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GERMANY TO SUE FOR EARLY PEACE?

IRELAND WILL RESIST CONSCRIPTION SAYS REDMOND.

The Roumanians Are Defeated in Transylvania.

The Teutonic Forces Inflict Decisive Defeat on the Roumanians

Von Falkenhayn Who Last Week Routed the Roumanians Around Hermanstadt Has Now Defeated Them Decisively Along a Fifty Mile Front North of Fogaris—Roumanians are Retreating Pursued by the Teutonic Troops

BRUSILOFF CONTINUES ASSAULTS SOUTHWARD

Russians are Attacking Austro-German Forces Guarding the Approaches to Lemberg—Petrograd Claims Progress North East of Lemberg While Berlin Says all Russian Attacks in Galicia are Repulsed—Entente Armies Continue to Advance in Macedonia—The British Forces Cross the Struma and Take the Town of Nevoen

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Turning against the Roumanians who had been advancing steadily in Eastern Transylvania, the Austro-Hungarian-German troops have defeated the invaders decisively along a fifty mile front north of Fogaris, at the juncture of the Hemmerod and Alt River, near Reys. The Roumanians are in retreat, pursued by Teutonic troops. The suc-

cessful repulse of the invaders on the southern end of the line was in the hands of General von Falkenhayn, former Chief of the German General Staff, who only last week routed the Roumanians around Hermanstadt, and drove them back to their own frontier. North of Reys, the Austro-Hungarians recaptured a position and took more than two hundred prisoners. Bucharest admits that Roumanian troops in eastern Transylvania have been withdrawn before attacks by superior forces in the region of Fogaris.

In Dobradja heavy fighting continues along a line south of the Constantza-Bucharest railway, with Bucharest recording progress for Russians and Roumanians in the centre and on their left wing.

While General Brusiloff apparently has ceased at least for the moment, his attacks on the Austro-German lines in Volhynia, west of Lutsk, he continues southward his assaults with great intensity against positions of the Teutonic Allies guarding the approaches to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. Although the Russian attacks are held up north-east of Lemberg, these south-east of the capital, according to Petrograd, have resulted

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 7.—An official this p.m. says: "There was heavy shelling to-day on most parts of our front. South of the Ancre enemy working parties were successfully dealt with by our artillery. Elsewhere there is nothing reported."

In taking positions south of Brzezany and the capture of 500 prisoners. Berlin, however, declares all Russian attacks in Galicia have been repulsed.

In Macedonia, the armies of the Entente Allies continue to advance. British troops which crossed the Struma, northeast of Saloniki, have taken the town of Nevoen, which was evacuated by its defenders. South of Monastir, in Serbia, violent fighting in the region of the Cerna River is reported by Paris.

Artillery continues active on the Somme front in France, according to reports from the War Offices of all the belligerents.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND SAFE SAYS REDMOND

Nationalist Leader Says Conscription Could Never be Forced on Ireland—Would be Most Fatal Thing That Could Happen—Measure Will be Resisted Throughout Whole of Ireland

WATERFORD, Ireland, Oct. 7.—In a notable address to his constituents here this afternoon John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader in Parliament, declared that despite the recent rebellion with all its inevitable aftermath of brutalities, stupidities and inflamed passions, Home Rule for Ireland is safe if Ireland remains sane. Redmond also declared conscription could never be forced upon Ireland, adding: "I cannot bring myself to believe, that though malign influence are at work, the Government will be insane enough to challenge a conflict with Ireland on this subject. Conscription for Ireland, far from helping the army and the war, would be the most fatal thing that could happen. It would be resisted in every village in Ireland. Its attempted enforcement would be a scandal which would ring around the world. It would produce no additional men."

'STRATHAY' SUNK BY SUBMARINE; 8 SHOTS FIRED

Evidence of Crew of Steamer and Crew of French Torpedo Boat Prove Steamer Was Sunk by Hun Submarine—U. S. Citizens Are Said to Have Been on Board

PARIS, Oct. 7.—According to the commanding officer of a French torpedo boat, the British steamer Strathay sunk on Sept. 2nd while on her way from Newport News to Glasgow, was destroyed by a submarine. Some American citizens are said to have been aboard the Strathay. The evidence given by all the men aboard the Strathay, and the evidence given by all the men of the torpedo-boat is to the effect that the submarine fired eight shells at the Strathay in ten minutes, then sunk her with a torpedo after giving the crew fifteen minutes to abandon the vessel. It is said the torpedo boat put the submarine to flight and rescued the crew.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE



NOBODY HOME. "New York World."

Says Gerard Brings a Request for Peace from Kaiser to Wilson

Canada Won't Have Conscription

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—There will be no conscription in Canada, but a system of registration to distinguish slackers from workers will be adopted by the Government, according to the Hon. Robt. Rogers, Acting Minister, in reply to the Executive Council of the Dominion Trades Labor Congress which waited upon him to-day to present resolutions passed by the recent Congress at Toronto.

New York Post Says it Learns From Trustworthy Source Ambassador Gerard is on His Way to America With Request That Wilson Use His Good Offices to Sue For Peace

KAISER DECIDES TO APPEAL TO WILSON?

Gerard is Due at New York Tuesday Next and the Article Says the Matter Has Been Discussed by German Officials With Ambassador Gerard—U. S. State Department Officials Disclaim Any Knowledge of the Matter—German Embassy Officials Declare for Certain That the Story is Untrue

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The New York Evening Post today publishes a story saying it has learned from a trustworthy source that Ambassador James W. Gerard, now on his way back from Germany, will lay before President Wilson the request that the President use his good offices in suing for peace with the Allies. Germany has definitely decided to apply to President Wilson. The article reads: "Germany will request that Pres. Wilson use his good offices in suing for peace with the Allies. This was learned to-day from sources in a position to have absolutely trustworthy information on these matters. It is understood Ambassador Gerard, who is on his way over here, will lay the Kaiser's request before President Wilson within a week. It is a fact, however positively it may have been denied officially, the possibility of President Wilson's acting as mediator has been discussed by German officials with Ambassador Gerard. It is, therefore, by no means surprising the reports now take definite shape in connection with Gerard's trip to this country. Ambassador Gerard is on board the steamer Frederick VIII, due at New York about Tuesday next."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—If Ambassador Gerard is returning to the States on any mission other than to spend a belated vacation, officials of the State Department disclaim any knowledge of it. The statement has been authorized that no preparations for a discussion of peace through diplomatic channels have been made, and that all information gathered here seems to indicate such a move would be inadvisable as well as futile. There has been various reports and plans that President Wilson will deal with the matter directly instead of through the State Department. Officials of the German Embassy refuted the story with the emphatic statement that they know beyond doubt that it was not true.

Berlin Admits British Success Struma Region

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The War Office report to-day conceded that successes have been achieved by the British forces which crossed the Struma River. The statement says the Bulgarians have evacuated the remote villages on the east bank of the river.

Retreating Roumanians Are Pursued

ROUMANIAN FORCES ARE RETREATING THROUGH THE GEISTER FOREST AND ARE BEING PURSUED BY AUSTRIO-GERMANS—VON FALKENHAYN CAPTURED 29 FIELD GUNS AND 137 MACHINE GUNS

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Roumanian forces in Transylvania have been defeated by the troops of General Von Falkenhayn and driven back over the Alt River, the War Office announced to-day. At other points along the Transylvanian front the Roumanians have been forced to retire. The statement says the Austro-German troops have pressed back the Roumanians over the Henarod River and drove them from positions south-west of Libanfalva. The Roumanians are retreating through the Geister Forest and are being pursued. The statement says General von Falkenhayn captured 29 field guns and 137 machine guns. Of the Roumanian forces which crossed the Danube south of Bucharest to invade Bulgaria only a portion succeeded, the statement says the remaining troops fled to the eastward and were defeated.

Owing to War demands GUNS and RIFLES are advancing in price and difficult to obtain.



We offer from stock while they last
BRITISH MADE SINGLE BARREL MUZZLE LOADING GUNS, 12 Bore, 33 inch Barrel, \$4.65, \$6.75, \$7.45, \$8.15, \$9.20, \$9.75, \$11.00.
DITTO DITTO HOLLIS MAKE, 12 Bore, 36 inch Barrel, \$13.85.

BRITISH MADE MUZZLE LOADING SEALING GUNS, SINGLE BARREL, 42 in. x 3/4 Bore, \$9.15, \$10.00, \$15.00; 46 in. x 3/4 Bore, \$14.85; 48 in. x 3/4 Bore, \$15.75; 42 in. x 10 Bore, with Spare Lock, \$27.50; 45 in. x 10 Bore, with Spare Lock, \$28.95; 48 in. x 7/8 in. Bore, with Spare Lock, \$31.00, a splendid Gun.

BELGIAN MADE MUZZLE LOADING DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, \$6.30 each.

BELGIAN MADE BREECH LOADING DOUBLE BARREL GUNS—12 Bore, \$8.80, \$12.90; 10 Bore, \$12.00, \$14.25; 12 Bore, Hammerless, \$19.90.

AMERICAN MADE BREECH LOADING DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, 12 Bore, \$15.50.
BRITISH MADE 12 BORE DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING GUNS, \$28.50, \$37.95.

AMERICAN MADE SINGLE BARREL BREECH LOADING GUNS, 12 Bore: 32 in. Barrel, non Ejector, \$5.50; Ejector, \$5.95; Heavy Breech, \$8.00.

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Solid Breech, the Best Rifle Made.
 22 Cal, \$13.00; 44/40 Rifle, \$18.00; 44/40 Carbine, \$17.75; 30/30, 32/40, 38/55 Carbines, \$21.50; 30/30 Rifle, \$23.50; 45/70 Rifle, \$22.85.

22 CALIBRE SINGLE SHOT FLOBERT ACTION RIFLE, \$3.00 each.

LITTLE SCOUT CRACKSHOT and HAMILTON 22 CALIBRE RIFLES.

LOADING TOOLS, CARTRIDGES, GUN-POWDER, SHOT, CAPS.

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is what you are looking for, and you will get one here. Our made-to-order suits are guaranteed perfect, in style, and finish, and are made of first class material. All the newest weaves and patterns in the finest fabrics, that will look stunning, when made to fit you. The cut, and fit, will without doubt, be better than any you have had before. We know our business, and strive to satisfy everyone. That's why we have so many permanent customers. Why not be one yourself?

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Japan to Press for Full Rights in California

Negotiations at Washington Only Suspended—To be Reopened in Friendly Spirit—Tokio Considers National Dignity as Well as Interests of People are Involved

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Japan's purpose to renew after the European war her contention for the right of her people to emigrate to and own land in the United States, suggested in New York yesterday by Baron Yoshiro Sakai, former finance minister in the Tokio cabinet, was frankly admitted to-day at the Japanese embassy.

Negotiations over these questions, which came to a deadlock two years ago, are not regarded by Japan as concluded, it was explained, but merely postponed while the larger issues of the war are being dealt with.

