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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Correspondent Tells of the Somme Battle Front

The Battle of the Somme Which Has Been in Progress For Over Three Months Has Resulted in a Marked Development of British Fighting Efficiency—Over 30,000 Prisoners Have Been Taken

BRITISH FACED BIG ODDS IN ATTACKS

Every Village Was a Fortress Which Had to be Besieged and Stormed—German Losses Not Less Than 25 and Possibly 50 Per Cent. Higher Than the British During September Month—The Offensive at Every Step Has Proved That an Army Cannot Have Too Many Guns

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, via London, Oct. 23.—More than three and one-half months of battle on the Somme with the heaviest concentration of artillery, infantry and every type of war material and the most skillful and desperate fighting he ever known, has resulted in a marked development of British fighting efficiency, and of the means for reducing the losses of the attackers. In the way of concrete achievement, the British have taken 30,000 prisoners, or little less than 150 for each of the 21 villages, captured, with an average population of about 300 souls. They have taken 125 guns, 100 trench mortars and trench guns and 429 machine guns. They have not lost a gun.

The attack of the British was made especially difficult by the fact that they were confronted at the outset with a most powerful line of trenches and fortifications; moreover, every village was a fortress which had to be besieged and stormed. The British have driven back the Germans on a front of 11 miles to a depth of over eight miles. When spring comes peasants will plow and seed the ground behind the lines which for two years had lain fallow under the storm of shells in Fricourt and Mametz villages, taken on July 1st, trees with

their trunks torn and their foliage blasted by shells have bravely thrown out fresh shoots, while fresh crops of grass are hiding the shell craters in the neighbouring fields, and are carpeting the seamed earth, trodden by the British in their early charges. Former citizens of the captured villages are requesting that they be allowed to return to them and build new homes on the ruins of the old ones.

The offensive has consisted of intervals of preparation and siege work, after each general attack, to prepare what is called a "jumping off place" for another general attack. Through July, owing to the heavy cost of taking the first line trenches, the British casualties were probably heavier than the Germans. Through August when over a large part of the front, the Germans were first line system of defenses, and the battle became one of digging and fighting in the open for both sides the casualties were about even. As the British kept up the offensive their exposure necessarily was greater. Yet from all information, the correspondent can gain, both from British officers of all grades who have been in the fighting and from German prisoners, the German losses were not less than 25 and possibly 50 per cent higher than the British during the month of September, when the British gained ground. This contradiction of a previously accepted idea of a higher ratio of casualties for the side on the offensive, which is usually considered as necessarily not less than two to one, is due according to the British officers, to the superior power of British shell fire, the numbers of British aeroplanes, increased skill of British soldiers, and the use of tanks. The British staff did not place much reliance on these new contrivances, which aroused such world-wide interest, but regarded them as an experiment, which might fail altogether. They are only one of the inventions aiding the offensive against modern fortifications, which will be used next

Day Was Quiet One

PARIS, Oct. 24.—A bulletin issued last night by the War Office reads: "Isolated operations to-day enabled us to progress appreciably north-east of Morval. The total number of prisoners captured yesterday north-east of Sully Saillesel was eighty. South of the Somme there was artillery duels, especially brisk in the region of Chaules Wood. Everywhere else the day was quiet. Aviators in German aeroplanes dropped bombs this morning on Fency. There were no casualties and only slight damaged."

The Assassination Of Premier Stuerghk

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The morning papers print long editorials on the assassination of Premier Stuerghk. The general opinion expressed is that the removal of Stuerghk is the work of men who wish to free the Austrian Government from a clique of politicians who are largely controlled by the Hungarian Premier Tisza in the interests of the Magyars and Germany. On this theory the assassination is held to represent an Austrian movement to escape from the domination of Berlin.

HUN RAIDER DRIVEN OFF

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The following official account of attack was given out here to-day:—A hostile aeroplane was reported over Margate at 10.05 o'clock this morning. Three bombs were dropped in Cliftonville district of the town, slight damage was caused to hotel and one man and one woman were slightly injured. British aeroplanes went up in pursuit of raider who made off in a southeasterly direction.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A hostile aeroplane appeared to-day over Margate on the southeastern coast of England, and dropped three bombs. Two persons were injured.

spring when the British the fully prepared. Calculations as to the value of tanks are hard to make, but taking the average opinion they are responsible for the loss of 20,000 men or more than a full division. The offensive, at every step, has proved that an army can't have too many guns which will kill and demoralize an enemy with projectiles fired at a distance anywhere from 20,000 yards. The great value has also been proved of portable machine-guns manned by skillful and cunning soldiers. Men posted in shell craters with these weapons have a formidable power, whether their side is acting on the defensive or offensive. Not in ground gained or prisoners or guns taken does the opinion at the front lay most impressions. After nearly four months of ceaseless fighting every day brings its lesson. Officers are always using the word "morale", which means the spirit and team-play an army puts its work. It is a thing which at the end of the tenth round of a twenty-round fight, when both pugilists are still standing up well to each other that indicates the winner. The British, after nearly two years of stalling have been fighting week after week on soil taken from their foe. Thus, the British morale has become the morale of attack. This offensive has been the school of war, with Death as tutor. As one staff officer said, "If we had July 1st, to do over again we should accomplish the same result with less loss." Before the grand offensive the British staff and commanders, those few professionals who were trained to direct the small regular army, realized fully their immense responsibility in leading an army trained in cry, against the experienced German organization. At that time one commander recalled to a correspondent a saying of von Moltke that although the German as a soldier might not be better than his enemy, the German army would always win because of the superior staff system. "We have met the German staff," said the same officer recently, "and I assure you none of us are suffering from stage fright these days of our unpreparedness, and of late they have been learning a few things from us."

RUSSIAN. PETROGRA, Oct. 23.—The powerful Austro-German offensive launched a week ago in the region south of Poron Waria with the intention of driving a wedge between the Russian and Roumanian forces preventing further Russian assistance to her new Allies, and regaining Bukovina has apparently broken down before the counter manoeuvres of Russians. The Russian command, anticipating the German move threw a large body of troops to this portion of the front causing, according to official accounts the Austrians to fall back to their original positions.

GERMAN. BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The total repulse of the Russian forces from the western bank of the river Narayurka in Galicia has been completed, says an official issued from German army headquarters today. At Predéal Pass on the Transylvania front the statement adds 500 Roumanians were captured.

Serb Advance On Cerna River Halted Says Berlin. BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Serbian advance on the Cerna River sector on the western end of the Macedonian front has been halted, the War Office announced to-day.

FRENCH RADICALS TO SEE WAR TO SUCCESSFUL END

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Radical party, which aggregates nearly one-third of the present Chamber Deputies, held yesterday its first convention since the war began. Resolutions were adopted affirming that the public entered into the conflict against its will, after having done everything possible to avoid it. They declared that the party desires to continue the struggle in fraternal union with all French citizens, and is prepared to pursue this effort until there is a complete triumph of the Allies arms, and to require for future guarantees that will protect civilization from all aggressions and assure the peace of the world.

British Ship Hit by Bomb

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (By wireless to Sayville).—A British destroyer off the Flanders coast was struck by a bomb from a German aeroplane on Saturday, the admiral announced to-day. The statement follows: "A German sea-plane squadron on the afternoon of October 21 successfully attacked with bombs British sea forces off the Flanders coast. One hit on a destroyer was observed. Notwithstanding heavy shelling, all the raiders returned unharmed."

OFFICIAL

BRITISH. LONDON, Oct. 23.—On the Somme the Allies defeated enemy counter attacks. The French have captured Sully Saillesel and progressed.

South of the Somme we attacked on Saturday on a 500 yard front between Le Sars and Schwaben redoubt gaining all objectives and capturing a thousand prisoners.

The Italians have gained important success at Mount Pasubio, Trentino. On the Carpathian front the enemy has entered Roumanian territory at two points. Elsewhere attacks have been repulsed and numerous prisoners taken.

In Dobrudja the enemy has driven back the Roumanian forces and occupied Constanza.

In Macedonia the Serbians have defeated the Bulgarians with very heavy loss. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—During the night there was considerable enemy shelling against the British front between Le Sars and Guedecourt says an official announcement to-day. Our troops now occupy near Lijon the two mine craters formed by enemy yesterday at the Bluff, south of Ypres, and are satisfactorily established in their positions.

ROME, Oct. 24.—Pope Benedict has decided to hold a Secret Consistory on December 4th and a Public Consistory on December 7th, at which he will create new Cardinals. The Red Hat is to be conferred on Monsignor Count Raffaele Schiapinella, former Papal Muncio at Vienna, and Monsigneur Frühjirth, former Muncio at Munich. At the Consistory Pope Benedict will deliver an allocution, in which he will discuss the European situation and pray for a cessation of the war.

No Truth In Berlin Story. LONDON, Oct. 24.—A British Admiralty announcement declares there is no truth in the Berlin official statement yesterday that British destroyers operating off the coast of Flanders was hit on October 21st by a bomb dropped from a German sea-plane squadron.

French Airmen Do Good Work. PARIS, Oct. 23.—Four tons of projectiles have been dropped by a French air squadron of 24 machines, on blast furnaces north of Metz and on the Metz and Thionville stations, the War Office announced to-day. Hits were secured on all objectives, it is declared. Another French flotilla bombarded factories at Rombach.

Dutch Press Is Indignant

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—Dutch newspapers are indignant over the report by the "Handesblad" that on Sunday an Zeppelin dropped a bomb near Goerikum (Gorinchem), 22 miles south-east of Rotterdam. The "Nieuwe Vanden Dag" says if German airship commanders have not displayed supreme contempt for the protests of the Dutch Government this deplorable incident, which only by accident lacked serious results, would not have occurred.

Neutral Shipping Target for Submarines

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lloyd's announce that the Norwegian steamer Rabbt 878 tons gross and Risoy 1,129 tons gross are sunk. Sinking of the Danish schooner Fritzemil and the Swedish barque Lenka is announced by the shipping agency. Another announcement by Lloyd's records the sinking of the steamer George Embricos, a Greek, a vessel of 3,636 tons gross. Twelve of the crew are reported missing. The HagueDutch West Indian liner Nickerle, homeward bound was taken into Zebruge yesterday by German torpedo boats. The Germans took off the Chief Cook, an Italian of military age, who signed on at New York. The Nickerle was then allowed to proceed.

