

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 247.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 16.—General French reports the situation unchanged. Three hostile aeroplanes were brought down during the last four days.

The British submarine E-7 was sunk in the Dardanelles. Three officers and twenty-five men have been taken prisoners.

The French government report artillery duels and mining engagements. The Russian government report the enemy's attacks unsuccessful south-west of Dvinsk and on the river Vilna. The enemy advanced on the road to Sialaska, reaching the river Chara. North-east of Dubno the Russians captured guns and 2600 prisoners, but were driven back by a counter attack. At other points over 2,000 prisoners were captured.—BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris, Sept. 16.—The French war office gave out a report this afternoon as follows:—

"Yesterday witnessed fighting with hand grenades in the sector of Neuville. Bombardment of the suburbs of Arras brought forth a vigorous reply from our artillery, directed against the batteries and trenches of the enemy. There was also fighting with mines in the region of Friss, in the Department of the Somme. There was artillery firing during all last night around Roye, and in the vicinity of Lassigny, where our shells started a fire. In the region of Berry au Bac, in Champagne, near St. Hilaire, and at Aubery in the northern Woëvre district and in the Vosges, at Badesart, the night also was marked by fairly spirited artillery actions.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN

St Pierre, Sept. 16 (official).—Paris reports an Austrian cruiser sunk and another damaged by Italian submarine. It also reports Italian progress on their front. It says that the Turks in the Caucasus have suffered heavily, and been defeated, leaving many prisoners in the hands of the Russians.

Heavy landing of allied troops at Dardanelles.

The Germans are falling back in Galicia before the fierce Russian counter offensive. Some gains and six hundred prisoners secured by the French on the western front.

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, Sept. 17.—South-west of Dvinsk we repulsed repeated German attacks close to our entanglements between the Dvinsk road and Lake Samasa. Detachments of German cavalry appeared in the region of the Molodetchno-Polozk railway, further north-west of Vilna. The enemy succeeded in crossing to the left bank of the Viliya, south east of Orays. The Germans are attempting to cross the river Versoka where it enters Lake Tebnukas near the village of Elsmonty. Our troops drove the enemy back to the river.

In the direction of Pinsk our troops are falling back under the enemy's pressure. In the district of Nijnistoshod we repulsed an enemy attack against Ugrinitchi. The enemy continues his counter attacks in Deranog region and on different parts of our front.

In Galicia, the badly shaken enemy is seeking by these counter-attacks to consolidate his positions but these efforts even in the best circumstances are followed by only small local successes, and our troops continue skillfully to fulfill their task. West of the village of Pandyki, in the Deranzog region, we took 410 prisoners and four machine guns. By the capture of a distillery and cemetery, near Decrazno we took over 700 prisoners and four machine guns, repulsing desperate enemy counter attacks.

Near the village of Novo Alexinec and the town of Vichnevez and on the Stripa west of the Tarnopol-Prembowla line we are engaged in desperate actions in many places against the enemy, who is clinging to the forts in the river.

Sunday's Vienna official statement announced that we were repulsed towards the bridgehead of Taropol and suffered losses near Tarpoll, but the enemy has no information from which to judge the extent of these losses for the simple reason that in the fighting of the 10th and 11th we held everything in spite of reinforcements which arrived, the enemy were driven back still further west of Tarpoll towards the villages Glisid and Zehroff and even part of the line of the River Stripa.

Proposed Loan Billion Dollars Shrinks to Half

New York, Sept. 16.—The proposed billion dollar loan for Britain and France shrivelled to-day, says gossip of Wall Street, to half its previous size. Five hundred million dollars was the sum set as the amount which American financiers would lend. This figure seemed to be uniform in half a dozen or more reports current in the financial section. At least one financier in close touch with the situation is quoted as saying this sum would be loaned. The Commission itself and its American financial agents, have nothing to say as to this phase.

In some manner, not understood, the situation to-night is different from the situation of yesterday. There was an almost unanimous opinion among bankers whose views could be obtained; and that by naming this sum at outset the Commission sought to place itself in an advantageous trading position. Issuance of formal statements were begun to-night by the Commission and it is expected such statements will be issued daily so long as negotiations are in progress.

Great Britain's Magnanimous Regard Neutral Commerce

London, Sept. 16.—Sir Edward Grey explained in the Commons to-day that the government was not interfering with shipment from Germany of goods contracted and paid for by neutrals prior to March. To hamper the shipments, he said, would injure only neutrals. Britain was permitting free passage of drugs, and certain chemicals, produced only in Germany, for which neutrals had an imperative need.

The Foreign Secretary made this statement in reply to a question why the government was permitting Germany to import certain goods from America.

British Casualties In the Dardanelles 87 Thousand

London, Sept. 16.—British casualties in the Dardanelles up to Aug. 21 were 87,630. The number killed in that time was 17,608. These figures included the grand total of the British casualties published earlier in the week.

To-day's announcement says the number of officers killed was 1130; men 16,478; wounded 2,371 officers; 59,257 men; missing 373 officers, 8,021 men.

Russian "Woolwich" Blown To Atoms A Belated Story

London, Sept. 16.—The Daily News in an article to-day says that it was through German treachery that the great Russian ammunition factory at Okhta, a suburb of Petrograd, was blown to pieces some months ago. Okhta was the Russian Woolwich, and the only munition factory in Russia. Thousands of workmen were killed and Russia was crippled.

P.E.I. Island Provincial Election

Charlottetown, Sept. 16.—The Provincial election is very close. Up to 8.30 the result of the elections looks now Liberals 15, Conservatives 15. Premier Matheson is elected. Benj. Rogers, leader of the Opposition is defeated. Hon. James McNeil, commissioner of Public Works is defeated, also Hon. J. E. Wyatt, Speaker of the House.

Consuls Consider Removal From Mexico

Washington, Sept. 16.—The British Consuls at Northern Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, have been notified by the British embassy here to confer with American officials in that territory, as to the advisability of withdrawing with them to the United States.

BATTLES RAGING ON EASTERN FRONT FROM RIGA TO ROUMANIAN BORDER

In the North and Centre Germans Advance, In Southern Area Russia Has Advantage—Russian Reserves Total Eight Million, Also Have Abundance of Ammunition—Artillery Engagements on West Front—Britain Admits Loss of Submarine Sunk by Turks in Dardanelles.

London, Sept. 16.—Stern battles are being fought all along the Eastern front from Riga to the Rumanian border. While the Germans continue to advance slowly north and in the centre, the Russians to the south are repeating their successes against Austro-German armies, which are now being driven back across the river Stripa, in Galicia, and have been forced to retire westward, and north of the Galician frontier. While these Russian victories are naturally welcomed in Russia and allied countries as evidence of the Russian armies still being able to take the offensive when well supplied with ammunition, there is no inclination to exaggerate their importance. The engagements, however, keep the Austro-Germans busy, and make it imperative to send reinforcements to the southward, which could be used to better advantage north, where operations of much greater moment are being directed by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

This General who began the offensive against the Vilna-Dvinsk railway a week ago, has not yet established himself on the line. His cavalry

which did reach it, have been driven back. Nevertheless he has driven the Russians across the Dvina river, north of Dvinsk, placing that city in rather a dangerous position. He has also made some progress north of Vilna. Toward Grodno, the Russians are offering a stubborn resistance, and have the Germans firmly held. Something of the same kind has happened in the centre as Prince Leopold has been delayed in his advance.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen has passed forces through the Pripiet marshes, and is now in possession of Pinsk.

From this point southward the Russians are advancing, and have recaptured a number of villages, but they are not likely to push their advantage much farther, as to do so would make their northern flanks vulnerable.

A good deal of importance is attached to the decision of Russia to call to the colors the reserves of the territorial army. Should the age limit be fixed at thirty-five years, this fresh call would mean the possible addition of eight million of men for the Russian armies, including men

who had passed through the first line of reserves, and those who heretofore have been exempted as students, or men who are not quite up to physical standard. Naturally, all these could not be armed and equipped, but Russia could have the pick of them.

With Russia now well supplied with munitions, her allies, who have been supplying her, are now able to turn their attention to their own armies, and in consequence, there is no cessation of artillery engagements, which have been so marked in the west for several weeks past.

In the Dardanelles the British losses totalled 87,630 up to August 21.

The British submarine E-7, operating in those waters, which the Turks claim to have sunk, is admitted to have been missing since September 4. The E-7 did a great deal of damage to Turkish shipping in the Sea of Marmora, and after blocking the railway line near Kara Burnu by bombarding it from the sea, shelled a troop train and blew up three ammunition cars attached to it.

Lieutenant-Com. Cochrane, Commander of the E-7 only a few days ago was awarded the D.S.O. for this exploit.

"Taxpayer" Writes In Support Of Mail and Advocate

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—With many other taxpayers of the City I heartily agree with you in the stand you have taken in reference to the self-elected Council of Gosling and Co.

It is quite time that a halt was made to the useless and unnecessary expenditures now being made by this body. These experiments seem to please Gosling and Co. and they care not a rap how the general public feel over the matter.

We are told the city will benefit from the introduction of this new water service through the fact that insurance rates will be reduced; but who will benefit most from this? Will it be the poor man or the Water St. Czars? Quite a lot of unnecessary expense has been incurred in connection with this new water service. Look at Holdsworth St., Adelaide St. and Beck's Cove. Cuts have been opened here now for three weeks with at watchman on each at a cost of say at least one dollar per night, which means sixty-three dollars paid out for nothing, as the pipes are not here yet, and it would have been better for Gosling & Co. to have waited until their arrival before opening these cuts and tearing up the streets.

Then again we have this new experiment on Duckworth St. What kind of a test is this going to be. This thoroughfare is not used extensively for traffic; but of course it suits Mr. Gosling to put it here and that ends the matter. What guarantee have the Board that the pipes laid recently on this street are sound. If they prove to be faulty will not all this new pavement have to be torn up and of course this will mean quite a further expenditure.

Our citizens are waiting for the time to come, the first opportunity they get, to give Gosling and his featherweights the bounce. We want a man in charge of Civic affairs like ex-Mayor Ellis and not an upstart like W. G. Gosling.

