

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

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RUSSIANS MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS OVER AUSTRIANS

General Brussiloff Has Pushed Forward His Left Between Kimpolung and Maramaros Cutting That Important Line of Communication Above Kirlibala—Russians' Centre Also Achieved Success Over Enemy

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Allies cannot break through our lines on the Somme, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg told the Reichstag yesterday, according to an account of his speech to Reuter's, by way of Amsterdam. The German Prime Minister made a similar statement in regard to the Eastern front.

ALLIES CANNOT BREAK THROUGH SAYS HOLLWEG

Makes Similar Statement Regarding Eastern Front—Admits the French and British Have Achieved Advantages—Battle of the Somme Must Call For Further Sacrifice He Says

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Allies cannot break through our lines on the Somme, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg told the Reichstag yesterday, according to an account of his speech to Reuter's, by way of Amsterdam. The German Prime Minister made a similar statement in regard to the Eastern front.



QUITE O.K. Employer: "One thing—we must have our figures correct." Applicant: "Well, I've never had any complaints yet on that score." —"Sydney Bulletin."

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Received 6.15 p.m. Sept. 28th, 1916.)

- 2154 Private Daniel Barrow, Greenpond. Killed in action September 15th.
1795 Private Jesse Chislett, Cavendish. T.B. Admitted Wandsworth, tubercle of lung.
1128 Private Philip J. Conway, 29 Cud-dily St. Admitted Wandsworth, Admitted Wandsworth, disordered action of heart.
826 Private Richard J. Maddigan, 261 Water St. West. Reported officially missing since July 1st.
1571 Private Alfred Johnson, Teign-month, Devon, England. Reported officially missing since July 1st.
1202 Private Richard M. Short, New Bonaventure, T.B. Reported officially missing since July 1st. (Previously reported wounded and unofficially missing).
476 Private James P. Haney, 46 Barnes' Road. Reported officially missing since July 1st. (Previously reported wounded and unofficially missing).

GREEKS WILL DECLARE WAR ON BULGARIA

Associated Press Says Positively Constantine Has Decided to Declare War on Bulgaria—Revolution Will be Proclaimed at Mytilene?—Greek Officers Appeal to Entente Consuls

PARIS, Sept. 28.—An Athens despatch to Havas Agency says that a monster meeting will be held at Mytilene to-morrow, at which a revolution will be proclaimed.

ENGLAND IS GERMANY'S FOE SAYS HOLLWEG

Hun Chancellor Arranged England as Germany's Relentless and Unscrupulous Foe and Says Those Who Refuse to Use All Possible Weapons Against Her Deserve to be Hanged

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The speech of the Chancellor in the "Reichstag" to-day contains no peace proposals which he declared would be useless in view of the Entente Allies. There was no intimation in the speech of resumption of submarine warfare. The Chancellor scathingly arraigned England as Germany's relentless and unscrupulous foe and declared that statesmen who refrained from using all possible suitable weapons against such an enemy owing to sentiments of consideration, or desire to keep open a basis for future understanding, deserve to be hanged.

The Chancellor announced his firm determination to carry through the inner reforms in those organizations which the great masses, by their conduct of the war have earned and deserved.

Further Progress Made by French

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Some further progress was made by the French last night between Freycourt and Morval on the Somme front, according to a statement issued by the War Office.

BITTER ATTACK ON LLOYD GEORGE STIRS LONDON

London Morning Post Makes Bitter Attack on Lloyd George—Intimates Friction Between Civilian and Army Officials—Publicity of These Rumors May Clear up the Matter

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A bitter attack by the "Morning Post" on Lloyd George has stirred London. The "Post's" intimation of friction between civilian and army officials is considered unjust and due to misapprehension and over-zealousness. However, they believe it may serve the Government purpose in the growing light of publicity upon widespread and unpleasant rumors and in clearing up the situation.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle left Burin 4.15 p.m. yesterday outward.
Clyde arrived Lewisporte 8.50 a.m. yesterday.
Dundee arrived Port Blandford 6 p.m. yesterday.
Ethie left Port au Choix 12.30 p.m. yesterday inward.
Home arrived Lewisporte 10.20 p.m. yesterday.
Wren left Clarendville 5.50 a.m. to-day.
Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 8 a.m. to-day.
Neptune North of Emily Harbor.
Meigle left Port aux Basques 8.49 p.m. yesterday.
Sagana arrived Harbor Grace 6.45 a.m. to-day.

A DANGEROUS JOB

To-day some 680 cases of dynamite for the Port au Port lime-stone quarries are being transhipped in the stream from the S.S. A. M. Tremblay to a schooner, so that flour on board which is under it can be discharged. Head Constable Dave is supervising the work, which is attended with no little danger.

The Portia left St. Mary's at 5.30 a.m., bound west.

He—Do you really believe that all stolen goods must be restored? She—Of course I do. He—Then, since my conscience is troubling me, will you let me return you the kiss I stole last night?

Autumn Session Reichstag Opens

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 28.—The autumn session of the Reichstag, which begins to-morrow, will be only in a minor degree a legislative occurrence. It will partake far more of the character of a political manifestation on the one hand, and an announcement of the Chancellor's faith and an explanation of his conduct of Imperial affairs; and on the other hand a strong offensive from a group of stalwarts, which for long months have been fighting Bethmann's policy.

British Losses Were Very Slight

LONDON, Sept. 28.—During the night our men advanced on various points of Martinpuich and Guedocourt and posts established west and south-west of Eurot Labayee, within 800 yards of that village. On our left our position was consolidated. On the ridge N. E. of Thierval a battalion of enemy infantry with transport was caught on the march by our artillery and successfully shelled. Fighting the past few days has been singularly economical, our losses being small, not only relatively in importance to our gains, but absolutely. Our total casualties are not more than twice the number of enemy prisoners taken.

Sir Chas. Cayzer Dead

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sir Chas. Cayzer died this morning at Aberfoyle, Scotland. Sir Charles, who was 73 years of age, was head of the prominent shipping firm of Cayzer, Irvine & Co., owners of the Clan Line of steamers. For many years he sat in Parliament, for Barrow-in-Furness, being the first Conservative elected for Barrow. His daughter married Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Home Fleets, in 1902.

Hun Assaults on Verdun Front Repulsed

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A strong attack was made by the Germans last night on the Verdun front between Thiaumont and Fleury. The War Office announced to-day that the assaults had been repulsed with heavy losses for the Germans. On the Somme front French batteries are actively bombard German positions.

Shipping Losses

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Lloyds announce that the steamer Newby has been sunk. She registered 2,168 tons.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 28.—It is reported here that the German steamer Erling Koppken has been sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia, off Lulu. She measured 2,050 tons.

The Prospero left Griznet at 6 p.m. yesterday and is due here Sunday.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FOUR ATTACKS ARE REPULSED BY SERBIANS

Four Successive Attacks by Bulgarians on Kaimakalan Mountain Are Repulsed by French and Russians

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The repulse of four successive Bulgarian attacks on the Kaimakalan mountain is described in a despatch from Serbian headquarters to Reuter's, dated Wednesday. The despatch says that the Bulgarians, after receiving reinforcements of more than a regiment, yesterday, attacked the Serbian line at Kaimakalan. In the darkness they were able to get into the first line of trenches, but at heavy sacrifice. An officer who was taken prisoner said that crossing the space between the opposing lines was like walking over a field of corpses. Desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred in the trenches. The Bulgarians attacked four times, but were driven out, and finally retired, beaten. The Serbian losses were heavy, and those of the Bulgarians fearful. 50 prisoners were taken.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Bulgarian forces made two attacks last night near Florina on the western end of the Macedonian front. Repulse of these attacks by the French and Russians is reported in an official announce-ment given out here to-day. No further attack on Kaimakalan height has been undertaken by the Bulgarians.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS PLEASSED WITH RESULTS OF N. Y. NOMINATIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Republican leaders to-day attached great significance to the success of Governor Whitman in winning the Progressive nomination for Governor in yesterday's New York state primary election over Samuel Seabury, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for that office. The 3,995 districts thus far counted give Whitman 9,420 to Seabury's 6,389. The Governor ran ahead, according to these returns, both in and out of New York City.

Wrong Color.

Mrs. Youngbride—I'd like to change these eggs I ordered by telephone yesterday.

Grocer—What's wrong with them ma'am?

Mrs. Youngbride—Why the shells are a deep brown and the only egg cups I have are a robin's egg blue.

Seeing the Bright Side.

Wife—This is the third time you have come home drunk this week. Hub—Don't be so pessimistic ma'am. You should think of the four nights I came home sober.

French Official

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Violent cannonading continued on the Somme front, says an official to-night. Elsewhere there is nothing of importance.

Wonderful Tales Are Told by "Eye-Witness" of Great Work Done by "Land-Ships" As They Crawl Their Way Along Like Some Pre-Historic Brigand Looking for Its Prey.

BRITISH FRONT, Wednesday midnight, via London.—In the lull which has occurred after the great two days' battle in which five villages and 5000 prisoners were taken by the Allies, the correspondent had an opportunity to glean many stories from participants in the struggle. These stories were not only of courage and heroism, but of a humour and paradox possible only in such complicated and remorseless warfare.

According to accounts given by British officers with veracious solemnity, while the tank's machine gun blazed right and left of the Germans, they managed to creep along trenches under the forelegs and hindlegs of the crouching beast, when they swarmed over it looking for an opening through which to strike at its vitals. They then fired their rifles into its joints and bombed it all over, but to no avail than burglars trying to reach the inside of a battleship turret with a jimmy. All the while the tank's machine guns were kept busy at the human targets in reach, while its crew of chosen dare-devils, concluded to stick until they starved, or the Germans found the proper can-opener to get them out.

Finally, British infantry in the rear, seeing the tank in distress, refused to wait on any general orders that they should remain at the objective which they had gained. They were out to save the impounded tank, and with a cheer they rushed the Germans and overwhelmed them. When the crew heard the laughing and shouting in English, they opened the door and called out, "We are all right, if you will only get us some more juice, so that the old girl can have a guzzle of her proper drink and we can take the road again." Thereupon the infantry determined to defend her to the last man, while a runner was hurried back for a can of gasoline.

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**French Soldier Buried Alive
Managed to Escape Germans**

By being literally buried alive. Sergeant Letor, a Frenchman, escaped from the Germans.

But he was re-captured. Then he crawled to freedom through a fence charged with enough electricity to kill an ox instantly.

Again he was caught. Once more he faced certain death by climbing down a rope made of towels; the rope broke, but he fell on the outside of the prison wall and reached Holland in safety.

On one attempt he got 12 feet into Holland, but didn't know it, and gave himself up to the Germans as he faced their rifles.

Now he tells the story of his extraordinary experiences.

Sergeant Letor's story rivals any fiction of the kind ever written. It appears in the latest London Strand Magazine, and the most dramatic incidents are given below.

While a prisoner at Sickenmuhle he was sent with other prisoners to dig up tree stumps. With the connivance of a couple of soldier friends, he jumped into a hollow where a stump had been removed, when the sentinel was not looking and signalled for his comrades to fill in the hole.

The cold earth almost froze me, he says. Presently I was buried to the shoulders. Now my soldier friends would have only to throw some twigs and fern roots over my head to prevent me from being suffocated; then I should have only to lie still until the workers had departed.

Literally Buried Alive
But, horror! Instead of twigs I received upon my head an enormous mass of earth. It fell upon me so suddenly that I had barely time to shield my mouth and eyes with my hands. I was in total darkness; I struggled to draw my breath. In literal truth, I was buried alive!