GERMAN RAIDS ARE REPULSED

LONDON, Oct. 24.—This afternoon in the course of operations by our right wing on cur front south of the Ancre we advanced our lines east of Guedecourt and Les Bouafs and we captured over a thousand yards of enemy trenches. During the day our front in the neighbourhood of Le Sars was heavily shelled. South of Grandecourt this afternoon the enemy massed for an attack, but was stopped by our artillery. Sixty-six further prisoners are reported in the recent fighting at the Schwaben redoubt and Le Sars in addition to the total given yesterday. Last night two German raids were attempted against our trenches at Gommeourt. One was stopped by our fire and the enemy suffered heavy losses. The second penetrated our outpost lines, but was promptly driven back by our counter attack. Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed two railway stations behind the enemy's lines, hitting a train in motion and did much damage to buildings and rolling stock. Seven enemy machines were brought down and many others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Eight of ours have not returned.

Pope to Hold Secret Consistory

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16 Members of Crew Drowned in Hurricane

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Sixteen members of the crew of the steamer L. Edward Hines, including Capt. McKelge of New York were drowned when the steamer sank in the Caribbean Sea, 45 miles east of Belize, British Honduras, in a tropical hurricane on Oct. 15.

Was Small Cruiser Mutchen

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the vessel torpedoed on Thursday was the small cruiser Mutchen, which was slightly damaged and returned to harbor.

Capture of Constanza Big Victory for Teutons

Allies Not Prepared To Discuss Peace Terms

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Another important contribution to the discussion of peace was made by Viscount Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon given to-day by the Foreign Press Association, at which diplomatic representatives of all the allied countries were present. The Foreign Secretary made it plain that the Allies are not prepared to discuss peace terms. He gave no indication what their terms might be, but welcomed any effort by neutral countries for a combination to prevent future wars.

Have Built 225 U-C Boats

GENEVA, Oct. 24.—Prince Von Buelow, former German Imperial Chancellor, recently informed a neutral newspaper man that since the beginning of the war Germany had constructed 225 submarines, says a despatch from Constance. Naval authorities, the Prince is reported to have added, are paying more attention to submarines than battleships. Austria-Hungary is doing likewise.

Another British Advance North of The Somme

LONDON, Oct. 24.—More than a thousand yards of German trenches in the region of Guedecourt and Les Bouafs were taken by the British north of the Somme river in France this afternoon, according to an official issued to-night. In the region of Grandecourt the British artillery stopped a German plan for attack.

Two More Neutrals Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lloyds announces the Norwegian steamer Ull, 1,138 tons, and the Danish steamer Helga, 1,182 tons, have been sunk. The crews were saved.

More Sub Victims

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Greek steamer "Aris" and the Norwegian steamer "Drafn" have been sunk, Lloyds announces. The "Aris" was 1,794 gross tons and the "Drafn" 774 gross tons.

Says Grey's Speech is Most Important Utterance Since War Began

The London Daily News Says the Most Significant Passage From Viscount Grey's Speech is That in Which he Refers to President Wilson's Appeal—The Future, Says Grey Will Find Wilson's Speech One of the Great Utterances of History—Viscount Grey Welcomes Wilson's Proposal and Says he Believes it Will be Heard With Satisfaction in Every Neutral Country

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Viscount Grey's speech, says the Daily News, is the most important utterance that has been delivered by a statesman of the belligerent nations since the war began.

The most significant passage, says the Daily Mail, is that in which he responded to the appeal in which President Wilson made in his speech to the League of Peace. The world, engulfed in war, has not as yet fully realized the momentous character of President Wilson's declaration. The future, we believe, will find it one of the great utterances of history, not merely because it announced to the world America's departure from her historic attitude of isolation—more important was the offer it contained—that in sacrificing that attitude America should come into the field, not as a challenger, nor as a disturber of peace, but as a definitely pacific force. President Wilson's proposal

Although Not Unexpected the Capture of Constanza, Roumanian's Main Port, Puts a Damper on the Continued Progress of the Allies on the Front in Picardy

BERLIN IS JUBILANT OVER THE VICTORY

German Newspapers Point Out the Significance of the Victory For its Important Railway Connections—Constanza is Roumania's Main Port For Imports and Military Purposes—Roumanians with the Help of the Allies Will Soon be in a Position to Turn the Tables on the Invaders

CONSTANZA, Oct. 24.—The capture of Constanza by the Teutonic Allies, although not unexpected, nevertheless puts a damper on the enthusiasm aroused by the continued progress of the Entente Allies on the front in Picardy. French commentaries do not unduly exaggerate the importance of the achievement of Von Mackenzen, whose action up to the present time is considered here as a defensive one, in shortening his front so as to hold it better, if with fewer men. They point out that the only way he could do this is to advance, since if he fell back his front would on the contrary be elongated. In so far as he succeeded, the observers say also, that if he manages to tie up the Russo-Roumanian forces in Dobrudja, by holding a narrow front slightly south of the railroad, he will not be slow to employ his troops thus released to act in direct relation with the Austro-Roumanian army operating in Transylvania, which, they assert, is the only essential front from which Bucharest can be attacked which any chance of a decisive success. Long before that, it is believed here, Roumanian with the help of the Allies, will be in a position to turn the tables on its enemies. Critics assert this belief seemingly is justified by the gallant defense the Roumanians are maintaining in the passes of the Carpathians.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—The Berlin newspapers express profound joy over the capture of Constanza by the Teutonic Allies. They point out the significance of the victory, as Constanza is the main port of Roumanian for imports for military purposes, and especially owing to its important railroad connections.

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Why Woodrow Wilson Should be Re-elected on November 7.

Robert S. Lovett, Head Union Pacific Railway, Gives His Reasons Why Wilson is Entitled to Re-election—Says he Gave Business Peace and Nation Prosperity

Robert S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific Railway system, being asked yesterday by a Times reporter for a statement of his attitude in the Presidential campaign, prepared the following:

"Notwithstanding his action in the eight-hour day controversy, I am for Wilson. That was a mistake and a serious one. But we all make mistakes. Men must be judged by the average of achievement—not by one act out of many which go to make up a notable career. My firm conviction is that Wilson has more really great achievements to his credit than most Presidents who have preceded him.

"I am not prepared to believe that business men are lacking in appreciation of what he has done for business. True, he has not taken us back to the days of Mark Hanna, to which some seem to think we will return if he is defeated. But he has given us business peace and an open field for a fair fight. He has substituted the law as a rule of conduct for 'government by executive order' and Presidential favoritism; and the 'undesirable citizen' has had the same show as the most influential group or the biggest campaign contributor. No special dispensations to former trusts have been granted, and it has not been necessary to consult the White House, rather than counsel, before doing business. The statutes, and not the Presidential feelings or state of mind, have been our guide. And these have been administered evenly and impartially, just, without straining to harass and persecute, and, except in the New Haven case, without any suspicion of being in obedience to public clamor.

Settled Currency Question

"Contrast this with the Administrations of his recent predecessors, when business men were hunted as 'big game' and the Presidential choice between the 'good trusts' and the 'bad trusts,' rather than the law, was not rule and guide. There are businessmen in this town now criticizing Wilson in glittering generalities who, under previous Administrations, did not know how long they would be out of jail, try as hard as they could to obey the law. We have had none of this under Wilson. Each has gone his way without any fear of persecution—with only the law for his guide. Friend and foe have been treated alike.

"What President has shown more loyal and consistent personal and official friendship for every form of legitimate business and enterprise? How refreshingly free from demagoguery every utterance of his upon the subject has been. Even the railroads—the favorite field for political exploitation—have received justice and fairness at his hands except in the eight-hour day controversy; and that was a mistake in supposing that the eight-hour industrial day was applicable to railroad train service. In the multitude of matters pressing upon him for attention, he was, like thousands of others, misled, until too late, by the shrewd plea for an eight-hour day, when only an increase of pay was involved. But after all, would his opponent have done differently? The latter was silent until he saw the popular side of the question. Not till then did his indignation boil or find expression. And most of the House Republicans, including ex-Speaker Cannon, voted for the bill.

"And let us not forget what we owe Mr. Wilson for the present unexampled industrial prosperity of the country. Why? Remember the early days of the European war when there was an overwhelming sentiment throughout the country that we should keep hands off and when numberless good people, other than German-Americans believed that we should not supply either belligerent with guns and ammunition. This feeling was strong in Congress, among Democrats and Republicans alike, and with the least encouragement from the White House Congress would have passed a law prohibiting the export of war munitions, and the sentiment of the country would have sustained it by an overwhelming preponderance. Does any one with any memory of those days doubt this? Nothing but Wilson's leadership and firm stand from the first for American trade rights—for the right of our manufacturers and traders to make and sell all articles of commerce to all comers—secured to us the enormous trade, extending through every line of industry, that has brought employment and high wages to millions of workmen and huge profits to our manufacturers. Let

us do simple justice and remember these facts. Statesmen and ex-statesmen now criticising Wilson had not found themselves or their voices on this question until after he had taken his stand for American trade and industry.

"Only the Law for His Guide."

"For a generation the Republicans have been tinkering with the banking and currency question, but Wilson settled it and settled it so effectually and wisely that his most reckless critics are silenced upon that subject. The Federal Reserve act was peculiarly Wilson's personal work. There was no political sentiment for it, or even agitation, except in banking circles. It had been little discussed in the campaign. The Aldrich Commission had made its report and it had been duly pigeonholed. If either Taft or Roosevelt had been elected the subject would have been resurrected only in a most perfunctory way, if at all, for Congress clearly was not interested. But Wilson at once made it the paramount purpose and policy of his Administration and put his whole power and influence behind it, and literally drove Congress to the task until it was accomplished. Have the financial and business men forgotten this supreme service?

