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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

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## BULGARS REACH USKUP BLOCK ALLIES ROUTE

Austro-German Forces Crossed the Danube, Near Orsova—Serbs Inflict Heavy Losses on the Invaders Who Aim to Link Forces With Bulgars

### ALLIES ADOPT MEASURES TO ASSIST SERBIANS

Von Hindenburg Making Desperate Effort to Capture Riga Before Winter Sets in—Germans Take Illekt—On the Western Front Things are Reported Quiet

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Bulgarians according to the official report issued to-day have reached Uskup, an important junction on the Salonika-Nish railway, and have placed themselves across the route by which the Allies' reinforcements for the Serbs would travel. The Austro-Germans, in the north, have begun a more vigorous offensive, and have crossed the Danube near Orsova. This brings much nearer the linking up of the armies of the Germanic allies with those of Bulgaria and opening the way through Bulgaria to Constantinople. Their success is not being achieved without heavy losses, as the Serbian veterans, well entrenched in their mountains, are offering a stubborn resistance, and are making the invaders pay a big price for every mile of the country invaded.

French troops are fighting with the Serbians in the south-eastern section, and reports from Athens say other steps are being taken by the Allies to help their small partner. Additional troops are being landed at Salonika, and Black Seas are being bombarded. It is believed that men and munitions will be sent to Serbia by another route with the active co-operation of Greece and Roumania, though it is feared that the Allies will not be able to do much for some weeks.

The Russian troops who have landed at Domenski, Courtland, have according to Berlin, re-embarked. If this is so, it is probable the landing was intended as a diversion in the hope of drawing the German troops from the Riga and Divinsk region where very heavy fighting is in progress.

There is no news of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive towards the Dvina, south-east of Riga, but northwest of Divinsk he has made another attempt to reach the river, and claims to have forced the Russians from their positions, inflicting great losses on them and taking nearly three thousand prisoners. Illekt, which has figured prominently in all recent communications, has been captured by the Germans. The persistence with which the Germans are attacking in this region shows the importance they attach to the capture of Divinsk and Riga and the line of the Dvina river before winter sets in.

On the rest of the Eastern front the Russians continue their isolated attacks, which are designed to prevent the Germans from establishing a line of entrenchments such as they succeeded in doing before Warsaw last year after their first attempts to take the city failed.

## Official Report Sir John French

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A report issued officially to-day by Field Marshal French, describes briefly the progress of the campaign in France. During the last three days, says the report, there has been considerable artillery fighting south of the LaBasse Canal, but no infantry action other than grenade fighting in the trenches. On the 22nd four of our airmen had engagements in the air. In each case the enemy's machines were either forced to descend or were driven away. One German aeroplane dived head first from a height of seven thousand feet into a wood just behind the enemy's lines.

### Sunday's Digest

LONDON, Oct. 23.—All is quiet along the Western battle-front. Paris says that French and Belgian official communications report nothing of importance from Verdun to the sea. The French troops have joined the Serbian forces. The debarkation of the Allied army at Salonika continues under the best conditions. An official announcement states that the Italians have made further important gains, and an energetic offensive continues along the entire battle-front. Rome learns from headquarters that the Austrians have been swept back.

The Russians press the attack on the Styra successfully, and further captures of men and guns are reported in the official Petrograd communiqué. Athens learns that the Bulgars are being held back by the French. The attack on Koprulu by the Bulgarians is completely arrested as a result of a heavy flank attack by the Allies.

### What's Doing?

GENEVA, Oct. 24.—Germany is again closed, from Basel to Constance, to travellers of every condition, and no steamers are allowed to approach the German shore of Lake Constance.

It is assumed, as heretofore, that the closing of the frontier is to keep intelligence regarding the movements of German troops from escaping.

### German Meat Supply Short

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An Amsterdam despatch says that according to advices from Berlin, the Federal Council has forbidden the use on two days of each week of dishes consisting of meats.

Except for a few attacks by the Germans, the fighting in the West consisted for the most part of artillery engagements and some exciting contests between airmen.

## Can Allies Save Serbia?

Greece and Roumania Want Allied Soldiers For Protection And Not Territory

LONDON, Oct. 24.—What progress the British and French troops are making in their advance northward to the relief of Serbia, is still withheld, but there are misgivings in many quarters that Serbia will never be saved in this way.

Greece's apparently authentic demand for Allied soldiers to insure her safety rather than Allied concessions to expand her dominions, as the constituted price for aligning herself against the Central Powers and Turkey, carries the implication that she regards the forces landed at Salonika as far from adequate for the purpose.

Roumania's stipulation, governing her entry into the war on behalf of the Entente Powers, has, according to reports, narrowed to similar, though more specific demands for four hundred thousand Allied troops to insure her against invasion.

## Botha's Policy Is Upheld

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24.—Premier Botha and his Imperial policy gained an important victory in the South African parliamentary elections just concluded.

The Allied Unionists captured forty seats, and the Independents returned five members as against 27 seats won by the Hertzog Party. Four Labour members were returned.

The striking feature of the election was the severe defeat of the Labour candidates.

## French Repulse German Attacks

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The eighth German attack in five days on strong French positions in the wood of Givency, north of Arras, was repulsed yesterday with sanguinary losses to the Germans, according to the official statement issued to-day by the French War Department.

In other sections on the Western front, artillery duels are in progress.

## DARING FEAT OF BRITISH LIEUT.

Single Handed he Destroys a Section of the Turkish Railway Skirting the Beach

LONDON, Oct. 16.—How Lieut. D'Oyly Hughes, attached to a British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora, swam from the craft, pushing ahead of him a raft bearing explosives with which he made a breach in the Turkish railway skirting the beach, is related in an official report given out here to-night. The statement, chronicling perhaps the strangest experience that has befallen any man during this war, says:

"His weapons consisted of an automatic service revolver and a sharpened bayonet. He also carried an electric torch and a whistle. The cliffs proved unscalable at the first point of landing. He therefore, relaunched his raft till a less precipitous spot was reached, and after a swift climb and a considerable march he reached the railway."

Sighting a viaduct, continues the statement, he planned to destroy it, but abandoned the idea because of the presence of enemy workmen. He then selected a brick culvert, under which he placed a charge of explosive and lit the fuse. He effected his escape by running a mile down the railway, and plunged into the sea just as the explosive went off. Debris was scattered near him, indicating that the explosion was effective.

Having blown his whistle to summon the submarine, the Lieutenant swam out to sea. However, on sighting the submarine, he mistook it for a group of Turkish rowboats, whereupon he swam towards shore and began to ascend the cliff in hope of hiding. He then discovered his mistake and again entered the water. Subsequently he was rescued by the submarine, when he was on the verge of exhaustion.

## FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

OCTOBER 23, 1915

315—Private John Donald Andrews, 80 McFarlane Street; in hospital at Alexandria, ill of enteric fever.

620—Private Gilbert Walters, Champneys, T.B.; in hospital at Alexandria, ill of enteric fever.

Captain Walter F. Rendell, St. John's; recently arrived in hospital at London.

1127—Private Frederick Jas. England, 45 Long's Hill; recently arrived in hospital at London.

1221—Private George Dawe, Clarke's Beach; in hospital at Oxford.

OCTOBER 24, 1915  
383—Private Frank Roberts, 7 Balsam Street, City; dangerously wounded.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

## OFFICIAL

BRITISH  
LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Admiralty announce the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast, the Dedegatch Harbour works, railway station and shipping being seriously damaged.

Enemy attack at Givency, in Champagne and Argonne, repulsed.

Enemy attack repulsed near Riga and in Galicia. Russians gained important positions, capturing seventy-five hundred prisoners, two howitzers and ten machine guns.

FRENCH  
PARIS, Oct. 23.—Yesterday evening detachments of German troops endeavored to advance from their trenches near Bois Enhauche and Givency, but were quickly dispersed, according to an official statement given out by the War Office this afternoon.

BULGARIAN.  
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—The Bulgarian invasion of Serbia has made further progress, according to an official statement from Sofia received here to-day, although the advance is delayed by bad weather.

SERBIAN.  
NISH, Oct. 24.—The official announcement issued to-day by the

German general headquarters staff says the Serbian towns of Kumanovo and Velez have been taken by the Bulgarians.

RUSSIAN.  
PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—A British submarine operating near Libau, attacked and sank a German cruiser of the Prinz Adalbert class, according to an official announcement made to-night.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—Prinz Adalbert is an armored cruiser, 333 feet in length, has a displacement of 8,858 tons and carries a complement of 557 of a crew.

GERMAN.  
BERLIN, Oct. 24.—German troops have crossed the Drina river into north-western Serbia, near Vizgrad, and are pushing southward along the Serbian heights, according to an official statement given out by the German Army Headquarters.

It is also announced that Bulgarian troops have captured the Serbian towns of Negrotin and Reglyovo.

## DEDEAGHATCH SHELLED 1000 BULGARS KILLED

Allies Shell Fire Demolishes Barracks Containing Bulgar Regiment, Burying Occupants in the Ruins

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Co. from Athens says, at the request of the Bulgarian authorities, all foreign consuls have left Dedegatch for the interior.

The bombardment of Dedegatch caused the death of ten civilians and over a thousand soldiers. There were a large number of soldiers wounded, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens. A large portion of the military casualties, the correspondent adds, were in the barracks, which housed the 40th Bulgarian regiment. The barracks was crowded with soldiers, who were preparing for a meal, when the bombardment opened at one o'clock with accurately aimed shells, which demolished the barracks, burying the occupants in the ruins.

## Italians Active Over Whole Front

Have Secured All Strategic Points Which Render Italy Safe From Austrian Invasion

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 24.—The Italian army is making a general attack along the whole line from Switzerland to the Adriatic. In the preceding five months of the Austro-Italian war, the Italians have been directing their efforts to the penetrating of Austrian territory and the capture of strategic points for the purpose of securing Italy against the possibility of Austrian invasion.

In the opinion of the Italian General Staff this has been accomplished and the war is now entering its second phase. It is estimated here that the Italians have taken 25,000 prisoners during the war, and have put out of action upwards of 100,000 men.

Italian losses, including killed, wounded and prisoners, amount to about 45,000, according to official figures, which is the lowest percentage of losses sustained by any of the belligerent nations.

## Would Prevent Greeks Making Surprise Attack

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Commenting upon Greece's continued unresponsiveness to the Entente Allied proposals, and the possibility of the Allied cause being circumvented, as it was in Bulgaria, the Pall Mall Gazette to-day, says:

"If Greece's sovereign and her Allies have the upper hand, what is there in his past conduct to ensure that he will not make a treacherous attack on our forces at the first sign of their sustaining a check elsewhere? There is every need for the Allies to place their relations with Greece on a footing which will give no further surprises."

Serbian general headquarters staff says the Serbian towns of Kumanovo and Velez have been taken by the Bulgarians.

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## A National Tribute

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The memorial service for Miss Cavelle, the English nurse who was executed by the German authorities in Brussels, which was meant to be an unobtrusive tribute, is developing into National proportions. Premier Asquith and other members of the Cabinet have announced their intention of being present at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday, when the service will be held.

Public bodies and leading hospitals throughout the country are sending delegations.

## French Troops Have Joined Serbs

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The debarkation of French troops at Salonika continues regularly and under the best conditions. French troops, who crossed the Greek frontier, have formed a junction with the Serbian troops.