Now, Mosdell and the "small boys" with him on the star need better look out before they leap. They cannot fool the people of this City as easy as they think they can. We can see things for ourselves and we know where Mosdell's interest in City affairs lie.

Go on Mr. Editor show up the doing of this self-elected Civic Board who to-day represent no one but themselves and you will earn the gratitude of every taxpayer in the City.

Yours truly,
TAXPAYER.
St. John's, Sept. 14, 1915.

Thinks Callipoli Will Soon Fall Into Allies' Hands

London, Sept. 17.—The correspondent "Daily Chronicle" at Athens telegraphs:—

"Interesting information has reached me for thoroughly reliable sources with regard to the position facing Germany in the matter of furnishing fresh help for the hard pressed Turks. The Turkish Mission which had been lately in Berlin in order to point out to the military authorities there the circumstances of the Ottoman Empire which make resistance to the end of September an extremely difficult matter in the absence of effective assistance from Germany.

"The Germans recognize that time is now against them in this particular zone of the war area, and I am told by diplomats that the belief in Vienna is that Gallipoli Peninsula at least will be in the Allies' hands at an early date."

Dr. Brehm Returns Here

Dr. Brehm, the Medical Health Officer, who spent three days on Change Islands investigating the outbreak of typhoid fever there, returned to the city by yesterday's express. In speaking to a Mail and Advocate reporter to-day the Doctor says that there are now some 18 people ill of the disease, which is confined to 15 residences, and only two of these are seriously indisposed. The majority suffer from a light type and the outbreak is now well under control.

Occasion cases have developed from time to time since the autumn of last year, and it was only in the past few weeks since Dr. Leslie went on his holiday to Canada that the present outbreak began. He attributes the outbreak to infectious water, says that in many cases the people take their water in pails from the same well and thus infection is caused. He also thinks that the common fly helped spread the disease. The people live near the sea and there should be no necessity for such an occurrence, as all waste matter and water is thrown into the sea. Polluted drinking water has undoubtedly been the cause of the spread of typhoid here.

Reid Coy's Ships

The Argyle arrived at Placentia at 3 p.m. yesterday and sails to-day for Merasheen.

The Clyde left Lewisporte at 8.05 a.m. to-day.

The Dundee left Blandford at 3 this a.m.

The Ethic left Clarendville at 7.40 this a.m.

The Glencoe left Grand Bank at 7 p.m. yesterday.

The Home left Port aux Basques at 1.25 a.m. to-day.

The Meigle left Bonne Bay at 1.35 p.m. yesterday going North.

Has Taken a Fancy To the Old Land

Selly Isle, August 8th.
Dear Mary.—I received your letter to-day and was very glad to hear from you. I was wondering where you were too. I know you were busy. Well, Mary, I am glad to say I am feeling well at present, thank God, hoping you are the same. I just came back from five days' leave. I would like to have had five days more. I had a grand time, I stayed with Mrs. Smith's people, they are jolly fine people indeed, I had a job to get away from them.

We are sailing out of Selly Isles now not Scilly Cove, you know. We are most all the time at sea. Poor old grandmother has gone home. I felt it a lot when I heard she was dead, it was so sudden; never mind Mary there is a better home than this, isn't there, and how good it is to know we can be all ready when the time comes. I would give a good deal to be able to run in to see you all, but I know it is impossible and so I am making the best of it. What good old times I have spent down your way, never mind, the war will end some day, although it may not seem near.

Mary, I would like to be able to tell you something about the beautiful sights I saw on the way from Falmouth to London. Falmouth is a Cornish town and a nice spot, I think I will want to stay in England when the war ends. I wish I was near you to give you some of the books I have on hand, I have quite a pile of them. There is no doubt that the strangers are well cared for; every time I come to port there are so many nice letters, books and papers waiting for me.

To-day I had a letter from an old lady in Isle of Wight and some books, she said she read my letter in the paper, and she admired it so much, she had to write me. She has taken a nice home and she said she takes in a lot of sailors and soldiers to tea every day, but there is no place like home after all. I am glad to get a good sleep when I get a few minutes leisure. Oh yes, I almost forgot, how are the nice flowers you use to have, if I were near you this evening I would have a nice bouquet, never mind we must live in hopes.

I think I must close at it is time to get ashore, and I intend to go to church when I get on land.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
I remain
Your sincere friend,
ROBERT J. MATTHEWS.

The writer of the above is a son the late Mr. Peter J. Matthews, J.P. and Mrs. Peter J. Matthews of New Perlican.

In Memoriam

ARCHIBALD WAY.
Surely God calls us one by one from this world of suffering to a rest above!

During the night of Sept. 9th His call came to Archibald Way, a resident of Ellistown, T.B. Deceased was 32 years of age and had been a sufferer from hemorrhage of the lungs for 12 years. Patient in suffering and ever read to speak a cheering word or do a kindly deed, he had won the respect of all who knew him.

Until sickness prevented him, he had been an employee of A. Brown Esq., agent for the firm of Hon. J. Ryan at this place.

The funeral service was conducted to-day by the Rev. D. H. Dotchin, who delivered an earnest address from the text:—"For I know that Thou wilt bring me to death and to the place appointed to all living." Job 30: 23.

The deceased leaves to mourn his sad loss a father, mother, two brothers, two sisters and a large circle of relatives. Our sympathy goes out to them at this hour of sorrow. May they be comforted and sustained by the thought that some day there will be a glad reunion.—Com.

Ellistown, Sept. 12th, 1915.

A message to the Fisheries Department this morning says that the schooner Ignatius, Capt. Goodyear, arrived at Galtios from Canadian, Labrador, with 300 qts cod.

Domestic Training

Life.
Mr. Frost—Agnes, your mother has a headache. Can't you help her get dinner?

Agnes—No, father. I have to learn this table of food values.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY
Check and Figured Percale in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY
Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A
Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B
Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

An assortment of **CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES** In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' **UNDERWEAR** For Summer wear.

WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS With Rubber Grips.

WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS In White, Tan and Black Colors.

WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES In all the leading shades.

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES

JAPANESE SILK In all colors.

WOMEN'S BELTS In Tinsel, Leather, Sateen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

Dainty designs in washable **FANCY SILK MOHAIR** 27 inches wide. A variety of colors. Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

DRESS MUSLINS Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

Brand New Line of Lawn, Embroideries and Insertions, all widths

FISHERMAN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

THE SLAYER OF MANY GERMANS IS LOOKED FOR

How Sergt. Major Henri Segers, Belgian Warrior, Got Away With the Leading People of Spalding

London.—Spalding (Lincolnshire) has been entertaining for a week a very remarkable Belgian, Henri Segers, who was hailed, in consequence of his exploits, as "a hero of heroes" and "a world hero."

He left for London on Friday morning, saying that he was to meet his general, who would conduct him to the palace to receive the V. C. from the King. Later in the day a telegram, handed in at the Strand post office at 3.35 p.m., was received in Spalding by a girl with whose parents he had been staying. It was in French, and translated read:

"Arrived in time; received V. C.—Your Belgian friend, Henri."

Unfortunately for both Segers and Spalding no V. C. was awarded on Friday. On inquiry at the war office yesterday we were informed that the names of all those to whom this distinction has been awarded have been published already in the London Gazette, and the name of Henri Segers was not among them.

How He "Took In" Spalding

This is the more unfortunate for Spalding because on the ground of his own statements he was entertained at dinner and his fame has been spread all over the district. He was introduced by a Catholic priest in Spalding. Prior Tyck, who said yesterday to a reporter: "I was asked by Miss Alice Hierens, a Belgian refugee, to arrange that her friend, Sergeant-Major Segers, should come to Spalding. A Belgian soldier cannot go anywhere in England for a holiday unless someone writes to say he will receive him. I was away when he came, but when I returned he came to see me, and told me so many stories about his exploits that I was much impressed."

"He told me that he was to get a Victoria Cross and that he had a certificate to say he was to get it, and that he had received a telegram from the Belgian authorities to come to London on Friday."

No Certificate Shown

Asked if he had seen the certificate or telegram, Prior Tyck said he had not.

"I was impressed with the man," Prior Tyck continued "that I thought we should do him some honour, so I went to Mr. W. S. Royce, J.P., who is about to be the Conservative candidate for the district, and asked him to get up a dinner. Mr. Royce said he did not think it was possible so I went round to other people and took Segers with me, and in the end we gave him a dinner on Wednesday night."

Henri Segers wore the Cross of the Order of Leopold and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which are respectively the highest awards for bravery which Belgium and France can give. Mr. Royce presided at the dinner and almost everybody who is anybody in Spalding was there. From the Spalding Guardian we learn that Segers "looked the remarkable man he is, amazingly alert and fit, and with a piercing eye which seemed ready to pounce on every opportunity which came along. Mr. Royce proposed his health, and then the hero himself proceeded to tell them of his feats."

Massacres of Germans

He spoke in Flemish, which was translated by Father Tyck. For the report of his speech we are again indebted to the Spalding Guardian.

When war was declared, he said, he was forty years of age, and manager at the famous motor-car works at Brussels. His first battle was at Liege, where he fought with the artillery. After being in five battles he received his armored car and mitrailleuse on August 26. He had only started an hour when he shot German airman down—one of the three which he has brought down altogether.

On September 26 he was sent by the admiral of the French Marines, who were operating on land and to whom he was then attached, to make a reconnaissance with his car. Eleven miles from Brussels he arrived at a village and met two trains of 30 coaches each, both full of German soldiers. He ordered his driver to turn, and in a quarter of an hour had riddled the trains with his quick-firing gun—they were shot to pieces. Uhlans gave the alarm, and German reinforcements came up. He fired into them and then drove away at 80 miles an hour.

Segers was one of the last to retreat from Antwerp. He fired into the German hosts as they were coming over the ramparts. He spent the whole of that last night shooting down the Uhlans.