I wondered whether I was doomed to swoon and die in this hole. One of the German sentries actually walked over me, crushing my feet, legs and body!

Fortunately, he did not step on my head, or it would indeed have been all over with me! For a minute or two I heard him, discussing something with another German; then, to my unexpressed relief, he took himself off.

After lying here several hours Sergeant Letor was left alone and crawled out. For 27 miles toward Holland he had his way—only to be finally overtaken by a German soldier on a bicycle. He was then put in Senn Sennelager camp.

In Strictly Guarded Camp
The Sennelager camp is strictly guarded, he writes. Three barriers surround it. The first is a fence of barbed wire eight feet high. The second barrier, seven feet high, is formed of wire charged with an electric current of 10,000 volts, mere contact with which would kill an ox. Seven feet beyond the second barrier is number three, exactly similar to the first.

Beyond these three barriers is the circle of sentries, who, with loaded guns, follow one another at an interval of 20 yards. Such was our camp.

On August 21, 1915, Brousset and I decided to depart in the course of the following night. It was arranged that we should secret ourselves in the lavatory near the enclosure at 8 o'clock in the evening. Friends undertook to watch the sentries and to announce their observations by whistling a popular tune. Should the sentry approach our retreat, the tune was to be "La le General qui passe"; should he move in the opposite direction and go farther away, it would be "Y a d'la goutte a boire la-haut."

We had been hiding for 10 minutes when we heard very clearly the notes of the signal. It was the latter tune. Slowly and cautiously we pushed open the door, and on hands and knees wriggled out into the night. Brousset, who was to cut the barbed wire with a pair of pincers, went in front. I crawled behind him. Beyond the triple barrier we saw distinctly the figure of a sentry 20 yards to our left.

Another was 20 yards to our right. The coolness of Brousset was stupendous! He stopped. I could see his right arm move. I heard a click. The pincers had severed a wire. The click came again and again. Four times the pincers had bitten the wire. I could hear the beating of my heart.

A Touch Meant Death
But Brousset was moving on. The first difficulty had been overcome; now for the five wire! That was within our grasp, yet to touch it would have been death. But it did not lie upon the ground. Its cuplike supporters were fixed in posts, and between it and the ground was a space of about 18 inches. We crawled very, very slowly, flattening ourselves as much as we could. Brousset passed under in safety. It was now my turn.

I can truthfully affirm as I crept beneath that murderous wire. Gripping the ground, I managed somehow to propel my body with my hands. Oh, those awful moments! My head got through—my shoulders—my back—and at last my whole body was safely on the other side!

A Long Trying Vigil
Brousset's pincers were already at work upon the third barrier. Again I heard the clicks. The most difficult part of our task was accomplished. A few more creeping, movements, and we should be outside the camp!

But when we were outside it, we were also out of the shadows, exposed to view and the two sentries were safely 20 yards from us. Luckily, there were a little clump of bushes close by. Here we took refuge, and here we remained side by side without stirring until 11 o'clock. Then, as we could discern no sign of activity in the camp, we walked away. At first the ordnance yard afforded us some shelter; afterwards, by way of the woods, we gained the hill.

In the morning we were early afoot. Two sportsmen caught sight of us and started their dogs in our direction. I had some English pepper in one of my pockets. With this I made a sort of barrier beside a ditch. We leaped over the ditch and climbed to the very summit of the hill, where we remained concealed among the juniper trees for the rest of the day. A light repast of sugar and chocolate proved an aid to endurance.

At nightfall we set out again. After the hill came a series of woods and marshes, through which we travelled, avoiding the town of Rheine, and passing through that of Metelen half an hour after midnight. We were fortunate enough not to meet a living soul.

More marshes stretched themselves out before us in an apparently endless succession. It took us two days to traverse them. During the day we slept among reeds and rushes, partaking sparingly of our scanty provisions, which had to serve us for 10 days. Some mangold-kurzels that we found and devoured raw enabled us to save the few tablets of concentrated milk which we desired to reserve as a last resource.

Close to the Frontier
After nine days of walking and privation, we arrived toward midnight at Ahaus, within a short distance of the small frontier town of Vredon. Again there were but a few kilo, metres between me and freedom. Would it elude us this time?

Alas, it eluded me! Quite suddenly, without any warning, we came upon a German custom house station. We were seen. At once the alarm was given; soldiers pursued and fired at us.

With the aid of this they all escaped. We five ran and walked day and night over frozen marshes and thru woods covered with snow until we crossed the border into Holland just as a heavy snowfall turned into rain.

"Holland, My Friends!"
Suddenly I uttered a cry of joy "Holland, my friends!" I had recognized this "promised land" by the landmarks which indicate the frontier. It was December 24, Christmas Eve.

Even when we had entered upon Dutch territory we ran for some time so great was our respect for the range of German guns. An isolated farm lay sleeping in the midst of open country, with its streak of white smoke ascending heavenward. I approached and tapped on the window-pane. The farmer, wearing a sort of cap, opened the door. I explained matters with some difficulty, but he understood. Five escaped Frenchmen! In a moment the whole household was awake and busy. Branches of trees flung on the fire crackled cheerfully. The table was laid with white bread, cakes, bacon, butter, coffee and I know not what besides! We broke down. We—soldiers who had been through such terrible adventures—broke down in tears.

When breakfast was over the farmer accompanied us to the Dutch authorities at Winterswyke, whence, after the usual examination, we were taken to the French hotel of Zon. We were provided with clothes, overwhelmed with gifts.

A musical society of the town was giving a concert, to which we were invited. As we entered the hall we were greeted with the strains of the "Marsellaise." This was too much for us. Again we broke down. Who could listen to our "Marsellaise" here, only a mile and a half from the German frontier, after 16 months of captivity in the enemy's country, and remain unmoved? Not we!

And so we five embraced one another, with tears streaming down our cheeks.

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**The
Mercantile Coopage,
275 Southside Road.**

So great was my fatigue that I had not the strength to run. At the very instant that one of the soldiers fired upon me from behind (at a distance of less than five yards), I stumbled and fell. The bullet whistled in my ears. Seeing the fall, the man naturally concluded that I had been hit. Thus, while I feigned death, he, followed by his comrades, stepped over me and continued the pursuit of Brousset.

As soon as the pack of hounds had gone by, I rose, and hid myself in a thicket. Here I was on Dutch territory, but, unhappily, I was unaware of the fact. However, I thought myself already safe, until, half an hour later, I heard the travel of a patrol. Some minutes afterwards a ray from a powerful electric lamp flashed upon the bushes in close proximity to me. The Germans had returned and finding that my body had gone, were now searching for me.

A Heart-Chilling Moment
With what anxiety I watched the movements of that telltale ray. Would it pass above my head, over or at the side of my bush? Suddenly I was blinded. The ray had struck me full in the face. I was discovered. Then I became aware that four soldiers were covering me with their guns. "Surrender, or we fire!" shouted a non-commissioned officer. I was trapped again.

I rose from my crouching posture and advanced toward the officer, who took me into custody. There were only four yards between my bush and the patrol. Course sneers and jeers greeted me, and I was astounded to hear these words, "It is most unfortunate for you, but you have just walked out of Holland."

One thing consoled me. Brousset had not been caught, and was now in safety. Then came the third and successful attempt. The prison at Reckingshausen is situated in the northern portion of the Westphalian town of that name. There is in this prison just one alleviation—permission to leave one's cell during the day, to visit and converse with comrades. I soon made myself at home, and became especially friendly with five other prisoners.

All Yearned To Escape
We all had the same ardent desire—to escape. We all but sawed off the six iron bars at a cell window, leaving a scrap of iron intact at the top and base. Firm in appearance, a very slight effort would suffice to remove them.

Right after supper we assembled in Von Calster's cell. The fateful hour had come. At 7 p.m. I gave the signal. With one sharp stroke each bar was detached. One end of a rope formed of towels cut into strips and knotted together, was made fast to the window; the other end was let fall into space.

With the aid of this they all escaped. We five ran and walked day and night over frozen marshes and thru woods covered with snow until we crossed the border into Holland just as a heavy snowfall turned into rain.

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Of The House**

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Certainly the gas fire is the housewife's best friend—it's only rival the gas cooker!

We are, dear Madam,

Yours faithfully,

St. John's Gas Light Co.

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3,000 OF NEW JUGGERNAUTS WOULD END WAR IN A MONTH

Pass Over Trenches Like Flat Ground and Walk Over Houses as Over Ant Hills.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Will war itself, which hitherto has resisted the efforts of twenty millions of men on all fronts to bring it to an end, which has withstood all the physical forces of incalculable masses of munitions as well as the economic strain of unparalleled national debts and the mighty pressure of the normal sense of the world be terminated at least last by its own terrors?
The despatch yesterday from British headquarters: "Our troops have advanced from 2,000 to 3,000 yards at various places. In this attack we employed for the first time a new type of heavy armored car."
What does this mean? Does it mean that this new type of heavy armored car has produced the astonishing results described? If so, what is this new and terrible weapon of war?
For weeks past I have been hearing whispers of a new arm which would shortly be launched on the battlefields which would drive everything before it. News of it was a secret not to be revealed until the day it came into action. Nobody was to know where or how it was made or yet what it was. The men who manufactured it were bound by oath not to say anything about it. To make assurance doubly sure they were interned within a vast area whose boundaries were guarded by armed men every hundred yards. Once within, they were never allowed out. Notices posted at the entrances warned intruders they would be shot at sight.
Then I heard that the new weapon had already reached the scene of operations in large numbers, and that greater numbers were to follow. If the enemy was to hear anything about it at all, they must hear now. In a few days more it would be in

action. The results which might be expected would be stupendous. It was impossible not to be stirred by the mystery that surrounded the new arm and by the confident faith of those who knew of its irresistible power. It was a gigantic car, a colossal juggernaut, a moving arsenal of unimaginable driving force. Nothing could stand before it. It would pass over trenches like flat ground, climb out of beds of rivers and walk over houses as over ant hills.
In the interior of its interior the men who worked it, nearly nude, known to military science, except that of the unconquerable monster they controlled. Such was the story whispered during the past weeks to those who could be trusted to keep the secret until the day came to reveal it. The secret has now been revealed in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch and we may perhaps look for still greater, more momentous results.
If what is said of the new armored car be true, it may prove to be the mightiest argument for a speedy termination of the war that has yet been heard of in this bloodstained continent.
"I am told the power of this new juggernaut is such that if it rolled up Broadway (which God forbid), it would bring down and roll out at the other side almost as rapidly as I tell the tale."
"I am also told that if we had three thousand new juggernauts they would end the war in a month. It sounds like a dream. Some will surely say it sounds like madness, but few or none can be so sceptical of this tremendous story as not at least to hope for the sake of humanity and future world peace that, please God, it may be true."

