, also the Lights at Fort Amherst and the leading lights of St. John's.
3. No street or other outdoor lights shall be shown in the City of St. John's, or in or near any of the settlements in the District of St. John's East and West.
4. No lights shall be lit in any public building, shop or private residence in the Districts of St. John's East or West, except the windows in such public building, shop or residence are covered by suitable blinds or shades or such lights are otherwise suitably obscured.
5. No lights shall be lit on board any vessel or boat in the Harbour of St. John's unless suitably obscured.
6. No head lights shall be used on any motor car or motor cycle in or near the City of St. John's or in or near any settlement in the Districts of St. John's East and West, or on any roads approaching St. John's or any of the said settlements, upon which lights may be visible at sea. Side lights on motor cars, motor cycles or vehicles of any description must be obscured, and shall not be of greater strength than five candle power.
7. It shall be the duty of the members of the Constabulary to see that these Regulations are strictly enforced, and all orders issued by them for their better observance shall be forthwith carried out.
8. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to see that these Regulations are observed on all shipping in the Harbour of St. John's, and all orders issued by him for their better observance shall be forthwith carried out.
9. Every person convicted of a violation of these Rules and Regulations before a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding Three Months.

J. R. BENNETT,
Col. Secy.

St John's Municipal Council PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the Port of St. John's is closed, the City Street Lamps not permitted to be lit, and automobiles not allowed to show their headlights, the Citizens are requested not to walk in the centre of any street, so as to avoid accidents.

Drivers of automobiles are also requested not to exceed the speed limit of ten miles an hour.

By order,
JNO. L. SLATTERY,
Secy.-Treas.

Persian 'Holy War' Begun on Russians

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A report from Constantinople tells of the rout of Russian troops northwest of Hamadan, Persia. Tribesmen in Ispahan have risen in revolt and driven the Russians from the city. The report says: "Bakhtiari tribesmen, relying upon the successful combats of the Turkish army, rose in a holy war against Russians and liberated Ispahan from the enemy."

In Berlin.
You are hiding your gold teeth, they must be given up to the government.
"But then I can't eat."
"Then you can go without eating, it won't be long before you'll have nothing to eat anyway."

New Mexico to Have Greatest Dam in the World

Unequaled For Capacity in the World ---Part of U. S. Government Irrigation Scheme.

It is 318 feet high from foundation to top of parapet wall. It is 1,674 feet long at the top, contains 610,000 cubic yards of concrete, and weighs one million tons. Placed on a city lot 125 by 25 feet the dam would make a block of concrete lacking only fifty feet of being a mile high. The reservoir, when filled, will contain 856 billion gallons—enough water to cover the State of Delaware two feet deep. ELEPHANT BUTTE, N. M., Oct. 13.—After five years of work, during which modern engineering skill has been taxed to the utmost, the famous Elephant Butte dam is ready for the dedication ceremonies to-morrow, which will mark its completion. The ceremonies will be in keeping with the importance of the occasion. The participants will include two members of President Wilson's cabinet, the chief officers of the Reclamation Service at Washington, and the governors or other official representatives of many of the western States. Excursion trains will bring large crowds of visitors from Albuquerque and El Paso. From the last-named city will come delegations representing the International Farm Congress, the International Irrigation Congress, and the International Soil Products Association, all of which bodies are to meet in annual session in the Texas city the coming week. The Elephant Butte dam is the chief feature of the biggest irrigation project ever undertaken by the Reclamation Service of the United States. By its completion the turbulent Rio Grande has been conquered and the wealth of the valley through which it flows will at last be realized. While there are two other structures exceeding this in height and several in cubical contents, the Elephant Butte dam outranks all other dams in the capacity of the reservoir created by it. Behind this massive wall of masonry there has formed the largest body of water absolutely controlled by man. This artificial lake has an area of 45 square miles, a shore line of 200 miles in length, an average depth of 65 feet. When completely full the lake would furnish water enough to

Cornell Professor Supports Wilson

McMahon Gives Three Reasons for the Re-election of the President—Commends His Policies—Indorses International Law Enforcement, Mexican Dealings, and Constructive Achievements

