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BRITISH BULL DOGS READY FOR ACTION STRAIN AT LEASH

The Mighty Fleet Seen by Correspondent Inspires Confidence — Miles of Dreadnoughts

ALL READY FOR SEA

Their Crews Eager For a Test of Strength With the Enemy be at Anchor Waiting the Call

London, Sept. 6.—For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations is being lifted. During the past week a correspondent visited the Grand Fleet and the great naval bases. At one of the naval barracks maps were shown the correspondent showing where German submarines had been sighted, on one of which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk," "sunk when bubbles are observed rising for a long time in the same spot in smooth water, taking for granted that the submarine's career is ended."

When the officer was asked: "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gun fire sometimes by explosions, and other way we will not tell of." All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which is regarded as great sport. An Admiral commanding an important naval base told the correspondent that Britain had 2,300 trawlers, minesweepers and other auxiliaries outside the regular service duty, and work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland, keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in this important work of overcoming the kind of naval warfare Germany wages.

The torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea following the coast, turned into the harbor

where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor, and saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some cruisers. The practice of the cruisers being finished, they took their place in fleet formation among the field of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer, became line after line of dreadnoughts. Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up on every ship, and as the destroyer made her way the turrets were seen turning and guns were being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Sea planes were sailing over the fleet, their homes being a famous Atlantic liner which carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the Navy as the "Cat Squadron," were the Lion and Tiger which sunk the German armored cruiser Blucher in the North Sea battle. This seems sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea. As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, the officer pointed out Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of two officers promenading the quarter deck carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarter deck he can map in his eye all the gray monsters which form the fighting part of his command, while others of his host of ships are abroad on different errands.

Sir John Jellicoe escorted his guests thru the ship, showing the men at drill. He also called attention to a machine which displays the result of each shot. Sir John Jellicoe and all his officers said that if the German fleet had any chance of success it was at the outset of the war. In every month the British fleet has grown stronger and better organized to meet any possible emergency. Though the submarine played a more important part than many anticipated, the methods found for countering their attacks and destroying them, had developed beyond expectation.

Miss E. Carberry Of This City Among the Victims

Queenstown, Sept. 6.—Six second cabin passengers, six third cabin passengers, and thirteen of the crew of the Hesperian are unaccounted for tonight, according to revised official figures issued by the Allan Line. This brings the probable death list, including Miss Carberry, of St. John's, Newfoundland, whose body is here, up to twenty-six. Captain Main, of the liner, remained by the ship until it sank.

He declined to comment on the disaster for publication. Hence the official statement as to whether he believes the ship was the victim of a torpedo or a mine, must come from the Admiralty, although the Captain is quoted as having told the Allan Line officials to-day that the Hesperian was torpedoed.

Roumanian Agent Buying Army Boots In United States

New York, Sept. 7.—Colonel A. Miclescu, of the artillery branch of the Roumanian army, arrived here to-day from Bordeaux with commission to purchase in the United States, supplies for the Roumanian army, part of which purchase will be boots and shoes.

Colonel Miclescu declined to make any comment on the possibility of Roumania entering the war, but he said Roumania had about 500,000 troops, mobilized and fully equipped for immediate call.

Tank Steamer Goes to Bottom

London, Sept. 6.—The British steamer Cymbeline has been sunk, six members of her crew having been killed, and six injured, while thirty-one others landed safely.

The Cymbeline was a tank steamer of 4,505 tons gross, and 370 feet long. She was owned by the Beer Creek Oil Shipping Company, Liverpool, and was last reported as having sailed from Port Arthur, Texas.

FALL OF BALTIC PORT IMMINENT!

Germans Cut Communications South and are Active in the Gulf Which They Claim to Dominate.

No Progress From Baltic to Grodno, But South of That German Armies Moving Forward Steadily.

GREAT ARTILLERY DUELS IN THE WEST WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH AGGRESSORS

Military Experts Claim That This Lavish Waste of Shells Means Projected Allied Offensive.

London, Sept. 7.—The menace to Riga, the important Russian seaport in the Baltic, is becoming more serious. Germans still hold the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt, the occupation of which effectively cuts off Riga's railway communications with the south, while German aircraft are active in the Gulf, perhaps presaging another naval clash as part of a concerted German move from land and sea to complete the isolation of the city and force abandonment by the Russians.

According to an unofficial Berlin despatch received by way of Copenhagen, the Germans claim possession of the Gulf, the Russians having abandoned Dago, the northernmost of the three islands just outside the Gulf. Today's Berlin official communication lays no claim to further progress by Field Marshal von Hindenburg from the Baltic to Grodno, but thence southward the armies of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal von Mackensen are said to be moving forward, while the Austrian official statement, covering the battle line farther southeast records nothing but Teutonic gains.

Great artillery duels in the West are unabated with the French and presumably the British as the aggressors. The fact that it has continued for a fortnight unabated leads to the belief in some quarters that it may mean the preparation for an Allied offensive before the approach of cold weather. The lavish use of shells by the French would seem to indicate some great undertaking, but the plan is not yet apparent to the general public.

Secretary Lansing And Constanti Dumba Hold Interview

Washington, Sept. 7.—Secretary Lansing has granted interview to-day to Doctor Constanti Dumba, the Austrian-Hungarian Ambassador, who desires to discuss the published reports that he has taken part in the movement to interfere with the production of war materials in the United States. It is understood he wishes to make an explanation regarding despatches sent by him to the Foreign office at Vienna and seized by British authorities from James Archibald, an American war correspondent who was acting as messenger.

Brave But Unsuccessful Effort Captain Main and His Crew to Bring 'Hesperian' to Queenstown

With Decks Awash and Stricken Ship Going Down by the Head, She Was Finally Abandoned.

Whether the Liner Struck a Mine or Was the Victim of a Submarine It Is Very Uncertain.

London, Sept. 6.—The Allan liner Hesperian sank at 6.45 this morning within a few miles of Queenstown, after Captain Main and a volunteer rescue crew of twenty-five made a brave fight to bring the crippled ship into port.

During the night the Hesperian settled gradually by the head. Daylight showed her decks awash, and as the liner was about to take her final plunge the Captain and crew were taken off by a rescue boat and landed later at Queenstown by the steamer Empress.

The sinking of the Hesperian in deep water probably prevents an investigation to determine whether the disaster resulted from a submarine torpedo or from a mine. The passengers and crew assert positively that the vessel was struck by a torpedo, but thus far no statement has been obtained from anyone who saw the submarine or torpedo.

The American Embassy is receiving reports from Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, on the question whether a warning was given the liner. All the persons so far seen by Frost state that no warning was given. Capt. Main's statement will probably be taken later to-day. The list of identified survivors still leaves a considerable number of persons unaccounted for. The Allan line are confident that a final checking up will show no loss of life except for the death of one or two persons after reaching Queenstown.

The Admiralty authorities have not been informed officially that the Hesperian had been torpedoed without warning, but they believe this was the case. None of the officers of the Hesperian, except the assistant purser, has arrived at Queenstown. This man and various passengers interviewed agreed in the statement that no warning was given. From stories told by survivors, a detailed account of the disaster is being unfolded. Most of the passengers say there is no doubt the attack was made by a German submarine, some of them say they heard the lookout shout, "Submarine, starboard quarter."

All agree that the Hesperian was struck on the starboard side between the foremast and the bridge. The boats were launched in the darkness without panic. The fourth and fifth boats lowered were overturned and the occupants were thrown into the water, some of them being injured.

At the London office of the Allan line it was said that all the passengers had reached Queenstown safely. Some of the rescued say they heard cries for help from persons in the water. A woman in one boat stopped a small leak by removing her stockings and stuffing it into the hole. Three Sisters of Mercy were among the last to part from the steamer. One passenger said that about sixty passengers were crowded into a lifeboat having a capacity of forty.

Injured by German Shell in London P.O.

London, Sept. 7.—Major General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, former President of the Ordnance Board, and Captain E. C. Baker were injured this evening when a German shell, which had failed to explode when fired from a German gun went off at the headquarters of the Parcel Post in London. The shell was in one of several packages which had been sent to London from one of the battle fronts and the officers were examining the contents of the package when the explosion occurred.

Germany Denies Seeking Peace

London, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Amsterdam says, a semi-official Berlin despatch received here describes as an invention the reports in foreign papers that Germany, at Emperor William's request is seeking American mediation for peace.

Italian King Decorates Joffre

Rome, Sept. 6.—A semi-official Note announces that General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, paid a visit to Italy and was presented to King Victor Emmanuel to make the acquaintance of Lieutenant General Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army.

The King greatly appreciated General Joffre's visit and conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

THE ALLANS DENY THAT LINER 'HESPERIAN' WAS ARMED SHIP

Montreal, Sept. 7.—"I cannot state positively that there was no gun mounted on the Hesperian; but I am practically certain she carried no gun." This was the reply of A. H. Allan of the Allan Line Company tonight when he was asked if he could make any definite statement to question.

We have no guns mounted on any of our ships unless ships have been taken over by the British Government.

Russians Reduce Brest-Litovsk To Heap of Ruins

Rotterdam, Sept. 6.—Brest-Litovsk, which was a city of 53,000 inhabitants, exists no more, says a correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant, who entered the Russian fortress with the Austro-Hungarian advance guard which captured it.

"The nearer we approached the town it was shown that the Russians had done all they said they would do. The whole town was a sea of fire. Although it was hot and dangerous amid the flames, we went forward to see if there was not one street saved, but there was none. We were unable to find a living soul in the flaming city except a father and mother with their children in an open space. This man said he had paid a Cossack sixty rubles to remain. When the town was empty of inhabitants, the Russians ordered the houses destroyed, and the town vanished like the little villages on the road leading to it."

Indian Prince's Munificent Gift To the Empire

Simla, India, Sept. 7.—The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed \$160,000 to provide aeroplanes for use on the British front. Last December he purchased the steamer Empress of India as a hospital ship for Indian troops. Soon after the war began, he offered all his troops and recruits to aid the British.

Anglo-French Finance Mission to America

London, Sept. 6.—The British financial commission to take up the problem of exchange in the United States, has been appointed, and already is on its way to New York, where it is expected it will arrive within a few days.

The official announcement made yesterday afternoon said that the Anglo-French mission to America in connection with the question of American exchange, had left England. The British representatives are: Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, managing director of the London City and Midland bank, Sir Henry Babington Smith, former President of the Bank of Turkey, Basil B. Blackett, of the British Treasury.