"Tank" Waddled Over Trenches

Leaned Against Broken Wall Until it Fell With a Crash—Then Rose and Walked Straight Into Ruins and Trampled Around

By PHILIP GIBBS.
On the British Front, Sept. 23.—Another day of great remembrance has been given to the British history. The British troops broke through the German third-line defence, went out into the open country and gave staggering blows to that German war machine which for two years seemed unthinkably strong.
The "heavily armored motor machine guns of a new style" is mentioned in the official bulletin. That description is dull compared with all the rich and rare qualities of these extraordinary vehicles.
The Germans had prepared to attack and had massed troops in the front reserve lines. They came over in a rush. Many fell, white others managed to jump into portions of a British trench and bombed their way up. Machine guns were turned on them. Before the fight had ended the "jumping-off" time of the British had come. The assaulting troops rose as one man. Taking no notice of what had happened they swept across their own trenches and the Germans in them and went across the country towards Courcellette. They came immediately against a difficult ground and fierce machine gun fire in the ruins of a sugar factory which the Germans had made into a redoubt with machine gun emplacements.
New Engine of War
The British had a new engine of

war to destroy the place. Over their own trenches the motor monsters lurched up and came crawling forward to the rescue, cheered by the assaulting troops. The latter laughed. Some were laughing even when bullets had caught them in the throat.
The "creme de menthe" which is the name of this particular creature, waddled forward very steadily towards the factory. There was a whip of silence from the Germans Suddenly machine gun fire burst out in nervous spasms and splashed the sides of the "creme de menthe" but the tank did not mind that. The bullets fell from its sides harmlessly and it advanced upon a broken wall, leaned against it heavily, until it fell with a crash, then rose on the bricks, passed over and walked straight into the midst of the factory ruins. From its sides came flashes of fire and a hose of bullets. Then the tank trampled around over the machine gun emplacement.
The Turn of the Tanks
The infantry advanced round the flanks of the monster. The attack on Martinpuich was checked on the outskirts of the village by a blast of machine gun fire. Then came the turn of the tanks. Before dawn two lumbered over the front line trenches looking towards the Germans as though hungry for their breakfast. Afterwards they came across "No Man's Land" like enormous toads and nose at Martinpuich.
The men cheered wildly, waving their helmets and dancing around. At Martinpuich the men were held up for some time by machine gun fire. The monster went on alone and had some astounding adventures. It went right through broken barns and houses, straddled the German dugouts and fired enfilading shots at the German trenches.
From one dugout a German colonel with a white, frightened face, held up his hands very high in front of the tank, shouting "Kamerad, kamerad." "Well, come inside, then," said a voice from the body. An arm was thrust out through an opening in the car and grabbed the officer. For the rest of the day the tank led an unfortunate man about on the strangest journey the world has ever seen.
Another tank was confronted by 100 Germans, who shouted "Mercy"—at the head of the procession it led them as prisoners to the British lines. Late in the evening Martinpuich was taken in fierce fighting, a crowning triumph for a successful day. When day came the attack swung to Flers, across a wide stretch of difficult and perilous ground, strongly defended. The rest pressed forward in steady broken waves. The first news of the success from an airman's wireless said: "A tank is walking up the high street in Flers, the British army is cheering behind."

THE NICKEL "ALWAYS WORTH WHILE."

PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

"THE ROAD OF MANY TURNINGS."

A three act social drama produced by the Broadway Star Features, presenting LEAH BAIRD, LOUISE BEAUDET, VAN DYKE BROOK, KALEM MATUS and GERALD GORDON.

"THE GRUDGE."
William S. Hart, the Triangle Star, in a thrilling 2 act western drama.

"THEIR VACATION."
A sure-fire Vim comedy.

"Old Foes With New Faces,"

Chapter ten of that powerful serial story with Lottie Pickford.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. SPECIAL PROGRAMME, Monday—"MORTMAIN" in five parts, with ROBERT ELESON, a great Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature. Coming—"WHEELS OF JUSTICE," with DOROTHY KELLEY and JAMES MORRISON.

The Soldier's Dream

(Thomas Campbell.)

Our bugles sang truce—for the night-cloud had low'r'd,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky;
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered,
The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.

When reposing that night on my pallet of straw,
By the wolf-scaring faggot that guarded the slain;
At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw,
And thrice ere the morning I dreamt it again.

Methought from the battle-field's dreadful array,
Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track;
'Twas autumn—and sunshine arose on the way,
To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back.

I flew to the pleasant fields traversed so oft
In life's morning march, when my bosom was young;
I heard my own mountain-goats beating aloft,
And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung.

Then pledged we the wine-cup, and fondly I swore,
From my home and my weeping friends never to part;
My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er,
And my wife sobbed aloud in her fulness of heart.

"Stay, stay with us—rest, thou art weary and worn!"
And faint was their war-broken soldier to stay—
But sorrow returned with the dawning of morn,
And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.

Rush Canadian Troops to England

Only a Small Number Will be Quartered in Canada Next Winter

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—According to the rate at which battalions are now being sent overseas, there will not be more than about sixty thousand Canadian troops left in Canada at the beginning of the winter, although this number, will, of course, be considerably augmented as recruiting goes on. Last winter over one hundred thousand troops were quartered in November and December in the various centres throughout the Dominion.

By the beginning of November there will be considerably more than this number in training in England, where climatic conditions are considered better for effective battalion and brigade training during the winter months.

In addition to this reason for sending the troops overseas this fall, there is the further reason that they will then be immediately available in the spring for movement to the front for what is hoped will be the final big offensive. It is probable that a number of the towns throughout the Dominion which benefitted from having military units quartered there during last winter will this year be without troops, as the billeting and small unit system has been abandoned, and most of the troops will be concentrated in a few large centres.

Consistent Spelling.

A sailor returned from a cruise was completely upset by a nuisance. That his wife did elope. With a peddler of soap. And it somewhat unsettled his guise. —Springfield Union.

ROYAL BANK KEEPS CANADA'S NEW WAR LOAN

In order to encourage as many small investors as possible to participate in the new Canadian loan which is now being offered, the Royal Bank of Canada announces a plan which is so attractive that it is sure to be very popular with a number of investors throughout the country. The announcement will also serve to draw the attention of investors generally to the benefits of the loan and in this way the plan should be a material factor in the increased success that the loan is likely to receive from the smaller investor through Canada.

The Royal Bank of Canada in its announcement says:

"In order to encourage small investors to participate the bank will consider the application of any depositor to purchase a \$1,000 bond. Such loans will bear interest at 6 per cent and will be repayable in monthly instalments. Those who desire to take advantage of this offer should consult with any manager of the bank without delay."—Hamilton Spectator.

A certain photographer never says to a lady customer: "Now, look please, madam, if you please." He knows a formula infinitely better than that.

In the most natural manner in the world he remarks, "It is unnecessary to ask madam to look pleasant; she could not look otherwise."
Then click goes the camera and the result is never in doubt.

SHOE RIVETS!

IRON.
WASHED BRASS.
SOLID BRASS.
OZ. TACKS—all sizes.

LANTERNS!

COLD BLAST—Tin.
COLD BLAST—Galvanized.

Axe Handles!

Boys', 2 lbs.
Men's, 32 in. handle, 3 lbs.
Men's, 36 in. handle, 3½ to 4½ lbs.

Wood Cart Hames!

With and without brass tops.

Carriage Harness!

Fitted with Tugs for traces, Japanese, Nickel and Brass tipped, all-over Nickel and Brass.

Harness!

We manufacture Carriage, Cart and Sledge Harness.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE.

OUR QUESTION IS,
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?
IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but . . .
HAVE US INSURE YOU in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?
PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Marguerite Clayton and Richard C. Travers in

"THE INTRUDER,"

An Essanay 2 Reel feature, a sequel to "The Edge of Things."

"HIS MOTHER'S SON"

A Biograph Drama with Mac Marsh and Jenny Lee.

"CURED"

A Comedy Drama with Billie Reeves. Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs in

"THE ARTIST'S MODEL"

A lively Vim Comedy.

PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Piano.
SAM ROSE, Baritone, singing Newest Ballads & Novelty Songs. A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects. Send the Children to the Crescent's Big Saturday Matinee. Extra Pictures.

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Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

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PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

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Onions Onions

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GEORGE NEAL

625 Cases
New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

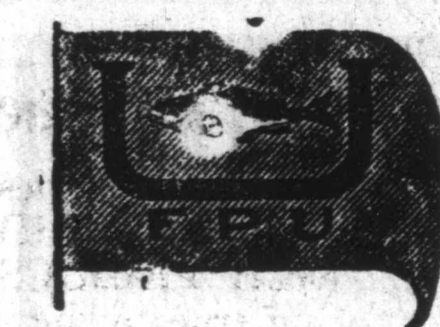
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Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("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 Company Limited, Proprietors.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 29, 1916.

Yesterday's Show

The city was surprised on Wednesday to learn that the Importers' Association had met and decided to close the stores on the following afternoon, Thursday, in order to allow citizens to attend a show given at St. George's Field. Yesterday this show came off, when large numbers attended, amongst them being the Governor. This pleasing exhibition, which chiefly consisted of games usual at ordinary children's picnics, ended with a fire work display. Sensible citizens must have been amazed over the impudence of those concerned in applying for a half holiday for such a purpose, and even more amazed by the decision of the merchants to comply with the request of the few city ladies.

Nothing but disgust can be felt for the whole affair and the outport fishermen who have to find the wherewithal to keep this madness in operation will learn with the greatest disgust that this whole show was presided over by the Governor. Hundreds of homes are in mourning for loved ones whose bones lay on foreign soil; hundreds of some mothers' sons are laying in pain and misery at some hospital in England or France; thousands of our best and noblest sons are hourly risking their lives in order to keep us from harm and danger; hundreds must live the life of a brute animal in trenches day by day, and all cast longing eyes towards the lone island in the Atlantic off the coast of America; yet our ladies and some of their gentlemen friends must have a half day's sport in St. George's Field, surrounded by the Governor and others who love the glare of sport and pleasure, and end it up, as though peace was declared and the German monster obliterated from off the face of the earth. It was a spectacle over which some men and women might weep. It will be highly appreciated by outport citizens and the loved ones of the 500 boys whose bodies were buried in distant France and Gallipoli.

Can it be that common sense has departed from the leading men and women of St. John's? Can it be that Water Street merchants being so much bloated with their war gains and grabbings have become, dead to all sense of responsibility and demeanour, and forget the blow that struck St. John's as the result of the work of July 1st?

Another prominent man present was the Acting Premier. It would have been better for him to have been attending to pressing matters of state and not mixed up in the whims and madness of some ladies of St. John's whereby they hoped to raise money (sic) for relieving the wants of our soldiers. He might be better employed in investigating where the thousands of shirts, socks and other apparel went that was gathered in this Colony for our soldier lads at the front. Does he know that some of those recently returned belonging to A Company

says they received but two pairs of socks during their two years absence, and had to pay four shillings and sixpence for every cotton shirt they used while at the front? Does he know that some of the boys who returned from the front have not enough money to buy a pair of tobacco?

The News has been giving Mr. Bennett credit for attending to the removal of the grievances of our returned soldiers; but let us inform our readers that Mr. Bennett did what has been done only after Dr. Lloyd had placed the undeniable facts relating to the unpardonable treatment of those in authority, before the various Committees and got them to pull their eyes open to behold what was transpiring. Dr. Lloyd, was the man the disgusted soldier lads appealed to, and as all now know, that appeal was not in vain.

We presume the sports of yesterday was intended to celebrate the adjustment of the grievances of our returned heroes, whose treatment since coming out of hospital up to a week ago, would make every fair man's blood boil if generally known.

The Price of Fish

SOFT Labrador fish is selling at the highest figure ever paid for it—\$6.50 per qtl. The most of the soft Labrador sold here has been purchased at this figure. Soft Labrador is selling to-day at some outports at \$6.50; \$6.20 is paid at a few places. There should be no hesitation at selling at these figures for there is not much hope of higher prices. Dry shore fish is selling here at \$7.50 per qtl. Damp and West India culled out. The fishermen have secured large prices for fishery produce this year, as the high price was paid before much fish had changed hands. The merchants have very little cheap fish this season, hence all are opposing any higher advances. Stocks here are very small, probably less than 20,000 qtls.