"Both parties, Democrat and Republican alike, had declared for a revision of the tariff and for a revision turned out to be revision upward. Wilson fulfilled his promise, and tariff taxation of the consumer was reduced. No one can truthfully charge him with any favoritism in framing it. It probably is not a perfect tariff in every particular, but for myself I prefer it to one in which the beneficiaries themselves are invited to write the schedules and take what they want from the consumer, which is the way Republican tariffs are usually made.

"If business men refuse to support a Democratic administration which deals fairly and befriends business, what can they hope for from that party in the future? If the Democrats cannot count upon the support of business men under any conditions, will not the inevitable effect be to make it the party of the poor and the radical, and to make the Republican Party more and more the party of the rich and the reactionaries? It takes no prophet to forecast the result of party cleavage upon this line.

Foreign Diplomacy Brilliant

"His management of our relations to the European war situation is the greatest and most brilliant page in our diplomatic history. He maintained our rights and our honour with unflinching firmness, and put our case with such clearness and force and logic that the most arrogant nation had to yield, while all the neutral nations of the world applauded. He held to a strict neutrality, as becomes the character and dignity of a great, self-respecting nation which is unwilling to become a vassal to either belligerent, like a Balkan State. True we have those among us who are so German that they want our own country to be made a battleground for the Kaiser, we have Americans who are so English that they draw their patriotic inspiration from that country rather than their own, and think we should have rushed into the war at

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the first excuse. But I believe the great mass of independent, self-respecting people of this country—the real Americans—approve and feel proud of what history will record as the ablest treatment of our foreign relations at this most critical juncture of the world's history.

"With President Wilson's Mexican policy I cannot at all agree. It has been a serious mistake from the beginning. But again I say: Who, confronted with so many difficulties, (and hardly any one in all history has had to face more,) would not have made mistakes? And let us not forget that in this Mexican business his mistake was on the side of peace—not war.

"And while distracted by these unprecedented foreign difficulties he has exhibited a constructive statesmanship and achieved results in domestic policy that will make this Administration notable in history. Consider the list:

"He revised the tariff and revised it downward, as promised by all parties.

"He established a rural credit system for the farming interests. This has been talked of and promised by politicians of both parties for years, but Wilson accomplished it.

"He caused to be enacted a law against child labor.

For a Just Tariff System

"He caused to be enacted a law providing for a Tariff Commission to study the subject and devise a just tariff system. They say he changed his mind to do this. Long live the man who is big enough to change his mind to get right.

"His Administration enacted the Trade Commission law. This was designed to reduce uncertainty in the law relating to combinations and to be helpful to business enterprises. It may or may not prove a success, but it is, at least, a useful experiment that will do no harm.

"His Administration enacted a law limiting injunctions in labor disputes. This was unwise, but politicians of both political parties have been promoting it for years. The point is Wilson's Administration, made good by putting the law on the books.

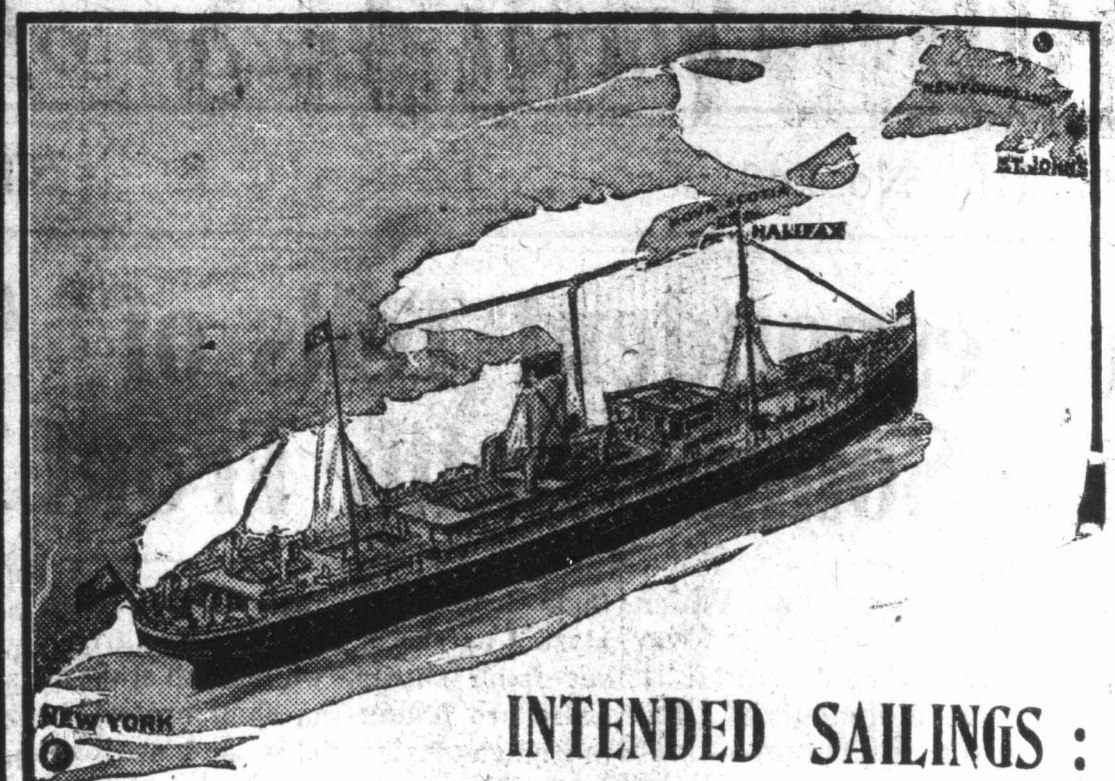
"He has put through laws for reorganizing the Army and Navy, giving them a strength and efficiency undreamed of by his two immediate predecessors, now vociferous in criticism who had the opportunity but failed to do anything substantial for the Army and Navy, or for real preparedness.

Allen Venom on President
"But important as are all these considerations they are, to my mind, insignificant to us as a nation in comparison with one great overshadowing question involved in this election namely whether the American people are going to permit the American President to be disciplined and defeated and driven from office by an alien element in our population for daring to insist upon American right against a foreign government? There is no mistaking this issue. The German-American Alliance and other disloyal organizations proclaim it with amazing audacity. Roosevelt suffered from their hostility in his race for the Presidency. Robert Bacon felt in his race for the Senate. The New Jersey primaries last week demonstrated its malevolence. The leading German newspaper urged the Germans in that State to turn out and vote for certain men and against certain other men on this issue. They responded and won. But their venom is concentrated on President Wilson because he refused to sanction the Lusitania murders and required the cessation of submarine slaughter of American men, women and children on peaceable ships at sea, and because he refused to put an embargo on our legitimate manufactures and commerce.

"But what of the political party and candidate that seek to profit by this conspiracy? Neither the Republican Party nor its candidate has had one word to say against it. The candidate talks incessantly of undefined 'Americanism,' and uses other sweet phrases in a way to mean absolutely nothing. He was the candidate of this disloyal element for the nomination, as he is now its candidate for the office. In his campaign he has carefully avoided any word or declaration calculated to antagonize this element and is obviously seeking its support. If he wins—if Wilson is defeated—there will be more rejoicing in Berlin over this triumph of pan-Germanism against real Americanism than there would be over the winning of a battle or the capture of a great city—even Verdun.—New York Times, Oct. 9.

Explained.
"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "this article says that the old-fashioned stump speaker has almost disappeared."
"Yes."
"Well, it's easily explained. The government has imposed so many restrictions on cutting down trees that the supply of stumps has probably given out."

Red Cross Line



INTENDED SAILINGS:

S.S. FLORIZEL and S.S. BANAN

FROM ST. JOHN'S
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BANAN (for Halifax only) Oct. 21.

FROM NEW YORK
FLORIZEL, Oct. 28.

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MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

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

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

With best regards, I am,
Yours truly,

T. J. BARRON

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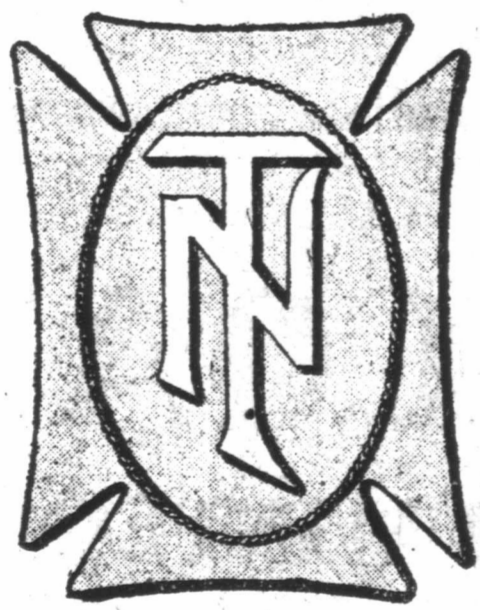
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A light weight perfect fitting boot, not wool lined.

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Hear what Captain John Matthews, of Grand Bank, says:—"The best boot I have worn in twenty one years fishing."



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Failure to Sink Kansan, With Contraband Cargo, Surprises Her Captain

Commander of American Freighter Tells of Hold Up—Says U-Boat Merely Looked at His Papers and Permitted Him to Proceed.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The American Hawaiian steamship Kansan chartered by the French Government, which was held up off Nantucket yesterday by a German submarine, docked at 8 o'clock to-day at Mystic Wharf in Boston. She had no passengers aboard.

The Kansan was loaded with hay, grain and steel, which she took aboard at New York, and is to take 2,000 horses in Boston, and clear to-day for St. Navarre, France. To return, she must pass near the spot where she was hailed yesterday by the undersea raider.

The Kansan is a vessel of about 15,000 tons burden and has been in the service of the French Government carrying war supplies for some time.

After studying a photo of the U-53 officers and men of the Kansan said the ship halting them was different and that the men aboard were not the same as those depicted on the U-53.

Shipping men were surprised that the German should have let the Kansan go free, in view of her cargo.

Capt. Smith's Story of Hold Up of Kansan.