The French representatives are: Octave Homberg, of the Foreign Office, Ernest Mallet, Regent of the Bank of France.

The Commission is considered exceptionally strong.

Submarine Sinks Turkish Destroyer

Athens, Sept. 6.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by an Allied submarine.

Turkey Reports From Dardanelles

Constantinople, Sept. 7.—The following official statement has been issued:—The enemy unsuccessfully bombarded with land and ship batteries our positions at Anafarta and Seddul Bahr. Our artillery caused fires in the enemy's trenches and artillery positions at Anafarta.

Cholera and Typhus In Austria and Germany

Rome, Sept. 7.—The official announcement is made here that cholera and typhus fever are increasingly prevalent in Austria and Germany.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, Sept. 6.—The Allan liner Hesperian has been torpedoed off the Irish coast. All on board have been saved.

The Russian Government report that the enemy has forced the bridgehead of the Drina at Friedrichstadt. There is no appreciable change on other fronts.

Britain Prepares For a Long War Says Dr. Thompson

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—Doctor Thompson, of the Faculty of St. Louis University, who returned on Sunday from France, where he was physician at a British hospital, predicted to-day that the European war would last from five to fifteen years.

Thompson said the deadlock in the Western theatre seemed unbreakable, and that the permanent nature of the British hospitals and other British preparations testified to their belief that the struggle will be long.

The British have just finished building a \$130,000 steam laundry at the back of the battle line.

Heavy Losses Among Officers on Gallipoli

London, Sept. 6.—An official casualty list published to-day contains the names of 194 officers and 4,000 men of the Army and Navy.

It includes 851 missing, believed to have been drowned when the transport Royal Edward was sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea.

The greater number of casualties reported among the officers are from those serving in the Dardanelles. Among the dead is Lieutenant Lister, heir of Lord Ribblesdale.

Turkey's Great Contribution to Moloch

Paris, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Deadeagatch says a Turkish colonel gives the strength of the Ottoman army now as 850,000 men. Turkey mobilized 1,300,000 men and has lost nearly 500,000.

There are 190,000 at Dardanelles, 300,000 on the Caucasus front, 50,000 at Adrianople, 40,000 on the Tchaldja lines and 200,000 in Syria and Asia Minor.

Vatican Reflects General Sadness World at War

Rome, Sept. 6.—Although to-day is the anniversary of the Coronation of Pope Benedict, there were no signs of festivity at the Vatican, the Pontiff not wishing to make the occasion one of rejoicing in contrast with the general sadness of these days of war.

Paying Trade In Official Papers

Athens, Sept. 7.—The arrest of two men and a woman, charged with trafficking in messages addressed to King Constantine and the General Staff of the Greek army, by representatives of belligerents on both sides in the war, has caused a sensation.

The censor will not permit full details to become known, but it has been established that German and Austrian messages were sent to Russia, although many despatches from the British Admiralty are said to be missing.

The persons arrested are charged with plying a regular trade in selling information impartially to either side.

The Roumanians Are Called to the Colors

Berlin, Sept. 6.—(Official).—We learn from Geneva that Roumanians residing in Switzerland have received instructions to report to their regimental divisions.

Knavery and Big Guns Cannot Win

Paris, Aug. 31.—Queen Amelie, of Portugal, who is now nursing wounded soldiers in a London hospital, sends the following message to the women of France: "Women of France, we have no right to weep. It is our honor to suffer silently pending the day when national victory will avenge all our sufferings. Our duty is to hide our woe and see in our distress only the sublime will of God, who renders heroic every death to this war. To doubt victory for a single instant, to contemplate the crushing of our nation, would be cowardice and blasphemy. It is not possible that France will not emerge victorious. It is not possible that right, sustained by courage, will not triumph over knavery, even though it is backed by big guns. It is an honor to French women that, by our grief, we have paved the way to victory. Later, when normal life has been resumed, we can take up our load of human woe, and then only may we French women give way to tears."

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BREAD MAKING--VALUABLE HINTS

There is a wide margin for improvements in the methods of bread making. Besides the manipulating process the making of good bread involves some other consideration of no secondary importance. With imperfect or bad materials it is useless to attempt its production. The flour or meal must be of the best obtainable. There are several methods of testing wheat flour which are available to purchasers although none of them afford positive indications. Good flour is not sensibly sweet to the taste, but bad flour often is. This is owing to the presence of glucose resulting from chemical changes in the grain from partial malting. Extreme whiteness is a good indication, as partly malted grain is discolored in the process of change. Good flour is tenacious and malleable to the touch. When thrown against the wall it should adhere and not fall readily. It does not feel crisp and when formed into a ball in the hand adheres together like a ball of snow. To the sense of smell it is sweet and pleasant and when taken into the mouth forms a glutinous mass free from all disagreeable taste. The nutritive quality flour depends on the proportion of gluten which it contains. In the best specimens ten or twelve per cent. is found.

Bad bread is by no means always chargeable to imperfect materials. Hundreds of families who procure and use the most perfect flour subsist upon bread of a very inferior quality. Some housekeepers assert that they can have no "luck" in making good bread; their loaves are always heavy or sour or doughy or burnt and they give up experimenting and become discouraged. As with good materials everyone can prepare good bread there should be no want of success. Success depends in a great measure upon good judgment, faithfulness and patience in working and in using the right materials. It is quite propitious to present a fledgling and set it up as an infallible guide in this department of household labor. The method adopted in my family which affords perfect white bread is as follows:

Sift five pounds of good flour, and put it in an earthen pan suitable for mixing and kneading. Have ready a ferment or yeast prepared as follows: Take two potatoes the size of the fist, boil them, mash and mix with half a pint of boiling water. A fresh yeast cake of the size common in the market is dissolved in water and the two solutions mixed together and put in a warm place to ferment. As soon as it begins to rise or ferment, which requires a longer or shorter time as the weather is warm or cold, pour it into the flour and with the addition of a pint of each of milk and water form a dough and knead for a full half hour. Form the dough at eight and allow it to stand until morning in a moderately warm place, and then mould and put in pans and let it remain until it has become well raised, then place in a hot oven to bake. The points needing attention in this process are several.

First the four must be of the best quality; second the potatoes should be sound and mealy; third the yeast cake is to be freshly prepared; fourth the ferment must be in just the right condition; fifth the kneading should be thorough and effective; sixth the raising of the dough must be watched that it does not proceed too far and set up the acetic fermentation and cause the bread to sour; seventh after the dough is placed in the pans it should be allowed to rise or puff up before placing in the oven; even the temperature of the oven and the time consumed in the baking have much to do with the perfection of the process. If this method is followed with the exercise of good judgment and ordinary skill, white bread of the highest perfection will be uniformly produced.

Unfermented or "cream of tartar" bread is never placed upon the table in my family. There are special dietary sanitary reasons for its exclusion. All "quick-made" bread is usually prepared in haste, and the adjustment of acid and alkali is apt to be imperfect. If tartaric acid or cream of tartar is used with the soda there remains in the bread after making a neutral salt, the tartrate of soda, which is diffused through the loaf and is consumed with it. This salt has aperient properties, in fact is a medicine, and thus at the daily meal those who use bread made with "powders" or with cream of tartar are taking food and medicine together. If there is any form of bread more delicious than another or more conducive to the sustenance of the physical and intellectual powers it is that made from unsifted wheat meal. Corn bread, too, is excellent and most nutritious. It contains a large amount of oil

not found in other grains which adds greatly to its value. I think there is far too little of this used. The old-fashioned dish of corn "pudding and milk" is now nearly as obsolete as that of "bean porridge," and may be not with much reason attribute the physical degeneracy of the present race to the radical changes in the forms of food? Regarding the matter from a chemical and medical point of view, it certainly would be difficult to select better or more healthful forms of human nutriment so well calculated to build up and sustain a "sound mind in a sound body" as the two above named. They are easy of digestion and assimilation, and contain all the chemical substances or organic and inorganic constituents needed to nourish the body and mind.

Mr. M. E. Underwood.
—In "Rural New Yorker."

Russia's Large War Expenses

Petrograd, Sept. 1.—The finance committee of the Duma presented a bill to-day extending the rights of the State Bank to issue paper money. The committee report discussed the entire problem of meeting war expenses, stating that sums needed were so large that all possible sources of revenue must be used—taxation, internal credit operations, an issue of paper money and foreign loans.

"For 1915," the report stated, "the estimated war expenditures are 7,242,000,000 roubles (\$3,621,000,000) and other expenses 2,847,000,000 roubles (\$1,423,500,000) making a total of over 10,000,000,000 roubles (\$5,000,000,000). The revenue from the ordinary receipts is estimated at 2,796,000,000 roubles (\$1,398,000,000), while credit opening up to the present time have yielded 4,181,000,000 roubles (\$2,090,000,000), leaving over 3,000,000,000 roubles (\$1,500,000,000) as yet to be provided.

IS BACKBONE ARMY BROKEN?

Berlin Reports That Recuperation on Large Scale Impossible For Long Time

Berlin, Aug. 30.—All reports from the front agree that the backbone of the Russian army is completely broken and that recuperation on a large scale will be impossible for a long time. The armies retreating from the Brest-Litovsk line have been split in two by the vast Rakatno marshes, and the Germans are now in a position to concentrate against either army and menace it with a crushing defeat.

A Cavalry Success
The pursuit of the fleeing Slavs eastward from Brest-Litovsk continues with unabated vigor. A German cavalry detachment has defeated a Russian force at Samary, which is forty miles east of the Bug line. Indications are, according to expert observers here, that the Germans operating in this region will be able to cut into the flank of the main Russian army and turn its retreat into a rout.

Third Line Threatened
The Austro-Germans who defeated the Russians in Galicia are already advancing on the Doubsk-Loutsk-Rovno group of fortresses, which guard the Russian third line of defence, and block the way to south-eastern Russia.

As You Were!
San Francisco Star.
Two countrymen were among the recruits mustered on the drill ground and one of them remarkably raw, asked his companion what to do when he got the order "Halt."
"Well," was the reply, "when he says 'Halt!' you bring the fat that's on the ground to the side of the fat that's in the air, and then remain quite motionless!"

Something to the Good
Punch.
American music-hall people are refusing to come to England until Germany has undertaken to refrain from torpedoing liners. This is at least one point to be set to Germany's credit.

Never let it be forgotten in thinking of strong drink, that the drink is strong only to destroy; that it never by any possibility adds strength to those who drink it.—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, England.