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Professor James McMahon, who occupies the Chair of Mathematics at Cornell University, has written to the Democratic National Committee giving three reasons why he favors the re-election of President Wilson. This is his first reason: "Because his Administration in a great world-crisis has maintained, single-handed and alone among the governments of the world, the great principles of international law and the rights of neutrals on the high seas and elsewhere, and has accomplished this statesmanlike act in the face of determined opposition at home and abroad and in spite of the manœuvres of political opponents who were willing to play politics in a crisis involving far-reaching principles." "Second—Because his Administration took a step forward in refusing recognition to an unprincipled adventurer who had seized the Government of Mexico and who was maintaining himself in power by assassination. The old method of granting recognition and support of the United States to any successful rebel was a direct encouragement of revolutionary outbreaks, and it was high time to introduce some new principle of action." "Third—Because the many constructive and forward-looking achievements during the present Administration, as well as its enlightened Americanism, have made powerful enemies, who are determined to punish Mr. Wilson at the polls, and because his political opponents are evidently desirous of profiting by this resentment. This fact alone should lead independent and progressive thinkers to rally to our President's support." Professor Dexter Perkins and Professor Lawrence B. Packard, both of the Department of History at the University of Rochester, have also announced their decision to support President Wilson.

Badly Timed.
Nephew—I tried to get a raise today, aunt, but the boss refused it.
Mrs. Bill Ex Rod—Too bad, Dickie, perhaps you didn't approach him at the zoological moment.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER— In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices:

POUND GOODS		YARD GOODS	
Percalé	Cheviots	Dress Goods	Art Muslin
Lawn	Sateen	Curtain Strim	Bed Tick
Cotton Tweed	Linolette	Curtain Net	Percalé
Fleece Calico	Quilla Pieces	Curtain Muslin	Mottled Flannel
Misprins	Mottled Flannel	Shirting	Toweling
Denim	Cretonnes	Blay Calico	Regatta
Shirting	Art Tick	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Apron Gingham	Lawn
White Flannelette	Towelling		
	Blay Calico		

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:—

Men's Underwear	Boys' Hose	Girls' Coats	Ladies' Coats
" Braces	" Overcoats	" Sleeping Suits	" Neckwear
" Sweaters	" Suits	" Gantlers	" Blouses
" Hndkrchfs.	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
" Ties	" Rompers	Ladies' Underwear	" Underskirts
Boys' Underwear	" Rain Coats	" Corsets	" Sweater Coats
" Braces	Girls' Underwear	" Corset Covers	" Aprons
" Sweaters	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
Hair Pins	Brooches	Mirrors	Shirt Buttons
Dressing Combs	Hat Pins	Playing Cards	Neck Beads, assorted
Fine Tooth Combs	Cushion Tops		

SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

P.O. Box 236.

Duckworth and Georges Sts.

Phone 522.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.
The mid-week programme at the Nickel theatre yesterday afternoon and last evening attracted very large audiences, and those in attendance were delighted with the excellent performance. The feature film, "The Turn of the Road" is one of the finest pictures ever seen in St. John's, the acting and photography being perfect. The other subjects were also of a high quality, and were viewed with interest and pleasure. This evening the programme will be repeated, and no doubt there will be large audiences again.

THE CRESCENT.
Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see "The Home Breakers," one of the best features shown in a long while, produced by the Knickerbocker star features in three reels, presenting Margaret Landis. A great Vitagraph story drama is "The Third Party," featuring Lillian Burns and Donald Hill. "A Wise Waiter" is a clever and funny comedy, with Billie Reeves. The celebrated English music hall comedian, Professor McCarthy playing the latest and best music. To-morrow "Out of the Tuamire," a Vitagraph three reel Broadway star feature, with Joseph Kilgour.

DEATHS HEAVY HAND

The Morris family of Trinity had much trouble of late and no less than three deaths have occurred in the family of a tragic nature. Two brothers and an uncle have gone over to the Great Beyond in the space of a few months. One was drowned in the big storm of September in coming to St. John's with the rest of the crew of the schooner owned by them. Another died at the front from wounds received in one of the actions fought in France, and the third was an uncle of the above, Capt. Jy Morris, who lost his life by falling overboard from the "Jennie Foote" of Carbonear Tuesday night.