## HOW BRITAIN TREATS HER WOMEN PRISONERS

### Turkish Troops Defend Bulgar Sea Coast

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Bulgarian forces on the Aegean shore have left for the Northern Serbian front, says a message to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens. These troops have been replaced by five Turkish divisions which are now charged with the defence of the Bulgarian coast.

Reliable information, the despatch adds, places the strength of the Bulgarian forces on the Serbian front as seven divisions, of which four are operating in the region of Pirot and Kniazevao.

### Swedish Steamer Mined

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Agency from Wisby, Sweden, says that the Swedish steamer Rumina, struck a mine off East Cranton lighthouse, and the force of the explosion broke here in half, the forward part sinking immediately. Six members of the crew, who were asleep in the forecastle at the time of the explosion, were drowned.

The Rumina had been captured by a German submarine, and a German officer was in charge. He with the rest of the crew escaped in boats and landed on the Island of Gotland.

### Allies to Land On Bulgar Coast

PARIS, Oct. 24.—A despatch from Athens to the Havas News Agency, says it is understood at Salonika that the Entente Powers plan to make a landing on the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea, at Porto Lagos.

## TO PREVENT RACE SUICIDE

Royal Sanitary Institute Outlines Scheme to Promote Large Families—Bachelors to be Taxed—Mothers to be Freed From Manual Work

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Royal Sanitary Institute has taken up Colonel Roosevelt's protest against race suicide. Dr. Philip Boobyer declared before that body:

"The war should teach us the suicidal folly and immortality of cutting down our offspring to one or two individuals to a family, as many have in recent years.

"Large numbers of parents who mourn the death of an only child in this war might have had other children to comfort them and carry on the family had they been willing."

But not only the promotion of larger families interests this institute. It is going in for the preservation of the race by reducing infant mortality. One speaker declared:

"There has never been a time when it was more necessary to rear healthy offspring. The stock is sound; its moral quality has not deteriorated. France, Belgium, Gallipoli and the Seven seas have shown us that."

And, like true Britons, the convention cheered this assertion. Better feeding, better housing and freeing the mother from manual work were among the remedies proposed for a heavy infant mortality rate. Taxing bachelors to encourage marrying and bonuses for children, to be given to the parents, were other suggestions. One scheme outlined was the redistribution of 25 per cent. of the income from taxation in proportion to the number of children in a family.

"An increase in the birth rate is imperative," the institute declared.

Sir Henry Tanner, who presided over the session of the Royal Sanitary Institute, intimated that Britain might learn a lesson from Germany:

"In Germany, state interference with the child begins practically when it is born. It at once becomes a creature of the state and remains so until it is buried."

### Woman Arrested For Military Offense Are Given Fair Trial in the Civil Courts

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sir John Simon, British Home Secretary, former Attorney-General, in the course of an interview to-day, declared that the fate of Miss Edith Cavelle, executed by the German authorities in Brussels had, and could have no parallel in the records of Britain's treatment of persons accused of military offenses. Even cases clearly proven, to be espionage, according to the Home Secretary, Britain had meted out to women no such sentence as death.

No woman, said he, who has been tried for any military offence in this country has suffered the death penalty since war began, or has ever been sentenced to death in this country.

A woman, whatever her nationality may be, is always tried by the civil court, the Secretary explained. It was evident that a difference existed between the conditions in Belgium and the conditions in Britain. In occupied territory, like Belgium, administration of law is expected to be slightly different but, he continued, the Cavelle case was not some sudden discovery, calling for a drum head court martial on the field of battle. This was Brussels, where the Germans claim to have established an orderly government, comparable with their government at home, and have appointed their civil governor.

Questioned regarding methods in dealing with military accusations against women in Britain, he replied: "In the first place an accused person is brought before a tribunal which holds a preliminary inquiry, taking summary evidence. The accused is always assisted by a lawyer and a complete record of the evidence is given to accused, who is then allowed to interval to prepare for her defence. If the accused is a woman, trial always takes place before a civil court, instead of court martial. If she is a British subject, at a trial, whether military or civil, lawyers for the defence have the same opportunity as given accused persons in the ordinary course of peace time.

### Bulgarian Attack Arrested

ATHENS, Oct. 24.—The Bulgarian attack on the Serbian town of Beleze Koprulu, on the River Vardar, 23 miles south-east of Uskup, has been completely arrested as a result of a heavy flank attack on the Krivolak-Strumitza front, made by the French troops, according to official advices received here from Salonika.

### To Be Known As "Cavell Day"

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The National Liberal Club is initiating a movement for the setting aside a day to be known as "Cavell Day" on which the nation collectively would pay homage to the memory of Miss Edith Cavelle, the English nurse recently executed in Belgium by the Germans.

### No Understanding Between Greece And Bulgaria

PARIS, Oct. 25.—An authorized statement made public in Athens to-day says the Havas News Agency, denies the reports current in the Balkan capitals that an understanding exists between Greece and Bulgaria.

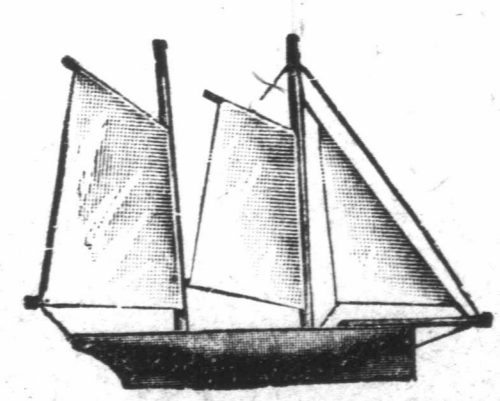
### Boer General To Join the Allies

BERNE, Oct. 25.—General Joubert, of Boer War fame, arrived here on his way to Salonika where he proposes joining the British forces. The British minister to-day presented him to President Motta.

The average woman expects to get her reward in Heaven, but the average man wants it here on earth.

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**ARCHIPELAGO OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON**

The Last Remaining Part of France's Once Great Empire in British North America

(By Rev. F. W. BROWNE, in "The Canadian Fisherman.")

ALL that now remains of the once vast empire ruled by France in North America—the last parcel adroit—is the Archipelago of St. Pierre and Miquelon lying off the south coast of Newfoundland, at the mouth of Fortune Bay, about twelve miles distant from Danczic Point.

This little group of islands has a most interesting, if chequered, history; and as it is likely to become prominent in diplomatic circles at the conclusion of the war, the story of its vicissitudes will be of interest to readers of this paper, as the traffic with St. Pierre has been frequently the subject of discussion in Canadian prints.

Not long ago, a Montreal newspaper stated that some of the parishes of the lower St. Lawrence have become completely demoralized by the illicit traffic emanating from one of the greatest smuggling centres in the Western Hemisphere. Farmers neglect their land and fishermen their nets to engage in ventures that promise such large returns as the smuggling of whiskey blanc, gin and tobacco, and the excitement attendant upon it offers great attractions to the venturesome fisher-folk in the Gulf ports. The parish priests complain bitterly of the demoralizing effects upon their people of the intemperance that prevails wherever the whiskey blanc is sold and landed; and many of the country cures have complained of the traffic to the Government.

**Known Early.**

St. Pierre was evidently known to Portuguese and Basque fishermen at an early date. In a map drawn in 1508 the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are represented by "Barbatois In." Cartier visited St. Pierre in 1535 when returning from his second voyage to Hochelaga, and found several fishing vessels there; but there is no historic account of its importance as a French fishing base till 1662, when Placentia, in Newfoundland, was taken possession of by Gargot, its first Governor. It is doubtful if St. Pierre was permanently inhabited until about the end of the seventeenth century.

Then, a small fort, mounting six guns, was erected, to prevent incursions by the English. This was destroyed in 1702 by Captain Leake, R.N. When all the French inhabitants were compelled to leave Newfoundland, by the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the official returns show that only one hundred and eighty persons resided permanently in St. Pierre.

From 1713 to 1763 St. Pierre remained in possession of the British. Then, by the Treaty of Paris it was restored to France to serve as a port of refuge for her fishermen; but it was stipulated that it should not be fortified, and that only fifty men should be kept there as a guard for police purposes.

On July 14, 1763, Baron L'Esperance, Captain of Infantry, was given possession of the Colony; a considerable number of the new settlers were Acadians who had refused to become British subjects.

The local catch of fish, from 1763 to 1777, averaged about six thousand quintals a year; there being, besides the fish caught by the two hundred and twenty fishing vessels from France, manned by eight thousand sailors and fishermen. St. Pierre, during this period, carried on a large contraband trade, both with Newfoundland and other British Provinces; and New Englanders especially did an extensive business in French wines, brandies, silks and velvets.

At the outbreak of the War of Secession, in 1778, Rear-Admiral Montague, Governor of Newfoundland, captured St. Pierre, destroyed all the buildings, and deported to France 1,932 inhabitants—fishermen and farmers. From 1778 to 1815, the inhabitants, who had returned after the close of the American War, were chucked around like shuttlecocks by battledeers.

The history of St. Pierre from that time has been uneventful. It gradually increased in population and importance as a fishing centre, its exports (dry and green fish) being over 250,000 kilograms in 1890, while its imports amounted to nigh 18,000,000 francs. The abnormal showing of imports is explained by the fact that St. Pierre was a literal smugglers' paradise until within a comparatively recent period, when the passage of the Bait Act by the Newfoundland Government made it prohibitory for Newfoundland fishermen to sell bait to the French. In this smuggling business the Pierrais plundered the revenues, not only of Newfoundland, Canada, and the Maritime Provinces, but for years they even made greater depredations on the revenues of France; thousands of quintals of British-caught fish were taken to St. Pierre by sale and barter, received the enormous bounty paid by the French Government (about \$2 per quintal), and went to swell fictitiously the French catch of fish.

**Smuggling Business.**  
Some Newfoundlanders are engaged in the smuggling business. They sail from St. Pierre in some unfrequented part of the Canadian Labrador, where (choosing foggy weather for the run), amongst the inner islands, they meet smaller craft; their cargo into punts and dories farther up the St. Lawrence; and lastly, it is distributed about the Province of Quebec in carts. The activity of the Canadian cruisers and the operation of the Bait Act have now largely curtailed the illicit trade. The statistics of St. Pierre show that from these causes the imports have fallen from twenty million to eight million francs.

A conservative estimate of the illicit trade between Newfoundland and St. Pierre in former years sets down the loss to the revenue of Newfoundland as being about \$100,000 annually. Though the smuggling trade has been curtailed, yet Newfoundland still suffers considerable loss. A Government cruiser patrols the coast around the Burin peninsula and Fortune Bay, but that considerable smuggling still goes on is known to every body, except, perhaps, to the Government officials.

Formerly, no British Consul was allowed to reside at St. Pierre but since the settlement of the famous French Shore Question, a British trade agent has been tolerated. St. Pierre has never recovered from the effects of the Bait Act passed by the Newfoundland Legislature in 1885, and its prosperity has since been waning. The population continues to decrease rapidly; and at present writing it is almost a "deserted village."