Schemes To Destroy Submarine's Terror

Regarded as Dangerous Only so Long as They Are Invisible

In analyzing past and present means of warfare, we invariably find that it is impossible to combat weapons by weapons. Thus the early cliffing adversary by means of the club; the one swinging of the club most advantageously won. You can combat the lance with a lance, a sword with a sword; gun against gun; one cannon can fight another; with a cannon one battleship can attack and combat successfully another battleship. But—and here we have a singular exception, the paradox of the present war—you cannot fight one submarine with another submarine. Nay, you cannot properly combat—as that term is understood—the submarine with any present means. For we cannot fight what we cannot see; to-day, as in the past, the most dangerous enemy is the unseen one.

Not Dangerous If Visible
The modern submarine is dangerous only because of its invisibility. If we find a means to make it visible, the submarine will become obsolete. When this moment arrives the battleship will come into its own again, as well it may.

That the present submarine is made possible only due to the use of electricity; it could not exist without that agency. Our imagination need not be stretched unduly to presume that electricity will, in the not too distant future, be employed to render the submarine harmless. Indeed, scores of our greatest scientists all over the world are working along these lines, our own Fessenden having already obtained certain results which seem exceedingly promising.

Speaking generally, a ship is safe in a harbor; it is endangered only in the open sea. If the captain has accurate knowledge of the whereabouts of the submarine, and if he runs away from it at full speed, his ship, as a rule, cannot be overhauled by the relatively slow undercraft. The obvious problem then is to locate the submarines when it is as yet from three to five miles distant. It is, of course, necessary also to know in what direction the submarine is located, because it may make for the ship, running submerged, without showing its periscope.

How can we locate it, then? The problem does not present insurmountable difficulties. Several means may be used. We can imagine a very fine magnetic indicating detector mounted below water on each side of the ship. If this detector is sufficiently sensitive to large iron or steel masses (it could be shielded against its own ship) it would become a simple matter of locating the submarine or even a mine. For it must not be forgotten that a submarine of necessity sends out a considerable magnetic flux.

Another means to detect submarines lies in the use of some form of etheric waves. We can imagine an apparatus, say at the bow of the ship, sending out waves below the water so we may be sure that the interesting problem of locating submarines will not remain unsolved for any great length of time.

The above presents such a rich field of opportunities for the investigator that it seems worth while to bend all our energies toward its successful solution. Humanity will breathe easier when the treacherous submarine can be successfully combated.



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They Only Laugh at the Discomfiture of the Germans When Allied Airmen Drop Bombs or British Warships Shell the Town.

By S. N. Dancey.

Now that Zeebrugge is again fighting conspicuously in the despatches, it is interesting to understand the character of the seaport town along the Belgian coast, which Germany has selected and is operating as a naval base. A quaint, old-fashioned place is Zeebrugge. "Zee" means sea, and "brugge," bridge. Zeebrugge has a splendid natural harbor and man has provided a magnificent network of waterways, with substantial quays, and then a long, winding pier which extends out to the sea to receive the shipments that have been carried across in the deeper draught vessels. A fishing fleet has its base here and hundreds of fishermen live in the neighboring cottages.

In later years Zeebrugge has been but one of the many watering-places along the Belgian coast to which thousands of pleasure-seekers flock from year to year for the warm summer months. It has a splendid beach, but of course, not so extensive or so well equipped as those of Blankenburgh or Ostend. The railway facilities are of the most satisfactory order. There is communication with Holland at various points, a direct line to Bruges and thence to Ghent and Brussels, along the coast line to Antwerp, and a radial line that stretches the length of the coast line from Knockes to Westende and Mariake and on as far as Lappanne.

Coming of the Germans
There is that last impression of Zeebrugge before the Germans came. The writer had just come up from France and he met the members of the Belgian staff along the line of the little railway that leads to Knockes. In the harbor there were a number of boats, and the most conspicuous was a British submarine which had just come in from the open sea and was attracting the interest and curiosity of the inhabitants. The Belgian officers were anxious to learn the truth respecting operations to the south.

A few days later there was the spectacle of refugees fleeing before the terrorizing Prussian. They rested a moment at Zeebrugge before passing on to Holland and safety. Word came that the Germans had entered Ghent and that they were rushing on towards Bruges and then the coast. Already the first refugees from Ghent had arrived and Zeebrugge echoed with tales of barbarism and cruelty. Belgian pickets along the railway leading to Ostend never slept as they guarded the last few miles of soil that remained in the possession of Belgium along its picturesque coast. The British were still landing at Ostend, but Zeebrugge saw little of military activities. Rather did it see the human side of the great war.

With Utmost Secrecy.
And then the Belgian flag was taken down from the flagstaffs and a deserted village waited for the arrival of the enemy. It was a beautiful morning of sunshine that revealed the first of the Uhlans to the wondering populace that remained behind. The light of summer had gone out for this fashionable watering-place. The story of the German occupation, the first introduction of defence works and then the heavier fortifications—it represents a reason that is clouded in obscurity. The order had been passed from headquarters that the frontier would have to be closed and the German works proceeded with the utmost secrecy. The canals, the river front, the quays, the usines, everything was employed as a part of the great machinery of war.

Submarines Destroyed.
Germany brought fifteen submarines overland by train to be placed in the water at Zeebrugge. The defences of the harbor had been so constructed as to permit this naval activity. Some of these submarines passed through Brussels in parts, which would be assembled by the workmen who had been brought from the naval yards. Of those fifteen submarines only nine reached the water. British and French airmen with well-placed bombs accounted for the other six.

From the beginning of the German occupation, Zeebrugge has been content to forget its normal self. Aeroplanes drop bombs in an effort to destroy military posts, but the inhabitants laugh as they witness the embarrassment of the enemy. They have no fear of the bombs. Warships often pass along the coast, as they did the other day, and bombard this naval base, but the people of Zeebrugge seem to find a wild joy in the confusion. They know that they are the warships of the Allies.

AT THE NICKEL

YOU CAN DEPEND ON "THE NICKEL" PROGRAMME--IT IS CONSISTENTLY GOOD.

Opening To-day for a Limited Return Engagement, the Popular Vocalists,
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"THE HIDDEN LETTERS"—A beautiful Vitagraph two-part social drama with Norma Talmadge, Julia Swayne Gordon, Antonio Morrenio.
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"OUR MUTUAL GIRL"—Ralph Hamilton unravels the mystery, while Margaret sees a great fashion display.
"HIS FIRST FALSEHOOD"—One of those side-splitting Keystones.
For a Real Picture Show, THE NICKEL, ALL THE TIME.

BERNARD SPENCER and MISS K. RING, at the Piano. JOSEPH F. ROSS, Master of Effects.

UNITED STATES TAKES NOTICE

Astonished at Evidence of German Espionage—Cabinet Will Consider Subject—Sayville Suspected of Still Aiding Germany

Washington, Aug. 18.—The evidence in the possession of the government regarding the activities of alleged German spies, and the ramifications of what is claimed to be an illegal propaganda to overturn the policy of the United States, will be carefully considered at the cabinet meeting Friday.

It was learned to-day also that the president, who is conversant with some of the more important details, has called upon the heads of all departments to submit to him at once a digest of all evidence or information so far obtained.

The president already has discussed the subject with Attorney-General Gregory and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

BRITISH ENVOY ACTIVE
This afternoon Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, had an extended conference with Secretary of State Lansing. It was given out that the topic under discussion was Mexico, but there is good reason to believe that the activity of alleged German agents was talked about at some length. The British foreign office is credited with having given much information along these lines to the state department, particularly in relation to the attempt that is claimed to have been made by German agents to foment revolution among the Filipinos.

One phase of the recent exposé that has attracted serious attention on the part of the administration is the letter addressed to an unnamed German official of high rank advising him of the efforts that had been put forth to create sentiment in congress favorable to legislation authorizing an embargo on the export of munitions of war. In this letter the names of a number of important Democratic statesmen were mentioned as being favorable to the movement.

More Military Messages
Secretary Daniels to-day revealed some of the circumstances that led to the taking over of the Sayville wireless station. He admitted also that there had been recent complaints since the government took charge that secret code messages were still being sent under the guise of harmless business communications, and said the censorship had been greatly tightened. Some of these suspected messages have been refused.

Discussing the stories printed in a Providence newspaper, Mr. Daniels said John R. Rathom, editor of that paper, wrote to President Wilson some time ago that he had reason to believe the Sayville wireless station was sending disguised code messages. At the suggestion of the president, Mr. Rathom was requested to come to Washington. He did so, and held a night conference at the navy department with Secretary Daniels, James Brown Scott and Captain Oliver, of the neutrality board.

As a result of the information disclosed instructions were given to Sayville to refer to the department all messages that looked suspicious. Several of this character were sent to the department, and after being scrutinized the censors were instructed to notify the senders they could not be sent in that form. As a further assurance against the violation of neutrality, several additional officers and men of the navy were sent to Sayville. A number of the messages were shown to the president. They related largely to laces and other fabrics, and were so worded that a meaning entirely different from the apparent one could be given them.

No Direct Evidence
Captain Bullard, in charge of the navy wireless service, went to Providence and examined the information in possession of the newspaper. Much of it was documentary in character. Secretary Daniels would not say whether he regarded it as absolutely reliable, but he did say it was "extremely interesting." Mr. Daniels added that the department had never obtained anything in the way of sending military information under the guise of commercial messages.

Cost of Admiralty Is Britain's Burden

During the financial year 1913-14 a sum of £33,365,604 was expended in naval shipbuilding and dockyard work, says an official publication just issued in London. Interest attaches to the cost of several ships that have been mentioned during the war.

The battleship Centurion completed in June 1913, cost £1,794,289.

The Iron Duke, completed in March 1914, cost £1,899,915.

The King George V., finished in November 1912, cost £1,778,133.

The Queen Elizabeth, unfinished in the year under review, had £1,417,566 expended on her.

The battle cruiser Lion, completed in May 1912, cost £1,970,615.

The Ajax cost £1,796,045, the Conqueror £1,749,269, the Thunderer £1,746,060, the Princess Royal £1,967,927, the Queen Mary £1,959,797, and the Tiger (then unfinished), £1,462,456.

Amongst the light cruisers, work during the year, on the saucy "Arethusa," which was completed later, cost £206,910, the Amphion, on completion, cost £242,728, and the cost of the Birmingham was £521,900.

The total cost of combatant ships on the strength is given at £174,166,488.

