

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

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The Whole Interest Of the War Is Now Focussed on Balkans

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The whole interest of the war is just now focussed on the Balkans and the German Field Marshal Von Hindenburg...

Bulgarian Offensive In the Ostroco Region Broken

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A correspondent with the Serbian Army, at Salonika, Aug. 30, telegraphs that the Bulgarian offensive in the Ostroco region appears to be temporarily broken...

Russia to Mine Gulf of Bothnia

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It is officially announced from Stockholm that Russia has ordered mines to be laid around the Aland Island...

GERMAN STAFF PLANS ARE ENTIRELY UPSET

LONDON, September 1.—Advice to Central News Agency from Petrograd says Roumania's action has entirely upset plans of German staff...

Arctic Explorers May Come Here

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Officers of the American Museum of Natural History have been advised that Donald D. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer...

Ejected From Trench They Had Gained

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Germans attempted a bold stroke in Parroy forest, in Lorraine, last night...

British Toll During August

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It was officially announced to-day that the British casualties, killed, wounded and missing in all theatres of the war during the month of August, totalled 4,711 officers and 123,234 men.



Y. Evening Telegram.

LEGISLATION REVERTING STRIKE IS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Representatives of the railroads and train men's brotherhood and shipping representation argued on legislation proposed to avert the threatened strike...

ROUMANIANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT CENTRES

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1.—Roumanian troops invading Transylvania have occupied the important industrial centre of Petroeny and the Tarlunga Valley near Kronstadt...

Enemy's Attacks Repulsed

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A British official reads:—In the vicinity of the High Wood to-day the enemy left his trenches, intent on attack...

A Second Verdun

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Bulgarian regiments, says a despatch, attacked the Serbians in close formation after the German style, near Lorowitz...

Russians Marching Through Roumania

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Russian warships have arrived at Constanza, Roumania, says a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd...

Roumanian Forces Descending the Slopes of Carpathians

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Roumanian force, on Sunday night, descended the slopes of the Carpathians and occupied the district around Kronstadt...

Innocent Huns Threaten Reprisals

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The German Government, according to the Overseas News Agency, has addressed a vigorous protest to the Russian Government against the barbarous treatment to prisoners of war...

Conditions In Caucasus Unchanged

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—An official issued this evening says there has been no change in the Western Russian and Caucasus fronts.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- 1501 Private Stephen F. Jones, 60 McFarlane St.; 2nd General Hospital, Havre, gunshot wound back—condition satisfactory; Off dangerous list. Previously Reported: 2 L.-C. George B. Tuft, Old Perlickan. At 24th Stationary Hospital, Etaples, July 3rd, gunshot wound leg, slight. At Wandsworth. Abscess thigh. 251 Private Joseph French, Winton, T.B. Wounded Aug. 11. Gunshot wound, compound fracture, hernia. 966 Private John J. Cahill, 208 Water St. West. Missing June 28. Prisoner of war and wounded in lung and neck, in hospital, Minden, Germany, July 7. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

War Council of Central Powers Called

GENEVA, Aug. 31.—Fighting has become general over the four hundred mile Transylvanian front. According to correspondents from the Austro-German headquarters, the Austro-Hungarians are finding it impossible to hold on to the political boundary...

HUNS LOST 500,000 MEN AROUND VERDUN

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Competent authorities estimate that about 500,000 Germans have been disabled in Verdun region alone since February 21st, the beginning of the great German offensive there...

Greece to Decide Her Attitude In 48 Hours

ATHENS, Aug. 31.—Rapid developments in the diplomatic situation here to-day make it appear that in forty-eight hours Greece will have abandoned her policy of neutrality in the war...

Field Marshal Mackenzen for Balkins

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Wireless Press quotes the Berne, Switzerland, Burd and the Geneva Journals to the effect that the famous German commander Field Marshal Von Mackenzen will take charge of the campaign in the Balkans...

French Still Progressing

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A French official this evening reports some progress for the French south of the Somme, near Estrees and Hoyecourt, but says elsewhere on the French front there is nothing to report of importance.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The surrender of several Greek garrisons to a committee which has taken over administration of part of Greek Macedonia is reported in a despatch from Salonika...

Bulgarian Retreat From Greece Appears Now to Have Begun

Big Reduction in Booze In Manitoba

WINNIPEG, Sept. 1.—Statistics compiled by J. N. McLean, Chief of License Inspectors for Manitoba, have proved a revelation regarding the effect of the Manitoba Temperance Act on drunkenness and crime in the province...

Civilians and Troops Clash in Lisbon

LISBON, Sept. 1.—Several persons were wounded in conflicts between civilians and troops last night near the House of Parliament. These clashes followed the session of Parliament which adopted several military measures...