**Trade Paralyzed.**

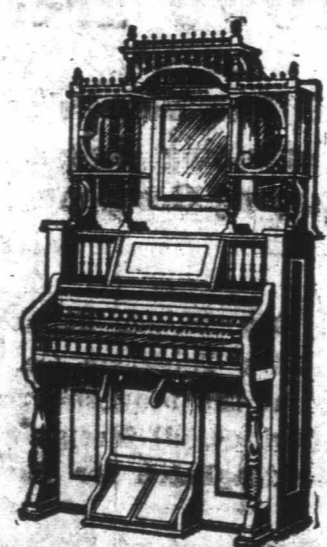
There are only two or three local banking vessels prosecuting the fishery; and owing to the withdrawal of all able-bodied men within the last year, trade has become paralyzed. The large fleet formerly outfitted

**NOTICE**

MEETINGS of the Canvassing Committee and the Sub-Committees under Ward Commanders will be held each night at the Headquarters, 7.30 to 9.30; Executive Meetings each night at Headquarters, 9.30; and General Public Meetings of Voters every Monday and Wednesday night in the T. A. Armoury at 8.30 p.m., when addresses will be given by prominent platform speakers and workers.

P. G. BUTLER,  
General Secretary,  
St. John's Prohibition Com.  
oct20,tf

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from the ports of Dieppe, Granville, and St. Malo, have almost disappeared; and steam trawlers are now engaged in prosecuting the bank fishery.

Though shorn of its former commercial importance, St. Pierre is an interesting spot. It is really a bit of old France within an Anglo-Saxon horizon. The town fronts a large roadstead sheltered on the eastern side by the Isle aux Chiens, extending rearwards to the ridge of Mt. Calverie, which forms the summit of the rocky backbone of the island. The harbor is protected by a stone breakwater, with substantial quays. The Government pier fronts on the public square, on the north side which are located the official buildings; Customs House, Ministry of Marine, Court House, and Official Residence. The streets are unpaved, and present a rather unkempt appearance, due presumably to the decadence of the town.

The people present a very picturesque appearance; men wear gaudy shirts and loose, ill-fitting trousers; the women wear bright blouses and short skirts, not unlike those seen at Douarnez or other Breton towns. The click of the sabot may be heard on the wooden trottoirs which front the numerous cafes and cheap cabarets on the main thoroughfare, where "high jinks" are in progress nightly (till the town crier makes his rounds about 10 p.m., when the populace are notified to betake themselves homeward, and the fishermen to hie to their vessels.

**The Town's "Arms."**

The town is policed by fifty gentlemen armed with swords, and "defended" by some ancient cannon placed at the approach to the harbor.

The Island of St. Pierre is encircled by beaches of smooth-worn cobbles which are used as fish-drying areas. The curing of fish is not permitted within the municipal limits. The fish industry is maintained by an elaborate system of bounties covering almost every phase of the business. The fishery is regarded by France as the "pepiniere" (nursery) of the French Navy, and even beachcombers are provided for in the bounty system.

It is quite within the bounds of possibilities that ere long France will be prepared to surrender this erstwhile valuable possession to Great Britain, in return for some compensating advantages elsewhere. This was a consummation devoutly to be wished for by Newfoundland fishermen who have to compete in foreign markets with the bounty-fed exportations of French codfish.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A British official statement issued last night tells of the latest offensive by the British troops between La Basse and Arras. It reads as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment we attacked the enemy's trenches under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas from a point about six hundred yards southwest of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern redoubt. We gained about one thousand yards of trenches just south and west of Hulluch, but were unable to maintain our positions there owing to the enemy's shell fire.

**GEORGE SNOW**

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

**FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.**

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Materialways on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

**GEORGE SNOW**  
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

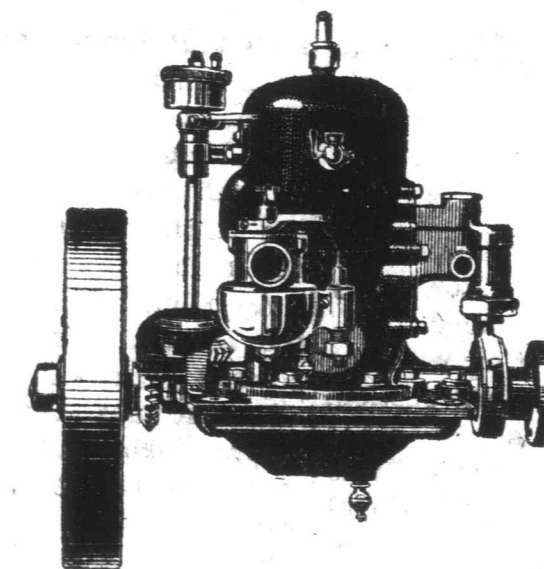
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS**

2 Cases ENGLISH DRESS MELTONS JUST ARRIVED!

- 1 " BLACK AND COLORED SATEEN
- 6 " COTTON BLANKETS
- 2 " AMERICAN ZEPHYRS
- 4 " AMERICAN FLANNELETTE REMNANTS
- 6 " Pound MOTTLLED FLANNEL
- 2 " " TOWELS
- 2 " " CALICO

Which we are offering at lowest prices.

**GARNEAU, LTD.,**  
104 New Gower St. P.O. Box 36.



**New "GRAY" Engines.**

A good engine at a reasonable price with the factory guarantee behind it.

**"FERRO" Kerosene Engines.**

Fulton Self Sparking Engines.  
Britannia 4 Cycle Engines.

The largest stock of  
K. W. Coils, Spark Plugs, Wire, Tools,  
Lubricating Oil, Etc.

Call and see us. Open every night.

**A.H. Murray**  
BOWRING'S COVE.

**WINTER COATS!**

**Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats,**

Prices from \$5.00 to \$16.00

These Coats were bought at Sample Prices, and we want to give our Customers the privilege of getting a Good Coat, CHEAP.

**JERSEYS & SWEATERS**

We have a large Sample lot of Men's, Women's and Children's Wool Jerseys and Sweaters. Selling Cheap to clear.

**LOCAL YARN**

90c. per pound (16 oz.)

**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe**  
Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315  
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

## GALLIPOLI PENINSULA NAMED 'VALLEY OF DEATH.'

TORONTO, Oct. 9.—Officers who have been through both campaigns say Gallipoli surpasses in its terror the fighting in Flanders. This is from a letter sent by Lieut. E. N. Coultis, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, with the Expeditionary Force to the Dardanelles, to his home in Agincourt, Ont.

Conversations which Dr. Coultis had with wounded officers of the Expeditionary Force are also referred to in the letter. The letter is dated August 21. Lieut. Coultis says: "A number of officers have been brought in wounded, just arrived from the front on various parts of the peninsula. I have had enlightening conversations with many of them. All my conversations with wounded since I came here indicate one thing—the greatness of the movement we have undertaken in seizing the straits."

"THE VALLEY OF DEATH"  
"Every officer I have listened to has paid a high tribute to the valor of the soldiers. They enter the valley of death without flinching. Officers who have been through both campaigns say Gallipoli surpasses in its terrors the fight in Flanders. There is practically no water. It is all supplied from ships—fancy a captain told me that his men had on one occasion been reduced to one pint a day for all purposes in that glaring heat."

"The new landings which I previously referred to were made on Suvla Bay, north of where the Australians landed. After their five mile advance they dug themselves in. At the present time their landings are joined up in a continuous line, but the beach is shelled anywhere except where the Australians have been operating."

"These men are probably the champion fighters of the campaign—fine strapping fellows physically, tough and fearless, spoiling always for a fight. An officer who comes from their midst tells many tales of their ferocious hardihood. On one occasion a whole line of them left the shelter of their trenches, and shouted their defiance and scorn on their enemies, looking like warriors in their rage."

"TWENTY-FOOT TRENCHES"  
"The Australians know how to dig in. Their trenches are nine feet deep. An officer, however, told me of capturing a Turkish area where the communicating trenches were twenty feet deep. Artillery would not have much effect on men as the bottom of these. We get among our wounded an occasional Turk and a number of Sikhs. These poor fellows, like our own suffered heavily. With regard to the wounded, however, there are

many of our men who will be fit again in a month or two.  
"We are located about 150 yards from the water's edge, in the Isle of —, same place to which we came on our first arrival and which I described as containing many big ships and the island belongs to Greece, or rather Turkey, bound by treaty to hand it over to Greece. It is likely that Greece and Britain have an understanding about transferring it later."

AT A GREEK VILLAGE  
"It presents a very fine appearance even now, although in the springtime when it is green, it doubtless looks finer. I was up into the Greek village near us lately. The populace is probably mingled with Turkish blood. They are very light-skinned and very dark-skinned. I saw in the village an ancient plow at work. There was no plow share; just a straight wooden projection which tore up the ground without turning it over at all. It has only one handle. There was also a modern-looking plow, which the old Greek was careful I should see and not think him behind the times. We frequently sit out at night after darkness had fallen, and look up into the clear moon and starlit sky or out into the harbor, where may be seen from fifty to two hundred mighty boats all lit up. Our old friend, the Alanna, where we had such solid comfort along with such hard work with the wounded, is again lying out in the harbor."

### German Taube Spoils Movie Picture Film

A curious incident disturbed the filming in Paris of the guillotine scene in "Jean Dore," in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt acted for the first time since her leg was amputated. The large crowd of sightseers had been grouped round the scaffold erected in a Paris suburb, with the soldiers and police and executioner's assistants all in their places, and the signal had just been given to begin turning the film, when the familiar buzz of an aeroplane was heard. It was an open-air scene, and soon everybody, including the condemned man, was looking upwards.

It was a German Taube, which was speeding away before a pursuing French biplane. The cinema actors followed the pursuit with breathless interest until the machines were out of sight. The stage manager then found that the light had changed, and it was necessary to postpone the conclusion of the filming till the next day.

## AT THE NICKEL

TO-DAY'S GREAT PROGRAMME AT THE—ONE AND ONLY—NICKEL.

The Vitagraph Co. present in 3 parts—

### "THE SILENT PLEA."

A powerful dramatic appeal for the Widowed Mother's Allowance—one of the most beautiful masterpieces ever released. Edith Storey, Harry Morey and Donald Hall are featured.

Farewell Week of the Extremely Popular Due—ARTHUR HUSKINS and DEWITT CAIRNS.

"AS THE CROW FLIES." A THRILLING EPISODE OF

### "THE TREY O' HEARTS."

"THE YOSEMITE FALLS."

(Delightful travelogue.)

WEDNESDAY—The Million Dollar Mystery Solved. (The world's greatest comedian, in a scream entitled "Recreation." You are Always Sure of a Good Show at THE NICKEL.)

## THE BRITISH THEATRE

GRAND RE-OPENING TO-NIGHT!

Grand Re-opening with an "All Star" view in the most luxurious & "up-to-date" Theatre in Newfoundland

### "THE TREY O' HEARTS"

Also a superb 2 Reel Society Drama—coupled with a "Rip Roaring" Comedy—And RUTH EMBLEN, "The girl with the flute like voice." MISS ELSIE TAPPER and MR. A. H. ALLEN.

2.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

## FROM OUR NAVAL BOYS.

Ramsgate, England, Aug. 4th, 1915.

My Dear Sister,—In answer to your kind and loving letter which I received last Monday, I wish to say I was charmed to hear from you, also to hear you are well, as I am at present, thank God.

Well, Stella, it is quite a while since I heard from you, or at least, any news from home. I was wondering what the reason was for its lonely not to get letters from home.