Among the old ships sold during the year, the Royal Oak fetched £36,430, the Royal Sovereign £40,000, and the Ramillies £42,300. Three submarines were sold, realizing £410, £360 and £405.

A sum of £3,276,986 was expended on coal and oil for the Navy during the year.

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ROYAL PALACE
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1 dozen in a Box,
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the best Blacklead
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Dollars by having
us renovate the old
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Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity
Lobster
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SHOES
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We have just opened a Special Line of Men's Heavy Veal Calf Derbys, or Bluchers with bellows tongue to top.

CLUB SOLED--NAILED.

Solid Leather Insoles. Will not rip.

An Ideal Working
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Price \$3.00 per pair



STEER Brothers

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

BIG PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT
Farewell Week of the RUSSELLS.

JACK RUSSELL will present his best Songs, Sketches and Recitals.

There will be shown a picture of the Newfoundland Lads and several other Regiments.

Coming on Sept. 13th,
The Famous IAN MACKENZIE & Co.

NOTE—Jack Rossley is in New York and making arrangements for the Best Films on the Market.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"The Riddle of the Green Umbrella"

A thrilling Detective Drama featuring Alice Joyce.
The Story of How Uncle Brewster was Too Shifty for the Temptor

Written by George Ade, America's greatest Humorist.
"Happy Go Lucky"

A Vitagraph melo drama with Clara Kimball Young and Earle Williams.
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A roaring comedy.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads
The Usual Extra Pictures at the Big SATURDAY MATINEE.

Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

MAKES THE HEART WORK OVERTIME

Ascending Mount Blanc is Productive of Peculiar Sensations—Stout Guides Affected—Cold is Intense and Weariness is Difficult to Endure at Summit

Washington, D.C.—"The heart thumps irregularly, the pulse goes up to 100, your knees knock together, and your poor legs seem unwilling to carry you. Your throat is parched, you feel suffocated, your chest seems loaded down with a great weight, and such a feeling of utter exhaustion!"

This is not a patent medicine advertisement. It is Walter Woodburn Hyde's description of one's condition on reaching the summit of Mt. Blanc, Switzerland, as written to the National Geographic society, Washington D.C.

"The air has now become so rare that even the stoutest guide is compelled to take breath every few steps," he continues. "If you ever saw an asthmatic man trying to walk up hill while a paroxysm was on him you can form some idea of the last part of the ascent. And what do you think is the first use made of the glorious view after all these hours of toil? Do you open your eyes wide in astonishment at the wonderful sight? By no means! You shut them as tight as you can and throw yourself down on the snow in utter weariness of mind and body, resenting the impertinence of your guides, who urge you to look about. But it is too cold to sleep, and soon you are up, trying to keep warm."

Incomparable View
"The view, if you have any desire to see it, is indeed incomparable. The panorama before you is immense, but everything is on such a grand scale, great agglomerations of plains and mountains, that all details escape you. Most of Switzerland, great por-

tions of France as far south as Lyons, and the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, in Italy, are spread out before you. The cold was so intense that five minutes after arriving at the summit we were already to begin the descent.

"Although the ascent of Mt. Blanc offers no greater dangers than that of some other Swiss mountains, it has the names of being the longest and most exhausting climb in the Alps. While such peaks as the Matterhorn and the Chamonix Augilles are so formed that no great quantities of snow can cling to their sides, and consequently present, for the most part, merely dangers incident to rock climbing, Mt. Blanc, with its peculiar formation, is almost wholly buried in its upper reaches in snow and glacier, so that crevasses and avalanches and all other dangers peculiar to snow climbing are a constant menace to the climber. The extreme cold and rarity of the air as you approach the summit are also serious obstacles. The equipment for the two days' journey consists of ice axes, hob-nailed boots, woolen leggings and gloves, mountain caps which cover the face and protect it from blistering, dark glasses with wire sides to protect the eyes completely from the glare of the sun, and a goodly supply of provisions—for you would be surprised at an Alpine appetite. The guide himself brings a long coil rope, almost 100 feet in length, slung over his shoulder.

An Island in the Snow
"Ten thousand feet above the sea is an island of rock projecting from the snow. A tiny chalet has been built here, where the climber can spend the night sleeping in a good bed. The little chalet is leased to a man and his wife a most woebegone couple, whose dejected looks eloquently bespeak the solitude of their lives amid these eternal snows, where the thermometer each, night stands at zero. Tri-weekly two hardy porters alternate in bringing up supplies from Chamonix, and they certainly earn their few francs a day. No wonder a glass of water costs 20 centimes, even if it is melted snow, for every billet of wood has to be brought from the Chamonix seven hours below."

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Naptha SOAP
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The Mail and Advocate
 Issued every day from the office of publication, 147 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.
 ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 7, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Time For Explanation

WE consider it about time now for Messrs. Gosling and Co. to call a public meeting where the people may have an opportunity of hearing something of the Commission's plans so that they may know exactly where they stand in the light of present day undertakings and be given a chance to find out just exactly where Gosling and Co. are heading for. It is high time that the people demand an account at the hands of those who have ripped into civic affairs in such an astounding manner.

Hop Beer

BECAUSE her hop beer was found to contain a little more than the limited amount of alcohol, a poor woman yesterday submitted to the rather heavy penalty of having to pay one hundred and fifty dollars. This to our mind is rather harsh, and to stigmatize the vendor as the keeper of a shebeen on account of having sold this beer is also rather too severe, and should not be insinuated.

The Soldiers' Dream of Home

I dreamed a dream of home one night, And it filled my heart with joy; The Colonel, bless his dear kind heart, Said "Take seven days leave, my boy."

COMES TO STUDY THE CANADIAN SYSTEMS

The above letter was received by Mrs. Frank Snelgrove, North Battery Road, St. John's, from her husband, Frank Snelgrove, 1st Newfoundland Regiment.

LOOKED FINE ON PARADE

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know I am well and in the best of spirits. I trust you and all the family are enjoying good health and are happy. We expect to be leaving here on Thursday next for the Dardanelles, so I am taking this opportunity of writing you before we leave. I hope you will not be downhearted when you hear of our going. We will be all right and give a good account of ourselves.

WHAT A SOLDIER'S LASS SAYS

Dear Sir,—Kindly grant me space in your valuable paper for a few remarks concerning "our boys" who have left all and gone forth to fight in this mighty conflict for the honour of their King and Country.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

F. Snelgrove OF BATTERY RD. HAS RIGHT GRIT

Aldershot, England, August 16th, 1915.

Dear Wife,—I received your letter and needless to say was glad to hear that you are in good health. As for myself I never felt better and am quite happy. I fear you will find it hard to forgive me for what I have done. I have signed on to-day for the duration of the war, I could not bring myself to leave the Regiment now on the eve of its departure to Egypt, which place we go previous to being sent to the Dardanelles. I could never again face home if I backed out now. I would always have the feeling that people were pointing the finger of scorn at me and saying "there goes the fellow who backed out."

I have been thinking the matter over now for some days and made up my mind that I would see the war to a finish. I could not bear to have it said that I was a coward. I can tell you it was hard for me to refuse the opportunity of again seeing you and the dear old home but then as I have said before I could not face the home folks if I backed out now. Believe me I love you better to-day than ever and would give my right arm to get just one look at you and baby; but what God wills is best and we must only hope for a speedy termination of this great war. Then we will have a grand reunion and I will be able to tell you all I have seen and gone through since leaving dear old Newfoundland if God wills it. I am sure you will understand how I feel to-day and I know you will say down in your heart I have done the right thing.

I hear some of the boys are going home but I will not be one of them. Now Jessie, dear, you need not worry, I am not dead yet. Art is well and sends his love to you and all the family. He also has signed on till the end of the war. Give my best respects to your mother and father and all the family. Now, dear, don't think I want to be killed, I do not; life is now just as sweet to me as ever, but I would just as soon be shot as to be called a coward. I know you will find it hard to forgive me but remember, dear, I only did what I thought was my duty.

Remember me to Elsie Snelgrove and all the family. Give baby a few kisses for me and for yourself I send my best love. I have told you all for this time, so will now close.

Your loving husband,
 —FRANK Snelgrove.

Don't forget me dearest, That's all I ask of you; A little line with wishes kind Just as I send to you.

I see your sweet face always, Wherever I may be, In peace or danger it doth bring Fond memories to me.

(To my dear wife)
 The Soldiers' Dream of Home
 I dreamed a dream of home one night, And it filled my heart with joy; The Colonel, bless his dear kind heart, Said "Take seven days leave, my boy."

Just like a rollicking schoolboy, Who'd been let out to play, I danced about the dear old camp, My thoughts were bright and gay.

I'd got my "Kit" and things all ready, My "Pass" was all O.K., And nothing seemed to stop me And this, for me "THE DAY."

My dream was of home and dear ones; My thoughts keeping time with the train, And of the jolly times we'd have Before "stern duty" called again.

But I awoke to the sound of the "Reveille," Which quite upset my scheme; So I send fond love by this Post-card, For I found 'twas only a dream.

—F.S.

The above letter was received by Mrs. Frank Snelgrove, North Battery Road, St. John's, from her husband, Frank Snelgrove, 1st Newfoundland Regiment.

With this as a standard there would be less chance of our manufacturing new crimes. To call it a crime to sell hop beer above two per cent. alcohol is just putting stumbling blocks in the way of innocent feet, and putting the stamps of sin on what is a harmless transaction.

GUARD OF HONOR FOR KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY

Badajos Barracks, Aldershot, August 17th, 1915.

Dear Mother,—Being at leisure again this evening I thought of writing you again. News is not very plentiful just now, only we are all well and enjoying ourselves O.K. as usual.

I think we are leaving here on Wednesday next for Egypt or India; hadn't heard the right place yet. We have to go there to get used to the climate before going to the Dardanelles. We are getting very light clothing, including new uniforms. The colour is all most brown, in fact it is a real light brown with sun helmets to match. The helmets are very large so as to cover the head and face, but very light in weight.

We see lots of people from Newfoundland on this side of the world. I think the most of them are people over buying their fall goods. A few minutes ago I saw five ladies from Newfoundland; they were over here on a trip. Last week one of the picture houses in St. John's had a man over here taking photos for moving pictures to show in St. John's, so if any of the boys were to go to one of the nickles in St. John's in the fall I dare say they would see a great many of us.