The deadlock followed a long series of conferences between former Secretary Bryan and Baron Chinda, then the Japanese ambassador, and an exchange of notes between the two governments over the alien land legislation enacted by California.

After the state department had pointed out that under its constitution the United States government could do no more than seek to prevent such legislation and that persons affected by it had recourse to the federal courts, Japan closed the exchanges with a note saying her complaint had not been answered and reserving for the present further discussion of the issue.

It has been generally assumed that the issue would remain in abeyance only while Japan was occupied with the war, but until now no one in a position to speak with authority has said so. There will be no formal discussion of the subject by the embassy at least until the arrival of the new ambassador, Dr. Amoro Sato, who was appointed when Baron Chinda was transferred to London, and who is expected in Washington in a few months.

Derogatory to Dignity

The position of the Japanese government according to informal statements by embassy officials, still is that restrictions on immigration and land holding are not only derogatory to her dignity, but are unjust under international law as being discriminatory against her in favor of other nations. Removal of these restrictions, it is explained, is regarded as Japan's third and final step in her rise to statehood.

Poor Judgement.

Visitor—"What has become of your living skeleton?" Showman—"Oh, he is dead, poor chap. Drank himself to death."

Visitor—"Dear me, how sad." Showman—"Yes, he married the two-headed woman and that with two months nagging at him and two hats to buy, it broke him all up."

As to Oil Clothing

FOR pure merit it is hard to beat BEAR BRAND OIL CLOTHING. A new patent dressing is used in making this clothing, the result of which is that it remains soft and pliable under all conditions. We do not want oil clothing which gets hard and cracks, or chafes away after a little wear. You will find BEAR BRAND comfortable and durable both in winter and spring, in fact, under all conditions. Just try a suit.

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- LADIES' HATS
FELT AND VELOUR
SEMI AND UNTRIMMED
NEWEST SHAPES.
- Children's Felt Hats, Cloth and Knitted Tams, and Cloth Toques.
- CORDED VELVETEENS
DRESS TWEEDS
COVERT COATINGS
HEAVY COATINGS
SELECT PATTERNS
IN BLOUSE FLANNELETTES.
- Cream and Black Silk, Cashmere Sateen and Flannelette Blouses.
- EMBROIDERIES
RIBBONS
SIDE COMBS
AND BARETTES.



Steer Brod

Braves Hell-Gate In a 40 Mile Swim

(New York Tribune)

Ida Elionsky and her brother Harry went for a swim recently. Harry appeared at the Battery with the usual shackles on wrists and ankles. He wears them when he goes in for a dip because he finds swimming lonesome without them. His sister wore the conventional black.

They struck out toward Bedloe's Island at 6.45. Ida, who is seventeen, and likes to play a joke on her big brother, challenged him to a race. Harry never races unless the course is at least forty miles long, so he stipulated that the one who first reached the Battery again by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek should be declared the winner.

They fought their way through Hell Gate at 9.20 and entered the Hudson at 12.05. Three hours and ten minutes later they passed Forty-second street and began the homestretch sprint with Ida a good bit in the lead. Several times during their spurt ferry-boats came so close that the backwash from their paddle-wheels swerved the swimmers from their course.

Ida was a good rod ahead of her brother when they reached the Battery, at 6.10. His ankles and wrists were abraded by the irons, which hampered his efforts in Hell Gate. It took them 11 hours and 35 minutes to do the forty miles, and even Harry admitted it was pretty good going for a girl. They were preceded by a rowboat containing lifeguards.

Which Tuesday?

"Could you lend me a quid till Tuesday?"

"I could, only there are so many Tuesdays, and I'm afraid you may be thinking of one about ten years from now."

BRITISH LOSSES

LONDON, Sept. 30 (10.30 a.m.)—British losses in September were at the rate of more than 2,800 a day. The casualties on all front reported in this month were: Officers, 5,439; men, 114,110.

Heavy as were the British losses in September they were lighter than those of August, which were 127,945, a daily average of 4,217. In July, the first month of the Somme offensive, the losses were about half those of August or September, notwithstanding the fact that in July the British stormed the first line German defense. The casualties for that month were 59,675, so that the total of the three months of the Somme drive is 307,169.

French and English press despatches report that considering the character of the fighting, the losses of the Allies on the Somme are low. An official British statement of Thursday said the British losses in the preceding few days had been small not only relatively to the importance of the gains but absolutely. This is attributed largely to the increased effectiveness of the artillery.

German reports dwell on the large losses with which it is said the Allies are meeting, which are declared to be out of all proportion to the ground gained.

Although the casualties at present are heavy, as the offensive proceeds and open country is reached they will not doubt be greatly decreased.

Awful.

who was turned into wood.

City Scout—I once knew a man Country Scout—Nonsense!

City Scout—Not at all. He was taken on a vessel and then he was aboard.

Country Scout—That's old. I knew a boy who was dumb for years and then gained speech in a minute.

City Scout—How did he do it?

Country Scout—He went into a cycle shop and picked up a wheel and spoke.

<p>Ladies' Underwear</p> <p>Stanfield's Wool Unshrinkable Vests and Pants, only 85 per Garment.</p> <p>Pure White Fleece Lined Vest and Pants, only 40c. and 60c. per Garment.</p> <p>Pure White Fleece Lined, extra special quality, at 70c. per Garment.</p> <p>Pure White Jersey Vests and Pants, 35c., 42c., 50c. per garment.</p>	<p>Men's Suspenders</p> <p>All prices, from 10c. to 60c. pair.</p> <p>Police and Fireman's Suspenders, 25c. and 40c. pair.</p> <p>Fine Suspenders, good elastic stretch, at only 30c. and 35c. pair.</p> <p>Special line Men's Suspenders, one pair in fancy box, very suitable for presents, only 35c. pair.</p>	<p>F. P. U. TRADING CO., LTD., St. John's.</p> <p>NEW GOODS JUST OPENED</p> <p>AND more arriving every day, bought at the lowest possible margin for cash, places us in a position to be able to supply at prices that are most suitable to all desiring to be economical.</p>		<p>Blankets</p> <p>A very good line of Blankets from which to make your choice.</p> <p>Fleece Blankets at \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.80, \$2.50, \$2.60, \$3.30, \$3.50 pair.</p> <p>Wool Blankets, \$3.00, \$3.70, \$4.50, \$5.20, \$5.80 pair.</p> <p>Brown Blankets—Job Lot—\$2.50 pair.</p> <p>The Fleece Blankets are of extra weight and finish, while the Woolen are a Job Lot.</p>	<p>Men's Shirts</p> <p>Job Lot at 49c., 50c., 70c. each.</p> <p>Khaki Working Shirts—The "Wurthmore," 85c.; the "Chieftain," 85c.; Grey "Chieftain," 65c.</p> <p>Job Cream Twill Shirts—The "Fearless," only 45c.</p> <p>Job Black Twill Shirts—The "Wurthmore," 80c.</p> <p>Negligee Shirts in all the latest stripes and good values. Prices from 49c. to \$1.50 each.</p>
<p>DRESS MATERIALS All Colours and Shades.</p> <p>Granite Cloth in Brown, Maroon, Myrtle, Sax, Purple and Striped Blue—75c. yard.</p> <p>Fancy Stripe Covert Cloth in Green, Blue and Red shades, only 26c. yard.</p> <p>Dress Serge in Tan, Brown, Blue and Green shades, at 38c. yard.</p> <p>Dress Serge in the different shades, at 55c., 65c., 85c., yard.</p> <p>Tweed Mixtures at 30c. and 33c. yard.</p> <p>Black Dress Material in the following: Serge—40c., 50c., 67c., 70c. and 75c. yard. Cashmere—60c. yard. Poplin—38c. and \$1.10 yard. Whipcord—70c. and \$1.00 yard.</p>		<p>UNDRESSED WHITE SHIRTING</p> <p>This is a special importation, very soft, not gummed up with dressing and thickens up when washed. Only 10c. yard.</p> <p>WHITE LAWN</p> <p>Soft finish, extra wide, in Cream or White. Very Special. At only 12c. yard.</p>	<p>WATERPROOFS</p> <p>Men's Waterproofs, all sizes, Tweed patterns—\$13.30 and \$14.50. Tweed patterns of up-to-date style and colours at \$15.50 and \$17.20. Plain Fawn shades—\$3.90 and \$13.00.</p> <p>Ladies' Waterproofs, in Fawn, Blue, Green shades and Tweed effects—\$5.80, \$6.40, \$6.80, \$9.00, \$11.00.</p> <p>Girls' Waterproofs in Fawn shades—\$3.80, \$4.60, \$4.10, \$5.00, \$5.20, \$5.50, \$6.00.</p> <p>Boys' Waterproofs in Fawn shades—\$5.60, \$5.80, \$6.00.</p> <p>Boys' Black Oilcoats, very strong for hard wear—\$2.20, \$2.50.</p>		
<p>Safety Razors, "The Dime," only .10c. each</p> <p>Ornamental Statues.....18c. each</p>	<p>Good Quality Tooth Powder.....14c. can</p> <p>Good Quality Toilet Cream.....15c. jar</p>	<p>Gold Seal Perfumes.....15c. bottle</p> <p>Celluloid Clocks, several designs, \$3.00 each</p>	<p>Metal Cigarette Cases, only.....15c. each</p> <p>Ladies' Coin Purse with Mirror...27c. each</p>		
<p>KIMONAS</p> <p>Just received a specially cheap line of Kimonas in Cotton and Flannelette, figured effects, varied flowered patterns to choose from. Price: 37c., 40c., 65c. each.</p> <p>MANTLE DRAPES</p> <p>In flowered designs. The quality and pattern are exceptional. Price only 35c. each.</p>	<p>SEE OUR NEW LINE OF WOOL NAP BLANKETS</p> <p>The best imitation of wool that has ever been produced; just as warm, just as thick and more evenly finished, \$2.50 up.</p> <p>Special in lovely patterns of soft shades, one Blanket in box, \$3.80 each.</p>	<p>BOYS' JOB LINE OF CAPS</p> <p>Of the Rah-Rah and roll edge styles, in Cotton effects, Tweed, Plain and Corded Velvet. We secured a large quantity of these which enables us to sell at bargain prices. 15c., 20c., 27c., 30c. and 40c. each.</p>	<p>NEW HATS FOR LADIES' MISSES' AND LITTLE GIRLS.</p> <p>In Plush and Velvet. All the best liked shades and colours produced from best dyes. This is a Real Bargain secured recently by our buyer in New York and the kind of a Hat you would have to pay double the price for in normal times. 70c. to \$2.50 each.</p>	<p>FEATHER TRIMMING</p> <p>In Black, Blue, White, Brown, Old Rose, 40c. per yard.</p> <p>LADIES' SILK BLOUSES</p> <p>In White, Black and Fancy Colours. You should find the one you crave for for among this lot. One Blouse in each box. Prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.</p>	<p>BLOUSE LENGTHS</p> <p>of very fine Muslin with Silk Embroidered designs, only 30c. each.</p> <p>EMBROIDERY & INSERTION</p> <p>We have a very nice selection of this class of goods, all widths and classy designs. The quality is of the best. Prices from 5c. up.</p>
<p>WATCH FOBBS and LAPEL CHAINS.</p> <p>Special Value.</p> <p>Black Ribbon and Gold. 90c. to \$1.25 each.</p> <p>Men's Pipes, all perfect in make, 30c. up.</p> <p>Shaving Brushes—12c., 20c., 35c. and 40c. each.</p> <p>Miners' Belts—30c. each.</p> <p>Leather Belts—15c., 25c., each.</p> <p>Purses—8c., 15c., 18c., 35c., and 40c. each.</p>	<p>HANDKERCHIEFS</p> <p>Men's Japonette Handkerchiefs, soft finish, Silk Initial on corner, at 12c. Khaki Handkerchiefs, only 14c. each.</p> <p>Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs from 5c. up.</p> <p>White Handkerchiefs from 4c. up.</p> <p>Black Neck Handkerchiefs, \$1.70 each.</p>	<p>Our Boot Department</p> <p>Is filled with all kinds of Boots suitable for Child, Girls, Boys, Men or Women; Laced or Buttoned. All excellent value.</p>	<p>New Coats for Ladies</p> <p>Just opened a full line of Ladies' Coats for Fall and Winter wear, good and heavy materials, in Fawn, Browns, Greys, Navy, Black, Tweed and Plaids; latest designs and some trimmed with Plush to match, from \$4.80 up.</p> <p>Children's Coats, warm and well trimmed—\$1.60, \$2.10, \$2.50, \$3.30, \$4.30 up.</p>	<p>BOXES OF STATIONERY</p> <p>Containing 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes, linen finish. Nicely put in Fancy Boxes for the small sum of 20c. Box.</p> <p>Ink Stands—30c. and 45c. each.</p> <p>Writing Cases—24c., 40c., and 45c. each.</p> <p>Ladies' Hand Bags—35c. and 75c. each.</p> <p>Pencil Cases for School Children—20c. each.</p> <p>Slates, School Bags, Royal Readers, Slate and Lead Pencils.</p>	