I received a letter from mother, saying she received the birthday present. I am very glad to hear she has it. I did not get a chance of sending it for her birthday and sent it as soon as I got settled down. She did not say it cost her anything at the post office here it would only cost a penny so that's all I paid. It's hard for us to find out things. Allright if we had lots of time, but we only have two days out of a week in harbor and only one on shore.

Dear Stella, as your birthday is also drawing nigh, I suppose you would like a book similar to mother's for a present, so I am sending one to-morrow. I have a ring which I am sending. I have been wearing it for three months, so I will send it to you for a souvenir. Its a very good thing and you must wear it all the time.

So to change the subject— We are all enjoying life pretty good over here. Win. is not with me now, but living in hopes of being with us before long. He wishes to be remembered to all and sends his best love to Annie. The weather is fine and lots to amuse anybody. We just came in from a meeting. We had a jolly time as to-day is just a year since war started and Britain is as strong as ever, thank God. Everything is as quiet as ever. I am living in hopes of being home for Xmas, if God's willing.

Well, sister, my eyes are opened, if they were not before, and this is the best year I ever spent and I have had no trouble whatever. I sent my photos, three times. You did not say if you had them. I am sending more next mail. Let me know if Mary received Win's photos. Please send me a group of mother, father and family.  
Well, Stella, I haven't forgotten you yet, or yet a while. I would have sent you a present, but could not get any news from home. Give my best love to all. Tell Annie I'll write her soon and all brothers and sisters. You spoke of sending me a present. Send me some tobacco, if you care to. I will close my short letter. Don't worry a little about me, for I am safe while God is with me. I seem to feel him nearer every day, and if I don't return, bear in mind I am safe with God and will meet you all on a happier shore where sorrow is not known. Love to mother and all. Good-bye.

From your Loving Brother, to Loving Sister Stella.  
My thoughts shall be of you at home, When seas are raging high.  
So farewell dear, remember me,  
Your Brother Sailor Boy.  
Good Night.

Ramsgate, Kent, England, Sept. 7, 1915

Mr. L. Rose.  
Dear, Sir.—Just a few lines to say I am quite well. Thank God for it. You told me that going out into the world would make a man of me. Well, I tell you it has opened my eyes enough that I know where I was wrong—playing in misery for the

sake of sin; but, thank God, Mr. Rose, I am once more a mission servant of God, for there stands by me this night the Angel of God, whose I am and whom I serve, saying: "Fear not, God hath given thee all the strength thou needest to resist temptation." Wherefore, I will be of good cheer, for God is my captain and "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that he is able to keep me and that which I have committed unto him against that day."

Well, Mr. Rose, as for your kindness towards me while I was under your care, I can only say it was more than I deserved, for I should have been a better man than I was. If you hadn't been so good to me, I mightn't of been where I am to-night. I'll never regret the day I joined the Navy, for in it I have found the blessing of life.

I am not able to write much this time, for I am just beginning to practice writing. So excuse this. In a few weeks I will be able to write better. I will write a long letter next time, and I will send you my photo, to see if you will know me, for I am changed a lot, not much outwardly, but a big lot inwardly. If we are spared, we shall meet again, if not on earth, then in Heaven, where there is no war, but peace, joy and happiness for evermore.

Remember me to all the officials. God bless you all. I can't say anything good enough about you for you treated me like a father. Tell all that if they listen to your words as I did, they won't go wrong.

With love, I remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
WALTER J. HYNES.

H.M.S. Frodo Oliver, Naval Base, Ramsgate, Kent, England.

This poor chap who wrote this letter to his sister and another to a friend, Mr. Rose, Warden of the Penitentiary here, has since made the supreme sacrifice of his life for King, Empire and Liberty. He was blown up by a mine explosion and killed, to the great grief of his parents and many friends.—Editor.

### Russians Met Germans With Heavy Machine Fire

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily News by Frederick Rennit, says:

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

### "ASIREN OF CORSICA"

The story of a mystery, produced in 3 Reels by the Lubin Co.

### "THE BLACK DIAMOND"

A Secret Service story—a great Selig Detective Drama.

### "WHEN SAM'L SKIDDED"

A Vitagraph Comedy with Jack Brawn and Kate Price.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,  
SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

Good Music, a Comfortable & well Ventilated Theatre

COMING "AURORA LLOYD"  
A Special 2 Reel Feature.

The stubbornness of the troops of General Rusky is still a match for the attempts of the Germans under General von Buelow to secure Divinsk and the line on the Dvina. A new German offensive is noted northward at Gorbunovka, were in order to protect the approach of the river, the Russians met the Germans with machine gun fire of such terrific violence that whole columns were flung back unable to carry the assault. Similar fruitless attacks were made in the Somorgon region 100 miles south of Divinsk. These attacks were all repulsed. Heavy fighting is continuing here. It is reported that in the marshes of Pinsk, bands of German deserters are plundering to the left. Local peasants are forming flying commands and armed with rifles are conducting successful guerrilla war against these German irregular troops.

After a fortnight's halt the Russians have renewed their offensive in the region from Sty to Sereth. Infantry forces by energetic attack dislodged the enemy from the right bank of the Sty and occupied their position at Koshistchi. More important still is the Russian offensive in the direction of Lutsk. On both sides of the Ravno Kovel railway the enemy was thrown back a distance of twenty miles.

Near Lutsk the Russians captured 3500 men besides numerous trophies. Successful aeroplane raids have been made on the enemy's railway at Czernovitz. This station has always played an important part in the German offensive operations in the south. Masses of troops and munitions have been brought there. Reliable sources state that the raid caused extremely damage to the railway, caused extremely damage to the his plans.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The famous big game hunter, Mr. P. C. Selous, recalls the days when he might have bought for \$5 an acre as much as he pleased of the South African veldt under which, though no one then dreamed it, hundred of millions of gold were lying hidden. One single acre would have made him "rich beyond the dreams of avarice." A London workhouse, not many years ago, was the refuge of a man who once sold a hundred share in the Devon Great Consols Company for a pound a share, and had the mortification of small holding valued at \$400,000 when the shares rose to \$4,000 apiece.

## ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

### To-Night! Important Announcement!

The Marvellous Atlantis, known in all the principal vaudeville houses of Europe as the Queen of Spectacular, Electrical and Revolving Globe Artistes, will appear in a series of sensational surprises. This Act is beautiful beyond description. For the first time in St. John's.

### THE GREAT POSING MARBLE STATUE ACT.

MAGNIFICENT and WONDERFUL EFFECTS.

DONALD FISK, in daring feats. Just see him.

2 DIFFERENT COMPLETE ACTS.

BESIDES THE ELEGANT PICTURES.

The greatest of all vaudeville acts are being shown now at the most popular Theatre in the city—Rossley's—the pioneers of clean, wholesome amusement. Two shows nightly, 7.30 and 9.15 p.m.

## OURS---Rossley's West End Theatre.

### 5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.

All New. Never seen anywhere.

The finest in town.

### Miss Aneta, Latest New York Songs

2 Shows Nightly---7.30 and 9 p.m. prompt

## Pure Woollen Underwear Will Keep You Warm

KEEP your body in excellent health by wearing woollen garments—too many men wear cotton inside garments in cold weather and all the drugs, and exercises one may take will never correct that backache until we return to the woollen garments.

You'll find no cotton garments on the British Soldiers — nothing but the best wool to keep them in good health.

Let us fit you with your next undersuit, we have the best makers to fit slim, medium, and stout men, at low prices, for such splendid qualities. Come in to-day and examine them.

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



A Big Proposition in Starfield's Underwear

## On the Spot!

- 500 Bags Split Peas
- 400 Bags Pea Beans
- 400 Bags Rangoon Beans
- 50 Bags Green Peas

## George Neal

### TO THE READING PUBLIC!

To keep in touch with the War, Politics and the many other questions of present moment, the Outport man needs a good paper, a daily paper to report the news, a weekly paper to interpret the news. The weekly edition of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union, will be sent to any address in Newfoundland and Canada, from now until the end of 1916 for FIFTY CENTS.

Can you afford to be without this Paper?

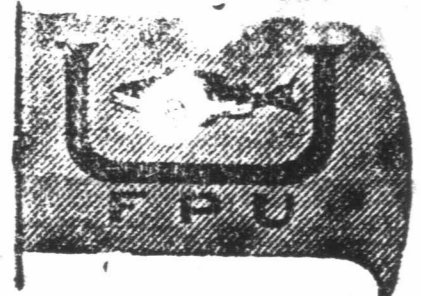
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**Two Cars Best P.E.I. HAY.**

Buy Now as the prices must advance owing to increase of freights.

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

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 25th, 1915.

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**P. T. McGrath**

SATURDAY'S HERALD contained an editorial respecting Capt. Montgomerie that surpasses in virulence and impertinence anything ever yet written by P. T. McGrath.

Why he should select the present time for such a ferocious attack upon Protestants can be better imagined than expressed. Such an outburst in the personal organ of the Premier at such a time and for such a reason is astonishing.

Every decent citizen should condemn such utterances.

If P. T. McGrath knew such discrimination existed, his duty was to bring the matter before the proper authorities or utilize his position in the Legislative Council to ventilate the grievance; but to rush harshly into print and create a Sectarian agitation, and indignation such as will be aroused by his article, can only be explained by the suggestion that he has become the willing agent of the Liquor interests in order to influence the vote to be taken next month.

We would advise P. T. McGrath to refrain from further reference to Sectarian issues, as this Country has had all the Sectarian talk it intends to tolerate.

Such an outburst will be considered as an insult to the intelligence of the people, and will be resented strongly should it again be attempted, even by the father of the Godless School Cod of 1913. We intend to defend no conduct in any one that discriminate against any denomination, but we will not fail to reprove such indiscreet and impudent remarks as those penned by P. T. McGrath, which appeared in Saturday's Herald.

We advise the Premier to put a curb on the editor of The Herald, for the public want no more quarrels about Sectarian issues.

**President Coaker**

PRESIDENT COAKER will leave town on Thursday, the 28th inst., and return Thursday, Nov. 4th.

During his absence from town he will address Union meetings at Port Rexton, Catalina, Bonavista, Clarke's Beach, Port-de-Grave, and if possible Bay Roberts and Carbonear. At each meeting Union members and their wives will only be admitted.

**What About It?**

THE MANITOBA Liberal Government has instituted proceedings against the ex-Premier of Manitoba, and several of the Cabinet Ministers that formed Sir R. Robins' administration, and during this autumn no less than four ex-Ministers of the late Manitoba Government will stand trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Province. It will be the first trial of an ex-Cabinet Minister ever held in Canada.

What is happening in Manitoba may be duplicated in Newfoundland, in event of a Union Government being returned in 1917, for no Province in Canada was ever ruled or misruled in a manner equal to that experienced in Newfoundland during the past few years.

A searching investigation must be instituted as soon as a new government takes office.

Disgraceful, outrageous, contemptible tactics have been in vogue in this Colony in connection with certain Departments, and such highhanded rascality must be punished as soon as circumstances permit.

In Manitoba the ex-Premier and three of his Cabinet colleagues now await trial for conspiracy to defraud, but what of the trial of the man whose conduct is chiefly responsible for the death of 79 of our Northern toilers and the crippling for life of 21 others?