Union Shipbuilding Company, Limited

A MEETING of shareholders of the Union Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., was held last evening at the Union Trading Co.'s office for the purpose of electing officers and shareholders for the ensuing year. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., E. Collishaw, A. E. Hickman, M.H.A., C. Bryant of St. John's, and Dugald White of Catalina, were elected directors. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., was elected President; E. Collishaw, Vice-President; and W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A., Secretary. The Company is now in full operation according to law and a certificate under the Shipbuilding Act passed last May will be applied for. Stock in this Company is offered to the public at \$10 per share, which may be had on application to the President or Secretary.

A group of French soldiers discovered a box containing bonds valued at 1,000,000 francs while working in a trench in France recently. Among the papers in the box was a will bequeathing \$20,000 to whoever found the property.

Now is the Hour

THE case of the schooner "Hy. Lewis" which drove out of Cupids on Sunday last affords another example of the need for a sea-going tug for rescuing vessels in distress.

From now on vessels will be leaving northern and southern ports for St. John's and we may at any time be face to face with one or more marine fatalities through lack of such a tug to rescue vessels which have been driven off the coast and are unable to reach the land.

Last fall we had the case of the schooner "Blanche M. Rose" which drove off in the big gale of November 16th, the crew of which were picked up by the schooner "May Duff" of Carbonear and landed at Sydney. We also had the case of the schooner "Swallow."

The necessity of such a tug was admitted by the Government when Mr. Coaker brought the matter up in the House of Assembly last session. It had the hearty support of Minister Piccott who on more than one occasion has shown himself a friend of the fishermen.

The Premier last session promised that as soon as the war ended, or as soon as "financial circumstances would permit" such a vessel would be provided. This means that while the Morris Government is in power no such vessel will be constructed. Money can be found for other things not near so imperative. Protecting the lives of our fisherfolk is a matter which never enters the deliberations of the Morris Executive. They have more personal pressing needs to attend to.

Under the head of "Fostering the Fisheries" in his manifesto to the country dated October 6th, 1913, we find this solemn promise of Sir Edward Morris: "CARRYING OUT A VIGOROUS POLICY FOR AIDING EVERY MAN OR VESSEL IN DISTRESS OR DANGER AROUND OUR COAST." These are the exact words as they appear in that manifesto and the country knows that they have been "carried" into effect as were most of the promises in that elaborate document issued for no other purpose than to cod and fool the people of this country.

Had the Morris Government at the session of 1915 acted on the resolution proposed by the Opposition that a tax be placed on the war profits of the sale of the fleet of steel ships to the Russian Government something might have been accomplished towards providing a fund for the building of a tug for rescuing life at sea.

Nothing was done, however, for the simple reason that the men who made those enormous profits from the sale of those ships were friends of the Government, and to tax them in anyway would not be conducive to the future welfare of the party funds.

So, instead of doing as they did in Canada, Australia and England—tax war profits—the Morris Government with that generosity known only to themselves taxed instead, motor engines and motor oil and added a turfix of ten per cent. to the tariff. No wonder they are known throughout the length and breadth of the Colony as the Sur-Tax Pirates.

Morris cannot point to one single act of his eight years in power that was helpful to the fishermen of this Colony except what he has done at the suggestion of the Union Party in the House during the past three years. Not alone the fishermen but we ask what has been done for the labouring man? We repeat as in the former query nothing, absolutely NOTHING. His whole administration has been one black chapter of graft, grab and boodle, and so thoroughly disgusted are the people that they are anxiously waiting for the day when they can fire them lock, stock and barrel.

As regards the necessity of a tug for rescuing vessels in distress around the coast, we trust that Minister Piccott will be watchful of the needs of the hour and make some provision whereby a steamer will be immediately available in case of necessity. We don't want a repetition of last fall's bungling when the offer of the "Erik" from Messrs. Baird, Ltd., was refused for no other reason than to await the arrival of Crosbie's whaler "Cabot" in order that John C. could figure once more in the public accounts. Had the Erik been sent last fall the hardships endured by the crew and passengers of the schooner "Blanche M. Rose," which included women and children who were returning from the Grois Islands, need not have been endured. The "Cabot" did not leave port until forty eight hours after the vessel was reported missing. She was within reach of Cape Spear for half a day but could not make the land owing to her canvas being blown away.

Prompt action in such cases is necessary, not days after, when twenty or more lives are helpless and drifting around the ocean at the mercy of wind and sea. We should have learned our lesson in this respect from the history of past years and a hard lesson it has been too. While political plunder has a tightened grip on a Government human life will be a secondary consideration. Already the "Ingraham" has been sent searching for driven off vessels and at over 1000 dollars cost. Surely it would be cheaper to purchase a suitable tug at once for the Colony's use on such occasions.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS

Providence Journal.—The Sick Man of Europe looks even sicker than usual.

New York Evening Post.—Before the war is over the Russian peasant will be the most widely traveled person of modern times.

Germany murdered the Captain of the "Erik". Britain made a hero of the Captain of the "Erik". That is the difference between Kultur and—Cricket.

Chicago Herald.—Just to clinch the little argument as to the allies' solidarity, Russia and Italy have sent contingents to co-operate in the Balkan campaign.

Dallas News.—Having taken Mecca from the Turks, probably the grand sheriff will go ahead now and appoint some deputy sheriffs.

San Francisco Chronicle.—If the Napoleonic wars took two inches off the height of France, what will the present conflict do to the general height of Europe?

New York Evening Sun.—It will be an awful moment for the German millions who believe in the kaiser when the kaiser ceases to believe in himself.

New York Sun.—Secret advices from the eastern front hint that Hindenburg fell back merely to prevent his troops from being contaminated by the Russians' notorious lack of discipline.

Washington Times.—The pathetic end of the prize-fighter over-trained is familiar enough. Germany begins to look like an over-trained fighter, unable to adapt his "style" to that of his opponent.

F.P.U. Notes

The schr. Janet left this morning with a load of supplies for Port de Grave.

The schr. Jim and Max also left this morning with supplies for F.P.U. construction at Catalina.

The schr. Emily Bell, Captain Matchim, is loading supplies for Keels.

The schr. Paragon is at Exploits and will collect a load of Union fish for here.

The schr. Heckman is loading fish at Joe Batt's Arm for here.

AMERICAN SKIPPER JAILED BY GERMANS

His Grain-Laden Ship Taken and, When Unloaded, Used for Own Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—David Nathan, of the crew of the American grain leader, Prinz Valdemar, captured by the Germans on July 20, and taken into Swinemuende, arrived from Copenhagen, on the Scandinavian American liner Oscar II.

"On July 20," Nathan said, "the barque was off the coast near the mouth of the Elbe, when a German destroyer came alongside and ordered the captain to back his mainyard and heave to. German officers then boarded us and took charge of the vessel. They told Captain Williams that Germany was in need of grain, and ordered him to proceed to Swinemuende.

"When we arrived in Swinemuende the cargo was seized by the Germans in spite of the protests of the captain, and they then loaded the Prinz Valdemar with coal and ordered him to take her to Lettan. The captain made such a noise about seizure of the barque that they put him in jail for four days, and I accompanied him. Finally, he took the Prinz Valdemar and made my way to Copenhagen. I heard later that the Prinz Valdemar was released on September 4."

Nathan added that women and boys were employed unloading and loading vessels in German ports.

There are about 22,800 autos in New York state, considerably more than in any other one state in the Union, according to statistics recently compiled. Illinois stands second with 182,300; California third, with 168,800; Pennsylvania fourth, with 150,720, and Iowa fifth, with 139,800. Michigan, the home of the auto, ranks sixth, with 114,840 cars. In proportion to its population Nebraska is said to stand first, averaging one car to every 21 inhabitants.

Oysters are Nutritious

The following facts about oysters are given by a member of a family that has been connected with the oyster trade for 300 years.

The embryo oyster, suitable for consumption, is between 3 and 4 years of age. They are undoubtedly the cleanest, as well as the most nutritious, of fish, for it is a fact that if anything in the way of dirt gets into the shell of an oyster it immediately dies.

The embryo oyster, when it is about 12 months old, is planted in the most suitable waters. The young oysters are taken out in flat-bottomed boats, shovelled overboard in likely spots, and allowed to remain there till they are sizable and ready for catching. This is done by means of dredgers, which go over the oyster beds with flat-bottomed boats, shovelled overboard in likely spots, and allowed to remain there till they are sizable and ready for catching. This is done by means of dredgers, which go over the oyster beds with flat-bottomed boats, shovelled overboard in likely spots, and allowed to remain there till they are sizable and ready for catching. This is done by means of dredgers, which go over the oyster beds with flat-bottomed boats, shovelled overboard in likely spots, and allowed to remain there till they are sizable and ready for catching.

The breeding powers of oysters are simply amazing, and it has been computed that 1000 full-grown oysters produce 400,000 embryos in the course of a year. But of these it is estimated that only 421 individuals reach maturity, for the mortality is enormous, millions being washed away and devoured by hungry fishes.

Street Journal.—A Berlin professor is quoted as saying Germany loves the other nations, and is punishing them for their own good. We suppose it hurts her as much as it does them.

Florida Times-Union.—Bernhardt teaches us that it is by endurance that nations are strengthened. On this theory it is expected that Germany will be pretty strong about Christmas.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

SEPTEMBER 29

MICHAELAS DAY.

First Custom House established in St. John's, 1784.

Dorcas Society instituted here, 1824.

Corner-stone Church of England Cathedral laid, 1817.

Prince Napoleon, in yacht Rome, arrived here, 1861.

John Munn, merchant, Harbor Grace, died in England, 1861.

Revs. Messrs. Sadrington, Rafter, Pitman and Andrews, ordained in C.E. Cathedral, 1887.

Bell Island Catholic Church dedicated, 1880.

Bernard Walsh died, 1882.

Bishop McDonald landed in Hr. Grace, 1881.

Rev. E. Weary (C.E.) ordained at Heart's Content, 1885.

Robert J. Kent, B.L., Q.C., died, 1893.

Capt. Edward Murphy buried, 1898.

Byrnes' Variety Troupe arrived, 1898.

The U.S. department of labor feels some concern over industrial conditions in the Hawaiian islands. The growing tendency of the Japanese race to predominate in affairs there is becoming a serious problem, officials say. Already more than 30 per cent of the laborers in Hawaii are Japanese, whose love for their adopted country lies only on the surface.

Five years ago Patrick Calhoun, grandson of the famous South Carolina statesman, was worth about \$14,000,000. Recently at receivership proceedings against him he confessed that \$5 represented his entire capital stock. Financial reverses following the San Francisco earthquake and fire were responsible for his losses, he says.

New Arrivals

OF SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

LADIES' COATS, LADIES' WATERPROOFS, LADIES' VELVET HATS, MISSES PLUSH HATS.

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Special Value in LADIES' SUITS.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

UNION ELECTRIC CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital \$200,000.

Shares \$10.00 each.

President.....W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Vice-President.....Dugald White

Secretary.....J. G. Stone, M.H.A.

DIRECTORS:

C. Bryant.....St. John's.

P. Coleridge.....Catalina.

Jos. Perry.....Catalina.

John Guppy.....Port Rexton.

An allotment of \$20,000 worth of shares in this Company will be sold to the Public at par. For information and prospectus apply to W. F. Coaker or J. G. Stone.

New Arrivals

OF SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

LADIES' COATS, LADIES' WATERPROOFS, LADIES' VELVET HATS, MISSES PLUSH HATS.

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Special Value in LADIES' SUITS.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Tor's Cove.
Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.00 p.m.

Kelligrews.
Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.30 p.m.

Bowring Park.
Train cancelled for remainder of season.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Unmatchable Values at ANDERSON'S This Week

Ladies!