Quite a number of people, men and women, are leaving of late for Canada, seeking employment. Several young women left by the Florizel to take positions as domestics with various people.

The express with the Kyle's mails is due here at 6 p.m.

V. C.
and
British Colonel

Dark, Mixed
IS GREAT.

TRY IT

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

Mr. Woods Reply to "One Who Knows"

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir—I have had to-day an opportunity of examining the receipts alleged to be signed by me, copies of which are published in yesterday's letter of "One Who Knows."
I wish to say for the benefit of the public that I never signed any of the receipts which are at present in Mr. Coaker's possession, and until they were made public in the columns of your paper I knew absolutely nothing about them. As appears from a previous letter of mine, all I ever received was the sum of sixty dollars five years ago for a Christmas Box. It is due to Mr. McLachlan to explain to the public just what his connection with these receipts was. If Mr. Crawford handed over the money

to Mr. McLachlan, I may say for myself, that I know nothing about it.
I may further add that if I received one-half of the money which the Reids or their agents say I did, I would have at the present time a very nice nest egg at the Bank.
In justice to myself, I would request you Mr. Editor to give this note the same prominence and the same publicity that you have given to the charges made against me.
Yours truly,
F. J. WOODS,
President and Delegate
Firemen's Protective Union.
St. John's,
October 19, 1916.

Annual Meeting of W.M.S. Society

At 3 p.m. yesterday the annual meeting of the W. M. S. Society took place in the school-room of George's Street Church. The initial part of the service, after the devotional exercises was of a devotional character and was led by Mrs. Story, who referred to the great war in Europe, the great sacrifice of life and the great anxiety and strain felt in the homes of the combatants owing to it.
Mrs. K. Parnes, the District Organizer, then took the chair and welcomed the delegates from the various districts. A duet was most pleasingly rendered by the Misses Halfyard and Nicholle. Mrs. Hunter, the Branch President, who has just returned from attending a missionary conference at Toronto, then gave one of her fluent and illuminating addresses dealing chiefly with the various items of business in connection with the auxiliaries. Among several young people offering for service in the foreign field, she was gratified to know that one of them was a Newfoundlander, a Miss Wagg, from Burin, a happy coincidence with the birth-year of the Branch in Newfoundland. After prayer for our Army and Navy was sung, the meeting closed with the Benediction.
In the evening the young people gave a very interesting tableaux, their costumes being representative of various peoples of the East. Canada and Newfoundland were well represented by Misses Bond and Roper.
The final tableaux presided over by the Spirit of Missions, was most artistically presented. Rev. Dr. Bond gave a short address and the meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

REJOINED POLICE FORCE
Corporal M. N. Vall who went away with the first contingent of our boys and who left the police force to enlist, has rejoined the force and is attached to the Western Station. Corporal Vall went through the Gallipoli Campaign, received two wounds on the French front and was invalided home unfit for future military service. He rejoined the force on Saturday last.

Successful Sale of Work

The Penny Sale at Canon Wood Hall yesterday, in aid of the St. Margaret's Guild and Red Cross Fund, proved a great success, the attendance during the afternoon and evening being very large. The affair was opened by Lady Davidson, who was accompanied by the Misses Davidson. Others present were Mrs. Browning, representing the Red Cross Society, Lady Horwood, Hon. R. Watson, Rev. Dr. Jones, and many prominent members of St. Thomas's Parish. The Hall was beautifully decorated, and at prettily designed stalls, members of the Guild disposed of goods which they had worked during the last few months. Refreshments and teas were served, and one of the busiest workers was Rebecca at the Well, who sold aerated waters at moderate prices. Other attractions were the fortune telling booths. In the voting competition for the most popular youngsters present, Jean Wright was first, Joang Ayre second and Gerald LeMessurier third. At night a concert was held. Miss Hayward, Miss C. J. Cahill, Mr. A. Bulley, Pte. G. Green (Nfld. Regt.), Miss M. Quick, Miss N. Rendell, Mr. C. J. Fox contributing numbers. The Guild Girls gave a dance which was nicely gone through, and the C.L.B. band furnished some excellent selections, their services being given free. Those who took part in the dance were Misses Edwards, Major, Chafe and Christiana. Mrs. Cleary and Mr. H. W. Stirling acted as accompanists during the evening. Following the concert, the goods remaining were auctioned by Mr. R. Dowden. The proceeds amounted to quite a large sum, and every praise is due Mrs. Stirling, the President, and the other members of the Guild, on the success of the affair.