Does he really imagine that conduct that entailed the death and permanent crippling of 100 men is to pass by with impunity, in the face of the four trials of Cabinet Ministers soon to take place in Manitoba?

The F.P.U. Party will appeal to the Country in 1917 for power to rule the Colony and will place in its platform a plank that will provide for the trial of Ab. Kean for the part he played in the great massacre of March 31st, 1914. If the Country wants him punished it will be enabled to do so by returning Union members in 1917. If the Country desires the conduct of certain Cabinet Ministers in Newfoundland investigated and punished it will alone be accomplished by returning Union members to Parliament in 1917.

Yes, if the people of Manitoba can place an ex-Premier and three Ministers of the Crown on trial for trying to take public monies they had no right to from the people, surely it would be worse than a crime to allow a man whose conduct was responsible for the death of 79 men, to walk the streets a free man and command coastal steamer subsidized by the public, and sealing steamers and to haunt the faces of the people, of whom 10,000, actually signed petitions to the Crown praying for his arrest and trial for manslaughter.

Yes, the day is not far off when Kean will find himself where ex-Premier Robins is to-day. Kean has insultingly defied the people and kept the sealers massacre of March 31st, 1914, constantly before the public by his indiscreet and vain display of conduct and impudence; and just as sure as his name is Abram he will answer before the Bar of Justice for his brutal and inhuman conduct towards 120 sealers on the 31st day of March, 1914.

If Kean imagines his conceit will carry him over the next general election, or that the influence of friends in a Government that rules in defiance of the peoples' wishes and the constitution of the country will always carry him through, we fear he will be sadly disappointed.

The country has not yet finished with Abram Kean, or his abettors and defenders, and as Robins in Manitoba met his Waterloo and must take his medicine for his highhanded conduct while Premier of Manitoba, so will Kean and other rascals in the Newfoundland Government, as soon as the country get an opportunity to clean up the dirty stables

**How Cashin's "Cullage" Regard the Kean Verdict**

(To Editor, Mail and Advocate.)  
Dear Sir,—When I say that I am indignant over the verdict rendered by the Jury against the Union Publishing Company, I feel sure that I am voicing the sentiment of 99 percent of the people in the outports, for no matter where one might go, he will hear bitter condemnation of the verdict. All agree that this was a blow aimed to kill out the Mail and Advocate, the only independent paper published in Newfoundland, the paper that does not hold back criticism for fear of losing an "ad." If they think that by soaking the Publishing Co. for \$1,800, they are weakening the Union, I can assure them that it will have precisely the opposite effect, for instead of being detrimental to the Union, it will only add

rivets to the bands that bind the Union together, and serve as reinforcements for the concrete foundation on which the Union is built.

Mosdell has already added his quota of rivets and now Judge Johnstone's charge has clenched them.

I hope that an outport Judge and Jury will be one of the planks in the next Union's platform. I would have the Union insert such a plank in their political platform. It would be the means of thousands of votes given to Union members that would otherwise be recorded on the opposite ticket.

Thanking you in anticipation for space.

ONE OF CASHIN'S CULLAGE.  
Shoal Hr., Oct. 23, 1915.

**The F.P.U. Convention**

THE SIXTH Annual Convention of the F.P.U. will be held in this city about November 23rd, and will be in session during the afternoon and evenings of the 24th, 25th and 26th.

Delegates may travel by the Prospero, Fogota or the Reid-Nfld. system.

The District Councils of Twillingate, Fogo and Bonavista will meet here during Convention week.

Trinity District Meeting will probably be held at Winterton about the first week in January.

Every Council is expected to send a delegate to the Convention. Important matters far surpassing any ever submitted to an F.P.U. Convention will be discussed.

**"The Mark"**

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of "The Mark," edited by Rev. Mr. Bayley, of Bonavista. It contains an editorial absolutely opposed to Prohibition and recommends the Grace of God as sufficient to combat the sin of intemperance.

As a Churchman we will review the Reverend editor's remarks after the ballots have been cast, and without hesitation will take that gentleman to task for his advanced (sic) temperance opinion. Be it said, however, that at least one Church of England clergyman had the courage to openly denounce the measure to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor in Newfoundland.

**For Prohibition**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir,—I have noticed with pleasure the firm stand your paper is taking on the question of Prohibition. I do not intend to trespass on your space with any attempt at an exhaustive article on temperance, but as the time when this momentous question is to be decided is drawing so near I mean to sound a note of warning to those who may be inclined to be indifferent on the subject.

The conditions imposed by the Government, "the barbed wire fence," put around the proposition makes this very important. A forty per cent vote of the electorate in favour of Prohibition is the conditions laid down. What does this mean? Simply this: that the man who is too lazy or too careless or indifferent to go to the polling booth and cast his vote will be counted against Prohibition. There is no neutral position for a qualified voter in this matter, he will be counted either for or against.

This shows clearly that we are all under a tremendous responsibility and cannot shirk it. It is the chance of our lives to vote, and the greatest source of evil existing in our midst. Now then, men in the outports, as well as the City, rise up like men and do your duty. You say you don't drink the stuff; well, somebody else does, and are partly being ruined by the habit. You say your boys don't drink it; are you sure, at any rate, lots of our boys do and have gone far on the road that leads to a drunkard's grave. And while the trade exists the temptation is placed in your boys' path and there's danger ahead.

After looking at it from all sides I have come to the conclusion that if I had a million votes they should be all cast in favour of Prohibition. Let every man thus as a solemn duty on the 4th of November, from 21 years and upward, go to the polling booth and record your vote in favour of Prohibition.  
—W. B. J.  
Moreton's Hr., Oct. 21, '15.

**BRILLIANT FEAT FRENCH ARMEN**

Both Pilot and Observer Wounded They Inflict Serious Damage on Enemy Airship—Both Mentioned For Honours

PARIS, October 15.—The destruction by an officer of the aviation corps in the Champagne of a German captive balloon of the type known as "sausage," which has been mentioned in a French official statement, is declared to have been a particularly brilliant and difficult feat, as these balloons always are carefully guarded.

Determined to get rid of this particular balloon, by means of which the Germans had been enabled to obtain valuable information regarding the movements of French troops, the lieutenant experimented for two months with fire balls. When he was convinced he had an explosive which met all his requirements he started out for the attack.

The aeroplanes guarding the balloon, moored fifteen miles behind the German lines, were so vigilant the lieutenant had to try four times before he could rise above it. On the fourth attempt he swooped down from a height of 10,000 feet and placed his missiles accurately before the balloon could be hauled down.

In dropping his fire bombs the Frenchman came near enough to the earth to be in full range of German anti-aircraft guns, but he managed to rise safely, and escaped from a perfect hurricane of bursting shrapnel.

A battle between a French aeroplane loaded with 90-millimetre bombs, and a fast double-engine German plane was one of the incidents of the battle in the Champagne was at its height. The French machine had just set out to destroy a line of railroad back of the German lines when the German craft emerged from a cloud.

The air battle began immediately. Almost as soon as it started the machine gun on the French aeroplane jammed.

The machine plunged in a swift curve, but the German, no less prompt, dived too, and continued to fly around the French machine, which was hampered by the weight of the bombs it carried. After firing his carbine until his supply of cartridges was exhausted, it occurred to the French observer that an abrupt landing would be fatal to him and to his pilot unless the fuses were removed from the bombs. He coolly set about taking out the fuses, and had just finished the task when a bullet struck him in the back, and a moment later another shattered one wrist.

The pilot was hit in an eye by a piece of the propeller, which had been knocked off by a bullet. Again he was wounded in the abdomen, and fainted. Then the observer seized the levers and guided the machine into the French lines.

Both the observer and pilot have survived their wounds and the names of both have been proposed for the Legion of Honor.

boys do and have gone far on the road that leads to a drunkard's grave. And while the trade exists the temptation is placed in your boys' path and there's danger ahead.

After looking at it from all sides I have come to the conclusion that if I had a million votes they should be all cast in favour of Prohibition.

Let every man thus as a solemn duty on the 4th of November, from 21 years and upward, go to the polling booth and record your vote in favour of Prohibition.  
—W. B. J.  
Moreton's Hr., Oct. 21, '15.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**Bay-de-Verde Branch.**

Commencing Monday October the 11th, and until further notice. Schedule will be as follows:—

LEAVE 3.45 p.m.	CARBONEAR	ARRIVE 1.00 p.m.
4.07 p.m.	FRESHWATER	12.38 p.m.
4.15 p.m.	VICTORIA	12.50 p.m.
4.22 p.m.	SALMON COVE	12.23 p.m.
4.37 p.m.	PERRY'S COVE	12.08 p.m.
4.51 p.m.	BROAD COVE	11.51 p.m.
5.02 p.m.	ADAM'S COVE	11.43 p.m.
5.08 p.m.	WESTERN BAY	11.37 p.m.
5.21 p.m.	OCHRE PIT COVE	11.21 p.m.
5.37 p.m.	NORTHERN BAY	11.08 p.m.
5.43 p.m.	BURNT POINT	11.02 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	ISLAND COVE	10.45 p.m.
6.13 p.m.	CAPLIN COVE	10.32 p.m.
6.28 p.m.	OLD PERLICAN	10.17 p.m.
6.55 p.m.	BAY DE VERDE	9.50 a.m.
ARRIVE 7.30 p.m.	GRATES COVE	LEAVE 9.15 a.m.

**NOTICE.**

THE SEVENTH Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of NOVEMBER next. All Councils, District and Local are expected to send Delegates. By order of the President,

W. W. HALFYARD,  
Secretary F.P.U.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

**NOTICE.**

THE FOURTH Annual Meeting of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on THURSDAY, the 25th of NOVEMBER next at 7.30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that at the said meeting Resolutions will be submitted to increase the authorized capital of the said Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD,  
Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

**NOTICE.**

THE First Annual Meeting of the Union Export Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the afternoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,  
Acting Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

**NOTICE.**

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S in the forenoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,  
Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

**NOTICE.**

FOGO DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. W. HALFYARD,  
Chairman.

**NOTICE.**

BONAVISTA DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

R. G. WINSOR,  
Chairman.

**NOTICE.**

TWILLINGATE District Council of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. B. JENNINGS,  
Chairman.

**MEDICAL MEN AND LIQUOR**

John D. Quackenbush, A.M., M.D., Emeritus Professor, Columbia University and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, New Hampshire Medical Society, American Medical Association for the advancement of Science, writes as follows in the Temperance Cause:

"I have been asked to define the position of the medical profession in regard to the use of alcohol as a beverage and as a therapeutic agent. It is distinctly unfavorable today. Physicians look upon alcohol as a protoplasmic poison, and are advising against its employment where it was once warmly recommended as, for instance, in nervous depression, dyspepsia, insomnia, and tuberculosis. We now know that alcoholic drinks interfere with digestion, predispose to cardiorrenal and pulmonary troubles, and impair the elimination of toxins created in the body which are the cause of gastric acidity, sleeplessness and general neurasthenia, as well as of high blood pressure and premature arteriosclerosis. Thus the use of alcohol indirectly contributes to the development of a form of atavical degeneration, designated as hardening which is directly due to auto-intoxication accentuated by the ingestion of alcohol. The majority of people overeat and under-exercise. Sixty per cent of Americans work indoors at sedentary vocations, and these drink moderately as a habit, and over-smoke as well, in response to the demand of a system depressed by the superabundance of food that cannot be disposed of, and of unattractive work that keeps up to the demand. What these persons drink to reinforce nervous energy is itself a most dangerous compound crude grain of potato sprouts, of fusel oil, and various 'essences' manufactured in laboratories—a compound sixteen times as deadly in its effects on the brain and other organs as is ethyl alcohol in pure whiskey. And the beer and ale of the country all contain sulphurous acid and other adulterants, much of it perseverating rendering it antagonistic to digestion which is a form of fermentation, and constituting a kidney and liver irritant which has to be removed with by the doctor and is taken into serious consideration by life insurance companies. Diseases of the kidney have increased twenty per cent, with the sophistication and improper manufacture of beer."