THE FALL IS WITH US, WHAT ABOUT YOUR

New Curtains

We are now showing a variety of widths, prices and patterns in Nets of

SUCH GRACEFUL NEAT DESIGNS

See those Widths and Prices listed below, isn't there something here to suit you.

38 inches	13c.
36 "	14c.
35 "	15c.
34 "	17c.
44 "	18c.
40 "	20c.
51, 58 "	30c.
58 "	35c.
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Send Now for your **Curtain Nets**

Corsets

YOU MUST HAVE A FINE FIGURE

these days, anything else is inexcusable.

Then why not try a pair of our

Corsets

THAT ARE MADE BY FASHION MAKERS, and will give beautiful lines to your gown



- FOR
- 45c. Grey, bone filled, Lace trimmed.
 - 65c. White, Lace trimmed.
 - 75c. Steel filled, Hose Suspenders, Lace trimmed.
 - \$1.00 Steel filled, Hose Suspenders, Lace trimming—draw string.
 - \$1.50 Aluminum steel filled, Embroidery trimmed, Hose Suspenders—front clasp capped at bottom to prevent the clasp breaking or pushing through the material of the Corset—Canvas interlining.
- WHEN SENDING STATE SIZE.

New Blouses for Ladies

who are looking for **Style**

- FOR
- 90c. A White Pique of all British material and workmanship—long sleeve.
 - \$1.20 White Lawn—embroidered rows of Lace let in the Blouse—long sleeve.
 - \$1.60 White Voile—Embroidered Collar—Lace let in the material—long sleeve.
 - \$1.80 Fine White Lawn—Embroidered—Embroidery let in the material—long sleeve.
 - \$2.00 White and Cream Jap Silk—two rows of silk finish embroidered working up the front—long sleeve. **BLACK**
 - \$1.00 Long sleeve. Cashmere, button in front—Silk finish, embroidered working up front—glace silk collar.
 - \$1.30 Cashmere finish—military collar Raglan sleeves.
 - \$1.40 Poplin—button in front—silk piping used.
 - \$1.50 Poplin and Cashmere—long sleeve—piped with silk braid.

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We now make public for the first time the

Correct Styles

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Men's Clothes

These styles—these EXCLUSIVE RICH FABRICS—ring true to the demands of good taste.

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SPECIAL

WOOLEN

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seasonable woolens in the season's best mixtures.



- \$7.50 Shades of Purple and Green—sateen lining, extra strong pocketing, and lining.
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- \$19.00, \$20.00 Dark Brown—fine stripe, fine sateen lining, shoulders padded and stitched.

NAME CALLING AMONG NATIONS

A Glimpse Into the Proverbial Criticisms of Various Peoples.

The renaissance of hatred brought about by the war has opened the floodgates of international venom. A popular section of "To-day" chronicles the various criticisms people are passing upon one another, but a glance at any large collection of proverbs reveals the fact that such remarks, although more rancorous than usual, are by no means or recent growth. Proverbs are the traditional pocket-wisdom of nations; they reveal more than any other thing, what people believe about conduct, themselves and their neighbours, and in them one comes across many a pretty piece of frankness.

The Boche in Proverbs. Instinctively at this hour we turn to those proverbs which may be chance throw some light upon our Teutonic enemy. The first is a piece of self-criticism: "No German remains when he is well off," says an old German proverb. This would explain much if we read "knows" for "remains." Perhaps it means that the traditional suspicion of Russia for the land of Hindenburg is revealed in the famous: "The German may be a good fellow—but his pockets hang him." Another from our illustrious Ally says: "What is good for the Russian is death for a German," which puts into a nutshell Russian hardness. But if the Russian hates the Boche the sentiment is returned in the German proverb, "Let the Russian not die and he would not let this live." It is not surprising to find that the Italian dislikes the Hun—"Where Germans are, Italians like not to be," is one of their sayings. But his understanding of him is shown in the following: "The Italian is wise before he undertakes a thing; the German while he is doing it; and the Frenchman when it is over." Which may be compared with a French saying, also common in England, that "The Germans carry their war in their fingers." A Danish proverb

"A fighting Frenchman runs away from a she-goat." These opinions must now be revised, in keeping with the French proverb: "Were the devil to come from Hell to fight a Frenchman would immediately accept the challenge!" But if the Russian is hard on others, he does not spare himself. "The Russian," he says, "is clever—but always too late." French proverbs are more philosophical and less rancorous. One "sizing up" the Jews thus: "Wherever there is money you will find Jews"; but the converse is also true, for you find Jews everywhere. The next will doubtless appeal to all: "The Italian greets the Germans hawl, and the Frenchman greets the Frenchman, is generally engaged in mind his own business, and he is conscious of his own failings, as this saying proves: "When the Frenchman sleeps the devil rocks him." He will watch and wait in the future. I can find no neighbourly criticism among Belgian proverbial philosophy. This heroic people is also mainly concerned with its own affairs. "You must not run between the rain-drops as they do in Bruges," and they have a variant of the famous proverb about Rome, to the effect that "Ghent was not built in a day."

West and East. The Dutch, being a seafaring folk, have their eyes abroad: "Beware of a white Spaniard and a black Englishman," they say. And for home consumption they give the following advice: "Choose a Brabant sheep, a Guelder ox, a Flemish capon, and a Friesland cow." Spain also has strong geographical preferences. If we are to believe the proverb which states that he is born in France to live in, and Spain to die in. Evidently Spain is a place to get out of, for "There is no ill thing in Spain but that which can speak," which is fairly sweeping. The Spaniard is equally uncompromising to others: "The High Dutch pilgrims, when they beg, do sing; the Frenchmen swear, and cry; the Spaniards curse, swear, and blaspheme; the Irish and English steal."

Near Eastern international comment is generally unkind—as one might expect. What the Russian says of the German, the Serbian says of the Turk: "The Turk can sometimes be a good fellow; but it is better to hang him." "The Gipsies," he says, "cannot have a festival without a fight,

which is probably true of many Balkan folk; and of himself he is wont to remark: "When a Serbian is satisfied he does not think of the morrow." Osmanli proverbs throw much light on Mediterranean peoples. "Obstinacy ruins the Turks," says one; and another, "Arab diligence, Persian gonius, Greek intelligence." An English proverb asserts that "Where the Turk's horse tread the grass never grows," and an Arabian saying has it that "The riches of Egypt are for the foreigners therein." The Osmanli belief that, although "The Turk may be licentious, he cannot be a man," is doubtless a libel!

Humour and Sarcasm at Home. We in Britain, in spite of our many wanderings and our time-honoured utility, are mainly engaged, in our proverbs at all events, in grousing, more or less cheerfully, about the folk in our different countries and shires. The Irish tell the truth about themselves, as, for instance, "An Irishman is not happy unless he is fighting." "The man who was dividing Ireland did not leave himself last," and "Go, Irishman on the spit and you'll easily find two others to turn him." There is both humour and some truth in the saying that "The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for Free Trade." Good-humoured fatalism does not take away the sting from this: "The best thing that could happen to England would be for Ireland to be submerged in the Atlantic for twenty-four hours." Of themselves they say, "The Leinster man is sprightly, the Munster man boastful, the Connaught man sweet-tongued, and the Ulster man impudent."

The Cantab Scot. Scottish proverbs reveal self-criticism and good humour, plus an amusing candour about various forms of conduct. "Bittin' an' scartin' is Scots folk's wooin'," one explains, and another admonishes folk to "count like Jews and greet like brethren." The saying, "Give a Scot an inch and he'll take a mile," is classed among north country proverbs, but it occurs almost everywhere in varying forms. But the ironic "Gae to Scotland without siller and to Ireland without blarney" contains native insight. An old Scots proverb, "God keep the kindly Scot from the clothyard shaft, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke," pays a compliment to English arch-

ery. In like manner an English proverb pays homage to Scots' honesty: "If the Scot likes a small pot he pays a sure penny." Unlike many nations the Scot is rarely reproachful in his folk wisdom: "The Englishman greets," he says, "the Irishman sleeps, but the Scot gangs till he gets it." The generalisation is by no means unflattering. He repudiates quarrelsomeness: "The Scot will not fight till he sees his ain blood"; at the same time they are not to be played with for "The Scots wear short patience and long daggers." Above all, they are jealous of their right to say what they like and go where they like: "They who have a good Scots tongue in their head are fit to gang over the world."

England on Herself and Others. Strange to say, English proverbs are mostly concerned with homeland and domestic affairs. The English folk, despite their wanderings, remain islanders. The nearer countries occasionally engage their interest; for instance, "The English love, the French make love," and Scots' Sunday association with France is summed up in the saying: "If that you will France win, then with Scotland first begin." Above I have quoted an English reference to Scotland; another from the same period says, "Every English archer hears under his girdle twenty-four Scots." The Englishman, whilst having a proper opinion of himself, is not above self-criticism as this proves: "A real Englishman knows not when a thing is well." He is far less complimentary when he is purely local in his opinions: "Shake a bridle over a York shreppan's grave, and he'll rise and steal a horse." As for a London jury, you are advised to "hang half and save half." But perhaps the Englishman is doing himself most honour when he asserts that "England is the paradise of women." I wonder what Mrs. Pankhurst has to say to that!

A BIG DEAL. A hustling promoter named Coo was head of a big cocoa Co. A native named Koko said, "Pay what you owe, Coo. Or give me the Coo Cocoa Co." He had the other projects, had Cooke ovens were one line, and so on. The two coalesced; imagine the rest: "Coo Koko Cooke and Coo Co." —Farming Business.

Neutral Nations Heaviest Losers By Submarines

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lloyd's Shipping Register, issued this week, gives the return of losses of merchant shipping dealing with the quarter ended March last, the intervening time being required for obtaining accurate confirmation from all countries of the world. The total losses from all causes from war misadventure and other natural conditions, for this quarter were 316 vessels of 612,513 tons.

This is less than in preceding quarters, due in part to smaller war losses. The total of war losses for the quarter is not by any means as great as in some earlier periods of the war. The war losses of all nations for the quarter ended in March include 137 vessels of 339,994 tons, more than one-third of these being those of other countries than Great Britain. In the September quarter of last year, for instance, the total war losses were 229 vessels of 462,553 tons, while in the December quarter of last year the war losses were 167 vessels of 409,587 tons, so it will be seen there is a falling off.

Losses in the Baltic fleet from all causes are about double the normal volume, but notwithstanding this percentage of loss for the March quarter it is only 1.71 per cent of the tonnage owned, representing considerably less than 7 per cent per annum. This is regarded as a fair proportion, and equally to the normal rate of loss in the merchant fleets of most of the other maritime nations of the world.

Dutch Heaviest Losers Neutral countries are suffering heavily from this shipping return. It is seen that the Dutch are losing now at an annual rate between 9 and 10 per cent of the tonnage owned; Norway over 6 per cent; Spain, 7.6 per cent; and Sweden between 4 and 5 per cent. In the quarter under review the

war losses of Holland were eight vessels, 34,355 tons; of Norway, 12 vessels, 21,159 tons; of Sweden, four vessels, 3,996 tons, and of Spain, three vessels, 591 tons. The fact that the German fleet has been swept from the high seas is shown by the circumstances that their losses were only two vessels 474 tons and their total losses from all causes five. Among the Allies other than Great Britain, France lost most heavily during this quarter, its war loss being 16 vessels, 47,403 tons, but on the other hand, only five small craft were lost by misadventure, the total losses being 48,407 tons.