Capt. E. L. Smith of the Kansan declared that he had hardly departed from the U-boat which held him up when he heard the call of the steamer West Point, saying she had been fired on. The West Point was some distance away. Capt. Smith said:

"I left New York at 10 a.m. Saturday and arrived three miles off the Nantucket Lightship at 4:35 Sunday morning. The first warning that I had that a German submarine was even in the vicinity was when I heard a shot fired across the Kansan's bow. I immediately ordered the engines stopped, but before we could come to a standstill from our headway there was a second shot. We came to a standstill within a few minutes.

"I then sighted the submarine for the first time. She was a short dis-

tance away and an officer hailed the Kansan from the boat. He asked for our papers. I immediately put over a boat with Second Officer McNamara in charge. He rowed to the submarine and presented our papers. They were carefully examined and McNamara was told we could proceed. An hour after we were first stopped we were under way again.

"Before we could get along, however, the submarine disappeared beneath the waves, diving out of sight as suddenly as she had appeared. We had hardly left the U-boat until I heard the wireless call of the West Point, saying she was being attacked by a submarine. I put the Kansan about and started to her assistance. Before we had gone far, we learned that the United States destroyers were within striking distance, so I again changed my course and proceeded to Boston.

Admits His Ship was Carrying Contraband.

He admitted the Kansan was carrying contraband and was under charter by the French Government. The Kansan, however, has a big American flag painted on either side and also on her stern. The letters "U. S. A." also loom up on her side. Shipping men believe that the fact that none of the submarine's crew boarded the Kansan accounts for her escape. When Smith presented papers stating that his boat was an American ship he was giving the Germans correct information, but without stating the fact that the Kansan was under charter to another nation.

The Kansan, already so heavily loaded that she was four inches over her waterline, will have heavy going with the horses she takes on here. All insurance has been cancelled on these munition and supply ships.

The steamer Great City, sailing this morning, was so heavily loaded with munitions and contraband the crew at first refused to take her out.



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

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CEMENT, BRICK, DRAIN PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS & FIRE CLAY,

For Sale by **HENRY J. STABB & COMPANY.**

"Hughes is for Wall Street—Wilson is for the People."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The Adamson eight-hour law has made so many Democratic converts in the industrial districts of Venice, Madison, and Granite City, Ill., that the Republican National Committee has been asked for money to wage a campaign to win back Republican mechanics employed in the Tri-Cities plants.

Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Vice President of the National Enameling and Stamping Company at Granite City, former National Republican Committeeman, employs from 3,500 to 4,000 men. Niedringhaus, it is said, is being considered for a place in the Hughes Cabinet should the Republicans win in November. William J. Lynch, Superintendent of one of the plants controlled by Mr. Niedringhaus, is one of the Republican bosses in Madison County. He has become alarmed at the Wilson sentiment. Professor L. F. Frohardt, Superintendent of City Schools in Granite City, a German-American who has been a lifelong Republican, is urging friends to support Wilson.

The railroad employees in the Tri-Cities have decorated the water tanks with chalk signs reading: "Hughes is for Wall Street—Wilson is for the people." Not in years has there been so much Democratic sentiment among the mill hands as is seen to-day. The railroad employees are working for Wilson with union men in the mills.

Canada to Export \$1,000,000 worth of Fish for Troops

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Contracts which have been made in England for supplies of Canadian fish for the British and allied forces promise a trade of something like a million dollars weekly.

General Hughes, while in England, discussed with the British Board of Trade the question of such a supply, and negotiations were begun which have resulted in an order for 1,500,000 pounds of frozen fish. The purchasing, at General Hughes' suggestion, will be done through the War Purchasing Commission, at least until the business becomes well established. Apart from British orders, there is a very strong likelihood of the French and Italian Governments taking large supplies of this fish, so that there is a prospect of a large trade from Canada. Canadian troops are to be supplied with canned fish. Civilians in Great Britain, General Hughes says, are taking to fish as a diet in lieu of meats, which are much more expensive and no more nourishing.

Moral Side of British Army Improved

Sir John French Attributes This to the Influence of the Y.M.C.A.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—There isn't anything like as much drunkenness in the British army as there used to be. Lord French attributes much of this improvement to the Christian Association and kindred work done by the Young Men's bodies. They have established innumerable substitutes for the canteen which Thomas Atkins has found much more attractive and much less expensive. They provide wholesome refreshment and harmless recreation for him. And religion, too—if he wants it. Often he helps himself to all three.

It was the opening of a new Y.M.C.A. hut by Lord French that afforded him the opportunity to tell how much the army had benefited by such work.

"I remember," he said, "when I first joined the army—how long ago I don't like to remember—the only refuge of the soldier was the canteen. In those days we had old soldiers who used practically to live on beer. It used to be quite a common thing in those days for an old soldier to sell his food to the young recruit and buy beer, and live upon it.

"I think it is something like thirty or thirty-five years ago since the founders of the Y.M.C.A. commenced their beneficial work and the change that has come over the personnel of the Army during that time has been something very little short of miraculous. Those who have served in those years in the Army can realize it better than anybody else.

"A few years before the war commenced this improvement began to manifest itself in a most extraordinary manner, and especially with regard to the diminution of crime. Drunkenness was formerly a most prevalent crime in the army. I remember that we used to have strings of defaulters outside the orderly rooms waiting to be punished for drunkenness. You hardly ever see a drunken soldier now, and in many other directions the work is very marked and has been clearly proved.

"When I was commander-in-chief in France for some eighteen months I realized what these institutions have done for soldiers. It was on the fields of battle that the men showed what different men they were. This war has demanded more in the way of nerve and courage from our men than any war that has ever happened in the history of the world. The most constant courage has had to be exercised every moment of the day and night. No bit of ground is so pure from the long range high explosive shells. But through it all our men have shown a magnificent courage. One cannot but remember that the old soldiers of the past were splendid, but they certainly never surpassed the splendid courage that has been shown in this war. One cannot help thinking that perhaps it is to be traced to the work of these institutions."



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

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

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

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New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.
Job's Stores, Limited.

Wanted to Purchase
A quantity of
OAT BAGS.
Apply to
UNION TRADING Co., Ltd.

Irish Troops Said the Rosary Just Before Battle

Impressive Sight in Irish Bivouac as Thousands of Men Recite the Words "Pray For Us Now and at the Hour of Our Death".

Describing how the Irish troops prepared for battle on the night before their brilliant capture of Gullinont, an officer writes in the London Chronicle: The men encamped, or rather, bivouacked, on the bare side of a hill. It was a bleak and desolate scene, relieved only here and there by the bright sparkle of little fires around which the men clustered. Bleak and desolate as the prospect was, the spirits of the men were high and buoyant. Some of them sang, others were busy in cleaning their rifles and equipment. Bursts of laughter rang out in the darkness. Everybody knew that the next day was to be the day of battle—the day for which for nearly two years the battalions had trained, ever since they first came together on the banks of the Blackwater away in Ireland. At one side of the hill where the men lay a fife and drum band was playing well-known Irish airs, and they were listened to with keen appreciation and followed by cheers. At the same time, these men, so gay and light-hearted, are filled with the deepest and purest feelings of religion. On the particular night the writer refers to, just as the camp fires were dying down and the men were preparing to wrap themselves in their coats for the rest which they might be able to snatch, an officer came over the hill and down to the centre of the camp. It was the Catholic chaplain—a devoted priest who had been with the Irish troops in Ireland, in England and in France, and whose never ceasing work is keenly appreciated by all ranks. In a moment he was surrounded by the men. They came to him without orders—they came gladly and willingly, and they hailed his visit with delight. He spoke to them in the simple homely language which they liked. He spoke of the sacrifice they had made in freely promptly leaving their homes to fight for a cause which was the cause of religion, freedom, civilization. He reminded them that in

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PRINCE ALBERT

Smoking Tobacco

In 1/2 lb and 1 lb Glass Jars.

Always in stock a full line of **Smokers' Requisites.**

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IN STORE:
 500 Sax Pure
 WHITE HOMINY,
 840 Sax Best
 WHITE OATS.
J. J. ROSSITER.

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, NFLD., OCT. 24th., 1916.

Wanted: An Honest Government!

The action of the owners of the Red Cross Line of steamships in advancing freight rates fifty per cent. has been strongly condemned since the matter was made public through the columns of *The Mail and Advocate*.

The general public are more convinced than ever that were it not for this paper very little of the grabbing methods and get-rich-quick-stunts of our local Wall Street Czars would be known. Not one of the other daily papers has uttered one word of protest over this latest act of fleecing an already overburdened people and the masses are asking themselves—Why?

This Red Cross Line is the same steamship Company who refuse to recognize Newfoundland fishermen in their steamers; but are prepared to give Spaniards and others \$50.00 per month wages with a bonus of Three Dollars for every two trips made.

And here again the "independent" press has been again unmasked. Not one of them was prepared to advocate the cause of the local fishermen; but when an opportunity seemed to present itself to smash their Union some of the "hired" editors were tickled to death and lost no time in saying what they and their masters have been saying for years back—down with Unionism.

This country has had since 1914 an opportunity to see just how easy it is for the rich to grow richer and the poor poorer. Every slightest pretext is seized upon by our local Czars to add to their bank accounts and we have published facts which have showed those who care to read the truth how many of our so-called patriotic citizens have seized the excuse of the hour—on account of the war—to make the lot of those who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow three hundred per cent. harder to bear. And those despoilers of the poor parading in the garb of men of forwardness called Patriots.

When the city was faced with a coal famine did not one of those patriotic gents tell the poor man that if he would go easy on the black diamonds the panic might be averted? Was this advice intended to keep "the home fires burning" while our sons and fathers were fighting our battles on the fields of Europe or was it intended, as it was taken to be by the masses, as so much hot air?

The people saw how their lot can be protected by men who have the courage of their convictions and who know no masters, when Coaker forced the Government to commend the whole coal supplies then in the sheds of the Coal Barons and sell it to the people at \$8.00 per ton instead of \$10.80, which get-rich-quick-gentry of Water Street were graciously pleased to offer it to the public. And this was not new cargoes of coal either but coal that was in their sheds for weeks, perhaps

months. Still the people are told to have patience—all is well. The whole trouble with our industrial system to-day is that the people have left matters too much in the hands of those who are not in politics for the good of their health. The present Government may as well not exist for what good it is to the people of this country to-day. They are virtually a Government of themselves—for themselves—and by themselves. With them it is as was the case of the French court parasites. "After us the deluge."