Well, Mother, you know last winter when I was at St. John's myself and Jack were included with the guard of honour at a dance in the British Hall; and today we were picked with fifteen other chaps from our Company for a guard of honour for King George and Queen Mary, which is one of the greatest honours that can be given to man in Britain. In all there were about 100 Newfoundland soldiers picked from a crowd of 1,150 men. The fellows from Trinity were Jack Ploughman, Cecil Green, Dick Fowlow, Gilbert Walters and my self.

GOLF AVENUE SEWERAGE

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—During the last seven or eight years numerous petitions have been signed by the residents of Golf Avenue and Mundy's Pond Road asking for the extension of water and sewerage connections; but each request have evidently found a resting place in the waste paper basket of the Municipal "Star" Chamber. It is a well known fact that many people have bought houses in this locality but were compelled to sell them again at a loss owing to the fact that they saw no chance of being able to get water and sewerage connection.

The plea put forward before and I suppose the same one now given by Gosling and his wise men is that we cannot afford to make these necessary improvements. We must experiment with side-walks and fix up our own thoroughfares first and the higher levels can wait. There are 25 or 28 houses now on Golf Avenue, all of which have been recently built, and it is a great hardship for the owners of these houses to be compelled to suffer the inconveniences they have been subject to the past years. At present there is no one beyond St. Clares home paying taxes and it won't be good for the Council to send a collector there until such time as we are given a square deal in this matter of water and sewerage.

We read of diphtheria epidemic every day in the city press. How can we expect to have anything else. The city was never in such a disgraceful condition and the present self elected board seem to treat the whole situation as a huge joke. The person who two years ago wrote that our "city stinks" was not far out. He certainly was not exaggerating things. They are even worse nowadays. I am inclined to think that the city will rot before Gosling and his henchmen will do anything to clean matter up. They should "get out" and "go under" and let the people elect their own representatives who will at the least make an honest effort to deal with civic problems as they now confront us. This high handed method of the present board should not be tolerated and the sooner they resign the better it will be.

I noticed in your paper some time ago an editorial article which was very much commented on and that was the decision of the board to grant a special meeting to consider the request of the Gas Co. for a reduction in their coal tax. This of course is only what you could expect from the present board; but if they grant the request of the Gas Co. I can tell you, sir, they will hear about it. You don't hear of any special meeting to be held to deal with the just request of the residents of Golf Avenue over this sewerage question. Oh no, but the Gas Co. and all other such aristocratic companies have every consideration shown them by the Council. All you need have is a fat bank account and an unlimited supply of gall and you will be recognised by the Civic Board, who are holding the reigns of power under the miserable outfit known as the Morris Government (save the mark).

From the comment heard on all sides it is apparent that if the people had a say in civic matters Gosling and his cronies would not be long left in office. Look where you will and fill of every description is seen on all sides. I wonder how would Mr. and Mrs. Gosling like to live in a house without sewerage and how long they would tolerate the nuisance of having the "steam roller" stopping at their door at two every morning. With thanks for space.

Yours truly,
 —RESIDENT.
 Mundy's Pond Road,
 September 6th, 1915.

INTERESTING ITEMS

Will Be No Strike
 Agitation for a national strike in munitions plants, as proposed by J. J. Kepler, Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, was repudiated by the Executive Board of the association. The board determined, however, to wage vigorously a general campaign for an eight-hour day in all shops. Unalterable opposition to the so-called scientific shop management system installed by the Government in the arsenal at Watertown, N.Y., was determined up by the Executive Board.

A TRUE BLUE SOLDIER'S LASS.
 Bonavista Bay, Aug. 31, '15.

No stimulant or narcotic can ever do more than help us to forget time and space and ourselves—all we have worth remembering.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University, California.

Thrift is becoming the fashion; it will soon be universal and unquestioned rule of conduct, the great object of men's enthusiasm and desire.

The above letter is from Messrs. Stares, formerly of Brooklyn, B.B.

LOOKED FINE ON PARADE

Badajos Barracks, Aldershot, Eng., August 16, 1915.

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know I am well and in the best of spirits. I trust you and all the family are enjoying good health and are happy. We expect to be leaving here on Thursday next for the Dardanelles, so I am taking this opportunity of writing you before we leave. I hope you will not be downhearted when you hear of our going. We will be all right and give a good account of ourselves.

Tell Allen and Dan and all the boys and girls from me to be good to Mother and Father. Our next place will be Alexandria and after a month or two there we will be transferred to the Dardanelles. Some say the war will be over before we get there but I doubt that. To-morrow we are going to have the honor of a visit from the King. He is coming here to inspect us. Lord Kitchener was down a few days ago and inspected us. He gave us a great deal of praise and said we looked fine on parade. I can tell you that made the boys feel good.

Kindly tell all the good people at the Battery that I wish to be remembered to them. To-day we are getting our new uniforms, helmets and big boots and if I have time I will get my picture taken and send it to you. I received your two letters to-day and can assure you I was glad to get them. Needless to say I was glad to hear that you were all well and making good with the fish. Hope your good luck will continue.

I expect I will get the socks to-morrow. Thanks very much for them. Tell E. I wish to be remembered to her and that I will write her a good long letter next time. I think I have told you all for this time so I will close for this time by wishing you good bye.

From your loving son,
 PTE. A. O'DRISCOLL,
 No. 1054 D Co.,
 1st Nfld. Regiment.

P.S.—Bill Cullenon wishes to be remembered to you.

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS

By B. H. Hill, Glace Bay

While the big guns roar and the war dogs bark, While death and destruction stalk through the land; The call is for you to join in the fray, And for freedom and right take a stand.

Are you hiding behind the silken skirt Of a sweetheart you cannot leave? Or tied to the time-worn apron strings Of a mother you cannot deceive?

Are you afraid of the fiery foe, The merciless and ferocious Hun? But what if they take our Canadian home, Then what will your state become?

"Hewers of wood and drawers of water," Or maybe a fate that is worse, Then rise to your country's call, my boy, And escape your children's curse.

Let liberty and freedom be our cry, No room for the tyrant's reign; And may freedom's flag forever float, When peace is restored again.

CANNOT GET SATISFACTION

H.M.S. Try Again,
 August 11, 1915.

Dear Friend,—Just a few words in answer to your ever welcome letter which I received yesterday. I was glad to hear from you, as we like to get news from home. I also received one from V. I haven't got anything strange to tell you only the same old thing as usual. The war is about the same old go.

I am getting tired of it because I cannot get my satisfaction at the Germans, that is the only fault I have in it; we cannot get enough of Germans to kill. There was a German zeppelin "smash up" here a few days ago. It broke down and came quite close to us. Of course we captured the crew and I was one of the number who took them to prison. I can tell you it was great fun, I really enjoyed myself, but I would have like it better if we had them out fighting.

I received a letter from A.H. last week, he also sent me a photo of himself and his brother G.; they are two brave fellows and you ought to be proud of your cousins. I sent you my photo the last time we were in port. I guess you have it before this. Well L. I think I have told you all for the present, so good-bye.

From your old friend,
 —M.W.S.

The above letter is from Messrs. Stares, formerly of Brooklyn, B.B.

LOOKED FINE ON PARADE

Badajos Barracks, Aldershot, Eng., August 16, 1915.

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know I am well and in the best of spirits. I trust you and all the family are enjoying good health and are happy. We expect to be leaving here on Thursday next for the Dardanelles, so I am taking this opportunity of writing you before we leave. I hope you will not be downhearted when you hear of our going. We will be all right and give a good account of ourselves.

Tell Allen and Dan and all the boys and girls from me to be good to Mother and Father. Our next place will be Alexandria and after a month or two there we will be transferred to the Dardanelles. Some say the war will be over before we get there but I doubt that. To-morrow we are going to have the honor of a visit from the King. He is coming here to inspect us. Lord Kitchener was down a few days ago and inspected us. He gave us a great deal of praise and said we looked fine on parade. I can tell you that made the boys feel good.

Kindly tell all the good people at the Battery that I wish to be remembered to them. To-day we are getting our new uniforms, helmets and big boots and if I have time I will get my picture taken and send it to you. I received your two letters to-day and can assure you I was glad to get them. Needless to say I was glad to hear that you were all well and making good with the fish. Hope your good luck will continue.

I expect I will get the socks to-morrow. Thanks very much for them. Tell E. I wish to be remembered to her and that I will write her a good long letter next time. I think I have told you all for this time so I will close for this time by wishing you good bye.

From your loving son,
 PTE. A. O'DRISCOLL,
 No. 1054 D Co.,
 1st Nfld. Regiment.

P.S.—Bill Cullenon wishes to be remembered to you.

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS

By B. H. Hill, Glace Bay

While the big guns roar and the war dogs bark, While death and destruction stalk through the land; The call is for you to join in the fray, And for freedom and right take a stand.

Are you hiding behind the silken skirt Of a sweetheart you cannot leave? Or tied to the time-worn apron strings Of a mother you cannot deceive?

Are you afraid of the fiery foe, The merciless and ferocious Hun? But what if they take our Canadian home, Then what will your state become?

"Hewers of wood and drawers of water," Or maybe a fate that is worse, Then rise to your country's call, my boy, And escape your children's curse.

Let liberty and freedom be our cry, No room for the tyrant's reign; And may freedom's flag forever float, When peace is restored again.

CANNOT GET SATISFACTION

H.M.S. Try Again,
 August 11, 1915.

Dear Friend,—Just a few words in answer to your ever welcome letter which I received yesterday. I was glad to hear from you, as we like to get news from home. I also received one from V. I haven't got anything strange to tell you only the same old thing as usual. The war is about the same old go.

I am getting tired of it because I cannot get my satisfaction at the Germans, that is the only fault I have in it; we cannot get enough of Germans to kill. There was a German zeppelin "smash up" here a few days ago. It broke down and came quite close to us. Of course we captured the crew and I was one of the number who took them to prison. I can tell you it was great fun, I really enjoyed myself, but I would have like it better if we had them out fighting.

I received a letter from A.H. last week, he also sent me a photo of himself and his brother G.; they are two brave fellows and you ought to be proud of your cousins. I sent you my photo the last time we were in port. I guess you have it before this. Well L. I think I have told you all for the present, so good-bye.

From your old friend,
 —M.W.S.

The above letter is from Messrs. Stares, formerly of Brooklyn, B.B.

LOOKED FINE ON PARADE

Badajos Barracks, Aldershot, Eng., August 16, 1915.

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know I am well and in the best of spirits. I trust you and all the family are enjoying good health and are happy. We expect to be leaving here on Thursday next for the Dardanelles, so I am taking this opportunity of writing you before we leave. I hope you will not be downhearted when you hear of our going. We will be all right and give a good account of ourselves.