Italy lost by war operations vessels totalling 8,102 tons, but eight vessels were lost by misadventure of double the tonnage lost. Japan lost no vessels owing to the war, and the losses by natural causes made was vessels, 39,835 tons. Russia lost by war three vessels, 4,700 tons, and eight others.

Engineering considers these figures quite satisfactory, and says they show that the submarine menace of the enemy is not achieving by any means what they hoped for, and is certainly not such as should disturb ourselves or our Allies.

A Delicate Instrument

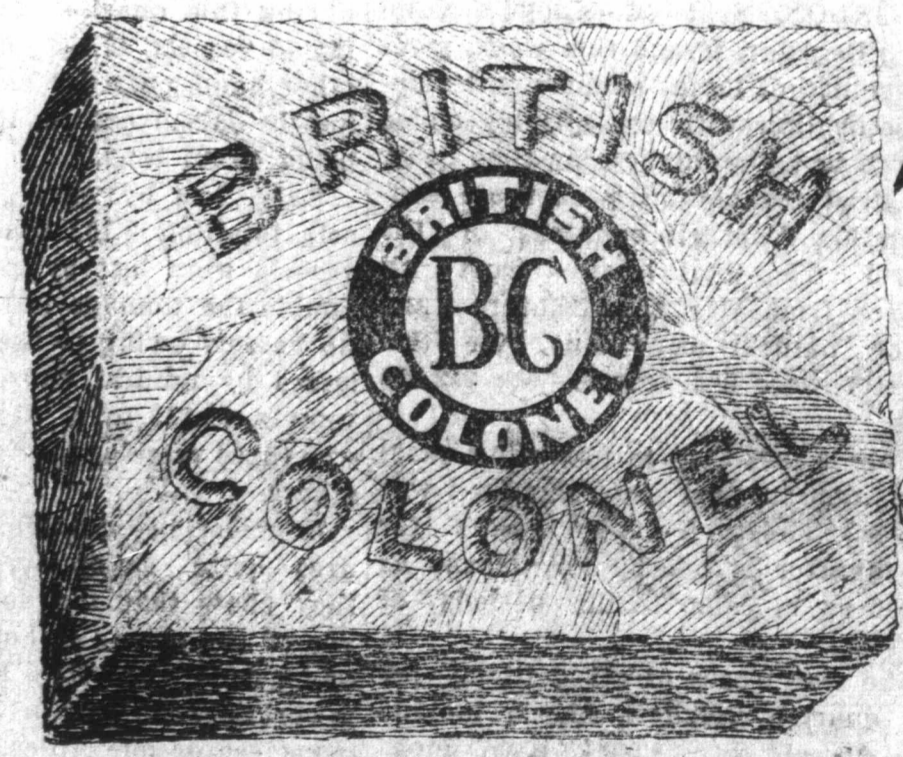
Two men were in the dining car ordering breakfast. The first one said to the waiter: "George, you may bring me two fried eggs, some boiled Virginia ham, a pot of coffee and some rolls." "Yassa." The other said: "You may bring me the same." "Yassa." The second man then called after the waiter and remarked: "Just eliminate the eggs." "Yassa." In a moment the waiter came back: "Scuse me, boss, but jest what did you say about dem eggs?" "I said just eliminate the eggs." "Yassa." And he hurried again to the buffet.

In another moment he came back once more, leaned confidentially and penitently over the table and said: "We had a bad accident jest afore we leave de depo dis mornin', boss, an de illuminator done got busted off right at the handle. Will you take 'em fried same as dis hyar gemmen?"

BRITISH COLONEL



PLUG SMOKING



TOBACCO

Imperial Tobacco Co.,
(Newfoundland) Ltd.

GREEK KING MAY BE INSANE

Is the King of the Greeks a master of craft, or merely a lunatic? He gave an interview a little over two weeks ago to the correspondent of the Associated Press in Greece, pointing out that if his country joined the Allies more than a million Greeks living present visiting America, whose father led the revolutionary army that de-

posed King Otho in 1862 and placed Constantine's father on the throne, is of the opinion that the King's mind has given way under the strain of recent events. The Greek people stand aghast at his action. They idolized him because of the great victories won by the army of which he was the head during the first and second Balkan wars, but their affection was not proof against recent occurrences, and they were fast turning away from him.

Constantine, this cultured Greek as he is, is a good man at heart, but there is something wrong with his head. Several of his relations, Dan-

ish and German, have been insane," said M. Leotsakos, "and some of them have become so under the great strain of the terrible European war. No wonder then if poor Constantine, who is highly nervous, has been affected by the same strain and is acting so queerly. I take this charitable view of the matter, because I cannot bring myself to believe that Constantine is a traitor to his country. I believe Constantine is not himself; he is beside himself. Consequently, he hardly realizes what he is doing."

whom a friendly correspondent speaks as suffering "mental anguish" and whom a patriotic Greek describes in expressive phrase as "beside himself." If King Constantine is of unsound mind the Greeks will have to choose between his deposition from power and a continuation of such amazing things as the recent surrender of a considerable part of the army of Greece to the Germans in Kavala on the order of the King, their Commander-in-Chief, without striking a blow in self-defence.—Ex.

This is hardly the time to keep in a position of great power a man of

UNDER THE LID IN GERMANY

Voices are Welling up from the Deeps; Voices that Deny the Suave Pretense that All is Going Well With the German Cause.

More things are stirring in Germany even though the war dragged on for 30 years. When a nation goes to war its military force is its arm; its brain is the public opinion of its civilian population. While its arm prevails it will go on fighting. When its arm begins to fail, changes occur in the brain.

There are indications that the military arm of Germany is not, at least as strong as it was. A report received through Switzerland has it that Gen. Von Falkenhayn was removed because he advised abandoning the Balkan campaign and evacuating France in order to shorten the German lines, and that Von Hindenburg flouted the suggestion: whereupon the Kaiser supplanted the man who was in direct contact with the problem by the man who agreed with his Imperial self.

In the civilian brain of Germany, likewise, changes are beginning to be registered. We are told that the Berlin Post openly spoke of Verdun as a defeat.

The fire-eating Count Ernst Von Reventlow, Von Tirpitz' hired man, who used to demand ruthless submarine warfare, has been officially gagged. A military apologist describes the war as having entered on its third phase. The first phase was, we learn, for Germany, "purely defensive." In the second, Germany was the aggressor. Now she resumes the "purely defensive."

Thus does Junkerdom adopt the apologetic tone.

But other voices are welling up from the deeps; voices that deny the suave pretense that all is going well with the German cause; voices that cry, "We are hungry"; voices that accuse their ruling class of lying and treachery. It is to this dialogue between the official voices above and the unofficial voices below that the world now looks for tokens of how the contest is going.

Peace meetings, as Carlyle would say, "somehow get themselves held" in spite of the authorities. At one of them, Deputy Keppler demanded universal disarmament, an international compulsory arbitration court, and a truce with England. A Stuttgart paper blirts out that even if Germany could thrash Russia, Rumania, Italy and France, England's naval supremacy would still remain, and nothing short of a miracle could destroy it.

An anti-war pamphlet, printed on flaming red paper, which has been widely circulated among the German troops, has reached Holland. One copy was tossed over the wire fence on the Dutch frontier. Germany's official reports of the food supply give one picture. This pamphlet gives another. The two are as unlike as the miniature of his father and his uncle which Hamlet shows his mother.

There is hunger, says the pamphlet, in Berlin, Lepsic, Charlottenburg, Brunswick, Magdenburg, Koblenz and Osnabruck and elsewhere. Food plots are put down by police sabers. "The Government," continues the pamphlet, "blames our enemies. But why did the Government pursue a line of conduct which made them enemies?"

As is well known, the German Government has dealt with the German people on the principle of the immortal newspaper editor in Ibsen's "Rosmersholm," who says: "I will omit nothing that the public need know." The Government told the people that German armies were winning brilliant victories; that submarines would starve out England; that Turkey could send them abundant food, and that the coming harvest would end the shortage.

In this pamphlet Germans are told what the outside world well knows: That brilliant German victories do not crush the Allies; that submarines do not starve England, but only make fresh foes for Germany; that Turkey is having hard work to feed herself, and that in 22 months of war the produce of two harvests accumulated before August, 1914, has been consumed.

German officialdom, meanwhile, protests that the food supply is ample. Returning travelers say the same. But perhaps they are like the young girl who exclaimed that she "just adored New York," meaning that she just adored a smart hotel and a box at the opera. Hungry people do not "adore New York." The difference is in the pocketbook.

It is doubtful if the well-to-do in Germany are hungry. If they were the poor in Germany are hungry. When they get hungry enough and disillusioned enough it is possible that the war may stop.

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is **ECLIPSE**, which we sell at **45c. lb.**

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

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

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

Claims That He Killed Villa

Japanese Physician Declares He Poisoned Mexican Leader

A Japanese physician named Nodko claims to have brought about the death of Villa by slow poison given under the guise of medicinal treatment, according to the Chihuahua, Mexico, local papers.

After Villa's death, Dr. Nodko is quoted as saying the remaining Villa leaders gambled with dice to decide who should impersonate the dead chief, and the lot fell to Col. Baca, who bears a strong personal resemblance to Villa. To prevent the deception from being disclosed, Col. Baca is said to be surrounded by his personal body guard, who keep the common soldiers and ranches from coming too near. Dr. Nodko, according to the papers, had been administering poison for three months with the result that Villa died shortly after his defeat at Parral.



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

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

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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

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

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

Europe Will be Greater Show Place Than Ever

Big Traffic After the War is Looked For—Hundreds Already Booking Passages—Millions of Dollars Will be Brought to Europe by Foreigners Who Came to America in the Steerage

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Millions of dollars poured into this country by warring European powers for munitions, are to be poured back into Europe at the end of the war by American tourists and immigrants who will return to their home countries to aid in the work of rehabilitation.

American curiosity to see famous battlefields, and the desire of aliens to play a part in rebuilding the warring cities of their countrymen, will send money flooding back to Europe, according to indications at steamship offices here to-day.

Taking as an estimate, as viewed by steamship officials, that 100,000 Americans will visit Europe during the first year after the war, and that they will spend on an average of \$1,000 each, \$100,000,000 will be returned to the European countries within twelve months after peace is restored. Europe will, of course, be a greater show place than ever before, after the war, steamship men point out, and considering the wealthy Americans who will visit the continent as well as those of more moderate means, the estimate of \$1,000 each as the amount they will spend is regarded as low.

Passages Being Booked
Inquiries and application for passage on the first ship to sail from the United States after the war are rolling in to the booking offices by hundreds, and causing steamship companies to make every preparation to handle the biggest trans-oceanic traffic in history after the war.

But two companies—the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines—are actually accepting tentative bookings in the face of the uncertainty as to the termination of the war.

war. Hamburg-American line officials refused to divulge the number of passages already booked. These bookings are being made in the order of receipt, and are subject to cancellation. The North German Lloyd has 107 passengers booked for the first vessel to sail after the close of hostilities.

The International Mercantile Marine, which controls the American line, the Atlantic Transport, the White Star and the Red Star Lines, is making preparations for record traffic, both east and west bound, according to J. B. Lindsey, booking agent. Uncertainty as to rates, however, and dates of sailing, prevents maintenance of a passenger list.

Rates May Be Advanced
Trans-oceanic passenger and freight rates may take a jump after the war, Lindsey said, because of conditions which will increase the cost of operation.

"However, this is a matter of speculation," said Lindsey, "and it is too early to give it great consideration."

Ships Being Built
The International Mercantile Marine now has four ships under construction and tentative plans are ready for the construction of several more to handle the anticipated rush of traffic from America to Europe, and the flood of European goods which will be thrust upon the American market.