F. P. U. TRADING CO., LTD.

Old Time Shipbuilding in Newfoundland

Names of Some Well Known Vessels, Where Built, and Builders Names.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

Shipbuilding in Newfoundland was carried on extensively in the olden days. Hundreds of our ancestors sought and found employment at this industry, especially during the winter season. Unfortunately for the country the industry received a set-back, but we hope it is to become more perfected as in our fathers' time, by President Coaker, of the Fishermen's Union. It is with no little pride that I take for my theme for the columns of the Mail and Advocate "Shipbuilding in Newfoundland." Others have written on this topic, but since the adoption of the scheme by President Coaker no person has informed the men of the North, or of other parts of our island of how the building of vessels progressed in the past. From the most reliable sources I have gathered my statements of shipbuilding, and I believe that before I conclude my series of articles, that the intrepid and hardy fishermen will be mentally recompensed by their personal.

In the report of some of the cases adjudicated one hundred years ago, in the courts at St. John's, mention is made therein of the custom prevailing in relation to the construction of vessels. One report says: "A custom prevails in this country of advancing supplies to dealers to enable them to build vessels, that the vessels so built are held as securities to be reassigned upon payment of the supplies, and that a reasonable time is allowed to the debtor to work out the debt and clear the vessel."

There is a report of a case which came before the Supreme Court in the fifties. It was a breach of contract concerning the remodelling of a vessel called the "Mary", owned by a prominent merchant of Conception Bay. The shipbuilder, the defendant, was Albert Pittman of New Perfection, of whom I will have something to say in relation to shipbuilding later on. Mr. Pittman was told to have the "Mary" ready before the time, he was to lengthen her twelve feet and one foot wide, and one foot deep. The plaintiff said that "Mary" was not as perfect as the contract had called for, and that she was not ready in time to proceed to the ice-fields. The jury brought in a verdict of one shilling for the merchant, the latter claimed his loss at many hundred pounds.

Before I dilate on the versions given on the building of vessels in those years I will give the appearance of a miniature vessel made by William Knight, over sixty years ago. She was a sealing brig, and was, so the records inform me, the first of her kind built in Newfoundland. The brig was in a glass case on miniature ice; the case was seven feet square, she was named "Governor Hamilton" and was three long on deck, eight inches beam, built of mahogany, on a scale of one inch to three feet giving a brig, of 108 feet long, 24 feet beam and 160 tons. She had ten punts, with oars, gaffs, from cambouse, water casks, pound boards and every other requirement used at that time on board of a sealing vessel.

It can be seen by this portrayal of native talent that a taste in architecture, of shipbuilding kind, was in evidence, even in men who have not figured in the construction of big vessels. Newfoundlanders were always adepts at building craft of all sizes, and that ability so much in vogue fifty, sixty and seventy years ago is still with us yet, and it only remains

for President Coaker to revive the skill now lying dormant among my countrymen.

One of the most ardent admirers of progress in this country was His Grace, the late Archbishop Howley, in a lecture on general topics delivered by His Grace to the members of the Catholic Institute in the seventies. Speaking on shipbuilding His Grace said: "There is not one ship on the stocks in St. John's, and the total number built in the country during the past year was only 60, tonnage 2,971, being an average of only 50 tons per ship or boat. The average number of ships annually built in the Colony up to the year 1865 was about 60, but those are mostly a very small craft, the average tonnage being twenty-nine tons. Newfoundlanders buy ships from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island; but a large number of fishing crafts are built there. In 1865 these so built were in tons 2910, value \$80,400. From these figures it appears that our country, even in this, its own specialty, does not sustain a favourable comparison, and yet it ought not to be so. The timber which abounds in the vast interior of the country covering thousands, nay millions of acres, is of the very best quality for shipbuilding purposes. I have heard it stated by merchants who had ships built of native wood in Trinity Bay that after twenty or thirty years in the ocean it was found as sound as the day it was launched, and yet, in Anspach's History, of Newfoundland page 364, says: "The ships of native build might perhaps live seven years at most, that they were ominously designated 'Newfoundland coffins' thus have writers misrepresented this country."

Had His Grace lived to see the undertaking in shipbuilding contemplated by President Coaker, knowing that he dearly loved the advancement of his native country, I believe with all my heart that he would be one of the foremost in sounding a note of praise. One of the peoples representatives in 1852, speaking on shipbuilding told his hearers that it had been practised here in all time past. It was stated to be the natural pursuit of the people of the Colony, who were bred to it from their youth. He said that a vessel could be built here as cheaply as in the other colonies. The vessels built here were said to be superior and more durable than imported ones.

Up to 1846 shipbuilding was on the increase, that year a calamitous fire occurred at St. John's, then the building of vessels suddenly declined. The returns from that year to 1851 showed in 1847, 17 vessels, the total tonnage of which was 854. In 1848, 19 vessels, the total tonnage of which was 994. In 1849 30 vessels, the total tonnage of which was 1055. In 1850 there built 31 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 1621, of those six were over 100 tons. In 1851 38 vessels were built, the united tonnage of which was 1653.

The Hon. William Beckford Row, once prominent in mercantile business and afterwards a noted counsellor of law, could not paint such a rosy picture of shipbuilding as some of the members and merchants as in the Assembly in his day. This gentleman said: "That shipbuilding had been tried by many of the large houses in former times, as for instance, Danson's of Conception Bay, Garlands of Trinity, and Newmans of St. John's, and to the Southward and Westward, all of which had discontinued it, simply because they

could buy vessels cheaper elsewhere."

Now this explanation above "Buying vessels cheaper elsewhere," was to use a local expression, "knocked in the head" by Mr. Targett, a very prominent man in his day. He said in giving evidence before a select committee on shipbuilding: "I have built six vessels in Green Bay, and in my judgement vessels can be built as cheaply in this Colony as elsewhere. One-third of the men in the outports, can work as ship-carpenters and are trained to boat building from their childhood."

George H. Emerson, Esq., returned unopposed for Pogo, in 1852, said: "I am an advocate for giving a bounty for shipbuilding, because I think it will be the means of affording employment, and consequently bring bread to hundreds who are willing to work and would otherwise remain unemployed, and as I am aware that very many coasting vessels are built yearly in your district, should any bill pass in the next session for the encouragement of shipbuilding, I shall use by best efforts to apply the bounty to all vessels of forty tons and upwards."

Bryan Robinson Esq., afterwards Sir Bryan Robinson, in his address to the electors of Bonavista Bay said in relation to shipbuilding: "I am aware of the arguments that are urged against the doctrine of bounties, but I think that the condition in Newfoundland renders its shipbuilding an exception to the rule, and I am favourable to the Legislature extending encouragement to that branch of trade. Many a hard and industrious man in our outports would be enabled by shipbuilding to earn a livelihood for himself and his family during our long winter, who, otherwise, would be devoid of employment."

(To be continued.)

MORE FISHERY NEWS.

Sept. 30th: From W. Chambers (Hr. Buffett to Brine's Island)—Twenty dories and skiffs and 15 boats are fishing, and the catch is 3,400 qts., with 150 for last week. Prospects are fair and there is a good sign of herring and squid.

Sept. 30th: From T. Soper (Chapel to Port aux Basques)—The catch to date is 1,722 qts., with 50 for last week. Fourteen dories and skiffs and one boat are fishing. Prospects are fairly good and there is sufficient liquid for bait, but dogfish are hindering operations. Many of the skiffs are re-fitting for the fall fishery.

Sept. 30th: From C. C. Pittman (Muddy Hole to Allan's Island)—Practically no fishing is now being done and the voyage will likely end up with approximately 24,000 qts. from Lord's Cove to Point May. The total catch here is 9,250 qts.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS WOUNDED AND MISSING

The name of Private James Payton, of St. John's appears in a recent Canadian casualty list as missing, and of Ptes. N. Burton, Twillingate, and Matthew Hooper, McCallum Hr., Hermitage Bay. Pte. Payton, who left here some four years ago, is the son of Mr. Rd. Payton, Bannerman Street, and was in Cuba when the war began, enlisting later at Sydney. He has a brother in "Ours." Pte. Burton joined the 25th Canadians in Glace Bay in March, 1915 and for sometime previous was in the 94th Regiment of the Canadian Militia. Pte. Hooper enlisted in Sydney.

BLASTS FRIGHTEN WOMEN.

Blasting operations are being carried on at Haw Building corner of Adelaide Street and New Gower St. Three explosions occurred there shortly after 7 last evening with the result that a woman named Tucker, living near, received a great shock, and fainted from fright. Sgt. Mackey, who was on the scene called a doctor, who prescribed for her and after a while she revived. For a while she was in a bad state.

THUNDER STORM THIS MORNING.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning an electrical storm broke off to the S. E. and the rumbling of thunder could be heard in the distance. There were some very vivid lightning flashes and after a while there was an interval of about 30 minutes when the storm recommenced and came nearer the city. Heavy rain showers occurred and till well after 3 o'clock did it cease.