THE MONEY CLAIMED.

The package of money, \$180.40, which Detective Byrne so neatly collected Tuesday evening, when the Trepassey train was going out, was claimed by the owner yesterday. This was a man named Smith who had been up the Southern Shore buying cod-oil. He, when he discovered his loss, wired to the police and came along here in yesterday's train to look for his money. The man Walsh who was arrested by the officer had over \$360 on him, which he had earned at the fishery the past summer. Detective Byrne deserves to be congratulated for his cleverness in the matter.

WAS FINED \$50.

The man Walsh, who on Tuesday stole a package of money from the Trepassey train, owned by Mr. Smith, of Ferrylad, to the amount of \$180, was up before Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C. in Court. He pleaded guilty to the charge, but said he was so drunk that he was not conscious of what he did. Mr. Morris commented strongly on the man's action, holding that the travelling public should be protected at all hazards from people like the accused. He held that this was the meanest kind of theft, and that if the man were to come before the Supreme Court he would get at least a year's imprisonment. He in his capacity as Magistrate could fine him \$200, but would not do so, as it was his first offence. As to his plea of drunkenness his actions after the theft showed that he well knew what he was doing. A fine of \$50 or 30 days was imposed, the prisoner also to give his own bond in \$100 as surety for his future good behaviour.

Belligerents Subs To Have Use Of Norwegian Waters

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Rain fell heavily during the night says to-day's official report from the front in France. Notwithstanding this we made progress at various points between the Albert-Bapaume Road and Les Boeufs. We have taken some prisoners.

Thousands of Greeks Seek U. S. Protection

ATHENS, Oct. 18.—After the demonstration here against the Entente Allies, during which a procession of several thousand persons marched to the American Legation and protested against the landing of the French marines, a delegation of six persons called on the American Legation and presented a resolution asking sympathy and protection of the States against encroachments of the Entente Powers.

Italy Has Fast Speed Warships

ROME, Oct. 18.—Italy now possesses a type of warship whose speed is three times as great as that of the greatest Trans-Atlantic liner, according to the Giornal Italia. The sea trial of the first of these ships to be completed was witnessed by a correspondent of the paper. Three others are building. All of the new vessels will use oil fuel.

Hurricane Approaching

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The West Indian hurricane, which has been driving through the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico this week, is rapidly approaching the American coast and is expected to move inland somewhere between New Orleans and Apatchecola, Florida.

Jennie Foote Had Trying Night

Little Steamer Was at Complete Mercy of Wind and Sea—Capt. Morris Was Swept Overboard and His Cries Were Heard Above the Roar of the Elements

Yesterday the Mail and Advocate alluded to the arrival of the little steamer "Jennie Foote" with her flags at half mast and reporting the loss of her skipper, Capt. Morris. The vessel, as she did in previous years, was engaged at Battle Harbour for her owners, Balne, Johnston & Co. She was coming to St. John's, when meeting a passing schooner she was apprised that she could not enter port after dark, and so she was put about and headed for Carbonear, as it was seen that a stormy night was in prospect. As she proceeded towards Carbonear the weather became worse and by midnight a gale of S. W. wind was blowing with heavy sea, thunder and lightning. As she crossed Conception Bay a high sea ran, the vessel labored heavily, the stays of the funnel snapped and it fell on the deck. The engineer and one of the crew were engaged trying to make repairs, when Capt. Morris, who had also been on deck walked aft and suddenly went overboard, his cries for help ringing out over the din of the storm. It was extremely dark and he must have sunk quickly. Capt. Morris, who was upwards of 70 years old, was a trusted employee of Balne, Johnston & Co. The accident occurred about a mile off Carbonear and when the funnel went the little vessel could not steam and had to be nursed along to St. John's under canvas until picked up by the Ingraham and towed to port at 1.15 p.m. To the sorrowing family and relatives of the lost captain the Mail and Advocate extends its condolence.