The public debt of the Colony has been increased by Millions extra taxation has been placed on the backs of those who have always borne the burden of taxation—the common man,—while the tariff supposed to bear equally upon all who contribute to its demands have not forced many of the wealthy class in the bankruptcy court.

And neither will it while the present gang of political pirates control the destinies of this unfortunate and graft ridden Colony. Perhaps we are too hard on the wealthy class who have taken the indifference of the masses for an acknowledgement that they are satisfied with present conditions. This may or may not be the explanation; but certain it is the masses have in years gone by shown little concern in protecting their interests from those who have fattened at their expense.

We have evidence on every side that the bulk of the wealth produced in this Island of ours is as fast as it is produced going into the pockets of a few, while the majority who create it and barely able to keep body and soul together. Just how long this condition of things will continue is uncertain; but it is safe to say that the vast body of the laboring men of this Colony, clothed with political power and imbued with the spirit of equality will not permit this to continue much longer.

In European countries to-day there are many signs of the coming storm which gather fresh clouds as the days roll on. The masses no longer will tolerate the oppression of the classes. Those who produce the wealth from the forest, the mine, and the ocean are not going to let the chains of slavery again fasten them to an industrial calvary. They will not in the future, as they have in the past, be content with the mere privilege of existing but will demand that what is theirs by right will be given to them and their children.

Here in Newfoundland those of us who watch public matters cannot but be struck that there is an awakening of the masses. It will be achieved by peaceful methods if the moneyed aristocracy does not, with its purchased legislators and its hired press drive a people already sorely tried to unreasoning madness.

Present conditions in this country cannot longer continue and wise is he who willingly bows to the will of the masses and prepares for changed conditions after the close of the war.

Too long have our laboring men been "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Too long indeed have the many toiled that the few may live in ease and luxury. A change is due the country and that change is coming sure as the daylight follows the dark.

Do our moneyed men, the hide-bound worshippers of Mammon, think that men can live, rear families, cloth and educate their children with the present scale of wages paid in this city in face of the high cost of living. The late Jas. J. Hill, we think it was, who said, "the high cost of living is the cost of living high." This we affirm can never be attributed to the laboring men of this country, but we fear it is too true of those who wallow in Dives camp. We have evidence on every side that a "show-down" is coming, and, wise is he who prepares his household to meet changed conditions.

The very necessities of life are daily advancing. The burden of the poor is ever heavier. High protective tariffs to ensure fat dividends for local manufacturing concerns will not help to solve the problem. What is wanted is the placing of honest and fearless men at the head of our country's affairs—not those who are willing to go the whole hog to reach the Legislative Halls. We have been sending to represent us too long not the most desired candidate—but the candidates most desired by those who pull the strings behind the political scene—the invisible board of Government.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received October 23rd.
 The Following Have Been Admitted At Wandsworth, Suffering From Gunshot Wounds.

- 2958 Private Walter Andrews, 43 Pleasant St.; left leg.
- 741 L. Corp. Daniel J. Moore, Avondale; left leg, severe.
- 809 L. Corp. John Cox, Harbour Breton; right arm, severe.
- 1836 Private Stephen Lawrence, Bay L'Argent, F.B.; right arm, severe.
- 1796 Private Richard Jerrett, Cavenish, T.B.; left arm, severe.
- 1823 Private Dwight Lyman Lanendon, Northern Arm, Botwood; right thigh, severe.
- 1600 Private Frederick H. Pike, 111 Duckworth Street; both buttocks.
- 2029 L. Corp. Ethelbert Moss, Sailor's Island, Salvage Bay, B.B.; testicle.
- 2063 Private Alexander Thistle, Pouch Cove, At Wandsworth; tubercle left hip.
- 1271 Private Mark Guy, Bonavista, At Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin; gunshot wound in right shoulder.
- 1792 Private Michael Walsh, Bellevue, T.B. Richmond Hospital, Dublin; gunshot wound in chest, shoulder, arm—severe.
- 1314 Private James J. Saunders, St. John's, Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin; gunshot wound in right arm, slight.
- 469 Corporal William P. Carew, 23 Patrick Street, Doctor Steevens Hospital, Dublin; gunshot wound left arm.

Following at 4th. London General Hospital.

- 1915 Private Job Lane, Jack Lane's Bay, Labrador. Shell wound in head, slight.
- 1799 Private George Hollett, Burn North. Shell wound in right arm, slight.
- 1416 Private James J. Quan, Plymouth Road. Shell wound in left shoulder, slight.
- 1349 Private John A. V. Frost, 429 Water St. Shell wound in left side, slight.
- 1453 Private Alfred Styles, 41 Power St. Shell wound in neck, severe.
- 618 Private Henry Stewart, Paisley, Scotland. Shell wound in right thigh and back, severe.
- 1438 L. Corp. Thomas J. Dunphy, 112 Gower St. Shell wound in left knee, slight.
- 1847 Private Joseph Babstock, Salvage, B.B. Gunshot wound in left arm, slight.
- 1718 Private Frank Hynes, Bay L'Argent. Gunshot wound in hip, severe.
- 1179 Private James Squires, 11 Lim St. Gunshot wound in right thigh, slight.
- 1373 Private Leo F. DeLaacey, 178 Le-Marchant Road. Gunshot wound in right arm, slight. (Previously reported at Ronen.)
- 2112 Private Joseph Killin, Kent, England. Shell shock, contused ribs and back, slight.
- 2066 Private Ronald Neville, Clarke's Beach. Shock, slight.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

their soul, but the country survived the shock, and to-day the only measures enacted in Parliament that are any benefit to the country are those brought forward by the representatives of the Union.

Under a Union Government with honest men—they don't need to have had a university education—this Colony will force ahead by leaps and bounds and the masses who contribute four fifths of the revenue will be freed from the clutches of greedy political sharks who in nine cases out of ten are nothing but the willing tools of those who have squeezed the country into their velvet lined pockets.

But, at present—verily; may the people cry out: How long; O Lord how long, shall the oppressors hand be laid heavy upon us.

When a man begins telling a girl that she is his "religion," he simply means that he expects her to get him into heaven, somehow, without any effort on his own part.

When a widow remarries, it is simply because she has come to the age-old conclusion that a little unhappiness with a husband is better than a lot of loneliness without one.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

NEITHER cattle, sheep, pigs or products of the soil have sensibly increased as a result of the Morris so-called Agricultural Policy as shown by the census returns as well as by the Report of the Agricultural Board.

If any further proof than this is wanted as to the complete failure of the Government's unintelligent efforts, we think such proof is amply supplied by the manifest indifference of the different societies. Some few of these may still cling in a way to the hope that at last something was about to be done to benefit them substantially, but we know cases where such societies have fallen away to the point of total extinction, where at the earnest bidding of the Chairman several times repeated not enough members turned up to discuss important matters connected with their society. This is not very comforting knowledge to those who placed so much political stock in those societies. Had they sound sense they might have known what would come of it.

Turning to the "Report" we find that in almost every instance where the clarity of the statement will permit a comparison with returns for other years than 1915 is greatly to the disadvantage of the year 1915.

We have already alluded to the figures for oats, hay, potatoes, pigs, sheep, etc. No increase is noticed in these. In regard to milk cows we find a decline. In 1911 there were 18,202 cows producing milk, in 1915 there were 18,200. Here we notice not an increase but an actual falling off in numbers between those years. This is all the more remarkable when we consider that previous to the introduction of the Morris Agricultural fare-up there was a very marked yearly increment. Thus we find—we quote again from the census returns—that the country possessed

In 1857—	6,924	Milk Cows.
" 1869—	6,446	"
" 1874—	7,273	"
" 1884—	8,040	"
" 1891—	10,867	"
" 1901—	14,165	"
" 1911—	18,202	"

Here we find that from 1869 there has been an every increasing ratio between the earlier and the later figures. This very gratifying state of affairs has not been maintained since the advent of Morris on the scene, on the contrary, we find that there has been a decline from 1911 to 1915, slight though the falling off has been it is remarkable and pregnant with suggestion that a party claiming to have a special claim upon the gratitude of the country because of their wonder-working Agricultural Policy have not been able to even maintain the satisfactory showing which agriculture exhibited prior to their mischievous interference.

If it were possible to extract any other clarified statements from the so-called "Report" we might be able to show something just as uncomplimentary to the Morris Party as we have already exposed, but this is impossible for the "Report" is nothing more or less than an incoherent jumble.

We have reason to believe that the reports from the different societies are purposely exaggerated where not pure guesses or figments of the imagination. The evident desire uppermost in the minds of those making the reports was to write something agreeable to the "Member." With but very few exceptions this is undoubtedly the case. That in the vast majority of cases the statements presented are just, pure guess work there is no manner of doubt, and we believe that this fact is well recognized by the Government, if they are not an aggregation of asses entirely.

How they could have the consummate effrontery to offer such a "Report" to the people of the country as serious literature passes belief. No doubt it paid the printer well, and is part of the great hoodlum scheme inaugurated by the Party of Hoodlums for the benefit of themselves and supporters. We are not done with the review of this greatest of Morris follies, and we crave the patience of the public a little while longer. We intend to do deal with this gigantic fraud masquerading as an Agricultural Policy that it will be dead beyond resurrection when Morris and his gang face the country (if they ever do) to give an account of their stewardship.

Port Rexton Anxious for Union Government

(To the Editor) Of course we expect the dredge will question has excited more comment among the voters of this town than perhaps any other item of progress. We are looking forward to a big Union victory at the next general election. And while we do not expect everything to be done when the Union Party gets in power, yet we expect a big improvement.

Yours in anticipation for space.
 A PORT REXTONIAN.
 Port Rexton, Oct. 19, 1916.