**Dr. Dumba Very Talkative**

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The trials of Dr. Dumba, who arrived off Falmouth last Wednesday night, are not yet over. The liner, on which he is a passenger—the Nieuw Amsterdam—is being held up because the former Austrian Ambassador to America brought with him a valet who is of military age and has no passport. When the liner arrived at Falmouth elaborate precautions were taken to prevent communication with the liner. About 150 passengers were landed, and it was their opinion that the doctor talked too much for an Ambassador. One American first-class passenger said:

"The Doctor tried his best to make friends with us, but we would have nothing to do with him. He dined in the saloon, but generally sat at a separate table with his wife, and when we were in the social room he was nearly always seated at a separate table."

"He told a friend of mine that he believed Germany and Austria would declare war on the United States on account of our making munitions for the Allies."

Dr. Dumba is proceeded to Rotterdam in the liner.



**ESTABLISHED 1891.**

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services. Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00. We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you. If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

**DR. A. B. LEHR,**  
(The Senior Dentist)  
203 WATER STREET.  
Tel. 4 m. w. f. o. d.

**At Lowest Prices**

**Gasolene**  
"Veedal"  
**Motor Oil**  
In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

**SMITH CO. Ltd.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WANTED**

TWO large Schooners  
to load Coal here  
for Northern Outports.

**UNION TRADING Co.**

ADVERTISE IN THE  
MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**A Strong Letter  
On Prohibition**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—When we are required to vote for or against a measure which will vitally affect the welfare of our country, we should carefully consider and ask ourselves:

Will it affect our country for good or will our fellow-beings be benefited by it? If our answer be in the affirmative we shall abuse our rights as citizens, if we vote not for the measure.

Any one, who has the welfare of his country at heart, will immediately see that no such opportunity to do his country good was ever offered to him than will be afforded him on Nov. 4th. No argument advanced by Anti-Prohibitionists should prevent him from voting for Prohibition. No just and logical argument can be advanced.

Some of the clearest reasons to hope for the success of Prohibition is the many arguments for it, and the utter lack of logic in the very few arguments against it.

As far as we can see, the only arguments advanced by the most earnest Anti-Prohibitionists are that Prohibition is an interference with personal liberty, that taxation must necessarily increase, and that Prohibition will not serve its own purpose, viz., it will not prohibit.

Will any voter be influenced by such arguments? Do we not see the emptiness of such arguments and can we not remember the people who try to force them upon us?

We have yet to be shown however the highest form of democratic government can be administered, where an individual has full rights! Our laws are made by a majority vote and the minority must abide by these laws.

Will the people who cry out for individual liberty, protest against the punishment of a burglar who breaks into their stores and removes their goods? Would the burglar be justified in their eyes if he said that he was free to do what he pleased?

It has been shown very plainly that the use of alcoholic liquors tends to create ill-health, make unhappy homes, and reduce greatly the maximum of productive capacity. The greatest number should govern for the greatest good and remove the evil as they would remove the cause of an infectious disease.

As for the shortage in revenue, we are inclined to think it will be more than compensated by the duties derived from the money now squandered in drink, that will, if Prohibition succeeds, be spent in increasing the comfort of now unhappy and ill-kept, neglected homes. If we then will consider the money spent necessary to remedy the bad effects of alcohol in prisons, asylums and charitable purposes, how plainly

should we see the lack of thought in the argument of such biased people!

All voters should firmly resist the illogical arguments, viz., that Prohibition will not prohibit. Possibly it may be that some will find means to get their glass. These cases will be very rare, however. Probably, no evil is at once obliterated, by laws, newly enforced. Do not for a moment entertain such a ridiculous argument. The common use of liquor will be ended, and its attendant evils destroyed.

We have laws enforced against many acts, which are not consistent with the public good, but breaches of these laws do occur and go unpunished.

Do your reason and conclude that these laws should be annulled? Of course, you do not; you rather say, make them more stringent.

There is no just reason for voting against Prohibition. All arguments are for that measure.

The liquor traffic is a great evil, socially, morally, commercially. We see it as a great evil to our enslaved drinkers. We will do them a kindness if we even against their wills, remove the evil. Furthermore, it is our duty to do so. Let no argument prevent us from our duty. Let not the "personal liberty" talk of some people persuade you to their way of thinking. Liberty to them requires new definitions.

One of our great writers has said:

"The true liberty of man, consists in his finding out, or being forced to find out the right path and to walk thereon. To learn or to be taught what work he was actually able for; and then by permission, persuasion, and even compulsion to set about doing the same. That is his true blessedness, honour, liberty and maximum of well-being; if liberty be not that, I for one have small care for liberty."

Let us not shirk our duty as citizens by upholding something that is not only a great evil to our country, but a preventive to the highest form of social life.

—PROHIBITIONIST.  
Trinity Bay, Oct. 18, '15.

**A Parable of  
Evil Spirits**

It came to pass in process of time that certain men, as they went forth to their daily toil, fell among thieves who robbed them of all their living and wounded them, leaving them half dead. Moreover these thieves became so bold and so defiant that they finally organized into a most hideous band and had a king over them who invested them with power to rob men of morals and every domestic comfort.

And, being deceitful in the extreme these thieves began to gather friends and supporters from every nation until finally they had assumed an amazing control of the whole world, which when subjected to their oppression began to feel keenly the crushing weight of their tyranny; for, these marauders having gained such an alarming control, began to pillage and plunder in pestilential style until the earnings of the toilers scarcely sufficed to satisfy their rapacious lust.

Yet, had these heaven daring thieves so artfully conducted their campaign of cruelty as to quite win the respect and admiration of many of the elite and respected citizens, for while committing their depredations on the one hand, they artfully feigned to be the administrators of comfort and pleasure on the other.

But, it came to pass in further process of time that a titanic struggle arose among the nations which called into requisition all that was best in the mental, moral, and muscular sinew thereof. Then came the awakening! Kings and Courtiers were astir, Royalty and peasantry were alarmed to find that these contemptible thieves had been sapping the very life blood of the nation.

Princes and prelates, diplomats and doctors, politicians, preachers and people—all became united in one supreme effort to investigate the nefarious work of these thieves, which when exposed, filled empires and colonies with righteous indignation. For it came to pass that when these men of varied professions began to publish the abominable things perpetrated by these thieves, they were found to be guilty of treason against king and country, for, being robbers of a most pronounced type, whilst feigning to support governments, relieve taxation and increase domestic comforts, they were found to be a menace to all and guilty of the foulest crimes.

Thus it was seen that nations were robbed of revenue, commerce of its trade and the working men of their wage; and, not only so, but the searchlight of science exposed a horrible scene for lo! these Hunnish thieves were found to be robbing men of their health and their morals; yea, robbing their homes of all their virtues and joys; and begetting degeneracy and decay within the rising generation.

Whereupon the nations armed themselves and by united and concentrated effort, banished these thieves and their real king from their coasts. Even thus shall it be November 4th when King Alcohol and all his labelled and thieving band of wicked spirits shall together be placed by the sturdy manhood of Terra Nova, under the ban of Prohibition.

—R. A. H.  
Catalina, Oct. 20, '15.

That the Russians are in retreat before the Germans, we are forced unwillingly to admit, but we take great pleasure in saying that in many homes hordes of Germs are in full retreat before White Russian Soap. Try it. It is equally good for both laundry and bath. The Cleveland Trading Company are agents.—aug 31, 1915

ADVERTISE IN THE  
MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**TEMPLETON'S**

--for--

**HERRING  
NETS and  
GILL NETS**

**ROBERT TEMPLETON'S**

333 Water Street.

**WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!**

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

**THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.**  
Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

**THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END**

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



**Job's Stores Limited.**

DISTRIBUTORS

**Write For Our Low Prices**

—of—  
**Ham Butt Pork**  
**Fat Back Pork**  
**Boneless Beef**  
**Special Family Beef**  
**Granulated Sugar**  
**Raisins & Currants**

—and—  
**All Lines of General Provisions.**

**HEARN & COMPANY**

St. John's, Newfoundland.

**TWO GREAT QUESTIONS**

**WHAT ARE WE EARNING?  
HOW ARE WE SPENDING?**

A GREAT ENGLISHMAN once said that while the former must receive its proper consideration, the latter was the more important of the two; giving as his reason that those who spent their money wisely and well were a more contented and happy people than those who did not and who were consequently less happy and very much discontented.

If you are thinking how to spend your money to the best advantage look through this advertisement of daily wants, visit the store, see the quality and be convinced we can help you.

<b>Boys' Heavy Ribbed Stockings</b> Unexcelled for quality and striped. . . . . From . . . . . <b>32c</b>	<b>Misses' Ribbed Stockings</b> Fast Black, made of superior two thread yarn, assuring good wear. . . . . From . . . . . <b>25c</b>	<b>Women's Black Stockings</b> With narrow ankle and perfect vamp. For those requiring a cheap stocking we . . . . . offer at, per pair, . . . . . <b>20c</b>
<b>Domestic Economy</b> A nicely selected lot of patterns in Strand Matting Rugs at a price that will help the thrifty housewife on her economy. . . . . Size 27 x 53. Each. . . . . <b>27c</b>		<b>White Unfinished Cotton</b> Absolutely pure, soft finish and free from dressing. We have Three Thousand Yards to sell at the low price of. . . . . Per yard. . . . . <b>5 1-2c</b>
<b>Boot Department</b> Child's Black Buttoned Boots with heel; size 4 to 6. . . . . Pair. . . . . <b>60c</b>	<b>Ladies' Blouses</b> A nice assortment of dainty designs and colors. White Corduroy with Satin Strap and Low Collar; also Brown, Navy, Green Repp with attractive Colored Spot; all each. . . . . <b>\$1.60</b>	<b>Boys' Blue Denim Overalls</b> Garments that are cut full and roomy as all such garments should be. . . . . Pair. . . . . <b>50c</b>
<b>Men's White Dress Shirts</b> Reinforced back and front Bosoms with single or double plait. Exceptional value. Each. . . . . <b>\$1.20</b>	<b>Men's "Slip Easy" Linen Collars</b> A collar made for ease and comfort with reinforced buttonholes that add greatly to its wearing qualities. Each. . . . . <b>18c</b>	
<b>Men's Cord Suspenders</b> With strong elastic webbing. A nice variety of designs to choose from. . . . . Pair. . . . . <b>30c</b>	<b>Men's Grey Army Shirts, with band</b> A very serviceable Shirt for hard usage especially suitable for Laborers or Fishermen's wear; ea. . . . . <b>55c</b>	<b>Children's and Misses "Pin On" Suspenders</b> "Pin-on" Suspenders, made of good strong elastic webbing. . . . . Child's sizes . . . . . 8c. pair Misses' sizes . . . . . 10c. pair

**FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO., LIMITED.**

ADVERTISE IN THE  
MAIL AND ADVOCATE

### French Brig. Has Adventure

Was Held up by German Submarine But Eventually Allowed to Proceed

We learn from good authority that the French brig, Gallantry, which arrived here from Cadiz recently, had an exciting adventure on her voyage to this port. As far as we can glean, while in the Mediterranean, she was overhauled and boarded by the officers of a German submarine, her papers were scrutinized and she was eventually allowed to proceed. She did not get this permission, however, until her commander, on behalf of himself and crew, had to affirm by oath that he or they would not bear arms in future while the war lasts, against the German Empire.