BADGES FOR NAVAL MEN

Besides the badges being given men who tried to enlist in the Regiment, we learn that badges will also be given the men who volunteered for the Naval Reserve but were not accepted. These badges, we hear, will be somewhat similar to those issued for the Regiment and will be distributed shortly.

The S.S. "Alconda" reached Botwood yesterday to load paper and pulp for England.

A Great Big Feature Programme at The Nickel To-day.

"THE WOMAN WHO DID NOT CARE."

A beautiful social drama produced by Selig as a Red Seal play. The cast includes Eugen. Besserer, Edith Johnston, H. Mestayer

The Broadway Star Feature present—

"THE WANDERERS."

A powerful three act Vitagraph melo-drama presenting Mary Ruby, William Duncan, George Holt and Otto Lederer.

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Lottie Pickford and Irving Cummings in Chapter II of that wonderful serial

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Monday—"PLAYING DEAD," a Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature drama, by Rich. H. Davis, in 5 acts with Mr. and Mrs. S. Drew.

Coming—"THE GREAT RUBY," by Cecil Raleigh, in five acts, a Lubin production.

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"His Mother's Scarf."

A strong Western Drama with Dorothy West and Wilfred Lucas Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs in

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A lively Vim Comedy.

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JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S N.F.L.D., OCTOBER 7, 1916.

He Is Back

FOR some days past we were told by the faithful party press—he is coming back. Now the more direct crisis is upon us, for we read—he is back. This pleasing intelligence is imparted to the "people" through the editorial columns of the Government organs, one of which hopes he will see his way clear to tell his "people" something of what he heard and saw while wandering over Europe.

No! There is no need to tell us what he said while "far from the land" to whose interests he has so "nobly" and "gratuitously" devoted his time and talent. The public messages for some weeks back have done that work and done it well.

Was not the Empire startled last August when our one and only electrified the world which the startling statement that the war was virtually over—did not German prisoners bring him the news—direct from the Kaiser. The war generals of Europe may prepare for another year's war but who amongst them can manage a "campaign" and foretell the result in "figures of speech" like our own true son.

He is not yet risen amongst the nations of Europe who can see into the future with such clear, deep perceptivity as he who modestly refers to himself as Premier of Britain's Oldest Colony. The loud hosannas which greeted him on alighting again in his native district must have "warmed" his heart and showed him that the "faithful" as in days of yore are always ready at a moment's notice to honour him who has stood between them and those who would despoil them of their heritage.

Not having the pleasure of being present at the happy reunion at the railway station we can only surmise the result.

The populace gathered to hear him speak the faithful henchman who have stood by him in hours of darkness caused by worry and anxiety over domestic problems of his political household; the small boy who has learned to regard him as an example of all that a patriot citizen and politician should be (but is not), and the gentle sex who have always admired him for the peculiar curl of his moustache, all assembled to bid welcome to their Chief, for Allah be praised: was not their leader amongst them again. Had he not returned to the land of his fathers covered with glory and wide world prominence. They gathered from all parts of the city, and over the solemn hush which was felt by all present as he approached them, they murmured low, that if they could but touch the hem of his garments they would be indeed happy, and; if he should but address them it would indeed be manna from Heaven. As it was near supper time many of those who according to his oft repeated phrase "followed the flag and the jar" were conspicuous by their absence. But then "no mor-

tal man can be a patriot on an empty stomach."

As he approached the "waiting thousands" he was heard to sigh and softly murmur, is this my own my native land.

A hush swept over the "multitude" as he proceeded to a vehicle which happened to be there by accident and outside of some important "official" documents which he clutched fervently the only other thing of note carried by our hero was the old familiar umbrella.

Some friends tell us this "traveling companion" of his has undergone a complete renovation since he toured Picardy and that the handle now is hollow, but; with that absorbing desire of our noble Knight to ever keep his "people" posted on world events he has smuggled in by means of this newly constructed handle new ideas and prepared speeches for the enlightenment of the "illiterate and cullage."

Howbeit; as the citizens of St. John's showed in such a "silent" but emotional manner their joy and gratitude over our "wandering boy's" return we can only join in the chorus of welcome and add our humble greetings to one who has made us know him.

Again welcome. Thrice welcome!

The War

THIS week has witnessed good progress made on the part of the Allies; the French, British, Russians, Serbians and Italians.

The French have done wonders on the Somme in particular. Their amazing successes in this part of France are largely, if not entirely due to their brilliant commander, General Foch and his staff, who have so successfully solved the problem of beating the Germans in trench warfare. As the Germans now know to their cost this has most seriously handicapped them, the more so as they are not in a position to find a counter formula. The triumphal advance of the British and French on the Somme cannot be pleasant reading for the demented Kaiser and his friends.

The Allies have every reason to look upon the future with every confidence. They are now—as events certainly prove—complete masters of the situation, and have established their supremacy not only on land and sea, but in the air also. The complete unity of the Allies augurs splendidly for them.

The Kaiser is not blind to the fact that though Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey are still fighting in his side, unity is gradually dwindling away between them. Germany's vassals are now convinced that Germany, after making good use of them, does not intend to reward them in proportion to their services—for the very good reason that he is no longer in a position to fulfil his promises to them. Not only the Germans, but the Austrians, Bulgarians and Turks have been once more severely punished this week, as the result of the Allies' offensive in the Balkans. These crushing defeats are more and more turning Germany's Allies against her.

Neutral countries cannot shut their eyes to the brilliant advances and gains of the Allies, which carry more weight than the idle boasts and lies of Germany and her wrecked supporters. The Anglo-French offensive in Macedonia is also creating a most favorable impression on neutrals and would-be participators. Soldiers of six nations—British, French, Russian, Italian, Serb and Montenegrin—are now in Greece. The Allied fleet are still outside Athens, equally ready to strike sledge-hammer blows if necessary.

All these must be very disquieting signs for Wilhelm II., who thought that by appointing Hindenburg in supreme command he would strike terror into the hearts of the British and French in the West and the Russians in the East. That Hindenburg is not the man to save his country from disaster has been proved by his defeats by the British and French on the Somme soon after his appointment. The Russians only laugh at this "man of straw," who has been selected more for the express purpose of pleasing his worshippers than for ensuring victory to his country. Notwithstanding Hindenburg's presence the Allied cause goes most encouragingly forward in the West; the same may be said of the Eastern front—that favored by Marshal von Hindenburg as the most promising field of action.

The situation in Greece is still very confused. The Allies are not forcing "Tino," but strongly recommend him to have a will of his

own, and for the sake of Greece's ancient glory, to do what is right.

The future of Greece depends on King Constantine's decision. The King Constantine's decision which we are told in press messages is to be announced on Monday next. The world awaits his decision. The majority of his subjects are well known to be in active sympathy with the cause of the Allies. Greece has everything to gain by her King choosing the right course ere it is too late.

As the brother-in-law of Wilhelm is yet time, but King Constantine's decision may yet prove that he is King of Greece—a proud position indeed when one looks back into history. Time there was when Greece was monarch and master of the world. Are the famous traditions of Hellenic splendor to perish through ill-fate decision? Venizelos is the only man that really understands Greece's perilous position, who is perfectly willing to save Greece while there is yet time, but King Constantine fears Germany too much to be guided by such a strong man as the popular ex-Premier.

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REVELLE BY CALCAR

IN our last article dealing with agricultural matters we mentioned the sow Thistle (Sonchus arvensis of the scientist). This plant is a very troublesome one for when once introduced it is hard to ever get rid of it. At the present time it is giving Canadian farmers some trouble and railroad corporations as well as officials of the different Experimental Farms are doing all they can to stamp out the pest, the former by instructing their track men to destroy it wherever found and the latter by issuing warnings to the farmers.

This obnoxious weed spreads very rapidly both by its root stocks as well as by its winged seeds. We are told that it is not harmed by any spray and horse cultivation only serves to spread it. The only effective way to destroy it is by having resort to "short rotation of hoed crops, receiving very frequent, thorough and late tillage" so says the bulletin of instructions issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms, which adds, "complete prevention of food-assimilating green growth above ground is the only sure remedy."

We have seen quite a large patch of ground in one of our most promising agricultural districts covered with a growth of this pestiferous weed, its bright, yellow flowers scenting the air all round.

The farmers were totally ignorant as to the nature of the weed and were taking not the least pains to stamp it out or prevent its spreading. How essential it is that we should have a little more light spread on agricultural matters is shown in a hundred different ways, but in no way we think it so apparent as in this weed problem. No man of any knowledge as to the difficulties he courts by allowing such a weed as the sow thistle to infest his land would be easy if he discovered the pest in his fields till he had entirely eradicated it. Neighbouring farmers also if they realized the danger would insist at least that it be not allowed to go to seed.

If the Commissioners would but take a walk through the districts they might see some chance of doing good by talking to the farmers that is of course providing they know anything of the farmers' problems.

Nor is the sow-thistle the only pest in the shape of a weed that is suffered to thrive on the farms

and along the highways. We have the Canada thistle and the Scotch thistle also and these are only secondary in the mischief they do to the sow thistle, but one thing about them is that they are more easily controlled.

No agricultural settlement should permit thistles along the roads not to say of in the fields, and yet we see them everywhere. We have seen close up to a farmer's house a solid bed of Canada thistles seeding the surrounding lands, their white winged seeds floating like snow flakes on the breeze. This man's garden was also over-run and choking with the rank growth of unprofitable, land destroying thistle.

All this may seem aside and unimportant to the gentlemen who shape the agricultural efforts of the Government, and no doubt this is one of the links in the strong chain of evidence that what is needed in this country as a means of advancing the agricultural industry is not the giving out of turnip, but knowledge seeds. If seeds of knowledge were freely given out as turnip, cabbage, oats or other seeds there would be bigger returns on the investment.

Our people are in earnest over their agricultural problems and are always pleased to see an interest being taken in them, but they cannot be held long by such un-intelligent efforts as have been made by the Morris Government. It is no wonder therefore that people are slipping back into the quiet, slow but sure ways of anti-agricultural policy of the Morris bunglers.

In the appendix to the Report of the Agriculture Board for 1915

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 7

Rev. Frederick Hamilton Carlington, Rector of Church of England here, died, 1839.

Peter Freeman, captain of sloop Acadia, drowned by the slipping of the sculling oar, while going on board his ship in the harbor, between 11 and 12 o'clock p.m., 1849.

Completion of telegraph lines in this Island; William Pitts received the first message from Baddeck, 1856.

Heavy snow-storm, 1881. Fiftieth anniversary of opening of Catholic Church at Portugal Cove, celebrated, 1880.

Steamer Annadale arrived disabled, 1898. Indian famine fund closed in England; amount realized \$2,746,500; 1897.

some mention is made of "intensive" farming, but of this more later on. Now we want to say that it is not much like "intensive" cultivation to get eight or ten or twelve bushels of oats for the one sown. It is too bad that very few of the "societies" tell us just what returns farmers in their sections did get in return for every bushel sown as it prevents us quoting any figures to show that the yield is not anything like it ought to be under proper methods. As we go through the "Report" we may be able to see for ourselves how little has been accomplished at the expense of so much noise not to speak of time and money.