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The Same Old Game

(Fredericton Daily Mail)

Mr. D. A. Thomas, the munitions expert, who is in Canada on behalf of the British War Office, to oversee the placing of orders for ammunition, made the following statement in Montreal this week to a representative of The Herald:

"There is more 'politics' in Canada at the present time than there is in England, and it is a bad thing for Canada. Big political interests here, at the present juncture, who are intimately connected with manufacturing concerns, are out after orders. Orders come

first—the making of munitions being a secondary outcome. It is a bad thing for Canada."

"So they're still at the same old game in Ottawa, are they? It was political 'pull' that was responsible for the boot scandal, the binocular scandal, the automobile scandal, the bicycle scandal, the field dressing scandal and the horse buying scandal. Now, apparently, only the direct interference of a representative of the British War Office will save us from an ammunition scandal."

If temperance prevails then education can prevail. If temperance fails then education must fail.—Horace Mann.

ROOSEVELT IS INDIGNANT AT UNITED STATES INACTION

The Former President Scores Attitude of His Country to Belgium and Recent Events.

Plattsburg, N.Y., August 30.—Theodore Roosevelt, in an address to-night at the military instruction camp here, declared that for thirteen months the United States had "played an ignoble part among the nations," in that it had "tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged," and "had seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our part."

The former president condemned the government for having "not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights." Germany, he condemned as "utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality," and declared that it "would be a base abandonment of morality" for American manufacturers of munitions of war to refuse to make shipments "for the use of the armies that are striving to restore Belgium to its own people."

Munition makers who refused to make such shipments should be put, he said, on a "roll of dishonor." He added that they should be encouraged "so that we may be able to hold our own when the hour of peril comes to us in our turn."

On Pacifists.

His speech follows in part:—"Free citizens should be allowed to do their own fighting. The professional pacifists is as much out of place in a democracy as is the potroon himself; and he is no better citizen than the potroon. Probably no body of citizens in the United States during the last five years, have wrought so efficiently for national decadence and international degradation, as the professional pacifists, the peace-at-any-price men, who have tried to teach our people that silly all-inclusive arbitration treaties and the utterance of fatuous platitudes at peace congresses are substitutes for adequate military preparedness."

"Under the conditions of modern warfare it is the wildest nonsense to talk of men springing to arms in mass unless they have been taught how to act in mass and how to use the arms to which they spring. For thirteen months America has played an ignoble part among the nations. We have tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged. We have seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our part. We have treated election as a substitute for action. During this time our government has not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights. Yet these thirteen months have made evident the lamentable fact that force is more dominant now in the affairs of the world than ever before; that the most powerful of modern military nations is utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality, and that righteousness divorced from force is utterly futile. Reliance upon high-sounding words unbacked by deeds is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and of sham."

Antidotes To German-Americanism.

"Camps like this are schools of civic virtue, as well as of military efficiency. They should be universal and obligatory for all our young men. Every man worth his salt will wish to come to them. As for the professional pacifists and the potrooms and college sissies who organize the 'peace-at-any-price societies,' and the mere money-getters and mere money-spenders, they should be made to understand that they have got to render whatever service the country demands. They must be made to submit to training in doing their duty. Then if, in the event of war, they prove unfit to fight, at any rate they can be made to dig trenches and kitchen sinks, or do whatever else a debauch of indulgence in professional pacifism has left them fit to do."

"Camps like this are the best possible antidotes to hyphenated Americanism. The events of the past year have shown us that in any crisis the hyphenated American is an active force against America, an active force for wrongdoing. The effort to hoist two flags on the same flagpole always means that one flag is hoisted underneath; and the hyphenated American invariably insists the flag of the United States underneath. We must all be Americans and nothing else."

"There exists no finer body of American citizens in this country than those citizens of German birth or descent who are in good faith Ameri-

icans and nothing else. The professional German-American has shown himself within the last twelve months, to be an enemy to this country as well as to humanity. The recent exposures of the way in which these German-Americans have worked together with the emissaries of the German government—often by direct corruption—against the integrity of American institutions and against America doing its international duty, should arouse scornful indignation in every American worth calling such. The leaders among the professional German-Americans have preached and practised what comes perilously near to treason against the United States."

Have Shirked The Duty.

"Under the Hague convention it was our bounden duty to take whatever action was necessary to prevent and, if not to prevent, then to undo, the hideous wrong that was done to Belgium. We have shirked this duty."

We have shown a spirit so abject that Germany has deemed it safe to kill our women and children on the high seas. As for the export of munitions of war, it would be a base abandonment of morality to refuse to make these shipments. Such a refusal is proposed only to favor the nation that sank the Lusitania and the Arabic and committed the crime against Belgium, the greatest international crime committed since the close of the Napoleonic contests a century ago. It is not a lofty thing, on the contrary, it is an evil thing, to practice a timid and selfish neutrality between right and wrong. It is wrong for an individual. It is still more wrong for a nation. But it is worse in the name of neutrality, to favor the nation that has done evil. * * * Exactly the same morality should obtain internationally that obtains nationally. It is right for a

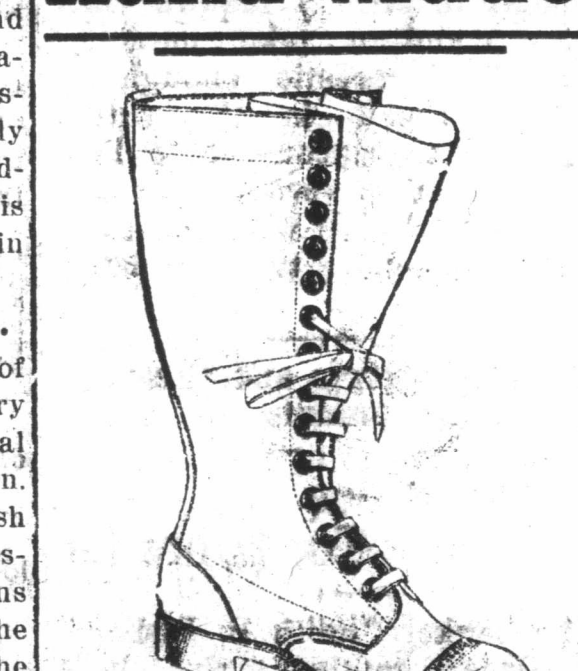
STEBURMAN'S OINTMENT

"I had been suffering from Ecema for four years. I had been to five doctors and they all said they could not do anything for me. I was told about Steburman'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 ecema will be cured also."

I remain,
Yours truly,
PETER JOY,
204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

Steburman'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.

Hand Made!



Our Hand-made Waterproof Boots, for Fall and Winter wear, are now ready. We are showing as usual, good honest footwear. Mail orders, receive prompt attention. All orders filled same days as received.

- Men's 16-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$6.50
 - Men's 14-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$6.00
 - Men's 12-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$5.00
 - Men's 10-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$4.60
 - Men's 8-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$4.10
 - Men's 6 1/2-inch Ordinary Tongue Boots, Price \$3.00
 - Boys' 10-inch Waterproof Boots, Price \$4.00
 - Boys' 8-inch Waterproof Boots, Price \$3.00
 - Boys' 7-inch Ordinary Waterproof Boots, Price \$2.40
- All Hand-Pegged and Hand-Sewn \$1.50 extra.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

private firm, to furnish arms to the policeman who puts down the thug, the burglar, the white-slaver, and the black-hander.

"It is wrong to furnish the black-slaver with weapons to be used against the policeman. The analogy holds true in international life. Germany has herself been the greatest manufacturer of munitions of war to be shipped to belligerents. Let us furnish munitions to the men who, showing courage we have not shown, wish to rescue Belgium from subjection and spoliation and degradation. And let us encourage munition makers so that we may be able to hold our own when the hour of peril comes to us in our turn, as assuredly it will come if we show ourselves too 'neutral' to speak a word on behalf of the weak, who are wronged, and too slothful and lazy to prepare to defend ourselves against wrong. Most assuredly it will come to us if we succeed in persuading great military nations that we are too proud to fight, that we are not prepared to undertake defensive war for our own vital interest and national honor."

KEEPING UP GRASS LANDS WITH CHEMICALS

(Rural New Yorker)

On good grass land can be grown at a substantial profit without wearing out the soil, by plowing under green crops for humus, then using commercial fertilizer for the animal elements? I have 60 acres I would like to treat in this manner, and all details on the subject would be appreciated, as to how often to plow green crops under, the kind of crops, etc. The land is loam with clay subsoil.

Connecticut.

No question about it, it is entirely possible to keep up land for hay by using green crops and chemicals. We have often described the so-called Clark method of grass culture. Under this method, as soon as a meadow runs out or fails to give profitable crops, it is torn up and reseeded. As soon as the hay is removed under this system the sod is plowed or turned up with a disk or Cutaway and kept constantly stirred through the summer. This constant stirring kills out the old sod and makes a very fine seed bed. In early September, under this plan, a heavy seeding of Timothy and Red-top is given, with lime if necessary, and a heavy dressing of chemical fertilizers. This plan keeps up a continued supply of grass, the great objection to it being the heavy cost of labor in working the ground constantly through the late summer. Another plan may be carried out as follows:

As soon as the grass is cut, the sod may be plowed and a combination of buckwheat, rye and clover promptly seeded. The buckwheat will make a rank growth until frost, when it will fall down upon the ground, and the rye and clover will grow up through it. These hold the ground until spring, when they may be plowed under, and a crop of oats and peas seeded in the usual manner. If needed for fodder, this crop may be cut in June and cured as hay. Where live stock is kept the oat and pea hay can be fed on the farm, leaving more of the Timothy as market grass for sale. As soon as the oats and peas are harvested the ground may be plowed again and seeded to buckwheat and turnips. These are plowed under in early September and one ton of slaked lime to the acre used. After being thoroughly fitted, a heavy seeding of Timothy and Red-top may be put in, with 500 or 600 pounds of a chemical mixture suitable for the grass. This would be one of the manufactured brands, or a combination of one part of nitrate of soda, three parts of acid phosphate, one part of muriate of potash, and one part of dried blood. This will give a light cutting of short, thick grass the following year, and continue to improve in yield for three or four years following. By carrying out faithfully a plan of this sort, plowing up the meadows as fast as they fall below a ton and a half to two tons of hay per acre, and making annual application of 400 to 500 pounds of fertilizer, it will be entirely possible to keep up the meadows without using stable manure.