MORE NFLD. CASUALTIES.
 In a Canadian Casualty list issued on Friday last appear the names of the following wounded—T. Putt, St. John's, J. J. Ryan, St. Mary's Bay, and Wm. Pilot of Montreal. Pte. Pilot is a grandson of the late Rev. Canon Pilot, D.D., and a step-son of Mr. Maurice Cadlen, R.C.A., the Newfoundland Canadian artist, and is one of brothers who have gone forth to fight for these facts, we are minus the benefits of the dredge to-day. We are denied the use of our public wharf, owing to the shallowness of the water. Our shipping must anchor outside owing to the same cause. Public improvements, as far as the water front is so-called are denied us.

Mr. Ernest Martin, 3rd. Engineer of the Stephano, formerly, has passed a very creditable examination and received his certificate as second engineer.

VICTOR RECORDS.



Ten enjoyable Vocal Selections taken at random from our well selected stock.
 89001—"The Force of Destiny"—Scotti & Caruso.
 70130—"Rosie"—Harry Lauder.
 70060—"The Picnic"—Harry Lauder.
 64093—"Schubert's Serenade"—Evan Williams.
 17189—"Oh Promise Me"—Turner.
 35209—"The Millers' Wooing"—The Bridal Chorus—Lyric Quartet.
 70052—"The Spinning Wheel"—Victor Opera Co.
 17047—"Matrimonial Troubles"—Golden Hughes.
 "Nothing to do 'Till To-morrow"—Billy Murray.
 17715—"Goodbye Girls, I'm Through"—R. Dixon.
 "Ragtime Temple Bells"—Murray.
 60196—"Wee Hoose Mang"—The Heather.—H. Lauder.

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Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Train Schedule.

The Cross Country Express leaves St. John's Station at 12.30 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m. as in the past.

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LADIES' COATS

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 Now showing at

BLAIR'S.

Our Values are absolutely the best obtainable.

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

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

We are also opening a Full Selection of

Misses', Children's and Infants' Coats,
 which you can depend on will be the best values obtainable.

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

HENRY BLAIR.

Rules and Regulations respecting the Catching and Curing of Herring by the Scotch Method, Published by Order of the Governor in Council, Oct. 17th, 1916.

Upon the recommendation of the Herring Fishery Board, and under the provisions of the Act Chapter 23, 1916, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following Rules and Regulations respecting the catching and curing of Herring by the Scotch Method.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary,
Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,
October 17th, 1916.

(1) No person shall engage in the business of curing and packing Herring under the "Scotch Cure Method" at any place in the Island of Newfoundland, without having previously taken out an annual License, which shall be numbered and issued before engaging therein. And the owner or manager of every plant shall cause to be branded upon the head of every barrel or half-barrel, the number of corresponding to the number of the License of said curer or packer, for this purpose he shall obtain through the "Herring Fisheries Board" a suitable branding iron, the cost of the same to be fixed by the said Board and defrayed by the Licensee. No branding iron other than those obtained from the Herring Fisheries Board shall be used.

(2) The Secretary of the "Herring Fisheries Board" shall, upon written application, upon Form to be furnished by the Board, issue such License. Written application for Licenses shall be posted to the "Secretary of the Herring Fisheries Board," St. John's, and shall be in the following manner:

This form to be filled in and returned to the Secretary of the "Herring Fisheries Board."

Application for Herring License.

I, residing at in the District of do hereby apply for a License, to be granted me for curing and packing Herring, under the "Scotch Cure Method of Pack" at my plant, situate at in the District of during the season subject to the Rules, Regulations and Instructions respecting the "Scotch Cure Method of Pack," and certify that I have previously packed and cured Herring under the "Scotch Cure Method of Pack."

(3) The said License shall be in the following form:—

Herring License

No.

By virtue of power vested in me under the Rules and Regulations provided, respecting the "Scotch Cure Method of Pack," made in pursuance of an Act to amend Act 61 Vic., Cap. 3, respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries (passed March 11th), 1914, with additional amendments May 4th, 1916:

I, of residing at in the District of do hereby License in conformity therewith.

Granted under my hand at this day of A.D., 1916

No fees shall be charged for said License.

(4) All Herring cured and packed under such License shall be inspected and branded by an authorized Inspector, and the Certificate of Inspection produced by shipper to Customs Officer, when applying for Export Entries, and Inspection Fee of ten cents per barrel and five cents per half-barrel shall be paid to said officer and by him remitted to the Herring Fisheries Board at St. John's.

(5) All barrels and half-barrels to be used for the cure pack and exportation of Herring under License, shall be constructed in conformity with the standard requirements adopted under law, and hereto annexed and forming part of these Rules and Regulations. Failing which the Government brand for the Herring contained therein, and cured under Scotch Cure Method of Pack, may be refused by the Inspector.

(6) Licensed packers and curers of Herring, under these Rules and Regulations, shall make application for inspection and branding, to the Inspector in their section, by filling out

Request Note and Declaration Forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the "Herring Fisheries Board" when issuing Licenses or upon application. Not less than twenty-five barrels will be inspected outside centres where Inspector is stationed, but small quantities may be brought to centres for inspection.

Request Note and Declaration shall be in the following form:—

Request Note.

To the Herring Fisheries Inspector,

at

Having completely cured and bung-packed barrels and half-barrels of Scotch Pack White Herring, we request that you will attend at our fish curing plant to affix the Official Brands on the same. We hereby bind and oblige ourselves to observe and fulfil the following conditions, under the penalty of having the brand removed and of forfeiting our packing License.

Conditions.

(A) After any barrels or half-barrels containing cured White Herring shall have received the Official brand, the Herring shall not be repacked nor in any way interfered with, except in the presence of the Fishery Officer for the District where they may at the time happen to be, and to whom previous written notice shall have been given of what is proposed to be done; but this condition shall not be held as in any way prohibiting such opening of the said barrels and inspection of the Herring, as may be necessary for the satisfaction of intending purchasers.

(B) If the Herring in any such barrels or half-barrels shall be repacked or interfered with without previous notice to, or in the absence of, the Fishery Officer; or if on inspection the Fishery Officer shall consider that the Herring have been prejudicially interfered with, and that it is on that account necessary to remove the Brand therefrom, he shall be entitled to do so, and to retain the fees paid for affixing the Brand.

Dated at the day of 1916

(Sgd.), Fish-curers.

Declaration.

I, declare that the Herring and every part thereof, contained in the barrels and half-barrels, now produced to the officer of the fishery, pursuant to the preceding Request Note have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been gutted and packed within twenty-four hours after they were caught, and that the Herring other than the Matjie Herring, have been for nine clear days in salt, and that the Matjie Herring have been for six clear days in salt, exclusive of the day of catch and the day on which the barrels and half-barrels were completely packed up for branding—and that none of the said Herring have been before this time produced to any officer of the fishery, either in the same or in different barrels or half-barrels, in order to obtain the Official brand prescribed.

Declared at the day of 1916

Partner of Fishery Officer.

(7) All Inspectors appointed for each section shall, upon receipt of the Licensee's Request Note and Declaration forms filled out, proceed with their duties of inspection of both fish and packages, and shall with the use of brands provided under these Rules and Regulations, brand each barrel and half-barrel accordingly as defined under these Regulations, furnishing each Licensed packer under said Regulations with an Inspection Certificate for every quantity so inspected, which shall be as follows:—

Inspection Certificate

License No.

I hereby certify that I have inspected and branded—

..... brls Extra Large Full Herring.

..... " Large Full.

..... " Medium Full.

..... " Matjie Full.

..... " Matjie.

..... Total

The foregoing quantity being owned, cured and packed for export or otherwise by residing at District of Date of Packing 1916

The Inspection Fees to be paid to the Customs official upon request for Export Entry by shipper, and remitted to the Herring Fisheries Board.

Dated at Nfld., this day of 1916

(Sgd), Inspector.

(8) Whenever the Herring Fisheries Board have reason to suppose that Herring under the Scotch Cure Method are being disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Rules, Regulations and Instructions, it may cause

Request Note and Declaration Forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the "Herring Fisheries Board" when issuing Licenses or upon application. Not less than twenty-five barrels will be inspected outside centres where Inspector is stationed, but small quantities may be brought to centres for inspection.

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Dated at Nfld., this day of 1916

(Sgd), Inspector.

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Special Offer to the Reading Public

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE (Daily Edition) will be sent to any address in Newfoundland from now to end of 1917 for..... **\$2.00**

The Weekly Edition will be sent to any address, in Newfoundland from now to the end of 1917 for..... **50c.**

Here is your opportunity. Avail of it to-day. Fill in the Coupon at once—mail it to-day—do it now.

To the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.,
Water Street, St. John's.
GENTLEMEN,—

Enclosed find..... for..... months subscription to **The Mail and Advocate** Daily (mark off issue not required). Weekly

Name.....

Address.....

District.....

STYLISH SUITS AND OVER-COATS. Well made. Good Value.

Men's Tweed and Fancy Worsted Suits.

Good Patterns. Neat Dark Checks and Stripes.
\$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00
\$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00.

Men's Navy Serge Suits.

\$7.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00,
\$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00.



OVER-COATS.

"Chesterfield" Style single breasted, made of heavy fancy coating, **\$9.00, \$12.00.**

"Chesterfield" in Navy and Black **\$10.00 to 13.00.**

"Stormway," with large storm collar, some with belt at back. Made of heavy coating, in Fancy Greys and Browns. **\$9.00 to \$14.00.**

Light Weight Showerproof Overcoats, in

Plain Grey..... **\$7.00**

Striped Grey and Olive Green..... **\$9.00.**

Nap Reefers..... **\$5.00.**

PANTS.

Strong Tweed Pants, good pattern. **\$1.35, \$1.60, \$1.80, \$2.00, \$2.35, \$2.60, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.80, \$4.00.**

Homespun Pants, **\$2.20, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.10.**

STEER Brothers.

In Stock

100 Cases
-Valencia Onions,-
200 brls. Apples.
and to arrive by S. S. Graciana
75 Kegs
Green Grapes

H. J. Brownrigg
Phone 469.

M. JOULLES GOUFFE, Chef de Cuisine to the Jockey Club, "I recommend very particularly the Gas Kitchener from which one can obtain such excellent results."