In the course of the retreat the Belgians had mined an important

bridge but had been unable to fire it. Segers quietly waited until the bridge was crowded with Germans, and then—he caused a roar of laughter at the dinner table by describing, with hand and lips, a motion skyward. He meant that he exploded the bridge and Germans into the air.

Passage Through Corpses

He described an attack on a large force of barricaded Germans near Dixmude, in which he was accompanied by 240 cyclists. The Uhlans charged and were all killed by the Belgian fire. Having been told that the French would come to the rescue in three days, they held the position from Monday till Wednesday, when only 28 out of the 240 Belgians were left.

When the Germans were drawing near Dixmude the commandant asked what he was going to do by way of resistance. "Leave me the bridge" was the answer. He took up a position with his car a hundred yards from the bridge. From 10 o'clock at night until three next morning the Germans attempted to pour over the bridge, and as they came they were shot down by Segers' spray of death. Everything that attempted to cross the bridge died. In those few hours he fired 22,880 cartridges!

When the German flood ceased he was told to go out to reconnoitre, but when he got to the bridge he could not advance because the corpses blocked the way. He had to wait until the sentries could heap them on one side. He took 82 prisoners and four quick-firing guns.

How the V.C. was "Won."

The sergeant-major's next incident was the capture, while working with the British near Ypres, of an 11-inch gun which had been bombarding Ypres, and which won him the V. C.

He was again sent out to reconnoitre and "they gave me some whiskey before I went." When he got near the Germans with his car he pretended that he was followed by a regiment, and motioned to his emergency followers to come on. The six Englishmen who were with him opened fire when 30 yards from the enemy, who believing that they were attacked with a superior force, at once surrendered.

Prior Tyck gave our representative yesterday accounts of other exploits which Segers claimed as his. This is one of them.

A Belgian battalion was hopelessly cut off and Segers was asked to make a diversion. He drove his car through the German forces, and on getting to the other side did not know how to get back again. He had a viscount as chauffeur and ordered him to drive slowly towards the Germans to give them the impression that he was going to surrender. On getting near them he put his car at top speed, fired his machine gun in great curves, and simply mowed the enemy down as he got through.

Segers also claims to have been commended for 66 great feats: 8 British, 16 French, and 42 Belgian.

Asked how many Germans he had accounted for, he replied, "About 40,000." The German crown prince had put a price of 10,000 francs on his head. King Albert had requested him to write a book of his adventures.

Of Sergt.-Major Segers' departure from Spalding the Guardian remarks, "It was touching to see this distinguished soldier, who had faced death so often unable to restrain a tear as he said farewell to Spalding where he has been so cordially received."

At the dinner he said: "I shall never forget my reception, and if ever I get wounded I shall ask to be sent to Spalding."

Will he?

Enquiries in London

A later account of this adventurous warrior says:

Sergeant-Major Segers, the Belgian warrior who tells such astonishing stories of his battlefield exploits, is being inquired after by the Belgian legation in London.

There is no doubt about Segers' right to wear the Cross of the Legion of Honor and also the Order of Leopold. He must have distinguished himself to gain these two national decorations, but the legation do not credit all his stories of his feats of arms and they object to his claim to have won the V.C.

The sergeant-major's astounding claim to fame is that he accounted for 40,000 Germans in his various exploits. He told many of his achievements at a public dinner at which he was the guest of honor at Spalding one night last week. When he left Spalding he said he was going to London to receive the V.C. on Friday, and that he was returning to the front on

Saturday and would be in the firing line on Sunday at 5 a.m.

London Adventures

However, on his return to London, instead of going to Buckingham Palace he spent a very pleasant time among his compatriots in inns and restaurants at the back of Kingsway much frequented by Belgians visiting London. To them he claimed prospective decoration not only with the V.C. but also with the Serbian and Russian military medals. He had a thrilling story to tell, differing somewhat from the Spalding version. He had a machine gun mounted on a motor-car, he explained, and it was with this he mowed the Germans down. To support his story he produced a photograph of his car.

A Belgian sergeant-major from the Military Attache's office saw him in the Three Tuns public house and also heard him talk. A Belgian private from the same office had a long talk with him. To him Segers said the V.C. was to be presented to him at the front, and that he had in his pocket the certificate that entitled him to it, so he was not bothering as to the exact place where it would be presented to him.

"A Vestige of Incredulity."

At Spalding yesterday, when the Daily Mail's story of his claims was read, the people began to remember that they had found some of his adventures a little difficult to believe. He was a fine-looking man, they said, and certainly had not tried to get anything out of them on the strength of his achievements, but he said he had slain 40,000 Germans.

Mr. W. S. Royce, J.P., who presided at the dinner in honor of Sergeant Major Segers, said last night: "I have a very high opinion of Father Tyck, and when he asked me to preside at the dinner I did not see how I could refuse. I asked Segers to my house, and he seemed all right."

"But as he told of what he had done I could not help feeling that he was going a bit far. That 40,000 Germans story upset my ideas. So I was guarded in what I said at the dinner, and referred to the Goddess of Chance as having been very good to Segers. I meant to throw in just a vestige of incredulity."

Belgian Brigadier's Letter

His compatriots and friends at Spalding still express every confidence in him, and suggest that if he most he has only made some one else mistake as to the nature of the award he is to receive. They recall that in May Brigadier (Contier, of the Belgian army, writing to a refugee in Spalding, stated that Henri Segers had been awarded the first decorations of England, France and Belgium." Later the brigadier wrote that Segers had received the Belgian and French decorations and was coming to England to receive the British award.

The first letter, which was dated May 5, was shown to our correspondent. Miss Tierrens—or Mrs. De Wael as she now is, having been married last week to a Belgian soldier, Segers officiating as best man at the wedding—says there can be no doubt about the Belgian and French decorations, as Segers had photographs taken at the front in which he was wearing these medals, and such photographs were produced.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER at 10c lb.

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

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St. & LeMarchant Rd.

FIERCE FIRE ON SUBMARINE BASE

Ineffective Reply of German Gunners to Allies' Warships—Further Details of the Attack by 30 Warships on Belgian Coast

London, Sept. 12.—The recent attack on the Belgian coast was the most important, both as regards the number of warships engaged and the fierceness of the bombardment, since the Germans have been in occupation. The thunder of the Fleet's guns was heard all over Zealand where the windows of houses at places miles inland rattled. The sound carried distinctly to Flushing, whilst at Cadzand the last village on the Dutch side of the boundary between Holland and Belgium, every flash of the warships' guns could be observed. The German garrison, which for some time has been free from the military attentions of the Allies' warships, and has recently been boasting that no fleet now dare face the music of the big German guns that have been put in position in the dunes, was caught napping. When the squadron began the bombardment there was an early morning mist, and there were only reports of gun-fire and the sound of exploding shells to betray its presence. When the mist cleared away the warships were clearly visible on the horizon. They were in full action, and Zebrugge, the immediate objective of the bombardment, must have suffered enormously. Shortly afterwards the Germans opened a return fire from the coast, many of them hidden among the sand dunes. They were quite unsuccessful, however, for the bombardment continued without interruption. Great clouds of smoke rose into the air, both from Zebrugge itself and from some distance inland immediately behind. After the concentrated bombardment had ceased one ship continued for a long time firing two shells at regular intervals. These, too, burst in the neighbourhood of Zebrugge, and the volumes of smoke that rose indicated that fires had been caused. The German shore gunners made desperate efforts to hit the vessel, but so far from succeeding, their own guns were silenced. Their reply had

never been very strong, and it ceased some time before the squadron, having achieved its object, withdrew, apparently undamaged. Observers at Cadzand saw a large number of German marines distributed among the dunes awaiting the possibility of the enemy in this area of the war, of an attempted landing. It was rough on the Zebrugge-Heyst-Knoeke coast line, with the area lying three to four miles inland, that the attack was mainly concentrated. Since the occupation of the Belgian coast so far west as Nieuport last October, the Germans have worked unceasingly on safeguards against attack from the sea, and it is on the district named, more than any other, that their efforts have been engaged. Zebrugge was already an excellent harbour, well adapted to the purposes of defence, and of these advantages the Germans have made every possible use, so that it has been transformed practically into a great Strongly-Armed Naval Base with Heyst and Knoeke as subsidiary points of support, both for offensive and defensive purposes. One of the principal targets for the ships' gunners was the famous Mole, at Zebrugge, which is said to have been greatly damaged. Running out into the sea to a distance of nearly 2,070 yards, this had been given the strength of a fortress wall. At the extreme end were mounted no fewer than eight guns, with muzzles pointing seawards, and many others were in position along the westward-facing curve. Then there are many more batteries north-eastwards, along the coast around the locks of the fishermen's harbour, and the mouths of the Scheldt and Leopold's Canals. These works together comprise a place called Sas van Heyst, and many of the guns here are trained on Zebrugge Harbour, in readiness to resist any attempted landing. The Leopold's and Scheldt Canals are believed to have suffered severely

AT THE NICKEL

THE NICKEL! Always Good—Recognized the Best.

ARTHUR HUSKINS and DeWITT CAIRNS, THE HARMONY BOYS IN TWO NEW NOVELTY NUMBERS.

The Thanhousser Company Present "THE FINAL JUDGMENT."

Flo Labadie in a great two-act mejo-drama.

"THE DEATH TRAIN"

A thrilling episode of the Hazards of Helen

"A COLORED GIRL'S LOVE"

A dandy Keystone.

"ETHEL'S NEW DRESS"

A comedy-episode with Fay Tincher.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG BUMPER MATINEE

SATURDAY—A FEAST OF PICTURES.

FOR A REAL LIVE UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHOW—THE NICKEL—EVERY TIME.