In the Balance of Destiny
Corriere della Sera (Milan):—It (the speech of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour on August 4) is an expression of the unshakable energy of the nation which never willed in vain. These words uttered in London count in the balance of destiny more than the Germans entering Warsaw.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.

John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

¶ We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

Diningroom Sets.	Arm Chairs.
Library Sets.	Morris Chairs.
Lounges.	Rockers.
Hall Settees.	Fireside Stools.
Hall Mirrors.	Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

RED CROSS LINE.
S. S. Stephano and S. S. Florizel

INTENDED SAILINGS.

From—NEW YORK Every SATURDAY
" HALIFAX (both ways) Every TUESDAY
" ST. JOHN'S Every SATURDAY

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax, and Boston.

FARES, including Meals and Berths, on RED CROSS Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York	\$40 to \$60	\$60 to \$110	\$15
To Halifax	20 to 30	35 to 55	9
To Boston (Plant Line)	29 to 39	51 to 71	18
To Boston (D.A.R. way)	30 to 41	51 to 72	18

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:
PLANT LINE Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co. Line, every day except Sunday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.

APPLES ! APPLES !

Due Monday, Sept. 6th

75 Brls. New Apples

George Neal

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

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.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Miss E. C. Carberry Dies on the Hesperian

The many friends of Miss E. C. Carberry in this city were horrified yesterday on learning that she was one of the victims of the German submarine attack on the Allan Liner Hesperian. Her nephew, Dr. Scully, was aware that she was coming out on the unfortunate ship and on learning of the attack on her wired Miss Carberry at Queenstown, where he believed she would land with the rest to re-embark on a safer ship--one of the American liners.

The shock to the doctor must have been a great one, for the answer he received at 11.30 a.m. was an intimation from Mr. J. J. Langley that Miss Carberry was dead, as the result of shock, it is thought, due to the torpedoing of the ship in which she was. The body was landed at Queenstown.

Miss Carberry who had been over in England since July making her semi-annual purchase of goods, was returning here when death so tragically overtook her. A woman of culture and refinement, she was undoubtedly a social favorite, charitable, kindly and generous, she especially endeared herself to the poor and afflicted, and her facile pen, producing as it did, many literary gems in poetry and prose, made her name a household word all over her beloved Newfoundland. She was particularly a friend to the boys of the Newfoundland Regiment, which she visited at Stobs, and the news of her death at the hands of the Empire's inveterate enemies, will nerve many a braving arm to strike a more telling blow than usual at the Hun.

To Dr. Scully and her niece, Mrs. Murphy, *The Mail and Advocate* expresses sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Volunteer Tobacco Fund

St. John's, September 4, 1915.
Dear Sirs,—I beg to enclose herewith correspondence acknowledging receipt of the Tobacco from the The Volunteer Tobacco Fund. The total amount collected was \$607.54, value of which was sent to the Contingent.
Yours very truly,
A. MACPHERSON,
Chairman Tobacco Fund.
P.S.—Will you kindly publish the correspondence.

Acknowledg Camp, Stobs.

A. Macpherson Esq., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that 5 cases of Tobacco and Cigarettes were being forwarded for distribution to the Volunteers prior to the last Contingent.

These were received and distributed, as were also the lists of subscribers. I regret very much that owing to the pressure of other work, I was unable up to the present to acknowledge the receipt before.

It is needless for me to say that we were all delighted to receive this splendid gift, and that we appreciate it most highly. The most hearty thanks of the Regiment are extended to those kind friends who so generously subscribed to this fund, and I can assure you that there was no more suitable gift than that of the "Smoke."
Sincerely yours,
M. FRANK SUMMERS,
Lieut. & Q.M., Newfoundland Cont.

Newfoundland Contingent, Stobs Camp.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, on behalf of the Newfoundland Contingent, I have the honour and pleasure of thanking you for your very generous gift from the Volunteer Tobacco Fund, which has been duly distributed to the members of the Contingent, and which is very highly appreciated by them all.

Yours very truly,
R. DE H. BURTON, Lt.-Col., Comdg., Newfoundland Cont.

Banker Reported Drowned

Yesterday afternoon Mr. H. W. Lemessurier had a telegram from Souris, P.E.I., saying that the banker Gossip had arrived there reporting the drowning of one of her crew, Randall Fudge, by the upsetting of his dory. The name would indicate that the unfortunate man was a native of Belleoram.

Miss Hall's Lecture

Last night a large audience attended the lecture given by Miss Hall, F.R.G.S., at Grenfell Hall. His Excellency and Lady Davidson were represented by a number of other prominent ladies and gentlemen, and after Lady Davidson had introduced her in a few fluent words, Miss Hall taking as her theme "A Woman's Trek from the Cape to Cairo" brought her interested listeners in spirit through the "dark continent." All the celebrated division, sections and cities of Africa were described with their natural features, climates, soil, productions, religions, customs and social habits of their peoples, and highly interesting incidents relating to her journey thru this great country. Many views were introduced to illustrate the lecture, which was noted to be one of the best ever held in the Institution. A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Sir W. H. Horwood and seconded by Premier Morris, was accorded the lecturer, and was tendered by H. W. Lemessurier Esq. The proceeds go to the Hospital Cot Fund.

TO-DAY'S BASEBALL

The Cubs who started out so bravely, fell heavily in their last game with the Lions. However, they have now bucked up and ready to do or die against the B. I. S. to-morrow afternoon. It is proverbial that Irishmen are game to the end, and though they have been unsuccessful this season, they are putting on their strongest team to try and secure a win. A victory for the Cubs would mean their playing off for the championship with the Wanderers. Should they lose, then 'tis second honours for them. The game to-morrow will finish the League schedule and will no doubt be largely attended.

A Boy Hurt By Automobile

Yesterday afternoon while a boy named Gushue was crossing Cavendish Square he was knocked down by an automobile, in which two young ladies were being driven along that thoroughfare. Fortunately the machine was running slowly and the chauffeur stopped it instantly when the boy fell. He was seriously though not dangerously hurt and was driven speedily to the hospital where it was found that no bones were broken and he would be all right in a short while.

This of course is a case of "All's well that ends well," but it cannot be denied that night and day there is too much speeding of such vehicles on our thoroughfares. On many of these there are no properly defined crossings and people are often caught in the centre of streets with autos rapidly advancing on them. To hesitate, advance or retreat is frequently attended with great danger for few drivers to slow down leaving the responsibility of saving himself with the unfortunate pedestrian. It looks as if rigorous measures in the regulation of the speed at which motor cars should go will only be adopted when a tragedy occurs.

Highlanders Have Pleasant Reunion

At 8 p.m. yesterday the Nfld. Highlanders to the number of 138 marched to Smithville where their annual reunion was held and where all enjoyed a very pleasant time. The chair was occupied by Capt. Munn and the menu prepared by the Messrs Furlong, was of a character which added much to the pleasure of the participants. Capt. McKay delivered a patriotic address and the following programme was thoroughly enjoyed.
Opening Chorus—"A Perfect Day."
Ptes. Morris, McNeil, Chancy, Spracklin, accompanied by Sergt. Steele.
Solo—"What will ye say Laddie" Adj. McLeod.
The band—"Lord Love's Lament"
Solo—"The Land of Hope and Glory," Pte. Spracklin.
Solo—"Tipperary," Capt. Strang.
Step dance—Ptes. Morris and McNeil.
Solo—"Please don't take me Home" Pte. Adams.
Whistling duet—Ptes. Clouston and Sawyers.
Solo—"Thora," Pte. Auckinleck.
Duet—"Men of Harlech" Ptes. McNeil and Morris.
"Rule Britannia."—God Save the King.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

Messrs. Arthur D. Huskins and De Witt C. Cairns appeared at the Nickel theatre last evening and made a tremendously big hit. Nickel vocalists have received popular receptions, but it is safe to say that never has there been such enthusiastic applause as was given Messrs. Huskins and Cairns last night, after a year's absence. The theatre was crowded, and the pictures were splendid, but they were lost sight of in the vocalists. The singers had chosen a "Harmony Duo" as their opening number. It was patriotic and stirred the large British audience. By the ordinary artist the song would appeal to every Newfoundland, but when rendered by two such clever entertainers as Messrs. Huskins and Cairns it simply brought down the house. It touched the heart of all and the applause was deafening. The singers responded to a curtain call, but that would not suffice. They sang again this time, a catchy comic, but still the audience was not satisfied and the applause only subsided when the next picture was shown. The singers must be delighted with the reception given them last night; if it be an indication that their stay in St. John's will be highly successful. Both are clever artists and during their last visit made hosts of friends. This evening the programme will be repeated.

ROSLEY'S EAST END

Rosley's was crowded last night and the audience was delighted with the splendid film of our soldier boys, and many other very interesting subjects. Jack Russell spoke of the various scenes. This picture is very clear and every face distinct. It has never been shown here before, and was brought to St. John's by the officers who returned here lately. The songs sung by Mr. Russell were splendid. Next Monday the greatest act ever brought to this country will be shown. The Great Ian Mackenzie Scott's idol, the finest baritone singer in the vaudeville world. Ian Mackenzie and Co. will appear on Monday the 13th. The famous Scotch comedian, Harry Lauder, said when working at the same theatre with Ian Mackenzie, one man in vaudeville I will take of my hat to, and that is, my friends and fellow-country man Ian Mackenzie.

BASEBALL WEDNESDAY CUBS-B.I.S. 3 P.M.—5 CENTS

Woman Collector About

Yesterday an old woman canvassed a number of houses on the higher levels, soliciting subscriptions for foreign missions; truly, a worthy object and one which would have been generously responded to, no doubt, but that the collector seemed to be possessed of much hesitancy when asked for her credentials or for what denomination she was acting. If the woman was acting in good faith she should be equipped with proper documentary evidence, for people are now naturally slow in responding to appeals which are not backed up in an authoritative manner. People are becoming more wary, for they have been too often victimized in the past.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Our Volunteers

Yesterday the volunteers had indoor drill and a squad engaged in rifle practice at the South Side range. There are now on the roster 2238 names with the addition of those who enlisted yesterday:—
Cyril A. Dicks, St. John's.
Jno. Street, St. John's.
Jos. A. Carey, St. John's.
H. Jos. McDonald, Campbell Creek, Port au Port.
M. J. Campbell, Campbell Creek, Port au Port.
Uriah Baldwin, Pouch Cove.
Jim Jordan, Pouch Cove.