Abdication of King Constantine Of Greece Reported

LONDON, Sept. 1.—King Constantine of Greece has abdicated, according to official British press reports at Salonika. Report says King has abdicated in favor of the Crown Prince with Venizelos as the power behind the throne...

Greek Garrison Surrenders

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Despatches from Salonika says there has been fighting between the Greek garrison at Salonika and Greek volunteers recently organized to assist the Greek regulars who are resisting Bulgarians in Macedonia...

Bulgaria Has Declared War on Roumania

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Bulgaria has declared war on Roumania, according to an official announcement at Salonika.

Wanted Cheap Pork For His Cabbage

At 11:55 last night Sgt. Savage and Const. Jno. Symmonds were proceeding up Wate Street they saw a man roll a barrel of pork across Williams Lane. The officers becoming suspicious proceeded to reconnoitre the situation and going up the lane found the man gone, but the barrel of meat, incidentally worth \$23.50, there. Believing he would return, they lay low when suddenly he came back with an axe. With this he gave two powerful strokes to the head of the package and stooped to see the effect...

The Good Samaritan didn't wait to be introduced to the man who had fallen among thieves. The wolf's reputation in this town has gone entirely to the dogs.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Mail says the Bulgarian retreat from Greece appears to have begun. Serbian cavalry has arrived at the entrance of Sorovicove. Bulgarian attempts further south at Elavis and Tsartailar have been forced to evacuate their positions at Pateli; the last Bulgarian position on the Serbian left flank was evacuated yesterday...

MEASURES FOR STRIKE TO BE SIGNED BY PRES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Measures which will result in rescinding of the orders for the railway strike next Monday may be passed by House and Senate under special rule to-day and within 24 hours may be on the way to receive President Wilson's signature.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The ultimate consumer got a bitter foretaste of the railroad strike conditions to-day from the sharp advance in the price of food. Dealers attributed the rise to embargoes on perishable products put into effect last night by several eastern railroads and to prospects of serious shortage of supplies as soon as the strike is called.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived here at 7:30 a.m. to-day bringing Mrs. A. Underbay, Misses E. and M. Piercy, A. H. Ridley, Miss L. V. Briggs, Miss L. M. Daberg, C. F. Gardiner, W. Musgrave, F. J. Hunter, Miss M. J. Urquhart, Mrs. Rodell, Rev. T. G. Duffy, D. Keough, Mrs. Jos. Cormier, E. Pike, Miss H. Burke, Geo. and Mrs. Tittle, W. Piercy, Miss J. Piercy, Mrs. Fitzgerald, J. and Mrs. Dunn, H. Rowlings, W. Siteman and G. Carew.

King of Denmark Asks For Truce of Parties

LONDON, Aug. 30.—King Christian of Denmark summoned the leaders of all the political parties in Parliament to-day and delivered an address, which is quoted as follows by Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent: "It is under serious circumstances that I have summoned you. The world war still rages vehemently and nations stand sharply against each other. During past years we have enjoyed the blessings of peace, but uncertainty is still existent for us, as was the case two years ago. "It is a great task I have given you to try to shake hands in toleration and forget for the time differences between parties. If you succeed, I believe you will have written the most beautiful page in the political history of Denmark, on which it will be recorded that during a time of uncertainty for her each voter was represented in the King's council. I wish you God's blessing for alleviating the difficulties you have to overcome. The leaders afterward attended caucuses, at which all declared themselves willing to negotiate concerning the formation of a coalition ministry."

**J.J. St. John**

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

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Also **Splayed HOOPS** for Bris. and Half Bris.

**SMITH CO. Ltd. Telephone 506.**

**BRITISH FACE DEATH PLAYING FOOTBALL MATCH**

A writer in a British newspaper says:—"If you want to get picturesque stories of the fighting," said a distinguished officer to me, "you must go to the units that have taken their part in it. I can give you the results achieved; they can fill in the human incidents, and the local colour." And so, taking advantage of a lull in the great conflict, I slipped off to the headquarters of a battalion of the East Surrey Regt. The battalion left its assembly trenches at 7.30 a.m. on July 1st to participate in the great attack. One of the officers carried with him a bottle of champagne, which he and one or two comrades had pledged themselves to drink beyond the German front line. At 12.22 p.m. the battalion was duly quaffed. The goal had been won; but at what a price. Yet not too dear, in the opinion of the survivors, for the glorious victory added to the laurels of the regiment. The captain of one of the companies had provided four footballs, one for each platoon, urging them to keep up a dribbling competition all the way over the mile and a quarter of ground that they had to traverse. As the company formed on emerging from the trench the platoon-commanders kicked off and the match against death commenced. The gallant captain himself fell early in the charge, and men began to drop rapidly under the hail of machine gun bullets. But still the footballs were booted, onward, with hoarse cries of encouragement or defiance, until they disappeared into the dense smother behind which the Germans were shooting. Then, when bombs and bayonets had done their work and the enemy had been cleared out, the Surrey men looked for their footballs and recovered two of them in the captured traverses. These footballs will be sent to the regimental depot as trophies worth preserving.