### Prospero In Port

The S.S. Prospero arrived here at 2 p.m. yesterday from the northward. She had a very good run to and from Battle Har., and brought a full freight of fish oil, etc. with these passengers: Messrs. W. J. Ellis, T. Tracey, C. Decker, H. Decker, T. Pilgrim, L. Patey, E. W. Breen Penney, G. Burton, F. Wall, Malcolm, A. Bradbury, T. Carter, F. March, S. R. Oakley, L. Fowling, A. Wilson, F. J. Morris, A. Moore, D. O'Neil, Const. Talk; Messdames Pilgrim, Brien, Winsor, Payton, Parsons, Gibson; Messrs. Burton, Whealan, Collins, Gibbons, Shelgrove and Benson in saloon and 90 in steerage.

We will pay good prices for all kinds of raw furs. Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.

### Boy Killed

Mr. Hutchings, K.C., was in receipt of the following telegram from Odern to-day: "Fred Williams, 10 years old, son of John Williams of Odern, fell over cliff and was instantly killed yesterday."

### Man Suicides

Mr. Hutchings, K.C., had the following wire to-day from Magistrate Jno. Roper, at Bonavista: "John Ryan of John, about 55 years old, of Birch Cove, committed suicide by drowning last night. Constable and doctor gone up to investigate; enquiry later."

If you want a Ferro Kerosene Engine call at A. H. MURRAY'S demonstrating room, Bowring's Cove.—oct19,10i

All kinds of raw furs bought by Nfld. Exchange, at 276 Water St.

### Fogota From North

The S.S. Fogota, Capt. Dalton, arrived here at 2 a.m. yesterday. She had a fine run up and down from Change Islands and brought a full freight of cod-fish in drums and casks. Her passengers were:—

Rev. J. T. Hiscock, Pte. H. Hawco, Jas. Newman, E. M. Abbott, H. Gibbons, W. Parsons, J. Roberts, N. Smith, R. Collins, W. Guy, H. Moulard, C. Coteh, J. R. Whiteway, S. Abbott, W. Howell, Jas. Davis; Mrs. Capt. B. Barbour and four children, Mrs. O. Hogan, Miss F. W. Whiteway, Mrs. E. Cutler, Mrs. W. Murphy, Misses Coleman, Moulard, Reardon, B. Brinson, W. Roberts, E. Greene, B. Vincent in saloon and 30 in steerage.

We have a splendid stock of Ferro, Gray, Fulton and Meitz & Weiss Kerosene Motor Boat Engines, spark coils and all repair parts. A. H. MURRAY, Bowring's Cove.—oct19,10i

### Women Engaged In Actual Warfare

Perform the Same Duties as Men; Are Engaged in the Same Work—Many Have Succeeded in Winning Commissions

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Francis Molnar, the well-known Hungarian war correspondent, in describing the Salician "Ukraina Volunteers," a force some 2,000 strong, reveals an interesting fact. He says that many women have fought among the ranks of this force, dressed in regular men's uniforms, since early in the war, and that the same curious conditions exist in some of the Russian regiments also.

"The most interesting characteristic of the Ukraina Volunteers," he writes "is that there are women soldiers among them—women dressed in the regular uniform of the force, with a yellow-blue cockade on their caps—the volunteer sign—some twenty in number, some of them wearing the Order 'For Valor,' and promoted to non-commissioned rank. They perform the same duties as the men and are engaged in the very same work at the front as their male colleagues, walk about with an air of sincerity, and carry their rifles just as the ordinary soldier does. According to international law, they come into the same category as men armed as uniformed, and the Russians treat them and regard them in the same way as we regard the Russian women fighting among their forces."

"I have had a long conversation with one of these girl soldiers, Miss Sophie Halechko. She is a most feminine, fine faced, but delicately built, girl of twenty-four, very earnest and pretty. She wears a shabby-looking uniform; the three stars on her collar denote her rank as a sergeant. She tells me that she has been fighting for a year now, feels perfectly fit and has only been ill for nine days.

"She comes from Lemberg, and before the war was a student in the Graz University, where she studied German and Slav philology. When the war broke out she joined the Ukraina Volunteers, for she thought everybody ought to go. She received her medal for cavalry patrol work, and her rank was also given to her for patrol services. Around Huane village she succeeded in slipping through the Russian lines with the cavalry patrol under her command and brought important information. At Synovozko she was also in command of a patrol of hussars, and after this she received the medal.

"She tells me that her friend, who joined the force with her, Miss Olena Atepaniv, is a prisoner of war in Russia. She is also a Lemberg girl, nineteen years old, and she was one of the most gallant and brave soldiers in the force. A patrol commander also, and a sergeant, she has had her decoration as well. She covered the retreat of the others with a handful of men at Bolechow until the Russians surrounded them, and took them prisoners."

### The Volunteers And Brigades Parade

The C.C.C. and Nfld. Highlanders held church parades yesterday forenoon. The Cadets, in command of Lieut.-Col. Courroy, marched to the Cathedral, where a Missa Cantata was sung by Rev. Dr. Greene, at 11 o'clock.

The Highlanders attended service at St. Andrew's Church and were in command of Capt. Paterson. They mustered out in large numbers, but owing to the rain, the Brigades did not parade through the city.

The Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Montgomerie, and headed by the fine band of the C.L.B. playing stirring patriotic marches, also held a church parade yesterday. There was a big turn out and the men, according to their denominations attended at the Church of England Cathedral, the R. C. Cathedral and George St. Methodist Church.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

### Ordination Service at St. Thomas'

Impressive Service and Large Congregation—Dr. Jones Preaches Magnificent Sermon.

At the Ordination Service in St. Thomas' Church yesterday morning, two candidates, Messrs. Edmund Hunt and Robert Bailey, were ordained Deacons, and Rev. E. H. Humphries was advanced to the Priesthood. Besides the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, there were present the following Clergy:—

Rev. Canons W. R. Smith and G. H. Bolt, with Rev. C. H. Barton, Dr. E. Jones, M. K. Gardner, A. Clayton, and W. E. R. Cracknell. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Jones, Rector of St. Thomas', from the text Isaiah 6, v. 1-8, and was an eloquent exposition and appeal, outlining the fact that God's indwelling spirit is the sure test of worship and holiness. The service was fully choral, the choir and congregation combining to make it devotional and inspiring. The three newly-ordained clergymen are "to the manor born," all three being sons of fishermen.

Rev. E. H. Humphries, L.Th., Durham, is a native of Newtown, B.B., and for some time past has been stationed at Tack's Beach, P.B. Rev. Edmund Hunt belongs to Trinity, and was educated for his holy calling at Queen's College, this city. Rev. Robert Bailey, B.A., comes from Bonaventure, T.B., and is graduate of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q.

We understand appointments have not yet been made for the two last-named.—Daily News.

### YOUNG VOTERS TO MEET

A Meeting of Young Voters will be held in the T. A. Armoury this MONDAY evening to commence at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. A. E. Hickman, M.H.A., R. G. MacDonald, H. V. Simms, Chas. Myler, P. J. O'Neil, George Coughlan and W. H. Hynes.—oct25,1i

### Kyle's Passengers

S.S. Kyle reached Port aux Basques at 7.10 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—

W. H. Cave, Mrs. B. D. Lilly, Miss C. Parsons, Mrs. J. J. Flannery, A. McDougall, Capt. C. T. and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. H. J. Collins, J. J. H. Evans, Rev. M. Fenwick, A. Mews, J. W. and Mrs. Withers, A. W. and Mrs. Martin, Miss C. Mitchell, Capt. T. Gushue, J. P. Chetwynd, L. Benson, and J. A. Dunbar.

### Wesley Church Meeting

A very large congregation attended Wesley Church at last evening's Prohibition Meeting. Rev. Hy Royle, the pastor, presided, and gave an address on the movement at once eloquent and encouraging. Mr. A. A. Parsons, as well as Hon. J. A. Robinson, also addressed the gathering in telling speeches on the evils of intemperance and the necessity of Prohibition.

The outcome of this should be a great heartening of spirit in the ranks of Prohibitionists.

### Nfld. Schooner Lost Saturday

Saturday afternoon Mr. H. W. Lemmesurier was apprised by wire that the schr. Jennie Hodgdon, owned by Bartlett, of Briggs, had been lost that morning at East Cranberry Head. The crew are safe.

There were two cases of diphtheria reported last week, one of them fatal. Four houses were released from quarantine and there are 15 diphtheria patients and 9 typhoid. One suffering from typhoid is being treated at home.

### Note of Thanks

Mr. Alfred Dawe wishes to thank the L.C.A.S. for beautiful wreath and also Mr. and Mrs. G. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. William Butler, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Whiteway, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cbrnick, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Horwood, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Butler, Mr. and Mrs. William Blackler, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Duchaine, Prof. and Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. T. and Miss Nurse, Mr. and Mrs. S. Vavasour, Miss Bates, Gower St. Deaconess, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hiscock, Chamberlains, and all other kind friends who helped in many ways to comfort the last days of his departed wife.

### LOCAL ITEMS

Bristelite Kerosene offered at lowest prices by P. H. COWAN, Importer.

The police Saturday arrested four ordinary drunks and two disorderlies some of whom were released yesterday on putting up the usual deposit.

Saturday night a resident of Dugan Street developed diphtheria and was removed to Hospital.

If you want the best light, burn "Bristelite" Kerosene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

Saturday, the employees of the Municipal Council made a contribution between them of a large sum for the wounded soldiers and sailors.

We advise trappers to send their furs to Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

Mr. Frank Woods returned from the West Coast by Saturday's express, having settled some difficulties which had occurred at Port aux Basques amongst the "Meigle's" firemen. He reorganized the Firemen's Union in that section.

Newfoundland Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street pays highest prices for raw furs.

Mr. T. J. Foran, of the "Daily News" staff who has been on a holiday to Boston and New York, arrived here by the express Saturday. He enjoyed his stay in the "Hub" and at "Gotham," and saw several old friends and former companions.

Write for prices on Bristelite Kerosene and Gasolene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

The Legion of Frontiersmen is becoming a strong force up West and Mr. P. A. Edwards, formerly of the C.C.C. here is organizing and drilling them at Channel and greatly contributing to the success of the movement. The officers are Frank Pike, Lieut. in command; A. Humber, 1st Lieut.; J. Cull, 2nd Lieut.

Our brand of Kerosene is "Bristelite." Ask your dealer for it. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

### For the Asylum

Const. Kelly arrived here by the express Saturday, with a woman named Mrs. Hickey, from Lamaline, for the Lunatic Asylum. She came over from St. Pierre, where she has resided for 30 years past.