Russia Has Large Reserves of Fine Fighting Men

Finland Can Supply Half a Million Excellent Troops, While Nomadic Tribes Offer Large Forces of Brave and Skilful Horsemen

London, Sept. 4.—The news that the Tsar has called to the colors young men of 19 years might lead to an erroneous conception in other countries that Russia, writes a Russian correspondent, who bases his figures in official statistics. It might seem, he says, that all the reserves of men from 20 to 43, the age at according to Russian law, one is exempt from further military service, have already been exhausted. It would be so in Germany or France but it is quite different in Russia. The Russian law of compulsory military service, introduced in 1874 and reconstructed in 1912, entirely excludes from compulsion the only son of a family, as well as the father, if he is the only bread-winner. These are called in extreme necessity. Thus, while the young men of nineteen years of age are now in training there are plenty of capable and strong men between twenty and forty who are not yet called. Every one who has been to Russia during the war has noticed how many vigorous porters are on duty at each station. The cafes, restaurants and the like are full of waiters of serviceable age.

Roughly speaking, the population of Russia is about 170,000,000. According to official statistics persons between nineteen and forty amount approximately to twenty per cent. If women and unfit are excluded, there will still be at least 8,000,000 available for military service and quite fit. It may be estimated that at the beginning of the war about 4,000,000 were mobilized. Even on the German estimate of Russian losses, which undoubtedly greatly exaggerated, there are about 2,000,000 in the fighting ranks at the present moment.

The young men of nineteen now called approximately amount to one million, so that if the above estimate is correct there are still three million fighting men available for service. The War Ministry has said in the Duma that the second rank of the Opolchenie will also be immediately called up. This means that persons up to now exempt from service will have to serve.

Great as these reserves are, they by no means represent all the fighting material of which Russia is possessed. There are whole tribes, mostly nomads on the Ural, the borders of the Caspian Sea and in Turkestan, that are exempt from the service. There are many reasons for this, the chief being that military service in Russia is considered the highest honor. Members of this half Asiatic tribe are not given this honor. However, the late General Skobelev, the hero of the Russo-Turkish war, has already suggested that many of these tribes, being born horsemen, could render valuable service, especially on scouting duty.

During the present war an experiment has been made by introducing the Turkoman cavalry, and it has proved a splendid success. This drew the attention of the Russian military authorities to another tribe the Kalmuks. It is probable that these also will be called for the defence of the common country, the more so as they are very anxious to take part in the war and lately sent a petition to the Tsar demanding to be enlisted.

These Kalmuks begin to ride on horseback when other babies begin to creep. Their chief occupation is hunting, so that they are good shots. It is almost impossible to introduce discipline among them so as to make regular troops. But as irregulars they might excel even the Cossacks. The Cossack, when he does not serve, is an agriculturist. The Kalmuk is a nomad, a hunter, sometimes a

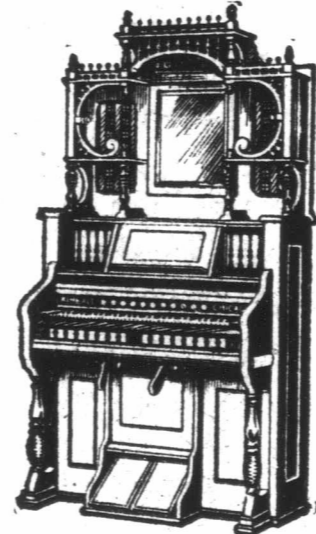
robber and also horse breeder. Russia has at her disposal a valuable asset to the war in the people of the Grand Duchy of Finland. As is known, Finland had her own army up to 1902, when, for political reasons, it was dissolved by order of the Tsar. This army operated alongside of Russia's in 1863 during the insurrection of Poland, and in 1877 during the Russo-Turkish War.

CANADIAN CONCERNS TRADE WITH ENEMY

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Information has come to the Government that hides from Uruguay are being shipped to United States ports for transshipment to Canada through German firms in Uruguay, which virtually constitutes trading with the enemy.

The department, in a statement issued to-day, says it is "very desirable that Canadian firms conducting business transaction in Uruguay should do so through British or neutral firms rather than through the agency of German firms, however much these may be disguised by working through intermediate sources."

"The office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London has also forwarded to the department a letter which was sent to an English firm, and which would appear from its internal evidence to be probably a copy of a circular sent to a number of firms in Canada, offering the services of a Dutch house of forwarding agents for the shipment of Dutch goods to the Dominion to replace goods formerly obtained from enemy countries. The Dutch firm in question, are, however, known to be acting as agents for a number of German traders, and it would appear that they may be endeavoring to export enemy goods to Canada under the guise of Dutch manufactures."



Kimball Organs

Highest Awards in America.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB

Musicians' Supply Dept. ROYAL STORES FURNITURE.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

I had been suffering from Eczema for four years, I had been to five doctors and they all said they could not do anything for me. I was told about Stebaurman's Ointment and I bought six boxes, and after using some I was cured, and no return of it since. I guarantee anyone using this ointment for eczema will be cured also.

I remain,

Yours truly,

PETER JOY.

204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 25 cents per box or 5 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 651 or 15 Brazil's Square.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

Complete Change of Programme

IAN MacKENZIE,

The Great Scottish Baritone.

RIX GUERIN

Popular Soprano Vocalist.

WM. WALLACE

The Phenomenal Boy Vocalist.

Arrival of New Films Sent Direct From New York by Mr. Rossley.

Beautiful Travelogue—"THE RELICS OF ANCIENT ROME."

Big Comedy Feature—"BILLY'S ALARM CLOCK."

AND OTHER SPLENDID FEATURES.

NOTE.—No Advance in Prices.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"THE TRAPPER'S REVENGE"

A Lubin feature in 2 Reels with John Ince and Edgar Jones.

"THE WOES OF A WAITRESS"

A Vitagraph Drama featuring M. Costello and Namoi Childens.

"CHIEFLY CONCERNING MALES"

An instance where the unmailed letters bring about the unexpected and joyous consequences, featuring Bobby Conolley, the clever boy actor.

"IN THE BOARDING HOUSE" and "HIS NIGHT OUT"

Are two laughable comedies.

Harry Collins—Singing Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads

Good Music & Effects; a well Ventilated & Comfortable Theatre

THE USUAL EXTRA PICTURES AT THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE—SEND THE CHILDREN.

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A., President Fishermen's Union Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,

April 1915.

Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.

"We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers.

(Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

From Swim Bros.,

Fish Merchants.

We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

A. H. Murray

ST. JOHN'S

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

IN STOCK:
Fell's
Naptha SOAP
at
Best Prices.
J. J. ROSSITER
Distributor.



Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"
The Mail and Advocate
Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 17, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Road Board Elections

THE Government has selected Thursday, December 16th next as Road Board Election Day throughout the Colony. This is in compliance with the Act passed last session of Parliament for which the F.P.U. has fought so effectively the last six years.

The people will now be able to elect who they wish for Road Boards, and when elected all public monies for Roads, Bridges, and Wharves, are to be expended by such Boards. Those Boards will also have full power to deal with the "Dog Question."

We publish elsewhere the rules gazetted by the Government respecting Road Board Elections but we cannot approve of rule 6, which does not provide for a private vote.

Open voting should not be tolerated. The Premier promised the F.P.U. members last spring that the vote would be by private ballot. Any other method cannot and will not be tolerated.

Each man able to write should be given a piece of paper when voting, upon which he could write the names of the candidates he intended to vote for. There is no need of printed ballots. The ballot so marked should then be handed to the Chairman, who would place it into a box of some sort. There is no need for entering the names of electors voting. If the applicant for a ballot is a voter that qualification should be sufficient.

All red tape must be removed from those elections and the whole business simplified.

We again repeat, that the voting must not be open. If an applicant cannot write the names of the candidates he prefers, the Chairman and another person selected by the meeting should mark the ballot for such a voter.

Will the Premier amend the rules to permit of those changes being adopted? His promise was given the F.P.U. last Spring in reference to this matter and unless it is carried out there will be trouble.

Every voter should remember that December 16th next is the day selected at every harbor in the Colony for the election of Road Boards. The meeting is to be called by a Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, the late Chairman of the old Board, or by some other man selected by the meeting. Notices will be posted to that effect by one or other of the persons above referred to.

Get busy men and pick out the candidates you think will make the best Road Board. Any number of candidates can be nominat-

ed. One half hour is allowed for nominating candidates. The Road Board will consist probably of five men, and the five receiving the highest vote will be the elected Board.

1. The public meeting for the election of Road Boards shall be convened as follows:
 - (a) If a Stipendiary Magistrate resides within the area, by such Stipendiary Magistrate;
 - (b) Where there is no Stipendiary Magistrate so resident, by a Justice of the Peace, if one resides within the area;
 - (c) Where neither a Stipendiary Magistrate nor Justice of the Peace so resides, by the Chairman of the Road Board, or such other person as the existing Board may appoint for that purpose;
 - (d) At least two weeks' notice, signed by the person convening the same, stating the time, place and purpose of such public meeting, shall be posted conspicuously in such public places within the said area as shall be reasonably sufficient to inform the electors thereof;
 - (e) The person convening the said meeting or in his absence such other person as may be elected by the meeting, shall preside thereat and conduct the business thereof.
2. The meeting must not be held in the rooms of any political organization and every voter must be in a position to exercise his privilege of attending and taking part, should he desire to do so, in the business of the meeting.
3. The following shall be the form of public meeting in connection with the election:

Road Board Election.

A Public Meeting will be held at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 1915 at _____ o'clock, m., for the purpose of electing a Road Board for _____

Convenor.

The Convenor or Chairman presiding at the said meeting shall call the meeting to order and appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall not be eligible as a member of the Board. The Chairman shall read and explain the letter of instructions and Rules and Regulations to said meeting.
4. The Convenor or Chairman presiding at the said meeting shall call the meeting to order and appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall not be eligible as a member of the Board. The Chairman shall read and explain the letter of instructions and Rules and Regulations to said meeting.
5. Candidates for election shall be proposed and seconded. Nomination of Candidates shall cease at the expiration of one half hour from the time the first Candidate was proposed.
6. After nomination has ceased, each voter shall proceed in turn to the desk of the Chairman and vote for the Candidates. The Secretary shall keep a list of the voters who shall record their votes, shewing the Candidates for whom they shall vote.

Note.—It is exceedingly important that at least two of the elected candidates shall be able to read and write.