Parnell monument foundation stone laid in Dublin, 1893. Governor McCallum and lady arrived at King's Cove, 1899.

OCTOBER 8

Robert J. Pinsent (Sir and Judge), admitted to the Bar, 1856. The Eva sailed for Australia with crew of emigrants, 1858.

Rev. William Walsh, Riverhead, died, 1866. Foundation of Parade Rink laid, 1882.

Steamer Standard arrived with first cargo of railway iron for Newfoundland railway, 1881.

Richard Peters fell over cliff at Signal Hill, and was killed, 1894. The Twentieth Century Fund started in Cochrane Street Church 1899.

HEALTH REPORT FOR WEEK.

During the week 8 cases of diphtheria, 3 of typhoid fever and 1 of scarlet were reported within the city limits. Five residences were disinfectant and released from quarantine. Forty cases of diphtheria and five of typhoid are now being treated at hospital, while five cases of typhoid, six of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever are being nursed at home.

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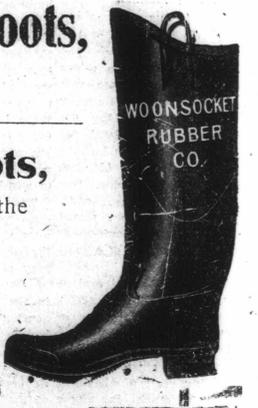
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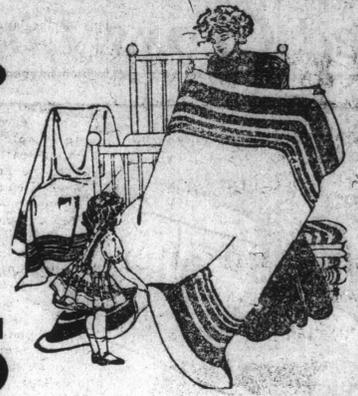


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STRIKE AT WINSOR LAKE.

The American contractor who is laying down the new water pipes near Winsor Lake, this morning discharged a laborer on the job named Somerton of Portugal Cove. The foreman contended that the man was a slacker at his work and hence his dismissal. When the other 40 or more labourers learned of Somerton's dismissal they quit work and in a parley with the contractor angry demonstrations were made, and when some of the men came towards the contractor, he, it is alleged, flourished a revolver and warned them to keep back. This greatly irritated the men and a telephone message asked for police assistance. A posse went forward and after a while matters were smoothed over, though later the men definitely quit the job and the Council are now advertising for other employees. As to the merits of the unpleasantness we have nothing to say, but we cannot refrain from remarking that such a thing as threatening gun play in this country is a thing which our people, who are naturally quiet, will not brook. If our American friend of the works becomes too dexterous in the showing of revolvers he will find that the Newfoundland fisherman is as quick with gun or hooker as he is and can, when aroused, shoot as straight as Uncle Sam. Anyhow the question arises is it legal for a man engaged as this person is to carry firearms about without permission?

AS TO SWORN CULLERS.

There is a law on the Statute Book to the effect that only certificated men will be allowed to cull fish on mercantile premises, but like a good many other statutes, this is at present at least, a dead letter. We have been informed by interested parties that certificated or sworn cullers are conspicuous by their absence from the culling boards and that many of them can get no employment. There is a \$50 fine for infractions of the law and we would like to know what Morris and his misfit government are going to do in the matter. The employment of other than certificated men is an injustice to bonafide cullers and an outrage on the fishermen. If a fisherman's government were in power, not the obtuse gang of grafters we now have as rulers, this outrage would not have lasted a day.

We will watch closely to see what anything will be done in the premises by the Big Chief and his satellites, and if no move is made, to protect the fishermen in the matter the Mail and Advocate will make it as hot as possible for the powers that be.

IS A DEGENERATE.

Inspector Bartlett, of Bay of Islands arrived here by the express Thursday with a man named John French aged 21, who has done time on 3 successive occasions before for larceny. He was recently tried before Magistrate March at Curling for stealing food from the fishermen's camps at Battle Cove and Little Hr., malicious damage to property there and bestiality. He was sentenced to 6 months for each offense, or an aggregate of 18 months.

Clubs are always trumps in the hands of a policeman.

We want that place in the sun from now on.

Entente Warning To Dutch Government

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A News Agency despatch from Rome, published here to-day, says that the Entente Allies have informed the Dutch Government that any move toward peace proposals would be construed a pro-German act it was learned here to-day. Exactly when this information was sent to the Hague is not known here. The fact that such action has been taken is disclosed in the discussion of Lloyd George's interview, warning neutrals not to intervene at this time. Well informed circles here say the Allies considered the probability of war will last three years more.

British Have Captured Nevolien

LONDON, Oct. 6.—On the Struma front yesterday and the preceding night the enemy showed no activity. Our troops have now consolidated all the ground gained. The total number of prisoners captured in recent operations now amounts to three officers and 229 men. This morning our artillery commenced the bombardment of Nevolien, but after a short time the enemy was seen evacuating the town, and it was occupied by us without loss.

British Lines Are Pushed Forward

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The British last night pushed forward their line north-east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye on the Somme front, it was officially announced to-day. During the night there was considerable artillery activity on the front south of the Ancre. The statement says:—We advanced our positions north east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye. Gas was discharged by us west of Loos and west of Armentieres. Three raiding parties successfully entered the enemy trenches in the Loos area, and two south of Arras.

Italian Gains

ROME, Oct. 6.—The capture by the Italian troops of a strong Austrian position on the slopes of Cima di Costabella, in Dolomite Alps, was announced by the war office to-day. An official also reports the consolidation of new Italian positions in the region of Colbricon.

More Ships Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Premier steamships sunk, one British and two flying neutral flags, according to an announcement made here to-day they were British ship Isle Hastings 1,575 tons; Greek steamer, Samos 1,246 tons; Norwegian steamer Cedric 1,128 tons.

"Gee Whiz"

WOODLAND, Cal., Oct. 6.—Charles Call, a member of the Ambulance Corps of the National Guard of California, while on border patrol duty, recently strayed across the international line and was caught and hanged by Mexicans, according to a letter received here last night. Great excitement prevails along the border.

Every time a man swallows a doctor's advice he has to cough up money.

Just Arrived:

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF
PRINCE ALBERT
Smoking Tobacco

In 1/2 lb and 1 lb Glass Jars.

Always in stock a full line of Smokers' Requisites.

S. G. Faour
378 WATER STREET.

SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY

BERNE, Switzerland, via Paris, September 29.—The federal council ratified the economic agreement between Germany and Switzerland.

Germany threatened last June to place an embargo on exports to Switzerland unless the Swiss government permitted the export to Germany of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents. Switzerland failed to have the Entente Allies act in the matter and in August resumed negotiations with Germany. A despatch from Paris on Sept. 21 said that final details of the agreement had been settled.

The Bremen is again about to arrive.

Going down—gasoline—you can almost notice it.

FOR SALE!

LOCAL AND SCOTCH
Herring BARRELS

Also—
Splayed HOOPS

for Brls. and Half Brls.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

Will Premier Borden Drop Sir Sam Hughes

That Was the Understanding When the War Lord Left, But His Friends Say That There Will Be "Wigs On the Green."

OTTAWA, October 2.—The official announcement that Major General Sir Sam Hughes is now on the Atlantic enroute to Canada and his desk at the Militia Department has revived gossiping in Government circles here as to whether or not Sir Robert Borden will really carry out an understanding said to have been arrived at with his supporters shortly after the War Lord's departure last July for England. That understanding was that Sir Sam was not to be allowed to come back and assume full sway again at the Militia Department. It has been freely asserted in Conservative circles here, that Sir Robert had finally yielded to the storm of protests against the retention of Sir Sam in the Cabinet and would get rid of him with as little recoil as possible.

Where the Hitch Came

The way out was to be a war command for the Major General at the front. But apparently this solution of the problem of the Government's unruly member has not been acceptable either to the War Office or else to Sir Sam himself. What the real hitch has been is known perhaps only to Sir Robert and to Sir Sam with the possible exception of a certain exalted personage with whom the Prime Minister is supposed to advise and from whom Sir Sam accepts no advice. At any rate Sir Sam is on his way back and he is still Minister of Militia. And according to those who know the Minister's mind he intends to remain very much Minister of Militia, or else "There'll be wigs on the green."

The demand for the removal of Sir Sam is still before Sir Robert and it has been insistently repeated by some of the most influential men in the party during the past few weeks. Sir Robert will arrive back in the Capital a couple of days before Sir Sam gets here. The Duke of Connaught will leave very shortly afterwards. There are some who predict that one of the last acts of His Royal Highness in Canada will be to accept Sir Sam's resignation. But those best informed say that Sir Sam won't resign and that Sir Robert after all won't beard the lion in his den.

He Can't be Caged

What probably will happen is that the Prime Minister will seek to appease those who were clamoring for drastic action by telling them that he has the lion safely caged. During Sir Sam's absence additional bars have been put up and, although he may roar and show his teeth, there is really little more he can do. The powers of the Minister of Militia have been gradually circumscribed during the past two years until now at least half the functions ascribed to the portfolio by statute are being performed regardless of the constitution or precedent by other departments of the Government. All war orders, even down to the smallest items required by the Militia Department, are placed by the War Purchasing Commission, while

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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 Srim	Bed Tick
Cotton Tweed	Linolette	Curtain Net	Percalé
Fleece Calico	Quilt Pieces	Curtain Muslin	Mottled Flannel
Misprints	Mottled Flannel	Shirting	Toweling
Denim	Cretones	Blay Calico	Regatta
Shirting	Art Tick	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Apron Gingham	Lawn
White Flannelette	Toweling		
	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	" Ganters	" Blouses
" Hndkchfs.	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
" Ties	" Rompers	Ladies' Underwear	" Underskirts
	" Rain Coats	" Corsets	" Sweater Coats
Boys' Underwear	Girls' Underwear	" Corset Covers	" Aprons
" Braces	" Dresses	" House Dresses	
" Sweaters			
Hair Pins	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
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See us before placing your order.

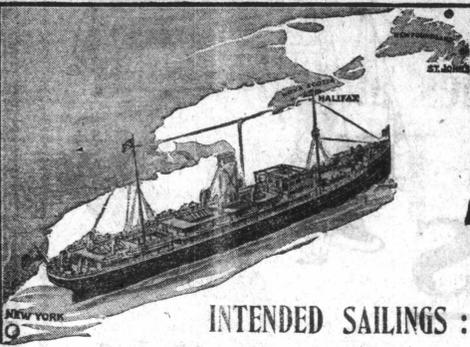
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S.S. STEPHANO and S.S. FLORIZEL.
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 STEPHANO, October 4th. FLORIZEL, October 7th.
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 STEPHANO, October 28th. FLORIZEL, October 28th.