Const. Tulk arrived here by the Prospero yesterday from Twillingate with a man, a native of that place, for the Asylum.

When at the next baseball match, whether as spectator, player or umpire, try a stick of Coca-Cola Gum. If you are a spectator, it will add to your interest, and if you are a player it will help you to play a better game.—aug30,1i,tf

### Salmon Elevators Now in Use

Professor Prince Has Wrestled With the Problem and Has Been Successful

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries is coming to the assistance of the salmon. On many of the best salmon streams in Canada power development works have been constructed or are being constructed. Dams have been built across these streams barring the salmon's way to the spawning grounds. In times past it has been the practice to overcome ordinary construction, such as natural waterfalls, etc., by the construction of fishways, but no salmon on an egg-laying mission can climb past a big power dam by means of a fishway. The Dominion Biological Board has wrestled with this difficulty, and an experiment is now being made by the Fisheries Commissioner, Prof. Prince, with a new contrivance. The thing is nothing more or less than an elevator shaft. It is then taken up on a tray to the upper level and permitted to glide into the upper stream. The tray goes up because another tray, which has been filling with water at the top of an adjoining shaft, gets heavy and comes down. The process goes on repeating itself perpetually. One of these salmon elevators has been built at St. George, N.B., and it works. The fisheries officials believe that this will mean millions of eggs which even the best-intentioned salmon would otherwise take elsewhere.

### Dr. Geisel at Greenspond

800 People in St. James' Hall Hear Learned Doctor in a Brilliant Address

GREENSPOND, Oct. 25.—The steamer Strathcona arrived here yesterday afternoon with Dr. Geisel, after a rough sail from King's Cove. When the doctor had been comfortably settled in one of our best homes, Mr. Crowe started out to make arrangements for a mass meeting for, unavoidably, no arrangements had been made. After a meeting of the clergy and leading citizens of our town, it was not long before an active organization were at work and to show the enthusiasm of our people, all arrangements were completed in four hours, including the carrying of hundreds of chairs to St. James' Hall where an audience of over eight hundred greeted Dr. Geisel at 8.30 last night, presided over by Dr. Jamieson. All children had to be excluded to make room for adults.

The magnetic lecturer went right into the subject of Prohibition and held the large audience for about two hours with such attention that a pin could almost be heard to drop and the people came away, wishing it had been as long again.

Dr. Geisel warmed up to the occasion and answered in the most convincing manner local as well as outside objections that has been raised by the few against Prohibition, and clearly showed what an asset sound mind was to the nation and how alcohol impaired health and usefulness to the country.

Rev. E. C. French proposed, and S. W. Hoddinott seconded, votes of thanks.

This community will give a good account of themselves on Nov. 4th by recording an overwhelming majority in favor of Prohibition.

St. James' Hall was again packed this morning while Dr. Geisel addressed them on the subject of Health Of this we will have more to say later. The party leave at noon today for Wesleyville, where the Dr. will address a meeting this afternoon and to-night at 8 o'clock she will address a large meeting at Newtown.

A number of young ladies are holding a Sale of Work, Teas and Candy in aid of the Cot Fund at No. 1 Cummings' St. on TUESDAY, 26th inst. Admission 5c.—1i

### Where Greece Stands at Present

Allies Hold Command of the Mediterranean and Any Hostile Act of Greece Will be After National Peril

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Chronicle says editorially: "Greece's default throws the whole burden on the Allied expedition. It is at once a dishonorable and impolitic default, but it is not that of the Greek nation nor of its Constitutional leader. It is the unconstitutional act of the German Emperor's brother-in-law who occupies the Greek throne."

"The new Cabinet, we are told does not propose to interfere with the Allies continuing to land troops at Salonika. Let us add, quiet frankly, that after what has passed, it is not in a position to do so, and that to attempt interference would be practically a hostile act."

"All whom it may concern would do well to remember that whatever be the case with a monarchy at Sofia no monarchy can endure long at Athens if it attacks in their hour of need the powers which hold the naval control of Mediterranean and, in proportion as those powers act energetically and at once with all the force naval and military at their command they will diminish to the vanishing point any risk that that fundamental consideration might be overlooked."

Dear Madam: You know how necessary it is that your husband should leave home in good humour every morning. He has many troubles to face all day, but he can easily surmount them if his attitude towards them is right. Nothing goes well with the man who starts his day in a bad temper. You have it in your power to put him in a pleasant frame of mind. Serve him at breakfast with Arbuckle's delicious Breakfast Coffee. He will appreciate it. Yours faithfully, CLEVELAND TRADING CO. aug30,1i,tf

### SHIPPING

The schr. Mabel D. Hynes, laden by the Smith Co. arrived at Gibraltar Friday, after a run of 20 days from the Labrador coast.

The Fogota reports fairly good fishing still at Fogo and when the weather is fine boats get 1 to 2 qtls. with one jigger.

The S.S. Senlac arrived here Saturday afternoon from Gulf ports, after a good run, with cattle and produce and sailed yesterday for North Sydney.

The Atlantic and Jeune Union are now taking in codfish at the Smith Co.'s premises for Europe. Barr's are loading the schr. Julianne with codfish for Europe.

The S.S. Durely Chine arrived here yesterday morning from Sydney with a freight of 100 cars of goods, equal to about 3,000 tons. The ship was full below as well as on deck, and will likely make other trips for the Reid-Nfld. Co., by whom she has been chartered. She only recently returned from Hudson's Bay.

### Lourdes and the War.

For the first time in the half century that Lourdes has been the miracle working capital of the world no pilgrimages have come to her this year from any quarter of the globe," says a Paris correspondent in the Catholic News.

"The innumerable processions have given place to the individual pilgrim, who has come to pray for the one miracle that engenders the French mind, that the dear ones shall pass through the dangers of war unscathed."

"Lourdes, however," continues the writer, has not ceased to be a city of healing. Its marvellous organization is devoted to caring for those it has named the "pilgrims from the front." Lourdes is used to receiving train loads of sick. So wounded soldiers, on arriving, find perfectly trained bearers and expert advice.

"With what may appear to the scoffers a want of confidence in the healing powers of their grotto's water, every modern scientific, medical and surgical resource is provided by the authorities of the city."

"Those who have been to Lourdes will not be surprised to hear that twenty-two hospitals were fitted up in a very short time in the city and its immediate vicinity, and that they can accommodate twenty-seven hundred wounded."

### THE ALLIES' STORED POWER

In the world stored power of the allies is the machine of British industry. And from that machine we have already withdrawn the labor of nearly four million men. We have enormously increased the numbers of the allies, but we have improvised their effective strength. It is as though we had built Dreadnoughts and forgotten the boilers. That is the lesson of the first year of the war. If we have learned it, the nation will concentrate on its productive power as its supreme service to the allies.—London Leader.

### Progressive Business Men

If you want to be absolutely sure of dry feet this winter, be certain that you get BEAR BRAND Rubbers.

In St. John's they will be on sale in the stores of: Anderson, John. Devine, J. M. Goobie, W. R. Monroe & Co. (St. John's and Petty Harbor.) Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, Ltd. Rodger, A. S. Scott, Alex. F. Smallwood. Smyth's (both stores.) Steer Bros. Whiteway, Jesse.

Look for the Bear. 'Tis on every pair. CLEVELAND TRADING CO., New Martin Bldg., St. John's, N.F. sep21,2i,tf

### Coal! Coal! Coal!

Bad Coal is dear at any price. Good N.S. Screened Coal is better at any price. 800 Tons just landed ex S.S. "Beatrice." And now landing ex S.S. "Nascopic" at Franklin's Wharf 2200 Tons. Both splendid cargoes. Place your order with us and get satisfaction. THE UNITED COAL CO. Water Street West.

### Presentation to Lieut. O'Grady

Volunteers Present Popular Officer With Hall Stand—Instructor Hussey Gets Case of Pipes

Saturday last, Second-Lieutenant J. O'Grady was presented by the non-coms. of the Volunteers with a beautiful hall stand for his home. Acting Section Commander Baird made the presentation in a few well-chosen words to which Lieut. O'Grady made a hearty and thankful response. Instructor Hussey, who was given a case of pipes and a walking stick, also heartily thanked the generous donors.

At McGarry's cafe Saturday night there was a large gathering of officers and privates and an excellent supper was served, after which a programme of song and toasts were discussed and a very pleasant time spent.

### New Type German Subs.

As in most things, Germany followed the lead of other countries in the matter of submarines. Britain, France, Italy and the United States showed the way, and when they had demonstrated the utility of submarines, Germany copied their ideas. That is why the Germans did not really start building submarines until 1906, at which time France had 25 and Britain nearly the same number.

No one, of course, except the German themselves, knows exactly what their submarine strength is at present. It was estimated, however, at the beginning of the war, that Germany had a fleet of 30 "sea-wolves," as submarines have been termed, and another dozen on the stocks. The first German submarine, the U-1, was built in 1906, says a writer in "Tit-Bits." German submarines are numbered in order of their date of launching. Thus the U-9 would be the ninth in point of age. It is possible that, however, the new submarines being launched in Germany today will be given low numbers in order that their proper strength shall not become known.

The newest German submarines might be termed the super-Dreadnoughts of the undersea boats. They will be nearly 1,000 feet in length, and armed with a 14-pound gun on a disappearing mount and a one-pounder on a fixed pedestal, it having been found possible to expose this gun to salt water without serious disadvantage.

The disappearing big gun on the latest type of submarine is a marvel of ingenuity. Gun and platform are carried snugly inside the submarine while it is cruising, but it can be brought into action with the utmost rapidity. Two men take their seats on the elevator platform beside the gun. A pull on a lever, and the platform shoots up, carrying the gun with it.

As it rises from the boat, the gun lifts off a hitchway which automatically forms a protective shield for the gun and the men who work it. One of these men trains the weapon round in whatever direction it is required, while the other elevates or depresses and also fires it. Another pull of the lever and down drops the gun again, the hitchway closes automatically above it, and the submarine is ready to dive.

FOR SALE—A Pony, 4 Years Old. Selling cheap; in A1 condition. Apply to this office.—oct20,3i

LOST—Between Portugal Cove and the City, a Tail Lamp of a Ford Motor Car. Finder please return same to this office.—oct23,2i

WANTED—Immediately, a Doctor for Change Islands and nearby settlements. Position valued from \$2500 to \$3000, including medicine. Apply to W. H. EARLE, Secretary Committee.—oct6,12i,ead

**Great Prohibition Meeting for Men!**  
At the CASINO THEATRE, on Wednesday Evening, October 27th.  
Chairman: Hon. Robert Watson.  
Speakers: Hon. J. Harvey, Hon. J. A. Robinson, J. F. Downey, M.H.A., H.E. Cowan and J.M. Devine, Esqs.  
Doors open at 7.30. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission Free. All are Welcome.  
ALEX. A. PARSONS, Hon. Sec'y Gen. Committee.

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**  
Bad Coal is dear at any price. Good N.S. Screened Coal is better at any price. 800 Tons just landed ex S.S. "Beatrice." And now landing ex S.S. "Nascopic" at Franklin's Wharf 2200 Tons. Both splendid cargoes. Place your order with us and get satisfaction. THE UNITED COAL CO. Water Street West.