7. The Chairman shall declare the Candidates who shall receive the largest number of votes duly elected, and shall without delay forward to Department of Public Works a certificate as follows, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, viz.:

We CERTIFY that at a public meeting, held on the _____ day of _____ 1915, the following persons were duly elected as the Road Board for _____

Name..... Name.....
Name..... Name.....
Name..... Name.....
Name..... Name.....

Chairman.....
Secretary.....

New Saw Mills

IF the people of the settlements mentioned below wish to protest against the operation of any of the mills mentioned they should at once forward such protests to the representatives of the district, who will in due course lay the same before the Minister of Agriculture.

All such licenses are renewable annually and if protested against by the electors concerned such licenses will be refused renewal or not granted as the case might be.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

Notice is hereby given that applications have been received for Licenses under Section 1 of "The Saw Mills Act 1914" to operate Saw Mills at the undermentioned places, viz.:

F. P. U. Notes

The schr. Mary E. of Winterton is taking a load of supplies for the F.P.U. Store at Winterton.

Another Union Store will be opened at New Bonaventure during the coming week.

The schr. Lady Thorburn with a load of fish from the Union Store at Keels is discharging at Baird's.

The schr. Nora C. is awaiting a time North, being loaded with supplies for the Union Store at Seldom.

The schr. Minnie E. Hickman is ready to sail, taking supplies for the Union Stores at Twillingate, Exploits and Nipper's Harbor.

A steamer to take a load of 3000 cords of pit props belonging to the F.P.U. at South West Arm, Green Bay and Westport is due at South West Arm on Monday.

The Neptune is taking soft cured fish at Bay-de-Verde, for which Job Bros. are paying \$4.90 per qtl.—the price fixed by the Union—\$4.60 was offered, but \$4.90 was paid.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a large Union Store at Herring Neck this fall. A wharf will also be constructed capable of accommodating the coastal steamers.

The schr. Naomi with a load of fish from the Union Store at Seldom is discharging at Shea & Co.'s wharf, the fish having been purchased by Mr. Joseph Long.

The F.P.U. Store here will be opened to-morrow (Saturday) and the public will be enabled to secure men's and boys' furnishings and other lines of goods at prices that cannot be beat in the city.

The new Union Store at Newtown was opened for business last week. It is a large building, built to meet the growing trade demands of that flourishing settlement. Mr. R. G. Winsor, M.H.A., manager of the business at Newtown.

At Lewisporte a fine store has been erected and operated. A splendid wharf has also been constructed which will be used as a public landing place, there being no public wharf at Lewisporte. The site has been provided by the F.P.U. free of cost.

The new motor yacht "F.P.U." took a trial spin outside on Wednesday, and behaved splendidly in the heavy cross sea running. Her engines are working satisfactory, they having been adjusted by Mr. H. Lippert, the expert sent by the engine makers. The boat measures 30 tons and is fitted with two 30 H.P. hot head engines, capable of driving her 9 miles an hour.

The Trading Co. has recently purchased one of the deepest water front premises at Tilting where the Union business will be established. The Union Store at Tilting will be transferred to the new premises the coming winter. In outports it is usual to launch large building from place to place in winter on the ice and it will not be a difficult matter to launch the Union Store to the new water front premises. Another store will also be erected on the premises next year.

There is quite a flutter along the Labrador Coast where Capt. Geo. Penny is buying fish for the Trading Co. and paying \$4.70 per qtl. The exporters had offered \$3.60 for this fish. A couple of firms here have sent buyers along the shore recently offering \$4 and \$4.20, hoping to secure big grabs, but no fish can be had at less than \$4.70. Fifty per cent of the shore catch has passed into the hands of exporters. No outport fisherman—North, South, East or West—should sell shore fish in outports at less than \$6. Forty cents per gallon should be given for loose oil everywhere. Cod oil is now \$110 per ton here, an advance of \$20 in three weeks.

District of Twillingate—Leander Upward, Bulley's Cove; Robt. J. French, Farmer's Arm; Robert J. French, Summerford.

District of Bonavista—John Ash, Portland; Samuel Barker & Bros., Little Chance Harbor.

District of St. Barbe—Nathaniel Osborne, White Bay.

The Prohibition Act

PASSED JUNE 5th, 1915.

Be it enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Prohibition Plebiscite Act, 1915.

2. There shall be submitted to the vote of the electors, hereinafter declared entitled to vote thereon, the following question:—

Are you in favour of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?

3. The Governor in Council shall, by proclamation to be published in the Royal Gazette, name the day on which the voting shall take place, in all electoral districts, which shall not be later than December 1st, 1915.

4. The persons entitled to vote shall be all persons who would be entitled to vote at a general election on the day appointed for voting.

5. For the purpose of submitting the question to the electors, obtaining an answer thereto, and ascertaining the result of the vote, the same proceedings, as nearly as may be, shall be had as in the case of a general election, and the Election Act, 1913, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and of any regulations, orders or instructions made or given by the Governor in Council thereunder, apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the conduct of such proceedings, and with respect to the powers to be exercised, and the duties to be performed by, and the rights, obligations, liabilities, qualifications and disqualifications of judges, officers, electors, and all other persons, and with respect to offences and the penalties which may be incurred.

6. The Governor in Council may from time to time, for the purposes of this Act, make and give all such regulations, orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as are in his judgment necessary or expedient for the effectual carrying out of such purposes, and for the adapting to such purposes of the provisions of the Election Act, 1913.

7. The ballot papers for the purposes of the voting under this Act shall be in the following form:—

Are you in favour of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?

YES.
NO.

8. The Returning Officer appointed for the purpose of this Act shall, by writing under his hand, appoint from among the applicants for such appointment, or on behalf of persons applying to have such appointments made, two agents, to attend at each polling station and at the final summing up of the votes, on behalf of those desirous of obtaining affirmative answers to the questions, and two agents so to attend on behalf of those desirous of obtaining negative answers, but no such agents shall be entitled to any remuneration from the public treasury.

9. Before any persons so appointed enters upon his duty as agent, he shall make and subscribe before the Returning Officer or any Deputy Returning Officer, a declaration to the effect that he is interested in and desirous of obtaining an affirmative or negative answer, as the case may be, to the question, which declaration may be in the Form A. in the Schedule to this Act.

10. Every persons so appointed, before being admitted to the polling station, or to the final summing up of the votes, as the case may be, shall produce to the Deputy Returning Officer his written appointment.

11. In case no person has been appointed as aforesaid, to attend at any polling station, or at the final summing up of the votes, or in the absence of any person so appointed, any electors, not exceeding two in the same interest, may, upon making and subscribing a declaration to the above effect, before the Deputy Returning Officer, or the Returning Officer, as the case may be, be admitted to the polling station, or to the final summing up of the votes, as agents on behalf of that interest.

12. Wherever it is provided in the Election Act, 1913, that anything may or shall be done in the presence of or by the candidates or their agents, or any of them, such provision shall, as applied to proceedings under this Act, be taken to refer to agents appointed in the manner aforesaid.

13. An affirmative vote on the question submitted shall be made by placing a cross (thus X) in the space after the word "YES" and a negative vote by placing a similar cross in the space after the word "NO."

14. After summing up the votes in the manner provided by the Election Act, 1913, the Returning Officer shall declare the total number of votes given for the affirmative and the negative respectively.

15. After the counting of the votes polled at the election, the Returning Officer shall immediately certify the number of votes polled in the affirmative and the negative to the Colonial Secretary, forwarding to him at the same time the ballot boxes and all papers and documents required by the provisions of the Election Act, 1913.

16. Upon the result of a recount being certified to him by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or immediately after the expiration of twenty-five days from the date of the return of the Returning Officer in the next preceding section provided, unless he shall in the meantime have been served with an order for a recount, the Colonial Secretary shall give notice in the Royal Gazette of the results of such election and the number of votes polled in the affirmative and the negative.

17. If the number of votes polled in the affirmative be a majority of the total number of votes polled at the election, and amount to at least forty per cent of the total number of registered voters upon the revised list of electors, taken for the purposes of the general election of members of the House of Assembly, held in the year 1913, the Governor in Council shall issue a proclamation prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors into or in this Colony at any time after the first day of January, 1917, except as hereinafter provided.

18. Upon the issue of the proclamation last mentioned, the Governor in Council shall appoint a controller of the importation, distribution and sale of intoxicating liquors permitted hereunder, and shall make rules and regulations for the performance of his duties and prescribe such fees as to the issue of licenses as may be sufficient to cover the salary of the Controller, and the expenses incident to his office, which after publication in the Royal Gazette shall have the force and effect of law as fully as if enacted herein.

19. The Controller shall annually make a report to the Governor in Council to be laid upon the table of both Houses of the Legislature at the session thereof. Such report shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed in the rules and regulations made by the Governor in Council under the next preceding section.

20. From the day named in the proclamation issued in section 17 no person except the Controller shall import into the Colony any intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental purposes, under a penalty not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars or, in

default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months.

21. If anyone manufactures any intoxicating liquors at any place within the Colony he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, and not exceeding three months.

22. If anyone not licensed as hereinafter provided sells any intoxicating liquors he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months.

23. If anyone has in his possession any intoxicating liquors at any place in the Colony after the first day of January, 1917, bought, manufactured or imported in or into the Colony after the first day of January, 1917, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months.

24. It shall not be lawful for any person except the Controller and all clergymen and duly qualified druggists doing business in the Colony to import wine for sacramental purposes.

25. It shall be lawful for the Controller to grant a license to any duly qualified druggist who is the proprietor of a drug store, for the sale in such drug store of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes to any person presenting a prescription therefor, signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner, practicing in the Colony, and to grant a license to any duly qualified medical practitioner of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes.

26. It shall be lawful for the Controller to sell to any manufacturer, from time to time, any quantity of intoxicating liquors which such manufacturer may require for bona fide use in his trade and for the purposes of manufacturing his goods. Any manufacturer who shall use or permit to be used any intoxicating liquors, obtained under the provisions of this section, for any purposes other than those hereinafter mentioned, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty and not exceeding five hundred dollars or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

27. It shall be lawful for any person to have in his possession any intoxicating liquors for use for religious, medicinal or manufacturing purposes, but it shall be unlawful to sell such intoxicating liquors unless he be duly licensed under the provisions of the next preceding section.