Harvey & Co., Limited
 Agents.

New Wonder in Telegraphy

Typewriting Eight Telegrams Over a Single Wire-- A Remarkable Invention--Great Saving in Time is Made--Now Used by Western Union Company.

(Popular Science Monthly)

When the possibilities of sending messages over a wire by electricity were first realized, soon after Morse demonstrated the first telegraph, the limitations in the message-carrying ability a plain circuit were encountered. The ordinary good operator could send only about one complete message per minute, and to do this he required the full use of a wire connecting him with the receiver. Each line was thus limited to about four hundred messages per business day, and it became clear that extremely high rates would have to be charged for messages over expensive long distance wires. The greatest cost of the telegraph system was due to the erection and maintenance of the lines, and therefore the best way to make lower charges possible appeared to be to increase the number of messages which could be handled on each wire.

The first step toward solving the problem of message limitation came with the duplex telegraph, which made it possible for four Morse operators to use a single wire at the same time. In this system two streams of messages pass over the wire simultaneously, in opposite directions, so that the capacity is doubled. The next step was the quadruplex, in which four messages are sent simultaneously, two in each direction, over the same wire. In this system one line carries about sixteen hundred messages per day, and large savings, as compared to plain or simplex single message telegraphing, results. The duplex and quadruplex are very greatly used to-day, and the latter is not easy to keep in full operation during rainy weather. An octuplex system was devised, but has not been found practical.

Since the hand-telegraph systems are limited in message capacity by the speed of the Morse operator, automatic receivers and transmitters were devised to speed up the impulses passing over the line. In the Wheatstone system, which is perhaps the most successful of the plain automatic telegraphs, it is possible to send three hundred or four hundred words per minute over one wire, thus increasing the normal capacity some ten or twelve times. In this system the messages are first punched into special tapes by perforating operators. The tapes which are simultaneously punched out by ten perforators, will usually keep one wire in full operation. At the receiving station the messages are printed in dots and dashes on a second tape; this is divided into suitable lengths and distributed amongst a number transcribing operators who translate the Morse code and write out the messages for delivery. The system is entirely practical, and is used in connection with the ocean cables. In the United States it is not favored for inter-city telegraphing because of the loss of time which results from the series of processes through which messages must pass.

Automatic telegraphy suggests printing telegraphy, in which the message received appears in type written form. The rest of these instruments, like the stock-ticker, print their messages on paper tapes. Soon it became possible to operate page-printers over considerable distances by wire. In these a typewriter keyboard transmitter, either directly or through a punched tape, operates over the line a typewriter receiver. The message is thus printed ready for delivery almost as soon as the transmitting operator punches it out on the sending keyboard. Such printing systems usually operate up to fast typewriting speeds of fifty words per minute or so, and can be duplexed. By their use much time and expense in message handling are saved, and the good features of present day rapid wire line service are largely due to these installations.

The newest and most perfect page-printing telegraph is that which the Western Electric engineers have recently completed. In this system a single wire is used not only to carry eight messages simultaneously, four in each direction, but to print them on blanks at the receivers, ready for delivery. Thus the speed of direct printing operation fifty words per minute is combined with a distribution of one telegraph line among eight pairs of sending and receiving operators. The increases of speed and economy produced by such an arrangement are almost self-evident.

The apparatus used in this new quadruplex system is built up in a group of transmitting, receiving and accessory units. The instrument used is much like a typewriter,

but instead of printing the letters a group of punches are controlled by the keys and perforated on a paper tape, with various combinations of holes, after perforation at the left end of the keyboard machine, the tape passes under the pivoted arm of an automatic stop and then into a transmitter unit. The operator ordinarily punches tape at about the speed of transmission, so that a little slack tape hangs under the control arm of the stopping device. Should he fall behind, however, as soon as the transmitter uses up the loose tape and so begins to stretch it tightly between the two machines, the control arm is lifted. This operation automatically stops both the local transmitter and the receiver as the distant end until more letters are perforated. Then the tape slackens the control arm drops and transmission begins again. Thus the printed message appears complete and without blanks, even though the transmitting operator is forced to stop in the midst of perforating.

A message is being typewritten as the perforated tape corresponding to it passes, letter by letter, through the transmitter. Each group of five impulses (one for each row of punched holes in the sending tape) prints a single letter, makes a space between words or starts a new line on the printed page by returning the paper-carriage to the right and returning up the paper. At the end of each message a short time is allowed for the receiving operator to take out the printed telegram and insert a fresh blank; while the new message is being typed he checks over that which has just been received and if it seems correct, turns it over to the delivery department.

The printing, ready for delivery, of key-board-perforated messages, could be accomplished by any of the older successful page-printing tele-

1st Newfoundland Regiment.

BADGES for Rejected Volunteers will be issued on application to the Officer Commanding Depot at Headquarters, St. John's, subject to the undernoted conditions as approved by the Governor in Council and published in the Royal Gazette of September 26th, 1916.

In the case of Volunteers living outside of St. John's, who have been examined and rejected by the Medical Examiner in their district a certificate from the Medical Examiner showing cause of rejection should accompany applications.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The Badge to be of bronze with Crown, suitable inscription and a number (consecutive.)
2. A register to be kept giving the number of Badge, to whom issued, and date.
3. Badges to be issued at Headquarters by the Regimental Authorities, only to men of military age, and not to any man obviously unfit.
4. Badges to be issued only to men who have enlisted and have undergone the regular medical examination.
5. Men rejected prior to the publication of the regulations who apply for Badges to submit to new medical examination if required, and not to receive a Badge unless still unfit.
6. Penalty on any person other than the man to whom Badge is issued wearing same, or having it in his possession (except for repairs), \$50.00.
7. Penalty on owner of Badge selling it or giving it away or permitting it to be worn by any other person, \$25.00.
8. Badge-holder required to produce Badge for inspection to Regimental Authorities or their appointee whenever called upon to do so. Penalty, \$10.00.
9. Badge-holder losing Badge to report loss forthwith to Regimental Authorities, and if required, furnish affidavit of loss. Penalty, \$10.00. A new Badge may be issued on satisfactory proof of the loss.
10. Badge-holder leaving the country to return Badge to Headquarters and receive a certificate in exchange.

J. J. O'GRADY,
 Capt. & Adjt.

The Scot in France

(In the Laisic salient * * * we extended our gains.—British officials statement.)

What horns are they I hear, mither, Sea bonny and sea clear, That sometime seems sea far awa' And sometime seem sea near? Oh, are they horns o' fairyland, That blaw within the hill, Or only horns o' hunting men That all the darkness fill?

Oh, hush! my dear! those horns you hear In France blow for the fight, Where Scot and Southron bayonets gleam Above the ranks o' right.

What pipes are they that birl, mither, Adoun the darkening glen? And with them clear I seem to hear 'The feet o' marching men. The pibroch sounds above the burn With music loud and sweet: I fain would know the way to go 'The Clansmen bra' to meet.

Oh, hush! my dear! those pipes you hear, Are birling far away, Where underneath the skies o' France 'The Scottish pipers play.

What bells are they that toll, mither, Sae solemn and sea slow? They seem to beat within my brain, My heart is sair with woe, Oh, are they bells o' any kirk, Or rung by mortal hand? They seem to bear a message drear Across the sleeping land.

Oh, hush! my child! my orphaned child! Those bells toll for us twain, Oh! far away my Clansman gay 'This night sleeps wi the slain! —Dysart McMullen.

graph system. In fact, the same line could be duplexed and messages sent at about fifty words per minute in both directions, so keeping four operators at work on a single wire. But the new printing telegraph is capable of handling the telegraphic output of eight transmitters and thus keeping sixteen operators busy over one line. This simultaneous transmission of messages is made possible by the use of a pair of special distributors, one at each end of the line, which successively switch in and out each of four sets of instruments. The line is duplexed and therefore permits messages to travel in both directions at the same time; for each quarter revolution the distributors connect on the line, four operators using one duplex "channel" set, which consists of a sender and receiver at each end.

The operation of the two distributors is perhaps the most important new thing in this system, since it is through them that the line can be used successively by each of the four groups of four operators. The simple fact that in printing telegraphs over three-quarters of the total time of operation is used for preparing to send, and in printing the letters, while less than one-quarter will suffice for the actual transmission of the five electrical impulses, has made possible this distribution and simultaneous operation. The distributors are merely special rotary switches which revolve, one at each end of the wire, at exactly the same effective speed. For each quarter revolution the duplex line is connected to one set of instruments and the impulses forming one letter are transmitted in both directions. If the distributor rotates at three hundred revolutions per minute, three hundred letters, or fifty words per minute, will be sent in each direction through each of the four channels, making a total of four hundred words per minute. Each revolution of the distributor is accomplished in one-fifth of a second, and during each quarter of this period, or one-twentieth of a second, each set of instruments is connected to the line. In the three-twentieths of a second the receiving printer operates and the transmitter prepares to send the set of five impulses corresponding to the next letter in its message. Eight operators, four sending and four receiving, work at one end of a trunk line using this new quadruplex duplex printer.

CANADA'S NEW LOAN

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Subscriptions to the Canadian war loan up to-day totalled \$200,000,000. Yesterday's mail alone brought in \$27,000,000, and more is expected. Sir Thomas White received a cable of congratulation from Sir Robert Nixon, the eminent London financier, to-day. The loan will be followed by arrangements for further imperial credits in Canada and to this end the Finance Minister is to meet the Canadian Bankers Association for a conference.

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS

Established 1874—and still growing stronger
 St. John's, N.F. - - - - 329 & 333 Duckworth St.



On hand a large selection of MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

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

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

Rugs and Carpets!

We announce the arrival of a new consignment of Wilton, Axminster and Tapestry Carpets, with Rugs to match. These Carpets are remarkable for the rare beauty of their designs, and the exquisite softness of the color tones. Sizes and prices quoted on application.

U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.
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The Fishermen of Newfoundland

have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.

BECAUSE they know where to find value. They compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store Must Cater to the Customer. Our well known brands are: Americus, Fitreform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress. WHOLESALE ONLY. Newfoundland Clothing Co Limited.



To My Outport Friends:

As the Fall is now approaching, you will, no doubt, be thinking of coming to St. John's to purchase a supply of clothing for yourself and the boys. Our purpose in writing this is two-fold: we want to make a fair profit on the Goods we sell you, and also to give you the best possible value for your money. We offer you GOOD VALUE FOR GOOD MONEY. We have no TWO PRICES, and guarantee all a square deal. Anyhow, drop in and see our clothing when in the city, and if not satisfied with the Prices and the Goods, you need not buy.

With best regards, I am,
 Yours truly,
T. J. BARRON
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 One door west of Post Office

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PROTECTION in Material.
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 Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!
 The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
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625 Cases
 New Crop Tomatoes
 Due to arrive 1st half September.
 Get our Prices.
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IF you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Outport orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

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BOYS' SWEATERS

Keep the boy warm

Get him one of these attractive and comfortable Sweaters.