LOCAL ITEMS

No word has been heard from the Portia since leaving Push-through yesterday morning.

The S.S. Thelma laden with copper ore left Tilt Cove this morning for New York.

There was a deal of snow fell across the railway line yesterday and it was very cold. It was similar last night.

The S.S. Kalford from Barry, England, is due here to-day and will load 15,000 qtls. of codfish for Naples.

A case of diphtheria was reported from Forest Pond yesterday afternoon. The patient, a girl of 12, is being nursed at home.

The S.S. Banan with a full general cargo for Harvey & Coy. from New York passed Cape Race at 9 a.m. and arrived here at 3 p.m. today. She had a good run down.

Mr. Laurence O'Rourke, keeper of the well known hostelry at Holy road is now in hospital and will shortly undergo an operation for a growth on the hip.

In the work of excavating for the new parish church of St. Joseph's quite a crowd of men are engaged and likely next week work on the basement will begin.

Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty To Newfoundland

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

19th October, 1916.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of Despatch No. 674 of date 27th September last, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with respect to the extension of the provisions of the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to Newfoundland. Will you kindly publish this Despatch in the columns of your paper for general information.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

Downing Street
27 September 1916.
NEWFOUNDLAND.
No. 674.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 150 of the 9th August relative to the extension of the provisions of the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to Newfoundland, and to state for the information of your Ministers, that the Treaty did not come into force the 23rd of September but that Newfoundland fish will receive most favoured nation treatment from that date.

I have &c.,
(Sgd.) A BONAR LAW,
Governor.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND

Mr. R. J. Devereaux, M.H.A., had the following wire from Trepassey yesterday afternoon:—"The body of a man was got this morning in the Reach, believed to be another of the crew of the "Bonnie Lass." The body of the man previously found was sent to Salmonier for interment and this is also being confined to be sent home. It is believed that the last body to be found is that of Martin Grace, one of the members of the crew of the vessel."

EAGLE HAS HARD TIME

The S.S. Eagle, Capt. Couch, arrived to Bowring Bros. this morning after a run of 63 hours from Sydney with coal and a general cargo. The ship left there Tuesday evening and had the full force of the storm of that night and Wednesday evening. She met a terrific sea off St. Pierre and in thrashing about in it most of the deck cargo of pork got loose and to save the ship damage a good deal of it had to be jettisoned. A gale of southerly wind rased with heavy rain and thunder and lightning.

PICKED UP \$70.

As Mr. Geo. Scott, of the Colonial Building was proceeding along Duckworth Street to-day he picked up \$70 with a note book which contained the name of the owner, Mr. P. Hanley, the well-known painter.

Mr. Scott promptly returned the cash to the owner, who was delighted to receive it.

Steel and copper are a great pair and just now they are going for the world's financial altitude record.

Can This be True?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of being present last night at Sir Edward Morris's lecture on his visit to the battlefronts of France, and was very much impressed by his description of things as they are there, particularly in connection with our Regiment. Sir Edward gave a mead of praise to the various officers who were in charge of Our Boys, particularly one a Colonel or Major Robinson. Immediately after the lecture before the audience had left the hall, Dr. Rendell stated to the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. W. J. Walsh, M.H.A., that "Sir Edward didn't say anything about this Robinson when, after the July 1st Drive, he severely reprimanded any man who had been in the terrible engagement and had lost any part of his pack or equipment." He was supported in his statement by Capt. Carty, who went further to say that it was reported that this same Robinson had made the remark that "It was good enough for the Newfoundlanders; all they were fit for was to be shot."

Now the conversation was not private, nor was I an intentional listener, and I think all who heard will agree with me that Dr. Rendell was indifferent to who his listeners were.

In justice to the "bravest of the brave" who are fighting and shedding their blood for us, surely some explanation is due before it is demanded that we send more of Our Boys to fill up the gaps.

It will be interesting to see what the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bennett, will do to demand an investigation of Robinson's action and subsequent remarks.