28. Every druggist licensed hereunder shall keep a record book of all prescriptions for intoxicating liquors filled by him, giving the date of the prescription, the character and amount of liquor supplied thereunder, date of the filling of the prescription, name and address of the person for whom the intoxicating liquor was prescribed, name and address of the person to whom the intoxicating liquor was delivered, and the name and address of the medical practitioner issuing the prescription. Any druggist licensed as aforesaid, failing to keep such a record book, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, for each offence or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months, and each failure to properly enter any prescription for intoxicating liquors filled by him shall be deemed to be a separate offence. A copy of such record shall be supplied monthly to the Controller.

29. Every medical practitioner licensed hereunder shall keep a record book of all intoxicating liquors dispensed by him for medicinal purposes, giving the date of each transaction, character and amount of liquor dispensed, name and address of patient, and name and address of the person to whom the intoxicating liquor was delivered. Any medical practitioner failing to keep such record book shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months, and each failure to properly enter each transaction shall be deemed to be a separate offence. A copy of such record shall be supplied monthly to the Controller.

30. Any druggist or medical practitioner failing to deliver to the Controller a copy of the record as provided in sections 28 and 29, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty and not exceeding five hundred dollars or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

31. If any medical practitioner gives a prescription for intoxicating liquors, or dispenses intoxicating liquors at any place within the Colony, except only for bona fide medicinal treatment, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

32. If any druggist, licensed under this Act, dispenses or sells intoxicating liquors at any place in this Colony to any person except as provided for in this Act, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

33. All penalties under this Act shall be sued for, imposed and recovered in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Magistrate by any person who shall sue for the same.

34. For the purpose of the Election, under the provisions of this Act, the revised list of electors taken and revised for the election of members of the House of Assembly, held in the year 1913, shall be the revised list of electors, and the provisions of the Election Act, 1913, as to the taking of Supplementary Lists, shall be held to apply to the election under this Act.

35. The term "Intoxicating Liquors" shall be construed to signify all ale, wines, malt, brewed or spirituous liquors containing two per cent or upward of alcohol in volume, except wines for sacramental purposes.

36. For the purposes of this Election the following fees shall be paid:

Returning Officer.....	\$25.00
Election Clerk.....	20.00
Deputy Returning Officer.....	7.50
Poll Clerks.....	6.00
Booth Hire.....	5.00

SCHEDULE.

"A."—FORM OF DECLARATION BY AGENT.

In the matter of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act, 1915.

I, _____ do solemnly declare that I am interested in and desirous of obtaining an affirmative (or negative, as the case may be), answer to the question stated in the ballot paper.

Solemnly declared at _____ this _____ day of _____ 1915, before me,

(Signature of Agent.)
A.B.

Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer.
(as the case maybe.)

"B."—RETURN BY RETURNING OFFICER.

I hereby certify that at the polling of votes, held in pursuance of the within Writ in the Electoral District of _____ there were polled _____ affirmative votes and _____ negative votes in answer to the question.

A.B.
Returning Officer.

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and **\$1.50** 2.50 Values

We are displaying in the Eastern Window of Our New Store—nearly opposite the General Post Office—special lines of Men's Soft Felt Hats that were purchased at a clearing price—a third and more off the manufacturer's price, and we are offering them now at a Bargain—amongst them you'll find many excellent samples.

These Hats are made of Extra Fine, Fur-Felt, of a superior quality, and are finished with high-class silk ribbon bands and a deep leather sweat-band.

Your choice of side or back bow, in Grey, Brown and Black. We have some special values in Men's Black Stiff Hats too.

All these Hats are certainly correct in style—this season's shapes. Come in and examine them—we'll carve your name on the leather sweat-band Free of charge. Come to-day while the sizes are complete.

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

THROWS FRESH LIGHT ON THE BATTLE OF MARNE

Study of Official Documents Clears Some Obscure Points—Others Still Doubtful—Von Kluck's Turning Movement

Paris, Sept. 12.—The battle of the Marne began in the late hours of tonight a year ago, yet some of its details will be cleared up only when all official reports and documents are available. Little by little, however, the principal facts have been established.

Though the execution of their plans had been retarded a fortnight by the resistance encountered in Belgium, the Germans, in their vast circular movement, pivoting on Metz, reached the line of the Sambre and Meuse Aug. 21 with at least 25 corps (900,000) while the Allies had assembled only 17 corps (680,000 men), including two British corps. The Allies, counting upon several days resistance by the fortress of Namur, took the offensive Aug. 22, with the object of piercing the German lines at the junction of the Sambre and the Meuse, and cutting the armies of Von Kluck and Von Buelow off from the rest of the German forces.

Fell Too Soon.

Namur fell in a few hours; the army of Gen. Foch (120,000 men concentrating behind the centre, was not yet ready to go into action, and the plan of the Allies was compromised. After partial successes around Charleroi and on the Meuse, the first division of reserves at Dinant was thrown back and the 3rd corps at Marchiennes sustained a grave reverse, weakening the centre, held by the army of Gen. Lanrezac. Gen. Langie de Cary on his right had been checked in the Ardennes, and Ruffey on the extreme right was in difficulties with the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia at the frontier of Luxembourg. On the extreme left the British troops around Mons were violently engaged with greatly superior numbers, constantly increasing and gravely threatening their envelopment.

The British general was informed by Gen. Joffre, Aug. 23, that the enemy was sending three more corps upon his left. Gen. Smith Dorrien's 2nd corps was already giving ground. Such was the beginning of the 14 days' retreat, during which the Allies covering 140 miles distance, on the left wing fought continual rear guard actions and some important engagements that checked the advance of the Germans and prepared the Battle of the Marne according to the plans said to have been definitely fixed Aug. 27 by orders in Joffre's own hand.

Obliged to Recross.

Gen. Langie de Cary obliged the Duke of Wurttemberg to recross the Meuse and held him there 24 hours, retiring only under orders from Joffre that he must be at Launois on the 29th. At Launois and Rethel he held the same forces from Aug. 28 to 31, before continuing his retreat. From his position facing the Ardennes to the front of the Marne, he had fought 10 whole days and covered 60 miles with his forces intact.

Gen. Lanrezac attained a success at Guise, but was ordered not to follow it up; the situation was not yet favorable for resuming a general offensive.

The retreat of Gen. French was attended with the greatest difficulties. The Germans, sending ever increasing numbers of soldiers by forced marches, against his left, necessitated violent and desperate counter-attacks. At Cambrai he sustained the fire of the artillery of four army corps; he lost 6000 men from the 23rd to the 26th before being disengaged by a heroic charge of Gen. Allenby's cavalry.

The army of Gen. Maunoury, afterward called the Army of Paris, partly constituted the 26th near Amiens and popularly supposed not to have been in action until Sept. 6, in the region of the Somme, where it administered a severe check to Von Kluck's right. The superiority of numbers was too great, however, after every effort the Allies found increasing forces on their left, and the lines extended continually further west. The Germans occupied Amiens and continued on as far as auvais. This lengthening of the line, and the obliquing of the army (the army of Lanrezac) to the left created a gap between that army and the army of Gen. Langie de Cary, which was filled by the new army under Gen. Foch, in process of formation during the battle of Charleroi.

Obliging to Southeast.

Von Kluck's army, whose objective was supposed to be Paris, was officially reported Sept. 4 as obliquing to the southeast, with the apparent intention of neglecting Paris and pursuing his efforts to turn the Allies left. At the same time the army of the Crown Prince on the left descended along the western edge of the Argonne.

There were two theories of the sudden change in the direction of Von Kluck's march. One that he was pursuing the enveloping movement; the other that he had discovered the army of Paris on his right flank and by a clever dodge to the southeast avoided the menace to being enveloped himself. In the light of later disclosures, the first theory seems to be the good one. The oblique movement continued after the partial check at Compiègne and Chantilly by way of Beauvais, Dammartin, Meaux, Senlis and Compiègne were evacuated by them on the 5th—the advance guard reached the region of Provins, 30 miles southeast of Paris and 20 miles south of Meaux.

Order of Battle.

The "trough," or semi-circle, prepared by Joffre's orders was in position, and the German armies had so far marched into it the 5th that General-in-Chief Joffre was able to issue orders for a general attack the next morning in order of battle as follows: Mounoury, northeast of Meaux, ready to cross the Ourcq between Lizy-sur-Ourcq and Ney-en-Multien in the direction of Chateau-Thierry. British army on front Changis-Coulommiers, facing the east, ready to attack in the direction of Montmirail. Fifth army of Franchet d'Esperey, between Courtacon-Esternay and Sezanne, ready for attack in the direction of the north.

Seventh army of Gen. Foch, covering the right of fifth army and holding southern issues of the Saint-Gond marshes.



ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair brokne plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
jael4.m.w.f.ood

SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity
Lobster CANS.

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also
Box Shooks.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
543 THEATRE HILL

Offensive by these armies to be taken Sept. 6 in the morning.

The following day Joffre completed his disposition of the allied forces by orders to the 4th and 3rd armies as follows:

Fourth Army of General Langie de Cary—Stop movement, southward, turn about and face enemy, combining its movements with 3rd army, which was to debouch to the north of Reuigny and take the offensive toward the west.

Third army will attack the left flank of the enemy which is marching to the west of the Argonne.

The formation of the position into which the German armies marched was that of a wide trough; Maunoury and French formed the side toward Paris, Franchet d'Esperey, Foch and Langie de Cary the bottom, while Sarrail's army formed the side toward Verdun in the Argonne.

Battle of the Marne—No. 3.

First Blow Struck.

Maunoury's Zouaves and Moors began the battle of the Marne in the early hours of the 6th of September by recapturing the ridges of Marcellly, Barcy, Chambray and Penchard—while the 7th corps also advanced to the north.