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

Importers Discuss Meal Hour Closing

Yesterday a meeting of the Importers' Association was held at the Board of Trade rooms when the proposal to close the stores between 1 and 2 and 6 and 7 p.m. daily, was taken up. It had been suggested by Messrs. T. Peel, F. W. Ayre and S. Milley, and it was held that the keeping of the stores open at these hours inconvenienced customers as well as shop hands, as it permitted of no regular lunch hour. The plan will be tried after January 1st, next and a meeting will be held on October 1st, to discuss the advisability of closing during the fall nights.

Police Court News

Judge Morris presided today. A drunk was discharged to take the pledge and the principal in an affiliation case gave bonds to appear when wanted. One of the boys held on remand for the robbery of eight gold rings valued at \$400 from Mr. D. Baird had to give two securities, in \$30 each to keep the peace or go down for 30 days.
In the Central District Court a number of civil cases were adjudicated upon.

Nine Months In B.C. Hospital

Mr. R. Chafe, of the Monroe Export Co. had a letter yesterday from his brother Ernest, who went down with Capt. Bob Bartlett, on the ill-starred "Karluk" expedition and was marooned at Wrangle Island in Northern Siberia for several months. He, with the others was rescued by the U. S. Revenue cutter "Bear," formerly a sealing steamer of this port and owned by Walter Grieve & Co., and brought after a while to Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Chafe was the only one of the party who was badly frost-bitten and he lost the heel and part of the left foot. He is now in St. Joseph's Hospital, and has been there the past nine months. The doctors are trying an electrical process to restore the circulation in the limb and if it succeeds, he will be here by the last of September.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Treatment of Dead Causes Disgust

Our reference yesterday to the treatment meted to the dead body of Capt. Moses Young of the schr. "Lila D. Young" at Battle Harbor caused intense indignation and disgust in the city and especially amongst our people. All look to Premier Morris and the Government to strictly inquire into the case and to take measures that will be drastic enough to make impossible in the future such an outrageous proceeding. But will the Government or the Premier act? We will watch and see and will refer to the matter again.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Banker Goes To Labrador

The banker "Edith E. Bishop," Geo. Brown, master, arrived here from Burin this morning and sails for Bateau, Labrador, to trawl for codfish for the rest of the season. She sails for 2000 qtls. for 9 dories, has 21 men on board and secured a squid baiting at Sound Island, P.B.

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

Was Here Two Years Ago

The public despatch to-day refers to the torpedoing of the big oil tanker "Cymbaline," owned by C. T. Bowring & Co. of England. This ship in charge of her commander when she was sunk, Capt. Bowman, was here two years ago, being short of coal.
Mr. H. W. Lemessurier had the following wires today.

LOCAL ITEMS

Sunday's west-bound express arrived at Port aux Basques at 1.20 this a.m. and yesterday's left Norris Arm at 8.50 this a.m.

A young man aged 23 was removed yesterday from the General Hospital to the Fever Hospital suffering from erysipelas.

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

Mr. M. Hawkins, of Bowring's employ and Mr. D. Carter, of the Imperial Tobacco Co. left here for Millerton yesterday on a two weeks holiday.

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

Jere McAuliffe and his company are now playing in Moncton, N.B. and are meeting with a good measure of success.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Mr. Patk. Morrissey who was hurt by a fall at Harvey & Co's premises some weeks ago, came out of hospital Saturday. He is much improved and deeply thankful for the treatment accorded him by Drs. Keegan and Knight and the nurses of Shea ward.

The Stephano from New York direct passed Cape Race at 10.50 a.m. to-day and is due here at 3 p.m. She is making a good run of three days and 20 hours from Gotham. The Florize leaves New York to-morrow via Halifax.

Body Coming On "Durango"

The body of the late Miss Ellen C. Carberry, who died on the torpedoed "Hesperian" and which was landed at Queenstown, will be forwarded to Liverpool. It will be there placed on the S.S. "Durango," which will leave for this port on the 14th inst.

Movements of Shipping

The schr. "Alma Nelson" left Exports for Halifax to-day with 1316 bbls. herring from Josiah Manuel.
The S.S. Ada left King's Cove for Swansea with 847 cords of pit props.
The "Francis Willard" arrived at Wood's Island with a general cargo for the Fisheries Co.
The brig, "Maggie" cleared from Burin for Oporto, fish-laden yesterday.
The schr. "Alameda" is loading fish at Burin for Oporto.
The schr. "Qui Vive" with 400 qtls. cod, the "S. A. Pankhurst" with 500, and "Orange Lilly" with 180 qtls., arrived at Greenspond yesterday from Labrador.
The schr. "Fiona" will sail north next week on special business and in command of Capt. Edward English.
The "Earl of Devon" sailed north at noon today. The "Susu" goes north Thursday morning.
The Susu, Fiona and Lake Simcoe went into the dry dock yesterday to be painted and cleaned up.
The schr. Bessie C. has arrived at Hr. Breton from the Straits with 550 qtls. codfish.
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The schr. Bessie C. has arrived at Hr. Breton from the Straits with 550 qtls. codfish.
The Eva Gertrude arrived at Channel from the Straits yesterday with 400 qtls. codfish.
The S.S. Bonaventure left here yesterday for Sydney to load coal for this port.
The S.S. "Usher" arrived at Botwood from Glasgow a couple of days ago to load paper and pulp for London from the A. N. D. Co.

People Languish In Pain and Misery

There are now 50 female and 16 male patients in the city awaiting a chance to enter the General Hospital but there is not a bed vacant for them. Some of these are very urgent cases, yet it seems nothing can be done for them and they must wait patiently and suffer in silence. But of course they are only poor fishermen in most cases or the wives and sisters of such, and in the eyes of Premier Morris and others they do not count for much. Some of his executive have designated them as "cullage," and this brutal expression shows pretty well to a nicety what the graballs think of the suffering fishermen and their friends. Some of these unfortunate people suffer from cancer and other painful dangerous cases, yet for all Morris and his gang cares they can languish and die, while he and his clique are well and live in palaces.

French Barquentine Arrives Here

The French barqtn. "Yvonne O'Nette," Capt. Bonamy of FeCamp, arrived here this morning from Cadiz, salt laden to Baine Johnston & Co. She made the run out in 32 days and was run too far up the harbor on arrival, so that later in the day she had to be towed back to the quarantine ground where she was boarded by the Medical Officer and admitted to practice.

Oporto Market

The following message was received from Oporto to-day by the Board of Trade:

Reid's Ships

The Argyle left Merasheen at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, outward.
The Clyde left Botwood at 5.45 p.m. yesterday, outward.

"Neptune" Goes North

The S.S. "Neptune" will shortly sail for Port-de-Grave to take a part cargo of fish and will proceed thence to Bay-de-Verde to take more, after which she will return here and fill up for the Mediterranean.

Doting Cove Notes

Doting Cove, Sept. 3.—The fishery here is near to a close except for a few handliners on the Wadhams and unless bait is procurable a poor catch will be the result. Dogfish are abundant which makes fishing almost impossible.

THREATENED TO BURN THE GRAIN CROP

Several buyers are here waiting for fish. Our friends are holding for the highest prices available.

Friend Geo. A. Moulard, one of the leading Union men of this Council, has been ill for the past few days, but we hope to see him around again soon.

The teachers of the Methodist School who have been with us here the past year came back again on the S.S. Susu to take up their regular duties again.

Mr. Janes and Miss Butt, who were teaching at Musgrave Methodist School the past year, arrived again by the S.S. Susu to take up their duties again. The S.A. Army teachers have not yet arrived but we look for their arrival in short.

The friends will soon be in from the Wadhams and Peckford's Island, so a good attendance is expected at the stores in short.

Mr. Cecil Moulard who came from Peckford's Island last evening intending to return again was unable to do so owing to head winds, so is enjoying a well earned holiday after a hard summer's fishing.—Cor.

Greenspond Notes

Greenspond, Sept. 1.—Captain Peter Bragg arrived home yesterday from Labrador, hailing for 750 qtls. fish. Peter is one of our men who have done exceedingly well, and as his prosperity he says very little about it; but when he hails for say 750 qtls. fish you can depend upon it he has it. He reports his brother George going down with 400 qtls. Well done, Skipper Peter, you have a good record that not many can beat.

Fishery here has improved very little, hook and line men averaging about 6 qtls. per man; herring scarce, squid "none."

Skipper Bill Humphries arrived home this morning hailing for 240 qtls. fish. This is our first arrival with our Labrador hook and line boats. He left Indian Harbor on the 13th of August, poor time getting along as head winds prevailed.

Men around the different sections and suburbs are not anxious to ship fish for the price offered. They demand \$6. The first to offer that price will get their first fish.

Many are asking for labor around the different settlements, enquiring where is that great industry the Government was going to see opened up this fall, and nothing moving yet. This seems to be some more of Sir Edward's bluff—"all talk and no do"—less talk and more doing for the people, is what they want. Will someone see that the people get employment this fall?—Cor.

Reid's Ships

The Argyle left Merasheen at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, outward.
The Clyde left Botwood at 5.45 p.m. yesterday, outward.

The Dundee left King's Cove at 6.50 p.m. yesterday, outward.

The Ethie arrived at Trinity at 6.30 p.m. yesterday and is due at Carbonar to-day.

The Glencoe left Basque at 3.45 this a.m.

The Kyle left Basque at 1.45 this a.m.

The Meigle left Brig Bay at 10 a.m. yesterday, inward.

THREATENED TO BURN THE GRAIN CROP

Canadian Troops Guarding International Boundary at Minnesota and North Dakota Line—Threats Made by Enemy Laborers

Grand Forks, N.D., Aug. 30.—Three hundred and fifty armed Canadian guards are patrolling the international boundary along northern Minnesota and North Dakota, as the result of threats that attempts will be made to destroy the Canadian grain crop by fire.

Recently such threats came to Canadian officials from several sources, and although they declare themselves unconcerned they have placed an unusually heavy guard on the border. Threats against Canadian farmers are said to have been made principally by Austrian and Hungarian laborers.

Not only have Canadian soldiers been stationed along the boundary line, but the principal elevators throughout Manitoba are said to be closely guarded.

LOST CODTRAP—On the French Shore, July 22, a CODTRAP, 63 fathoms on the round large mast. Three half barrel kegs, one beef barrel, one tar barrel and one red keg, eight bass moorings, the property of PATRICK FURLONG & BROS., Plate Cove, Bonabata Bay.—sep7,tf

WANTED—A Man to run a Motor Truck. Apply at this office.