Yours truly,
W. H. JACKMAN.

St. John's,
October 19, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.

Mr. LeMessurier, C.M.G., had the following messages to-day:
The S.S. Clothilde Cunco is entered at Twillingate to load copper ore for the United States.

The schr. Gigantic arrived at Harbor Brelon from La Havre, N.S., to load fish for Oporto.

The schr. Marjorie E. Bochmann left Burin for Gibraltar with 3,302 qtls codfish.

The Richard left Burin for Oporto with 3,124 qtls cod.

The Ella May left Burin for Halifax with 1,258 qtls cod shipped by James Vigus.

DREW A KNIFE

Yesterday on board the schr. St. Clair one of the crew who had been imbibing freely had an altercation with the captain and as saulted him. When the skipper defended himself the man who is the mate of the vessel drew a knife and threatened to use it on his superior who yesterday had served out a warrant for him Const. Woodford served this to-day, arresting the man, who appeared in court to-day and was given the penalty which his conduct deserved at the hands of Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., who presided.

The Prospero left Bay de Verde at 10.45 a.m. to-day, bound north.

OBITUARY

MR. WM. COOK.

The death occurred this morning at his residence, Water Street, of a venerable and highly respected citizen in the person of Mr. William Cook, the well known butcher. Mr. Cook had reached the good round age of 75 years and for the last 40 years had been a well known figure in business circles on Water Street. A most successful and enterprising man in his own particular line of trade, he also engaged with much success in lumbering, mining, farming and shipping and was noted for probity and strict honesty in all his dealings. It can well be said of Mr. Cook that his word was his bond, and the honourable and straightforward dealings which were his particular attributes contributed in no small degree to the success which he achieved. Mr. Cook was widely known, not alone in the city, but all over the country. He was a general favorite socially, of kindly and generous characteristics and his charities were profuse if unheralded. Mr. Cook was born at Bally Haly and came from one of the oldest Newfoundland families. Mr. Cook was the oldest member of Tasker Lodge (Scottish Rite) Masons, in St. John's and also of the Nfld. British Society. He leaves to mourn besides a widow, three sons, Mr. Tasker Cook of Pennox's, Consul for Denmark and Norway; William, of the Canadian Customs' service of British Columbia; and James of the Nfld. British Society. He leaves to mourn besides a widow, three sons, Mr. Tasker Cook of Pennox's, Consul for Denmark and Norway; William, of the Canadian Customs' service of British Columbia; and James of the Nfld. British Society. He leaves to mourn besides a widow, three sons, Mr. Tasker Cook of Pennox's, Consul for Denmark and Norway; William, of the Canadian Customs' service of British Columbia; and James of the Nfld. British Society. He leaves to mourn besides a widow, three sons, Mr. Tasker Cook of Pennox's, Consul for Denmark and Norway; William, of the Canadian Customs' service of British Columbia; and James of the Nfld. British Society. He leaves to mourn besides a widow, three sons, Mr. Tasker Cook of Pennox's, Consul for Denmark and Norway; William, of the Canadian Customs' service of British Columbia; and James of the Nfld. British Society.

The C.L.B. will parade to Divine Service at St. Thomas's Church at 11 a.m. Sunday.

DEATHS.

COOK—This morning, William Cook, aged 75 years. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. Saturday from his late residence, Water Street.

A SECRET WHEREBY
Fishermen can make \$20 extra on every 100 qtls. of fish caught can be had by remittance of \$2.50 to LEWIS HOFF, Change Islands.—oct18,1m,dm,w.&s

WANTED—A Young Man
as Assistant in a nearby northern outpost business. Must have had experience, also some knowledge of Bookkeeping required. An outpost man preferred. Apply A.B.C., this office, stating salary required; applications treated confidentially. Must be able to give reference. oct17,4,1cod

FOR SALE—2 Hard Pine
Spars, in good condition, 38 x 65 feet, taken out of a 70 ton schooner. Apply to PATRICK RIGGS, B.D.V.—oct17,41

FOR SALE—10 Horses, 5
Ponies. Apply to CHAS. LESTER, 49 Hamilton Street.—oct11,6i

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