From dawn the British army and the army of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey were heavily engaged with Von Kluck and Von Buelow's right. The British, facing a general northeasterly direction, attacked the German line in the angle of the trough. After 10 hours continual fighting, the pressure on the British front and that of the 5th army on its right diminished. Hard pressed on his flank by Maunoury and with his communications threatened, Von Kluck was obliged to weaken his centre by sending two corps (80,000 men) to the support of the overwhelmed 4th corps on the Ourcq. The withdrawal of these troops was concealed by a particularly violent attack in which were sacrificed a great number of men.

During the afternoon Von Kluck was obliged to re-pass the Grand Morin and abandon Coulommiers, but succeeded in maintaining himself on the right bank. The army of Franchet d'Esperey also gained ground. The Senegalese riflemen drove the Germans from the village and the environs of Jouy-sur-Morin at the point of the bayonet. Several villages were taken and retaken and the fighting continued by moonlight, the French troops taking three more villages.

Foch's Army Stands Heavy Shock.

The strongest shock of this first day's fighting was supported by the 7th army of Gen. Foch. After resisting the pressure of the first assault, a vigorous counter-attack realized a gain on his left before Montendun. The 4th army of Langie de Cary, though just arrived, also attacked vigorously along the entire front.

The army of the Crown Prince of Prussia had just taken up its position before the Argonne and begun an attack, which Serrail repulsed.

Dubail, in the Vosges, pushed back the forces of Von Heeringens, and De Castelnau held the Grand Couronné de Nancy against the attacks of the Crown Prince of Bavaria.

On the morning of the 7th Maunoury found in front of him not only the single corps of the preceding day, but 120,000 men; Von Kluck had skillfully accomplished the conversion of his forces and for the moment disengaged his flank and saved the entire German army from disaster.

Several villages were retaken by the Germans and the pressure everywhere was severely felt. The day was saved for the army of Paris by the 2nd Zouaves around Etrepilly, where the most violent attacks were repulsed, at such cost to the Germans that they found it necessary to burn their dead. The British troops accentuated their advance, punishing severely the cavalry divisions of the Prussian Guard by remarkable charges of the 9th Lancers and the 18th Hussars.

Will Hold Submarines Till After the War

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 5.—Officers of the United States navy will be detailed on board the ten submarines recently constructed at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation for the British Government after the boats leave the shipyard. In a formal statement issued yesterday, J. W. Powell, president of the corporation, said:

"In view of the interest shown in the movements of certain submarines building at this yard, we have considered it advisable to request the Navy Department to detail officers of the United States navy to accompany these boats whenever they are moved from this shipyard, either when they are drydocked or when they proceed to Provincetown for their trials. The possibility of the removal of the boats from this country to the possession of a belligerent during the present war will be eliminated."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SALMON RUN DISAPPOINTING

Unless there is an unexpected run of sockeyes within the next few days, a metamorphosis which even the most optimistic fisherman on the river does not look for, the total pack of sockeye for the year 1915 will go down in the records as the year of the small pack. To date there are approximately 40,000 cases put up by Fraser river cannerymen, and a conservative estimate of the total season's pack is 45,000 cases. Four years ago, which was the lowest on record up till now, 53,000 cases were packed.

This year has been a disappointing one for all lines of business, and the cannerymen have suffered with the rest. In addition to a very poor run of sockeyes, the run of humpbacks has not commenced, and the catches on Puget Sound are falling off rapidly this week, a condition which would seem to indicate that the humps are not coming up the Fraser in merchantable quantities. There are few cohoes and fewer dog salmon and unless conditions show a material change for the better before the end of next week the majority of the canneries will have closed for the season.

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

Received To-Day, July 16th, At W. E. BEARNES Haymarket Provision Store

- 20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
 - 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
 - 20 Crates BANANAS.
 - 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
 - 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
 - 2 Crates TOMATOES.
 - 10 Large NEW CANADIAN CHEESE
 - 20 TWIN CHEESE.
 - 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
 - STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
 - APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
 - GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

READYMADES!

Our Readymade Department is now well stocked with

MEN'S

- Tweed Suits from \$7.50 to \$15.00
- Serge Suits from \$7.50 to \$17.00
- Fancy Regatta Shirts 65c. to \$1.80
- White Dress Shirts \$1.00 to \$2.00
- White and Fancy Vests \$1.00 to \$1.80

BOYS

- TWEED SUITS:—
- Compton, size 0 to 4 from \$3.00 up
- Cyril, size 0 to 4, from \$2.80 up
- Norfolk, from \$2.50 up
- Rugby, from \$3.40 up
- Blue Serge Sailor, from \$1.60 up

SPECIAL

Boys' Navy Serge Suits, 000 to 4; extra good quality.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

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

Write For Our Low Prices
—of—
Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants
—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.
HEARN & COMPANY
St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END
Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED MILK

Job's Stores Limited.
DISTRIBUTORS

TEMPLETON'S
—for—
HERRING NETS and GILL NETS
ROBERT TEMPLETON'S
333 Water Street.

F. P. U. Store Opening Announcement

This Store will open to-morrow, Saturday morning at 8.30, with a full line of Men's and Boy's Furnishings. Men's, Boys, Womens, Misses and Children's Footwear and a large variety of Dry Goods. Look out for our Advertisement in to-morrow's Issue of Mail and Advocate, telling of some Genuine Bargains that are REAL MONEY SAVERS.

Urgent Appeal From W.P.A. For Support

The W.P.A. have almost exhausted their funds collected during the past twelve months, in the expenses of the work done during that period. On behalf of the Association, I now most urgently appeal to ALL in St. John's to support us as liberally as they possibly can.

I feel sure that there must be many who have not, up to now, realized how great is our need of funds to carry on our important work. We have undertaken to provide socks and all other woollen necessities, etc., for our own Newfoundland Regiment. We must also do our "bit" for the British Army which is fighting for us, and whose needs owing to its enormous increase in the last few months, the British Isles alone cannot supply.

I know this appeal will not be in vain. Newfoundland has always shown such true patriotism, and all now how closely we are bound up with the old Mother Country in this attack on freedom and our Empire, and we look with confidence for a ready response.

Donations, as in the past, will be received by:—Lady Davidson at Government House, and by Mrs. Emerson, Hon. Treasurer, Calvert House; and by the following ladies of the Finance Committee: Mrs. John Ayre, Mrs. T. J. Edens, Mrs. Garret Bryne, Mrs. Duley, Mrs. Herbert Rendell, Miss Browning, Miss A. Hayward, Mrs. Archibald MacPherson, and will be acknowledged as before every Wednesday in the daily press.

(Sgd.) MARGARET DAVIDSON,
President of the W.P.A.
St. John's, Sept. 14, 1915.

Our Volunteers

Yesterday the volunteers were put through drill in the armoury and today the company was inspected by the Lieut. Col. Sir W. E. Davidson. Sunday next a church parade will be held the men attending the church of their respective denominations. There are now 2275 on the list, the following being registered yesterday:

Hy Jos Stone, Bell Island.
George E. Squires, Salvage Bay B.B.
Jos Babstock, Salvage Bay, B.B.
Ben. Strickland, St. John's.
Red. Gordon Armstrong, St. John's.
Jno. Halley, St. John's.
Fred J. Lacey, St. John's.
Hallett Manuel, Norris' Arm, N.D.B.

Petty Thefts Continue

Yesterday Const. Tobin arrested a boy aged 10 under warrant, who is charged with the theft of tinned meats and goods of other kinds from a city store. A man, who, while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, also went into a store and stole a can of berries, was also arrested.

The Mechanics' Fair

The projected Mechanics' Fair, judging from the energetic work of its promoters and the extensive arrangements being made for it, promises to be a most successful undertaking. Everything possible is being done by the ladies especially to make the display of goods one of the best ever seen here, and we presage for the fair a large share of public patronage.

The W.C.T.U. will hold an emergency meeting in the Grenfell Hall this afternoon, when all arrangements will be made for the visit of Mrs. Howland.

OUR THEATRES

ROSSELEY'S EAST END.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at the above theatre last night and showed by their applause and their undivided attention to every item on the new program, their due appreciation. The films, which were sent on specially from New York by Mr. Rosseley, gave complete satisfaction and the grave and gay situations in the pictures were followed with the greatest attention. Ian Mackenzie sang "Will ye no come back again?" "Afton Water" and "Sound the Pi-broch" magnificently. His powerful and well-modulated voice took the audience by storm and they seemed unwilling to let him off the stage. Miss Rix Guerin was in splendid voice and did ample justice to "When I leave the world behind," and "If you can't get a girl in the summer time" and the audience were not slow to recognize her ability. Mr. William Wallace, the best violinist who has ever visited St. John's, continues his triumphant success and plays Polonaise (Arthur Seybold) and "Bouree" (Handel) with a skill and dexterity worthy of a Kolisler. Mr. Rosseley has cabled that he has secured one of the greatest film features ever produced and the leading character is undertaken by the greatest actress in the world.

THE CRESCENT

To-day the Crescent has issued another complete change in its programme and has prepared a splendid series of pictures for this evening and night. "The Trapper's Revenge" is a splendid two-reel Lubin feature. "The Woes of a Waitress" is a Vitagraph drama of exceptional merit. "Chiefly Concerning Males" discloses a very thrilling and interesting story in which a boy actor plays a conspicuous part. "In the Boarding House" and "His Night Out" are two comedies of a most laughable character. Harvey Collins, the Irish tenor, continues his nightly vocal successes.

Successful Fancy Sale

The ladies interested in the C.L.B. held a sale of fancy work yesterday afternoon in Canon Wood Hall. A large number of people attended and the goods remaining from the last bazaar and a deal of new material prepared for the event was disposed of and realized good prices. Teas and other refreshments were served and a large sum was realized for the funds of the brigade.

First Labrador Cargo For Europe

The first Labrador cargo of fish shipped off the coast, in the schooner "Mary Lloyd," left Battle Hr. yesterday for Valencia, Spain. The vessel took 4000 qtls cod and 54 barrels of caplin, shipped by Baine Johnston & Co., and it is hoped she will have a good run across.