80c. to \$1.00

Red with Belt same colour—Two rows of Brass Buttons—Buttons on shoulder.



75c. to 80c. Red and Grey, Button up front—Buttons the same colour—Military Collar.

\$1.00 Navy—Button up front, faced with Red and Red Military Collar—Extra double cuffs.

\$1.00 to \$1.70 Navy special knit, Collar, Cuffs, and Belt of Red—Button on shoulder—Two rows of Brass Buttons up front—Extra high Collar for Fall.

\$1.60 to \$2.00 Red—Button up front—Military Collar—Buttons same colour—Double cuffs—Pockets.

BARGAINS IN BOYS' SHIRTS

For every day wear your Boy needs a Regatta or Flannelette Shirt.

These bargain lots will certainly suit you and him too.

Of soft fronts, single soft cuffs—soft collar band.

Some of light grounds—some darker—all both cheap and serviceable. 22c. to 40c. For all size Boys.

JUMP FOR THESE BARGAINS

At last
A Muffler Comfort

And correct style—real cold weather protection—especially for the throat and chest. The Muffler that fits close to the throat and is held by a patient fastener. Made of Pure Wool. All sizes. In Cream and White—colors that can be easily washed—won't shrink—always look new.



Special 19c.

DOILEY'S

Of Real Irish Linen and Hemstitched with drawn work in center and corners and an Embroidered floral design.

10c.

TABLE NAPKINS

By the pound—in Floral designs—no dressing—come out at Do you need a stock? 5c. each

Hankerchiefs in Plenty

Of Fine Lawn—Ladies' size—hemmed. By the dozen, 30c. Get a dozen, you'll need them. 3c. each

CUSHION TOPS

Of Khaki Linen in all different designs stamped ready for working. Size 18 x 18 inches.

Of Cloth with lovely scenery—land and sea views printed in them. 14 x 14 inches.

Your Choice 10c.

OUR CLOTHES BREATHE STYLE

Our Special Fall showing is in the latest approved American cut.

The Fabrics are carefully selected Standard Woolens in the season's best mixtures—as well as Plain and Fancy, Browns, Greys, Greens and Purples.



We not only give you style in Fabric and cutting but add those essentials to clothing satisfaction—quality and wear.

The Coats are padded and stitched on shoulders—the one essential to give a Coat the right hang, lined with fine Satene.

The Vests are in the stylish single breasts, extra strong linen.

The Pants are cut so that they have the right drop that's always needed—extra strong pocketing.

\$7.50 to \$22.00

BOYS' COLLARS 8c.

Embroidered Sailor Collars—Fine Lawn.

Ladies' and Misses' FALL FELTS

The models appearing in this exhibit are for immediate wear and embrace a charming array of Hats in small effects.

The chief note and change in the New Hats is found in the brightness of the colorings—Cerise, Red, Saxe, Navy, Brown, Tan, Purple, Green, Black.

PRICES:

Misses' \$1.10, \$1.60.
Ladies' \$1.40, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.20, \$2.50.

Step into our Showroom and see these—the newest—latest Hats.

Also Black Velvet Hats in Ladies' size—just in.

SPORTS' COATS!

We are now showing a limited number of Pure Wool fine knitted

in White only.

A color that will always look new—a Coat that can be easily washed—a Wool that won't shrink. We are clearing the whole at these greatly reduced prices:

\$1.45 Coat for \$1.15.
\$1.80 " " \$1.45.
\$2.50 " " \$1.95.

Two neck styles—one button right up to neck—other low. State your style when sending.

HAMS AND BACON!

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

H. J. Brownrigg
Phone 469.

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Sept 7, 11, sat, Tues

October Will be Month of Giant Fighting Declares Noted Expert Who Anticipates Drive in East

To Beat Back Brussiloff and Crush Roumania the Immediate Aim of German General Staff--If Hindenburg Fails Fate of Germany and Her Partners Will be Sealed by Christmas.

(By J. L. GARVIN.)
LONDON, Sept. 31.—October ought to be a month of giant fighting. I shall say nothing of the Western front, except that it will be worth watching. All the signs suggest that events are going to break like an Autumn storm in the Eastern theatre of war, and it would surprise no good judge of the conditions, if the German and their confederates made a more tremendous rally than public opinion in the Allied countries expects.

Those who argue too exclusively, in terms of relative manpower, in the field, hardly convey a correct estimate of the present phase and the next. Germany has not only got to fight for her life, unmistakably and at once the same proposition applying to Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey but she has to fight above all with the full pressure of her immense metallurgical industry.

That is her only chance and it is nonsense to suppose that she will not make a very formidable use of her obvious means. Otherwise her leadership would be weak indeed, and necessity would have ceased to be the mother of resource. If Germany in the crowning attempt, falls for any reason, direct or indirect, her fate and that of her partners will be evidently sealed by Christmas, even in the sight of their own peoples.

If the Allies are checked or thwarted for a few months German spirit may be revived, though in vain. The Allies would resume again with large technical means, but the war would be prolonged. No wise man ought yet to end the present year's fighting, in spite of all, with a pale Winter sunshine of German glory. That this is no vague or doubtful line of speculation a moment's reflection will show. Even if the old marshal were a Napoleon he could not solve his problem by strategical ideas. The possible ideas which he might execute on his own initiative are limited and they are obvious to the Allies as to the German General Staff.

To Crush Roumania
Above all things the Central Powers for every sort of military economic reason would like to crush Roumania and seize her territory. That is plain enough. But that cannot be done by attack from any unexpected direction or by any brilliancy of combined manoeuvres. It can only be attempted by trying to accumulate an overwhelming weight of metal at some selected point or points, of the Russo-Roumanian operations, whether on the Danubian flank or on the Carpathian side, or simultaneously on both. If Germany cannot do this Hindenburg's game will be up.

What lies immediately before us, therefore, is a very great situation and one of enthralling interest, whether the next Lentonic move should be a real climax of determination, backed by a staggering concentration of artillery, or should be a mere anti-climax of disappointment, in the sight of the Germans themselves.

Let us, meanwhile, state the case coldly from the enemy's point of view. There is nothing that he can do in the west except wage a stubborn defensive contest with backward steps. The only thing to do at Verdun, when Hindenburg was called in at last was to cut the loss and wind up a bankrupt speculation. Every risk must be taken in the West, consistently with a German presumption that the divisions and batteries left there will be just enough to hold the lines unbroken, though deeply dented through the Winter.

The enemy may be mistaken in that calculation, but it is one that he is bound to make. His only offensive chances lie in the East. Therefore the moment is the deadly menace to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey. There the Central Empires cannot compete with Russia in numbers of troops. No railway manipulation on the old Tannenberg model could give Hindenburg any sufficient local superiority in numbers.

War's Most Interesting Phase
The iron game as a game is now at quite its most interesting point. The possibilities of strokes and counter strokes were never yet quite so various and complicated. Every student of military history will have a right to be disappointed, if the Autumn grapple is not one of the finest dramas ever seen since war was.

The last struggle of France after Sedan and Metz, of Napoleon after the Leipzig, of Frederick the Great in the final phase, when he was outnumbered by three to one, of Louis Fourteenth after years of misfortunes, each of these was a surprise. Frederick's case was, of course, unique, since he was saved not by military means, but by the death of his implacable foe, Czarina Elizabeth. Modern Germany ought to be able, without any hope of changing the ultimate issue, to imitate so many obstinate examples.

And we have to remember something more important and concrete than historical analogy. As I have said, it is now a metallurgical war. We must think chiefly in terms of metal and forget frontal manpower for the moment, if we are to understand clearly what is to be expected. Germany must turn out heavy batteries with superhuman energy. That is what she will do. Behind Hindenburg are the cannon foundries. Krupp must forge an iron club for Hercules. Hindenburg, in other words, will depend not on his strategical ideas but on his guns, for all his hopes of

The Fight For the Pennant

NEW YORK, October 1.—Boston, winner of the world's series championship of 1915, is again the pennant winner in the American League. Although Chicago's defeat in their first game to-day brought a decision in the American, the pennant in the National League is not yet clinched, and it will take the concluding games of the season to decide the winner, Brooklyn in first place, and Philadelphia, in second, appear to have the best mathematical chances of opposing Boston in the inter-league championship series. The latter team can lose all its remaining games without a chance of Chicago catching up.

Whether Brooklyn, Philadelphia or Boston wins in the National, the class-

The Germans still hope to do the thing by concentration of heavy metal. They argue that the Czar's armies have not yet got big artillery proportionate to Russian strength in every other respect. Might it not be possible, therefore, to outgun the Russians in the remaining months of the present Autumn campaign and to blast them back by an Autumn storm of explosives? Is not this the last conceivable chance?

Next year would be too late. Russia by then will be too formidably supplied with heavy batteries. The Roumanian menace must be countered in the next few weeks, if its results are not to be mortal. Germany's interior lines no longer possess the old valve for the transfer and retransfer of troops, but they still mean a great relative advantage in the transport of troops, pending the fatal time when the Central Empires will be dominated all round in artillery as well as in all other arms.

The Allies are, therefore, bound in prudence to expect that Hindenburg will remove from the Western front, as many guns as he can and as much of the aircraft, in addition to all the new metal, with which the night and day efforts of the factories can supply him. In view of a supreme attempt to drive Brussiloff and crush Roumania.

ic of baseball will be played in the east, as it was last year with Boston, as in the preceding two years, having one of the contending teams. Not since 1910, when Chicago won first place in the National League, has the west had a contender in the championship series.

Brooklyn, although maintaining its hold on first place, is not playing the brand of baseball the team showed during July and early August. After taking three out of four from Chicago the first three days of last week, Thursday brought the opening games of the concluding series with Philadelphia. In an erratic contest Philadelphia, with Alexander in the box, overwhelmed Brooklyn 8 to 4. Friday's contest was postponed till Saturday morning, when Philadelphia, with Rixey at the half, defeated Brooklyn decisively by 7 to 2. In the afternoon game Saturday Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia 6 to 1. Marquard held the champions to three hits, while Alexander was hit hard.

Philadelphia lost one game during the week. It beat Cincinnati Monday and Tuesday and was idle Wednesday and defeated Brooklyn Thursday and in one game Saturday. Boston during the week took five games from Pittsburgh, but fell before New York Thursday by losing two games at the Polo Grounds. On Saturday against New York it broke even. The final games of the season between the four first division teams in the National will be played at Brooklyn and Philadelphia. New York and Brooklyn will meet in a four-game series on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, while Boston and Philadelphia are battling in six games in the same four days. Double-headers are scheduled for Monday and Tuesday in Philadelphia. Upon these games the pennant depends. The Red Sox have three games yet to play against Philadelphia on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Chicago and Detroit completed their schedules to-day.

Philadelphia, in the American League, has established a new record for games lost. Their total for the season was 116 games.

In The Public Interest.

Knicker—"What do you think of the eight-hour railroad day?"
Booker—"Fine, no passenger should be compelled to ride any longer than that."

WANTED!