Cunard and Anchor line officials said they were prepared to handle heavy traffic and that their vessels were being kept in shape that they may be put in service immediately an armistice or peace is declared.

Inquiries coming to the office of C. B. Steck, of the Cunard line, indicating that many of those desiring to return to Europe immediately after the close of the war are foreigners, who have come to America, become wealthy, and now want to go to their home countries and aid in the work of rehabilitation. Applications for first-class passage have been received in several instances from aliens who come to this country in the steerage,

Stefansson's Party Discover Valuable Copper Deposits on Coronation Gulf and Bathurst Inlet.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 23.—The seven members of the party of Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson, commander of the southern branch of the Stefansson Canadian expedition into the far north, will leave Seattle, where they arrived this week, for Ottawa in a few days to make reports to the Canadian Government. They will report Dr. Anderson said, many interesting discoveries, including findings of small mammals and perhaps new species of flowers. Stefansson, it was reported, was believed to be continuing his explorations north of Prince Patrick Island.

Discussing the work of his party, Dr. Anderson said:—
"We were instructed to survey the copper deposits already known and seek new ones. Every explorer from the earliest time had noted that the Eskimos east of the Mackenzie used knives, spear heads and other weapons and utensils hammered from copper, and the Coppermine River, which empties into the Arctic, got its name from mineral discovered many years ago. We found on Coronation Gulf and Bathurst Inlet vast deposits of copper of low grade. We were not equipped to undertake mining operations, but upon the sides of cliffs we could measure the depth of successive flows of amygdaloidal lava containing nuggets of copper. An Eskimo brought to us a lump of copper weighing forty pounds. There were seams in the lava that had been filled with pure copper.
Geologist O'Neill took many samples of rock, which will be assayed. He also made many estimates of the area of ore in sight. This informa-

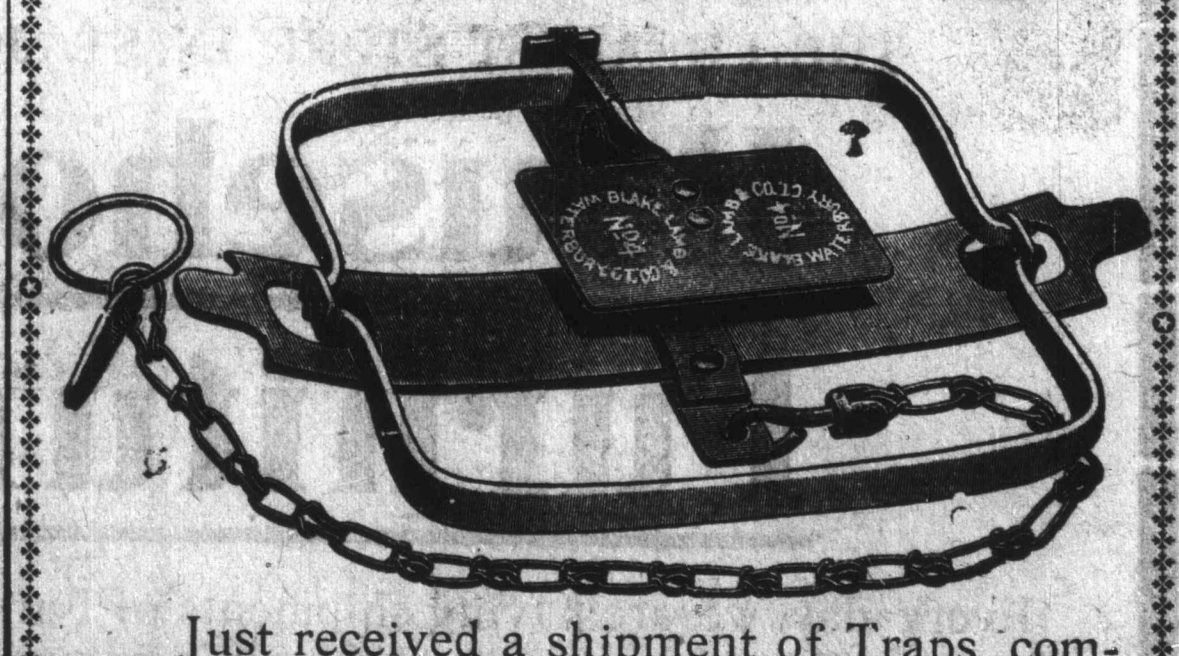
PROF. THOMAS M. KETTLE IS KILLED IN ACTION

Toured U. S. A. and Canada in 1906 in Interest of Irish Cause.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—Lieut. Thomas Michael Kettle, professor of economics in the National University, has been killed in action at Ghinchy. He was a brother-in-law of the late crushed to earth. Sheehy Skeffington, who was shot during the recent uprising in Ireland. In hear, and then add something to it.

1906 Professor Kettle made a tour of the United States and Canada in the interest of the Irish cause.
Professor Kettle was born in 1880, the son of a pioneer of the Irish land movement. He was a lawyer and journalist, and from 1906 to 1910 represented East Tyrone in Parliament.
When politicians meet truth is some persons believe all that they

TRAPS



Just received a shipment of Traps, comprising Blake's No. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; Victor, No. 1, 1½, 2; Bear Traps; Oneida, No. 3.
Also Rd. Jaw and Borro Springs in different sizes.

Martin Hardware Co., Limited.



CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.
JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.
D. MUNN,
Board of Trade Building, St. John's, Manager, Newfoundland.
AGENTS WANTED.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Sagona left Hr. Grace at 11 a.m. today and is due here about 3.30 p.m.

The Kyle's express arrived here at 3.30 p.m. yesterday bringing a large mail and several passengers.

Schooner "H. F. Wilson" from King's Cove, fish laden, arrived here this morning. She sheltered from Sunday night's gale at Catalina.

The C.C.C. Battalion, under Lieut. Campbell, had drill last night in the armoury. Later the lads had a route march in the country.

The schr. Violent Courtney, Capt. Snelgrove, sailed for Gibraltar today with 2,700 qts. cod shipped by Geo. M. Barr.

The oil factory at Loy Bay, owned by Messrs Kavanagh, Burke and Malone, was blown down in the hurricane of Sunday night and these people lose considerable as a result.

A message from Labrador to the Marine and Fisheries Department today reports S. to S.W. winds and cloudy weather from Makovik south to Battle Hr.

C.C.C. ANNUAL FALL DANCE in aid of their new hall, on Monday next, Oct. 2nd. Music by the full band, all new music. Tickets: Gent's, \$1.00; Lady's, 50c. On sale at the following stores: Smyth's, G. Byrne's, Athletic Bookstore, J. Courtney's, M. F. Wadden's (druggist), Parker and Monroe's, East and West End stores.

The S.S. Pere Marquette is now at the dry dock pier, being repainted and receiving some necessary repairs to put her in readiness to sail for Europe with a cargo of codfish.

Mr. Philip Hanley had his men at work painting the American flag on the schr. J. J. O'Flaherty at Job Bros. & Co.'s preparatory to the vessel going to Europe with codfish.

Several fishermen from nearby outports arrived here yesterday afternoon with carts laden with fish. They were not aware of the half holiday and the closing of the offices put them to great inconvenience.

Last night a man belonging to the North Shore of Conception Bay arrived by train for the Lunatic Asylum. He was very violent and his hands and feet had to be bound to keep him from injuring himself.

Mr. J. Burt, of Jesse Whiteway's store, who had been on a holiday at Bay de Verde, returned here by last night's train. He had been the guest of his brother there and enjoyed the vacation.

The Sisters of Mercy, Military Rd., again gratefully acknowledge the sum of \$25 from Mrs. Flannery, \$25 from the Misses Collins, \$10 from Mrs. Stewart, besides donations of \$50, \$10, two \$5 and two \$2 from friends who do not wish their names published; all given towards repairing damages to their little Chapel in Sunday night's storm.

Rode out Storm at Bay-de-Verde

Skipper Martin, of Trinity Bay, rode out the big storm of Sunday and Monday in his schooner at Bay de Verde. The vessel had two anchors out, as well as a kedge line, but had all she could do to hold by these. The sea ran mountains high and if anything gave way the vessel would go ashore and all would be dashed to death. To put out a boat and leave the vessel in such a sea was impossible and the crew could do nothing but remain on the craft and take their chances. All night they could see the people ashore with their lanterns trying to save their property and watching the schooners at anchor, to save life if possible should any drag their anchors. He says it was the most horrible time he ever experienced and the vivid lightning but added to the terrors of a scene which will never be forgotten by those who were on the craft at anchor and by the people who lined the shore.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Dasques at 3 a.m. today, bringing Mrs. A. Patey, J. B. Pulton, Miss A. Nosworthy, M. J. Polson, Mrs. Martin, Miss L. Parker, T. Foster, Misses J. Gough, W. H. Shave, W. J. Wurg, Miss Gillan, G. H. Peters, Miss Engling, Antonio Blenco, Miss Berrio, Joan de Gerardo.

W. P. A.

Bags of moss received:—Port Rexton, 2; Pushthrough, Squid Tickle, Harry's Harbour, Pouch Cove, Arnold's Cove, Bay Roberts, Exploits, Seldom Come By, Fortune West, Ferryland.

Millertown—17 prs. socks, 45 prs. mitts.

Catalina—31 prs. socks, 3 prs. mitts old white material.

Bishop's Falls—23 prs. socks.

Unmarked parcel—9 prs. socks.

Port Rexton—32 prs. socks.

Wesleyville—31 prs. socks.

British Harbour—2 shirts, 3 prs. socks.

Pushthrough—14 prs. socks.

Mrs. and Miss Job, New York—16 prs. socks.

Philly's Island—21 prs. socks, old white material.

Campbellton—40 prs. socks.

Flat Island—15 prs. socks.

White Rock and Smith's Sound—6 prs. socks.

Rose Blanche—43 prs. socks, 26 shirts, mitts.

Western Bay—19 prs. socks.

La Scie—15 prs. socks.

Bay Roberts—13 prs. socks, 4 shirts.

McCallum—17 prs. socks.

Greenspond—59 prs. socks, 3 pillows, old white material.

Burgeo—14 shirts, 20 prs. socks.

Unmarked wooden box—128 prs. socks, 1 bag moss.

Change Islands—41 prs. socks, 26 shirts, 16 prs. mitts.

Bell Island—37 pairs socks, 24 shirts.

Moreton's Harbour—10 prs. socks.

ANNIE HAYWARD,
Convener of Packing
and Shipping Committee

Damage Done at Mall Bay

Mr. Pat. Daley, of the schr. Herald, writing to friends here, says that Sunday's storm was the worst ever experienced in that part of St. Mary's Bay. There were 4 wharves and stages swept away, 2 stores were blown down and another unroofed; a lot of dories were broken up and a fine large fishing craft, went ashore and was damaged, but got off again. Some 8 boats and schooners went ashore at Riverhead, St. Mary's, but only two were damaged as the bottom is muddy there. The Herald had her wheel torn off, but the Senator is a total loss.

VERY SUCCESSFUL SALE

Yesterday afternoon the sale of vegetables opened in St. Joseph's Hall in aid of the Church building fund and was attended by many people. The ladies in charge of the sale did an excellent business and during the evening served teas to all present. This afternoon the sale will be continued until the stocks held are all disposed of. At 8.15 a grand concert will be given and a most enjoyable time is promised all who attend.

COAL AT GEORGE'S POND

In connection with the work now going on at George's Pond on Signal Hill quite an interesting discovery has been made. It is nothing more nor less than the uncovering of a bed of coal, which resembles anthracite. It burns well with ordinary soft coal and all round the shores of the lake we learn there are considerable deposits of it. The people of Signal Hill and the caretaker of the works see it and say that it proves to be an excellent article when used in open grates or stoves. The people are taking all they can get of it.