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

Since the N. E. gale of last week a heavy sea has been running outside and the fishermen did not go to the grounds the past few days. The continued absence of squid bait, anyhow, makes their efforts, when they do go, of little avail to them, for little if any fish is to be caught.

The Secret of Health How It's Found

Two Lady Visitors in Town Who Conduct a School of Health in the United States.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

St. John's and the country generally is honored to-day by the presence in our midst of two very interesting persons, Mrs. Louise L. McIntyre and Miss Margaret M. Hall. The object of the visit of these two ladies of culture is primarily in the interest of health. A series of discourses will be delivered to the public embracing such a curriculum as the following:

Monday—How to get well and stay well (with exercises for poor circulation, rheumatism and insomnia).
Tuesday—The marvels of digestion, (with exercises for stomach and bowels).
Wednesday—Medical gymnastics (with exercises from liver and kidneys).
Thursday—Cause and cure of colds. (Exercise for colds, catarrh, deafness, and headaches).
Friday—What a woman and mother should know. (With special exercise).
Saturday—How to train to keep young. (With constitutional exercises).
Sunday—The art of living.

Investments and dividends. (A practical lesson in food values and healthful cookery with special demonstration).
Wednesday—Medical gymnastics (with exercises from liver and kidneys).
Thursday—Cause and cure of colds. (Exercise for colds, catarrh, deafness, and headaches).
Friday—What a woman and mother should know. (With special exercise).
Saturday—How to train to keep young. (With constitutional exercises).
Sunday—The art of living.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, are taking a very special interest in the mission of these ladies, and are issuing invitations to all who are interested to meet the distinguished visitors at Government House, Saturday, Sept. 18th, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of discussing with them the best way of utilizing the services of these Health Missionaries. His Excellency wishes it to be understood that, even though special invitations have not been received, which owing to the brief time intervening between the arrival of the visitors and the time set for the reception, it has been impossible to issue, all will be warmly welcomed who may desire to be present.

It is to be further understood that the services of the visiting ladies is to be entirely free to all who wish to avail of them.

Tuesday night the employees of the Ropewalk had an outing at Smithville which was attended by 60 couples, amongst the guests being Hons. Jno. Anderson and J. R. Bennett. A most enjoyable dance was held to excellent music furnished by Messrs Myron, Bennett and Bailey. A splendid tea was served by the Messrs Flurlong, and the affair was the most enjoyable ever held by the Ropewalk people. Mr. Monroe, the manager, presided.

LOCAL ITEMS

The police arrested three drunks yesterday.

P. H. COWAN has received a shipment of 200 brls. Gasolene per schr. Arthur D. Story.—sep16

Yesterday's left Bishop's Falls at 8.20 a.m. to-day.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

Wednesday's westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques at 10.15 this a.m.

Venet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Rev. Brother Kennedy of the Christian Brothers, has been confined to his room the past few days and is suffering from a severe cold.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

Mr. M. Williams, brakesman on the Shore train came here today suffering from a sore foot and will be compelled to lie off and have the aid of a doctor.

Large stock Gasolene and Kerosene on hand. P. H. COWAN, 276 Water Street.—sep16,3i

The Monroe Export Co. were yesterday advised of the following arrivals from Labrador. "Gertie F." at St. Brendan's, 200 qtls.; "Good Hope," 600; "Louise T. Churchill," 500; "Maggie Stone" (at Monroe, T.B.), 800 qtls. She reports the "Arthur Monroe" at Ryan's Bay with 800 qtls. and still doing good work on August 20th.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

When the Sagona arrived from her last trip she reported four of the bankers trawling on the Southern Coast of Labrador to be doing fairly well with cod. These and the other vessels trawling and using gill nets must have been hampered very much by the N. E. gale which has been raging the past few days and must have been compelled to shelter out of the storm. News of the fleet will be waited with some anxiety by the Sagona.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf

Police Court News

Judge E. J. Morris presided today and dismissed 6 boys of Torbay summoned by Mary Quigley for loose and disorderly conduct, each having proved an alibi.

A disorderly was fined \$1 or 5 days and a drunk was discharged.

A boy charged with the larceny of a dozen tins of canned meat from Ayre & Sons, valued at \$12, was remanded for 8 days, pending enquiry.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,tf

The Portia left Lamaline at 8 a.m. to-day.

The Prospero left Seldom at 9.15 a.m. to-day.

More Thefts From Camps

Wednesday the camps of Messrs T. Walsh and C. Murphy at Irvine's Grove, Long Pond, were visited by thieves and a lot of bed clothing, other clothes and provisions, &c., stolen. A certain woman was seen prowling about there and may find herself in trouble if she does not disclaim any connection with the thefts.

Another Big Fish Cargo

The Bonaventure will sail from here to-morrow for Alicanta and Naples, taking about 3,600 casks of fish containing about 15,000 qtls. Harvey & Coy. and other firms are the shippers.

Gasolene Freighter Ordered To Stream

Yesterday the police authorities ordered the schr. "Arthur D. Story" to haul into the stream from Pitts' wharf. The vessel arrived here a couple of days ago laden with gasolene and kerosene from Halifax, and some of the consignees who were dilatory in taking delivery of their consignments were made do so by the police, two of whom are to-day watching the vessel at the pier. Yesterday the fumes of the material were quite noticeable on the ship and one of the officers sitting on the pier saw two men coolly sitting on a cask of gasolene on deck calmly smoking their pipes.

"Niobe's" Men For England

The 102 Naval Reservists who came on here on two weeks' leave from the warship "Niobe" will report next week on board the "Calypso" and will leave here Wednesday next on a special train for Halifax, thence proceeding to Quebec, after which they go to England to be drafted to other ships of the Grand Fleet. The "Niobe" has been put out of commission and is being dismantled. The men enjoyed their holiday among their friends here.

"Earl of Devon" Here

The "Earl of Devon" arrived here at 2 a.m. to-day. She went down North as far as Cape Norman and had nearly all the trip a high N.E. wind and very heavy sea. She brought a full freight of fish, &c., but no passengers.

Lost Late At Night

By the Earl of Devon to-day we learn that Mate Adams was lost from the schooner E. P. Morris at 11 o'clock at night while it was very dark and a high sea running. The man was near the rail when the main boom was jibed and the belief is that it hit him, he was so badly injured that he made no outcry when he was knocked overboard. When he was missed, several minutes after the vessel was brought up in the wind and the section was searched but there was no trace of him. The accident occurred several miles off Catalina.

A man named Joseph Morris arrived here to-day from Hr. Grace by the Shore train and was taken to Hospital in the ambulance. He is dangerously ill of an internal malady.

SHIPPING

The S. S. Stephano is due to leave New York to-morrow for Halifax and St. John's with a large freight.

The Durango will leave Liverpool for St. John's to-morrow.

The Fogata, will it is likely resume the Northern service next week, and the S. S. Susu the Fortune Bay route.

Newfoundland Mail Lost by Hesperian

General Post Office, St. John's, Nfld. (Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I regret to have to report that I have been advised by the London Postal Department to the effect that 36 bags and 11 parcel receptacles (baskets) of mail for Newfoundland were on the S.S. Hesperian.

Yours truly,
H. J. B. WOODS,
Postmaster General.
September 16th, 1915.

Intercession Service

An Intercessional Service for Our Soldiers and Sailors will be held in George St. Church to-night at 7.45 o'clock. A special programme has been prepared, and all will be welcome.

S.S. "Allaguash" Patched Up

The S.S. Allaguash which has been patched on the dry dock comes off to-morrow and resumes her voyage. Temporary repairs to such a ship mean a great loss to the mechanics of the city and the Government should do something to compel owners of such vessels to have thorough repairs made in such cases. The underwriters to protect themselves should also see such ships receive proper repairs. Too often in the past have steamers left here after being patched up but to go to Davy Jones' locker.

"Kyle's" Passengers

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.40 a.m. to-day, bringing W. W. Hopkins, C. Birdseye, P. E. Johnston, E. H. Iselin, H. J. Childe, Miss M. Stiek, N. Snow, W. W. Ayres, H. and Mrs. Clement, W. E. and Mrs. Lereoux, A. Morris, Mrs. J. C. Good-year, M. Morison, Mrs. F. George, J. McVey, E. C. Perry, W. G. and Mrs. Ellis.

The past few days have been very poor ones for the curing of codfish and very little of the staple has been brought to the City. A few days of good, hard westerly winds are wanted to get the catch in trim for market.

GASOLENE!

We have received a shipment of

200 BARRELS GASOLENE

per Schr. Arthur D. Story.

P. H. COWAN, - - 276 Water St.

Some Awful Examples

One man thought he was getting a great bargain in gasolene—but when his engine refused to work, and he had to row ten miles to his home, in the teeth of a gale, he realized that low prices do not always represent bargains.

Another man bought a rifle for a couple of dollars less than the cost of a good one—but when it exploded, and tore off most of his fingers, he recognised that a cheap article is sometimes a dear investment.

Then there was the man who bought Cheap Rubbers, and laughed at his neighbour, who paid a higher price. The wet weather came—the man with the cheap rubbers spent the next three months in bed, with pneumonia—whilst his friend walked through all the slush with dry feet.

The friend wore BEAR BRAND. Moral: If you want to be truly economical, buy Bear Brand Rubbers, the most durable rubbers made. First in style, first in fit, first in wearing qualities—BEAR BRAND.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO.
aug30,2iv,tf



1st Newfoundland Regiment.

Parcels destined to the Battalion on active service may be sent to the Newfoundland Pay and Record Office, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W., for transmission to the front.—sep13,1w

RHODES' Scholarship, 1916

The Rhodes Trust has notified the Council of Higher Education that there will be no qualifying examination for this Scholarship.

Candidates are now required to have had at least two years University Training.

Exemption from Responsions can be obtained through all the Canadian Universities.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to December 1st next.

sep14,6i
A. WILSON,
Secretary C.H.E.

WANTED — Twenty Good NEEDLE HANDS, also a BOY to learn Pressing. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St. sep17,18,20,3i