THE HOTWATER QUESTION.
What at one time was an obstacle to the more general use of gas for cooking, namely the difficulty of obtaining hot water when the kitchen range was out of use, has been overcome by the invention of efficient and economical gas-heated apparatus, whereby a constant supply of hot water cost quite independently of can be secured at reasonable the kitchen range boiler.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

FOR SALE!

LOCAL AND SCOTCH
Herring BARRELS

Also
Splayed HOOPS

for Brls. and Half Brls.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

88 per Cent of Men for Strike

WINNIPEG, Oct. 16.—By declaring practically unanimously in favor of a strike, the conductors, trainmen, baggage men, switchmen and yardmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway gave their leaders, assembled in Winnipeg no other option than to carry out their wishes and force their demands for better conditions. The only open door which might lead to averting the threatened strike is the conference between the men's leaders and Grant Hall, Vice-President of the C.P.R. which is expected to take place to-morrow.

All the ballots have not been counted as yet, but the result to date is such as to permit officials to declare that 88 per cent of the men are in favor of a strike. The vote among the Eastern conductors, trainmen and yardmen is talking place at London, Ont.

It will be a day or two yet before all the ballots are counted, but the question as to which way the vote will go was placed beyond all doubt by the counting, which took place to-day.

J.J. St. John

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

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

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

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

TEMPLETON'S

BEST VALUE
BIGGEST STOCK
HERRING NETS
ANCHOR BRAND ADVANCE BRAND
LOWEST PRICES.
PROMPT DELIVERIES.

TEMPLETON'S
333 WATER STREET.
READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.

Immense audiences attended the Nickel theatre yesterday and the programme was enjoyed by all. The principal film was the vitagraph feature film, "The Dust of Egypt," in which Edith Storey played the leading part. It is a strange picture and kept the audience guessing as to what would happen next. The acting was perfect and kept all interested. The other pictures were also by high-class artists and were equally as good as the other fine subjects shown at the Nickel of late. This evening the programme will be repeated and those who were unable to attend yesterday should be sure to go, as this will be the last opportunity to see the grand film.

THE CRESCENT.

The Lubin Photo Play Company presents George Routh and Helen Wootton in "The Scarlet Chastity" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This grand feature is produced in three reels. To-day's issue of "The Selig Tribune," the worlds greatest news film, contains a whole lot of instructive and interesting items, including a solemn procession in London, Eng. in commemoration of the sinking of the "Lusitania," Roosevelt's Headquarters at Chicago, etc., etc. Lloyd V. Hamilton and Bud Duncan are featured in "Millionaires by Mistake," a funny Ham and But comedy. Professor McCarthy plays a programme of the latest and best music. This is a great how, don't miss seeing it.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETS

The Citizens' Committee who have been in session since last June held a meeting last night, when several matters in connection with the new charter were discussed, including the submission of the sections not yet discussed to subcommittees. The matter of the lighting of the city by contract was considered, but nothing definite enunciated. It is hoped at next meeting there will be a full attendance.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY

The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Newman Ebsary, of the South Side, have proved their patriotism since the great war broke out. Mr. and Mrs. Ebsary's two sons have died in the service of King and Country. They are Private Frederick Ebsary, who passed away in Cairo, and Lieutenant Samuel Ebsary who was killed at the front not long since. A few days ago another son, in the person of Wm. A. Ebsary, enlisted, setting an example of bravery and patriotism which should be an inspiration to many young men in our midst.

HARVEST FESTIVAL SALE

For some time past the No. 1 Corps of the Salvation Army, has been very busy making preparations for the Harvest Festival gathering, which takes place in the Junior Hall, Springdale Street, on Tuesday, Oct. 24th, at 7.30 p.m.

The Hall has been nicely decorated and the display of fancy work, vegetables, etc., shows what a great interest has been taken in the effort. Teas will be served during the evening. The public are heartily invited.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 24

Lieutenant Lawny killed in the streets of St. John's while pressing eight men to join ship Boston, Capt. Morris, 1794.
Marquis of Ripon born, 1827.
Widow of Laurence Tobin died at Witless Bay; mother of 14 children, 125 grandchildren, and 51 great grandchildren; total offspring, 190, 1868.
Cardinal Cullen died, 1878.
St. Bonaventure's College Bazaar opened in St. Patrick's Hall, 1894.
First waif entered Mount Cashel 1898.

Hon. A. W. Harvey, first President of Fishermen's Home, presented with an address in recognition of his services to the institution, 1887.
Mafeking bombarded, 1899.

RECEIVED NASTY FALL

As Mr. Wm. Spurrel, section of the Presbyterian Church, was about to descend to the basement of the school last evening he tripped in some object and was precipitated over the stairs to the floor below. He narrowly escaped being killed and hurt one of his arms severely, the tendons and sinews being twisted. Dr. Roberts was called to attend him.

DINED THE OFFICERS

At McGarry's Cafe on Saturday night the members of the Officers Training Class dined Capt. O'Grady, Lieut. Ross and a number of other officers of the Volunteer Force. An excellent dinner was served in the best style of Manager Rose and his aids and a most enjoyable time was spent by all present. Speeches laudatory of the work of Capt. O'Grady who promoted the class were made, and a very enjoyable musical programme was carried out. The affair concluded with the hearty singing of the National Anthem.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle leaving Placentia to-day for West.
Clyde left Twillingate early this morning going out.
Dundee left Port Blandford 11 a.m. yesterday.
Ebbie north of Flower's Cove. Gloucester report.
Home left South West Arm 3.30 p.m. yesterday outward.
Wren left Clarendville 9.20 a.m. yesterday.
Kyle left Port aux Basques 9.20 p.m. yesterday.
Sagone arrived Harbor Grace 8.15 a.m. to-day.
Meigle arrived Port aux Basques 8.30 a.m.

TRAIN REPORT.

Sunday's No 1 arrived Port aux Basques 8.45 a.m.
Yesterday's No 1 left Grand Falls 8.05 a.m.
To-day's No 2 left Port aux Basques 9.30 a.m.

The schr's General Laurie and Mildred are now being laden with codfish at Geo. M. Barr's, the former of Brazil and the latter for Europe.

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Sulu sailed North at 10 a.m. to-day with a full freight and several passengers.

The S.S. Sagona arrived at Hr. Grace at 8.25 a.m. to-day and is due here this afternoon.

The schr. Jean is loading cod at Bowring's and the Nellie M. at Job's, both for Brazil.

Five young men arrived here by the shore train last night to enlist in the Volunteer Force.

The steamers Meigle and Kyle will begin running on schedule time to-day and the regular daily foreign mail will come along henceforth.

The S.S. Graciana with 770 tons of cargo and a large mail arrived here from Liverpool this morning after a run of 11 1-2 days.

The S.S. Ledala, now at the dock premises with her machinery damaged will resume her voyage to Baltimore 9 days hence. Repairs are being effected by the Reid Nfld. Co.

In the Police Court to-day Mr. Hutchings, K.C. discharged two drunks. Quite a number of people were summoned by the Council for arrears of water and sewerage rates.

Sir E. R. Bowring arrived here by the express yesterday, after spending several months in Canada acting with the Royal Dominion Commission.

The Hon. Secretary of the Church of England Orphanage acknowledges with many thanks, the kind contribution of \$100 from Mrs. M. G. Winter to be devoted to the Orphanage equipment.

Mr. E. T. Phalen, the well-known fish buyer of Halifax, is now in the city to buy 2 to 3 cargoes of codfish for that market. Mr. Phalen has numerous friends in St. John's, and over the whole country, as his father resided in Hr. Grace for many years.

Mr. P. J. Nevin, agent for the "Catholic Record" of London, Ont., recently enlisted and left Halifax last week for England. Mr. Nevin is attached to the R.A.M.C. He is well known, both in St. John's and the outposts, and his many friends here will wish him every success and a safe return home, when victory is achieved.

WAS RELIEVED OF \$96

Recently Mr. Martin Kavanagh of Caplin Bay went home by train and discovered that while en route he lost the sum of \$96 which he thinks he was relieved of by some light fingered strangers whom he met on the cars. He treated them liberally and this is how they requited him. They saw him display his cash and quietly lifted it.

"BLOODHOUND" FROM BATTLE.

The S.S. "Bloodhound," Capt. Waite, arrived from Battle Hr. at 8 a.m. to-day. She left there on Friday afternoon last and had it very stormy with gales of wind, rain, fog, and high seas, and harbored for a night at Tizzard's Hr. out of the storm. She brought up 13 men of the Mr. J. T. Croncher's fishing crews and reports the fishery at Battle Hr. over. On Friday last she reports quite a fall of snow in that section. Each night it is cold and frosty and the waters of the harbor freeze quickly.

SOME SPLENDID ENLARGEMENTS.

Mr. Wilf Parsons, the well-known photographer, recently turned out some beautiful enlarged photographs of the members of the Board of Underwriters. These are Messrs C. McKay, Harvey, Mr. Geo. Shea, and the late Hon. W. G. Rendell. The pictures are certainly a work of art. They were delivered to the owners to-day.

SAID HE WAS HELD UP.

This morning a man came to the Police Station and reported that shortly after 9 last night he was held up on the south side of Water Street by a man who held a revolver to his head and told him to put up his hands. He said the stranger went through his pockets quickly and deftly and took all the change he had in his pockets—several dollars. The police do not believe the story, but nevertheless are investigating.

It Worked Fine.

My baby cries all night. I don't know what to do with him.
"I'll tell you what I did, as soon as our baby commenced to cry I used to light all the gas. That fooled him. He thought it was broad daylight, and went to sleep."

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received October 24, 1916.