A SCHOONER

of about 70 tons to freight

BRICK

from Trinity Bay to Twillingate.

Robt. Templeton.



OUR QUESTION IS,

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

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but

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

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR THEATRES

Very large audiences attended the Nickel theatre again last evening and were charmed with the excellent pictures that had been prepared.

Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see the big variety programme. Viola Smith and Jose Ruben are presented in "What Happened to Peggy," a Biograph two-reel feature.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Not Previously Reported. 1813 Private Albert V. Coles, Savage Cove, St. Barbe. Killed in Action September 18th.

Like the Hospital the Lunatic Asylum is filled with patients and there is now absolutely no room for any others that might come along.

The contractor who is working at the Haw Building, near Adelaide St. was warned by the police authorities to-day to fire no more blasts after dark.

Lively Time on Prescott St.

About 8.30 last night a resident of the East End, a man of fine physique, entered a restaurant on Duckworth Street under the influence of drink.

None of the bodies of the crew of the ill-fated "Bonnie Lass," which went ashore in the big storm on Trepassy Bar, have been recovered.

St John's Municipal Council Wanted Immediately 20 or 30 Labourers, Apply to the Foreman, Windsor Lake.

"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco. The very Best. 10c. per tin. M. A. DUFFY, Wholesale Distributor.

Sends Caribou Head to Ayr

Correspondence Between His Excellency the Governor and the Provost of Ayr

(To the Editor) Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of correspondence which has taken place between His Excellency the Governor and the Provost of Ayr, Scotland.

Dear Mr. Provost: My Ministers, acting on behalf of the Governor and the Citizens of the Colony of Newfoundland, desire me to convey through the good offices of Lieut. Colonel Whitaker, Commanding the 2nd. Battalion (Reserve) of the First Newfoundland Regiment, to the Provost and Council of the Royal Burgh of Ayr the expression of the Colony for the many courtesies rendered to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the First Newfoundland Regiment, during the time when these troops have been quartered at Ayr.

As a Memento of the good relations which have subsisted between the Burgesses and the Regiment, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines (the Hon. S. D. Blandford), acting on behalf of the Government, has secured and mounted a Caribou Head, the most typical trophy of sport in Newfoundland.

This Head, judged by the spread and weight of the antlers and the number of points on the tines, is an exceptionally fine specimen of the Caribou, trophies of such proportions being extremely rare.

Dear Sir Walter, Provost Mitchell of this Burgh duly received your letter of the 17th ultimo, and it was read at the monthly meeting of the Town Council on 11th instant.

CHURCH SERVICES

Church of England Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (Choral). Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street)—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 2nd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, Men's Corporate, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, The Rector, subject, "A Man who was Rich, and Something More." Sunday School, 2.45 p.m.; Evening Song and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. C. H. Barton.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

METHODIST. Gower St.—11, Rev. Dr. Bond; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon. George St.—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy. Cochrane St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. Dr. Bond. Wesley—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland. Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

COCHRANE Centennial Church.—The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Bond, preaches to-morrow evening. Subject: "Slaying the Lion in the pit on a snowy day." Visitors are especially welcome. The Sunday School holds its Rally Day Service in the afternoon at 2.30. All young people as well as parents and friends are invited. Scholars are asked to be present in full force.

WESLEY.—The subject for Sunday evening is: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." A word for the sad and sorrowful and downcast. Visitors are cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S.—As the pastor, Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A., leaves for his new sphere of labour on Tuesday next, he will, to-morrow, conduct his farewell services at the Kirk.

ADVENTIST.—"The Value of Miracles." Gordon H. Smith. The "Alembic" Coward, left New York for here Friday week.

Newfoundland Patriotic Association

A GENERAL Meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 8 p.m., at the Board of Trade Rooms, to receive a Statement from the Hon. P. T. McGrath setting forth the programme of the Government of the Dominion of Canada relative to

- (1) Pensions to disabled Soldiers and (2) Their Medical Treatment. W. J. HIGGINS, Actg. Secretary.

NOTICE

THE members of St. John's T. A. & B. Society, requiring the services of Dr. J. Clarence Macdonald, will find him at present at his SURGERY, HAWTHORN COTTAGE, CARTER'S HILL. Any Calls left at the above address will be promptly attended to. GEO. J. COUGHLAN, Secy. T.A. & B.S.

NOTICE

All Persons holding Receipts for Fish shipped to me on the Labrador Coast must present them to my office at Catalina for payment. On no account whatever will they be paid at St. John's. Philip Templeman

Deserves Support Says Historian

Writing in "Colonial Commerce" Mr. H. J. Shortis Says Mr. Coaker's Work at Catalina for Shipbuilding Deserves the Support of Every Right Thinking Person in the Colony

In his own intensely interesting style Mr. H. J. Shortis contributes to "Colonial Commerce" for September a treatise on our mercantile marine with a description of an exciting race across the Western Ocean 55 years ago between two clippers, Steward's "Balclutha" and Thomas' "Mercury."

Of Mr. Coaker's shipbuilding activities in Catalina Mr. Shortis has this to say: "Mr. Piccott, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries deserves the thanks of the people in steering the Bill through the Assembly, and I am certain that every right-thinking person in this country will wish Mr. Coaker every success in his ship-building enterprise that the company is about to start in Catalina.

The members of the T. A. & B. Society (adult and juvenile) will parade to 8 o'clock Mass in the Cathedral to-morrow and will receive Holy Communion in a body.

Message From Returning Soldiers

Captain Carly, who is in charge of the party of Volunteers who have been invalidated or granted furlough and are at present en route to Newfoundland, has wired His Excellency the Governor from Quebec, under date 5th inst. as follows:—"All well; leaving midnight."

NEPTUNE COMING SOUTH

The Reid Nfld. Co. had the following to-day (dated yesterday) from the Neptune via Fogo:—"Bell Isle, abeam, light S. W. wind, fine." (Sgd.) BURGESS. The ship is due here Monday.

Were Withdrawn Before Attacks of Superior Forces

Official Statement from Bucharest Says Troops in Fogaric Region Fall Back Before Superior Enemy Forces

BUCHAREST, Oct. 7.—Roumanian troops have withdrawn from their positions in the region of Fogaric, in Transylvania, before attacks of superior forces, says an official statement issued by the War Office to-day. Violent engagements continue in other sections of Transylvania. On the northern front there has been violent engagements in the Upper Litava and Tirna Valleys, the enemy having attacked with superior forces in the region of Fogaric and Viradit, our troops have been withdrawn somewhat. In the Cassan; defile and in Jiu Valley engagements continue.

French Official

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Bulgarians on the Struma in Greek Macedonia are retreating before the British, the War Office reports to-day. Paris War Office reports great activity on the part of the artillery on the Verdun front. Germans are shelling Poivre Hill, east of the Meuse and north of Verdun. On the Somme front, the artillery was active during the night.

Sailings Suspended

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Owing to the risks of North Sea traffic, the Batavier line has suspended the regular sailings from London to Rotterdam. The Batavier line operated a fleet of eleven steamers.

Turks Forced Back

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6.—The Russian offensive in the Turkish Armenia district west and southwest of Trebizond, is being successfully pushed, the war office announced to-day. The Turks are being pushed back in the direction of Karshute river, which runs through Ardesa, about forty miles S.W. of Trebizond, and empties into the Black Sea near Trevoil, 50 miles from Trebizond.

The C. M. B. C.

The Fall and Winter sessions of the Cathedral Men's Bible Class will open to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock at the Cathedral with a Corporate Communion. In the afternoon a service for men will be held at 3 o'clock in the Cathedral when Rev. Canon Field will deliver an address. All summer the mission work in the Harbor has been vigorously prosecuted and more vessels and literature supplied than for many years past.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

In the police court to-day a man who assaulted a young woman on Springdale St. last night and tore her coat was fined \$5 or 10 days. In the matter of a case of the use of abusive language between residents of Rowewalk Range a fine of \$2.00 or 7 days was imposed on the defendant.

THE GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS

The Glencoe left Placentia at 4.45 this a.m. taking J. Willard, J. W. Share, C. Miller, Mrs. Moulton and two children, Mrs. Murray and four children, Miss Hooligan, Capt. J. Scott, P. W. Raynes, P. Rowsell, Pie. J. Morgan, Mrs. G. Harris, W. T. Lake, J. Rose, A. King, Pte. Hilliard and 30 second class.

C. C. C.

CHURCH PARADE THE Battalion and Band will meet at the Armoury on SUNDAY at 9.45 a.m., to attend last Mass at the Cathedral. By order O.C. J. C. PEREZ, Adj.

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

LOCAL ITEMS

The express with the Kyle's mails and passengers is due here at 2 p.m.

Mr. P. Hanley has a big staff of men engaged painting and decorating St. Clare's Home on Lemarchant Rd.

A young woman of the South Sea aged 21 developed althieria yesterday and is being nursed at home.

The full battalion of the C.C.C. with the band will parade to last Mass at the Cathedral to-morrow.

Two more tugs, similar to those which recently arrived here, will visit this port next week to bunk before going across.

SHIPPING

The Prospero left Greenspond at 8 a.m. to-day bound north. The schr. Spinaway arrived at Burin for Cadiz salt-laden.

The schr. Wm. Morton arrived at Rose Blanche with salt from Cadiz. The Nellie Moulton arrived at Burgeo for Figueria with salt.

The schr. Success, Capt. Burke, arrived to-day to James Baird, Ltd., after a run of 43 days from India. The Florizel left New York at 2 p.m. yesterday for this port via Halifax.

REIDS SHIPS

S.S. Argye left Burin at 2.30 a.m. yesterday outward. S.S. Clyde left Hotwood at 5 p.m. yesterday outward. S.S. Dundee left Musgrave at 10.30 a.m. yesterday, outward. S.S. Ethie is north of Flower's Cove. S.S. Glencoe is to leave Placentia yesterday p.m. S.S. Home left Lewisporte at 5 a.m. to-day. S.S. Wren left Heart's Content at 3.40 p.m. yesterday, outward. S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 4.20 a.m. to-day. S.S. Neptune is due at Whitegate from the north. S.S. Meigle is due at Port aux Basques this a.m. S.S. Sagona left St. Anthony at 11 p.m. yesterday, going North.

TRAIN REPORT.

Thursday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques at 3.50 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 left Northern Bight 8.45 a.m. To-day's No. 2 is leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of the S.S. Meigle.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE WANTED—Schooners to freight Lumber from Notre Dame Bay. Highest rates. HORWOOD LUMBER CO. LTD. -oct7,6i

BLACK OATS Just Received per S.S. Sable I. 600 SAX FROM CHARLOTTETOWN. HARVEY & CO., LTD., (WHOLESALE ONLY.)

NOTICE THE members of St. John's T. A. & B. Society, requiring the services of Dr. J. Clarence Macdonald, will find him at present at his SURGERY, HAWTHORN COTTAGE, CARTER'S HILL. Any Calls left at the above address will be promptly attended to. GEO. J. COUGHLAN, Secy. T.A. & B.S.

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