The wedding of Mr. John Kehoe, cashier with the firm of G. M. Barr, and Miss Agnes Dorsey, daughter of Mr. P. Dorsey, tailor of New Gower St., will shortly occur. Both are well known young people and are receiving the compliments of their many friends.

In Aid of ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

A Vegetable Sale will be held at St. Joseph's School Room, Hoyles-town, to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday.

All varieties of Vegetables will be on sale. Teas will be served from 5 to 7.30 o'clock. Candies and refreshments will be on sale during the evening.

The Sale will commence at four o'clock. Admission 10 Cents.

On Friday evening a Concert will take place, commencing at 8.15 p.m. Admission 30 Cents.

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Weekly Meeting Civic Board

Councillor Mullaly Gets After the Letter Writers and Retudiates the Mayor's Statement That he "bullied" the Late Board—More Complaints Are Sent in Regarding the Famous "Hoppers"

The regular weekly meeting of the Council was held last night, Mayor Gosling presiding. Several citizens were present to listen to the proceedings, an unusual circumstance. A duplicate copy of the returns of the recent plebiscite was handed in by the Returning Officer, F. J. Doyle. The number of ballots issued was 6,400; returned 5,651; number of votes casted 749; spoiled ballots 2; votes polled for Ward system 285; against Ward system 464.

Councillor Mullaly got after the Mayor and Councillor Tait as to certain letters written to the Press by them, especially that communicated to the "News" in which the Mayor used the words, "he fairly bullied the late Board." Councillor Mullaly held that the Mayor could not suppress the opinions of such men as the late Hon. John Harris, Hon. John Anderson or any of the members of that body and deprecated the use of such observations.

The Mayor, in reply, said that the obnoxious word "bullied" was merely used as a figure of speech and was not used to indicate that he had tried to force his opinion on the Board. Councillor Mullaly was satisfied with the explanation, but went on to criticize the proneness of some on the Board to indulge unduly in public correspondence, but was ruled out of order and this closed the incident.

Coun. Mullaly asked that the government be asked to send a formal report of the street car accident of the 17th, which will be done.

P. J. Denief, Quidi Vid Road, complained of the condition of that thoroughfare.

The Engineer will enquire into the matter.

A resident of York Street wrote that that street was badly in need of repairs.

Referred to the Engineer.

The Horwood Lumber Co. asked permission to excavate in Bambrick Street, to make fast some stays to the smoke stack in their factory.

Referred to Engineer.

The Horwood Lumber Company acknowledged receipt of bills for \$600 from the Council for work done in laying a water main to their factory from which a supply for their newly installed fire apparatus could be had. They did not repudiate the amount, but suggested that as the city would derive benefit from the new main, by the putting in of extra hydrants, a reduction should be made.

The Mayor appointed Couns. Ayre and Brownrigg to enquire into the matter, at the suggestion of Couns. Mullaly and Tait.

Mrs. C. Field, Field Street wrote that her husband who has been 33 years working with the Council was incapacitated and asked for assistance.

The Secretary was instructed to look into the matter.

M. J. Power, 74 Patrick St., asked to have a "hopper" in front of his door removed.

Couns. Tait and Morris will visit the place and report.

W. Chafe, 10 Stewart Avenue asked permission to make extension to his house.

The Engineer will report.

Inspector Rooney submitted list of houses in Pennywell Road not connected with sewer.

The regular legal notice will be sent, and with regard to other houses about town similarly situated the Solicitor will be ordered to act forthwith.

A lengthy discussion occurred as to the depositing of night soil in a man-hole at Rennie's Mill Road. It is suspected that some of the sanitary officials are the guilty ones, but there is no evidence to determine this up to the present. Supervisor Dwyer, who was present, said that it was impossible for the sanitary men to do this, and there will be further enquiries in the matter.

Inspector Bambrick reported that \$80 would be needed to repair Springdale Street and this sum was voted for the work.

Thos. Driscoll, Hamilton Avenue, asked permission to build small store. Will have to forward plans.

The Sanitary Supervisor reported that during Sunday night's storm some damages were caused the Sanitary stables.

The Engineer will furnish estimate of temporary repairs.

Naval Heroes Arrive Here

James Quigly, a young St. John's lad, aged 23, who has been two years in the Navy, and a son of Mr. John Quigly, boiler maker, recently arrived here. Young Quigly looks good and fit and is delighted with the Service. He was on a large cruiser which had the distinction of sinking the first German sub and he took part in the great naval action off the Skagerak and came through without the slightest injury, though several of his messmates were either killed or wounded. The ship he was on in the big sea fight had her funnels damaged, but came out of the action with little damage of a serious nature, in fact she gave the Hun ships with which she was engaged a drubbing, and was handled in capital style.

His two comrades also belong to St. John's, and are Messrs. White and Benson. He was also in the action on the Dogger Bank in another ship and was in the fight in which the German ship "Trafalgar" was sent to the bottom short order by his ship. Several Newfoundlanders, he says, took part in these actions in the gun crews of different ships and most of them belonged to quottors.

IS STILL MISSING.

We learn from I. G. Sullivan today that there is still no trace of the missing man Perine, who left Bay Roberts a few days ago. It is now firmly believed that the man succumbed. He left a note for Constable Willis, saying he would be dead by the time the officer received it. In it he gave instructions for the disposal of his effects.

ANOTHER NEWFOUNDLANDER KILLED.

Word was received in the city a few days ago to the effect that Mr. Theobald Fitzgerald, of Fogo, had been killed on the Western front in the early summer. He had been with the Princess Patricia's, having enlisted in Canada and fell while bravely upholding the flag. Mr. Fitzgerald was a native of Fogo and was well and favorably known in St. John's, as he was some time engaged with the firm of Marshall Brothers.

Damaged by Storm at Kelligrews

The storm of Sunday night last and Monday morning was the worst ever experienced at Kelligrews. The Union Hall was damaged there, and all along the shore from Topsail up there was great damage to property. Numbers of boats were swamped on the collars, or swept ashore and broken up. Quite a number of houses were either wrecked by the hurricane or completely demolished. At Kelligrews the wind blew down Cluney's stable, Anthony's stable, Cronan's stable and Bishop's vegetable cellar; trees were uprooted everywhere, and pretty nearly all the fences in the place were blown away.

DAMAGE AT RENEWS.

The big storm of Sunday night was very destructive at Renew's. Fences, trees and barns were blown down, and John Harris' schooner went ashore and was wrecked. Boats were sunk and several were swept ashore up on the road and completely blocked the thoroughfare. The wind was the most violent ever experienced there.

SHOT A SEAL

Simon Fowlow of Renew's while out shooting a few days ago found a large seal basking in the sun on a rock in the harbor. He killed it and retains the pelt as a trophy.

Atrocious Assault On Woman

Last night as Mrs. James Dodd was proceeding in Freshwater Road to her home in Dwyer's Lane off that thoroughfare, accompanied by her servant girl, when in the darkest portion of the place she was suddenly seized and thrown to earth by a young man who jumped out of the darkness and pounced upon her. He threw the woman violently to the ground and repeatedly tried to snatch a fur purse which she carried on her arm and which contained some money. The girl screamed as did the woman and their cries attracted some boys who attacked the cowardly scamp with stones. He then jumped up and ran but the boys followed him to his door and know who he is. The police were informed of the matter and the fellow who is well known to them is said to be one Connors of the central part of the town and has since made himself scarce. The police will likely land him this evening.

Schooner and Crew Missing

Grave fears are entertained for the safety of a schooner which left Trinity on Saturday last just previous to the storm. She is commanded by Skipper Joseph Morris, who is president of the Trinity Mutual Marine Insurance and had a full cargo of fish on board. Mr. Martin, of Trinity Bay, who left about the same time, rode out the storm in Bay de Verde but there was then no sign of Morris' vessel and she has not arrived here since. There were five or six men on board with the skipper.

FIRE ALARM YESTERDAY.

Last evening the Central and Eastern fire companies turned out for an alarm from Mullock Street. The soot in the chimney of the residence of Chief Steward Miller of the Prospero, blazed up and the men going to the roof quenched it with one of the chemical extinguishers carried on the apparatus.

THE ROYAL STORES ENTERED.

Yesterday, while the City business places were closed for the half-holiday, some thief entered the Royal Stores. He must have been a daring character to enter the place, and did so by entering the place through a rear window. As far as we can hear he did not get much for his trouble, securing so little that the matter was not even reported to the police, and, of course, no arrests will follow.

OBITUARY

Mr. Wm. P. Lake

The many friends of Mr. Wm. P. Lake, of Fortune, will hear of his death with great sorrow. Mr. Lake passed away while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Tibbo, at Grand Bank on Wednesday. Mr. Lake was a well known business man of Fortune and was one of the oldest pastmasters of the Masonic Fraternity in the Colony.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.

Mr. Lemessurier, C.M.G., had the following messages to-day:—

The schrs. Lion and Australia arrived at Marystown yesterday, both laden with flour.

The schr. Aratino arrived at Lamaline from Sydney with coal.

The Callidora left Grand Bank for Halifax with 2,054 qts. fish.

The N. E. Schmidt is loading at Fogo for Gibraltar.

The Lucania cleared from Blanc Sablon for Plymouth with 3,346 qts. green fish.

The Diana left Blanc Sablon yesterday with Job, Bros. Co.'s fishermen.

SCHOONER AND FISH LOST

In the storm of Sunday night at Bay de Verde James Blunden's schooner, with 402 qts of fish on board for St. John's, dragged her anchors, was swept on the rocks and went to pieces in a few minutes. All her cargo of fish was lost, there was no insurance on it but fortunately the crew were ashore or not a man of them would have escaped. The fish represented Mr. Blunden's total catch for the season and he suffers an irreparable loss.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The programme at the Nickel Theatre for to-day and to-morrow is a magnificent one. There is a three act social drama entitled "The Road to Many Turnings" by the Broadway star artists. Leah Baird, Louise Beaudit Van Dyke Brooke, Kathleen Mattus and Gerald Gordon are in the leading roles. "The Grudge" is a thrilling two-act western drama in which William S. Hart is featured. The comedy is "Their Vacation." Beside the foregoing the tenth chapter of the "Diamond from the Sky" will be given. To-morrow afternoon there will be the usual big matinee for children. On Monday there will be shown at the Nickel "Mortmain", the Vitagraph Co.'s greatest picture. All should be sure and see it.

THE CRESCENT.

Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabba in "The Artist's Model," a comedy. Roll at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Marguerite Clayton and Richard G. Travers in "The Intruder," a two-act Essanay feature. Mae Marsh and Jennie Lee in "His Mother's Son," a strong Biograph drama, and Billie Reeves, the celebrated English Music Hall comedian in "Cured," a great comedy drama. Mr. Sam Rose sings a new novelty song. Professor McCarthy presides at the piano, playing the latest and best music. Don't miss seeing this big variety programme to-day. Send the children to the big matinee to-morrow, extra pictures and particular attention paid to the little ones.

TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 5.45 a.m.

Yesterday's No. 1. Left Bishop's Falls 8.15 a.m.

Yesterday's No. 2. Left Glenwood 8.55 a.m.

To-day's No. 2. Left Port aux Basques 8.45 a.m.

Nearly the whole Labrador fishing fleet have reached their home ports and those still on the coast are likely south of Grady. The fishery will be a good deal short of last year.

"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco.

The very Best. 10c. per tin.

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