The Following Suffering From Gunshot Wounds are Reported at Various Hospitals, viz.:

- At 5th. General Hospital, Rouen, October 14th.
- 168 Private Jacob Abbott, Wesleyville. Upper extremity, right.
- 1719 Private James A. Short, Hermitage Cove, F.B. Upper extremity, right.
- 4152 Private Eric Burt, Battery Road, Wrist.
- 1344 Private Nathaniel Reed, Dog Bay, N.D.B. Back and knee.
- 1988 Private George R. Simms, York Harbour, Bay of Islands. Back.
- 1769 Private Silas Bird, Cartwright, Labrador. Chest.
- 2159 Private William G. Plerecy, Fortune. Upper extremity left.
- At 6th. General Hospital, Rouen, October 14th.
- 1411 Lt. Corp. Solomon Gosse, Spaniard's Bay. Left arm and back.
- 1696 Private William F. Reid, 2 Spencer St. Face.
- 1936 Private William LeDrew, Botwood. Arms.
- At St. John Hospital, Etaples, October 14th.
- 687 Private Joseph Michelin, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. Left thigh, severe.
- 2007 Private Clarence Foley, Whitbourne. Both thighs—severe.
- 1649 Private Gilbert S. Warren, Bishop's Falls. Knee—severe.
- 1992 Private Henry Hayter, Trinity. Ankle—severe.
- At 9th. General Hospital, Rouen, October 14th.
- 300 Private Benjamin Miller, 27 Young Street. Right arm.
- 474 Private John J. Dooley, 23 1/2 Maxse Street. Left arm.
- 1367 Private Albert Myers, Field St. Chest.
- At 26th. General Hospital, Etaples, October 15th.
- 1968 Private Hector H. Cook, White Hills. Right leg.
- 1136 Private Vincent J. O'Quinn, Searston, Codroy Valley. Arm.
- 1702 Private Joseph Dicks, Tides Point, Burin. Knee and back.
- 1685 Private John Murrin, 59 McFarlane St. Contusion back, slight.
- 20th. General Hospital, Dannes Camiers. Oct. 14th.
- 2012 Private William Sheppard, Pool's Island, B.B. 10th. General Hospital, Rouen, Gunshot wound in arm and side, October 14th.
- 824 Private Thomas A. Langdon, Northern Arm, Botwood. Gunshot wound in head, October 14.
- 1763 Private Francis J. Bowen, St. Mary's. At 23rd. General Hospital, Etaples, Shell shock, October 15th.
- At 8th. General Hospital, Rouen, October 14th.
- 377 Private Edwin Cornick, 61 Power Street. Head (good).
- 2056 Private Harold Cranford, 213 South Side. Back (good).
- 1297 Private Frederick J. Jacobs, 17 College Sq. Head and left arm (good).
- 423 Private Thomas A. Perry, Catalina. Right leg (good).
- At 8th. Red Cross Hospital, Le Trouquet, October 14th.
- 2064 Private James Vater, Pouch Cove. Upper extremity, left—severe.
- 1916 Private Arthur House, Port Saunders. Lower extremity, right—severe.
- 2057 Private Albert Davis, Greenspond. Lower extremity, right—severe.
- 1042 Corporal Arthur F. Peet, 87 Long's Hill, Left leg, fractured fibula—severe.
- At 1st. Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, October 14th.
- 969 Private James J. Brace, 26 Les-

In Memorium

In memory of Private Stanley West of Carmanville, who was killed on July 1st, now reported killed in action.

A lad so brave and full of life, Went forth to take his stand— To fight for dear old England, And also Newfoundland.

He left his home so young and fair, His heart was light and gay, And over the sea he went to roam From friends so far away.

He thought of home and friends so dear, But still he went to fight— He knew his country needed him— To battle for the right.

He did his duty bravely, And he could do no more; He died for King and Country, And Terra Nova shore.

Now our soldier boy is sleeping, He's numbered with the dead, Free from care and earthly sorrow, In his lone and silent grave.

And when your grave is growing green, And you are lying still, We'll think upon your loving face, That once we loved so well.

When your sweet face we looked upon, In the happy days gone by, We never thought that you dear boy, On the battle field would die.

As time roll on and years pass by But still our hearts are sore, We'll think upon that brave young lad Sleeping on a foreign shore.

And often we will drop a tear, For him who nobly fell, There's none can fill the vacant chair, Of him we loved so well.

Oh, who will cheer his parent's hearts, In their time of pain, The Lord His mercy will impart, For our loss is Heaven gain.

But we will shall meet you by and bye, When earthly cares are o'er, And dwell in that bliss home on high, On that bright and happy shore.

FLOSSIE DAY.

St. John's, Oct. 20, 1916.

OVER 100 PATIENTS WAITING

Mr. Ell Whiteway was advised to-day that no less than four female patients for Hospital were coming here by train. Daily telegrams asking if cots are vacant are being received by him and he is in a quandary. There is not a cot or bed vacant at present in Hospital and over 100 female patients are awaiting admission.

LEATHER GOES UP.

Shoe dealers of the city inform us to-day that the price of shoe leather has gone up 3 cents per pound. The reason for this is the growing scarcity of cattle all the world over and the great demand for shoe leather on the part of the warring powers for their armies. Some years ago this kind of leather could be bought for 12 cents where it now costs 37 1/2 cents. The advance in the price of this leather will mean a sharp advance in the cost of boots and shoes here.

SOLDIERS ARE O.K.

Mr. W. A. Munn had the following wire from Mr. Hugh Anderson this morning from London:—"Lionel is safe and sound; saw him recently; not wounded." We also hear that Andrew Clouston is also o.k. Both soldier lads went through recent heavy fighting and their parents and friends are delighted to hear of their safety.

VESSEL TOTAL WRECK.

Mr. H. Lemessurier, C.M.G. had a message this morning saying that the Schr. Campania, owned by E. W. Perry, of St. George's, is a total wreck at Cape St. George. The crew were saved.

Norge Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Norwegian steamer Raftund, 639 tons, has been sunk says Reuter's Kristiania correspondent. The crew have been landed.

The St. Shell wound, left hand. 1684 Private Reginald Grandy, Bay L'Argent, F.B. Shell wound, face.

Inter-Collegiate Football

The last football match of the second round of the Inter-Collegiate series was played on St. George's Field yesterday afternoon between St. Bon's and Feildian teams and resulted in a win for the former by 6 goals to 0. It was a lively and clean exhibition and thoroughly enjoyed by the many juvenile spectators as well as by the adult supporters of the teams. Features of the game were the excellent "savings" of the Feildian goal-keeper and the brilliant combination of the victors. A win or a draw for the St. Bon's in the next or final round will give them the Championship for 1916. The following is the standing of the teams at present:

	pld.	won	L	pts.
S. B. C.	4	4	0	8
B. F. C.	4	2	2	4
M. C.	4	0	4	0

Censorship Greek Press Now Demanded By Allies

ATHENS, Oct. 23.—The Allied powers demand the censorship of the Greek press. This has brought new complications as all Press censorship in Greece is unconstitutional. After a Cabinet meeting, which lasted all day the Greek government decided to issue a stern warning to anti-Venizelist newspapers, that any further irritation of the Entente may lead to drastic measures by the Allies, despite constitutional freedom of press.

Serbs Inflict Heavy Losses on Bulgarians

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Desperate fighting in the bend of the Cerna on the Macedonia front has resulted favorably to the Entente forces, according to to-day's War Office announcement. The Bulgarians counter attacked in strong force but were defeated by the Serbians who inflicted heavy losses on the attacking troops.

ANOTHER SEAMAN WASHED OVERBOARD.

Mr. G. C. Fearn had a message this morning from Placentia saying that the "Mildred" had arrived there reporting a terrible time of it in the storm of Friday night while in the Gulf. The weather was terrible with wind, high sea, and rain and one of the men, believed to be the bosun, a man named Canning we hear, was washed overboard and drowned. The vessel received a bad knocking around and also sustained some damage.

ASSAULTED THE POLICE.

At 7.45 last night a resident of Bay Roberts, who is on the schooner "Rattler" at Harvey & Co.'s pier, became excited from booze and threatened to do for the captain and crew. Const. Woodford was called on board and the man attacked him savagely. Woodford is a pretty smart chap and soon downed his aggressor on whom, with the help of another, he eventually placed the bracelets.

To-day the man was before Mr. Hutchings, J.P. and was fined \$5 or 14 days.
The Portia left English Hr. at 9.15 this a.m.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers drilled in the armory and on the Parade Ground yesterday, while a company had rifle practice at night in the Highlanders' Armoury. The following were the enlistments:

- Arthur Gulliver, St. John's.
- Wm. A. Ebsary, St. John's.
- Albert Nottall, St. John's.
- Mathias Jacobs, Bay de Verde.
- Hy. Emberley, Bay de Verde.
- Arthur Emberley, Bay de Verde.
- Berkley King, Bauline.
- Wilfred Dicker, Flat Islands, B.B.
- Edward T. Hiscock, Flat Islds, B.B.
- Leo Hillier, Lamaline.
- Jno. F. Burks, Little Bay, D.B.
- Thos. Ryan, New Aberdeen, C.B.
- Azariah Mercer, Bay Roberts.
- Arthur W. Dawe, Seldom-Come-By.
- Arthur Miller, Joe Batt's Arm.
- Patk. A. Nottall, Fleur-de-Lys.

"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco.

The very Best. 10c. per tin.

M. A. DUFFY, Wholesale Distributor. Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

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

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

SCHOONER FOR SALE— Schr. "Diantus," 13 tons; Spars and Sails in good condition. Selling for Three Hundred Dollars. Schooner may be seen at Champney's. Apply to F.P.U. Store, Champney's.—oct20, 3i

LOST—Yesterday between Knowling's wharf and Water Street. Purse containing \$30.00, the property of a fisherman. Finder will please return same to this office. oct23

WANTED—A Smart Boy to learn the Tailoring business. Apply T. J. ALYWARD, Water Street. oct23, 4i

PICKED up, on Water St. small bunch of Keys. Owner can have by applying at the F.P.U. Office and paying cost of this advertisement.—oct24, 3i

ARMADA TEA

FOR ALL OCCASIONS!

SOLD ONLY IN 1 LB. AIRTIGHT CARTOONS.
—NEVER SOLD IN BULK—

ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST TEA EVER IMPORTED INTO NEWFOUNDLAND, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED

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V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

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

DECIDED BARGAINS

WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

For Boys from 12 to 16 years,

\$1.20 per Suit

or

60c. per Garment

We claim to have the best value

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