In the trenches that protect France there are being edited and printed or mimeographed more than one hundred journals written by and for the common soldiers—two of them with a circulation of eighteen thousand each, most of them comic, all of them intensely characteristic of the spirit of France at war. Gelett Burgess, who has studied the origin and history of these journals and talked with those responsible for them, in an article in

the September Century tells how they have developed and what they contain. Harry A. Franck's exciting narrative, "Working in a Mexican Mine," is the product of a man who worked for weeks hundreds of feet down in the Pinguico Mine, his life constantly in danger from cave-ins and native plots. How the German Chancellor reached his present place, how he lives and works, what part he played in the submarine controversy, are discussed by William C. Dreher, who has been in Berlin throughout the war, in "Bethmann-Hollweg and German Policy." An important illustrated art feature is Judith Cladel's "Rodin and the Beaux-Arts," the early history of the greatest modern artist. The number contains a selection from Richard Watson Gilder's letters, now being collected for book publication by his daughter. The second instalment of "The Dark Tower," Phyllis Bottome's new serial, carries the story of Winn Staines and Claire Rivers, against the cool, brilliant background of Switzerland to within sight of its conclusion. "Like Michael," a feature of the issue is another tale of Constantinople, by H. G. Dwight. Other fiction features are: "Miss Willett," by Barry Benefield, the feeting romance of a New York working girl; "The Jilt," by Mazo de la Roche, a story about children for grown-ups, by a promising Canadian author, a further instalment of "The Leatherwood God," by William Dean Howells; "The Dance," by Grant Showerman; and "The March of Progress," by J. C. Squire. The issue also contains a Timothy Cole frontispiece; an inset by Jules Guerin; a series of photographs of our warships firing broadsides, making smoke screens, etc., taken by E. Muller, Jr., the navy photographer; poems by James Oppenheim, Conrad Aiken, Amelia Josephine Burr, Amy Lowell, and others; "Finance and Banking," by H. V. Vann; and the usual genial entertainment of "In Lighter Vein," this time with parodies and burlesque predominating. Published by the Century Company, New York.

The Turks couldn't get into Mush because they are already in the soup. After the war no doubt will give the organ grinder the glad hand as the German band the double cross.

**The Mutilated Soldier; and What the State Owes Him**

The French appear to be having very good success in their tremendously important work of fitting the mutilated soldier to resume his place in the economy of production. They are materially helped by a very sane and common-sense public opinion, which recognizes the necessity of developing or re-developing habits of industry and thrift in the ex-fighting-man, and of making him feel what he is a self-supporting and self-respecting member of the community. In this as in many other respects, under the pressure of dire calamity the French have proven themselves unexpectedly sane, reasonable, well-balanced, yet profoundly human and sympathetic.

The Germans, from all accounts, are also doing good work in the re-education of their mutilated, but with them it is a matter of cold business carried out by an absolute bureaucracy; the state must have workers, now and after the war, and the labor of the wounded is needed, so that they must be taught to work. In consequence they are duly taught, and they learn with docility, and that is all there is about it. A German soldier has long since ceased to claim the rights of a human being, and is therefore much simpler to deal with. The British and Canadian wounded are never likely to forget that they are human beings, and nobody in either country would want them to. They cannot be pushed into pigeon-holes like the Germans. They must be handled with the utmost tact and delicacy. This is the task in Canada of the Hospitals Commission, and a tremendous task it is. It is one in which they must have the support of a proper public opinion or they can do nothing.

The future of the soldier who is in condition to go back to his old vocation need not be a matter of concern; in every ordinary business the ex-soldier who needs certain appliances and certain training before he can go back to his old work with the same earning capacity as before, comparative size of the pig and the bill, is also not very puzzling; this is a matter of money, and the state will not be sparing of money for its wounded soldiers when there is any

kind of guarantee that they will make a proper use of what is spent on them. But the third class, the class which must be specially trained for special limited vocations, will afford many puzzles and much difficulty; and yet no man must be allowed to drop from this class into the fourth (the hopelessly dependent class, who must be kept alive by what the state grants them without any earnings of their own) if he can possibly be kept in the third.

Indiscriminate demands that every wounded soldier be made independent for life are not only economically dangerous, they take no thought for the true welfare of the soldier himself. It is not wholly a matter of money. If for the same expenditure the state could endow a wounded soldier with enough to live on for the rest of his life or could give him the appliances and training necessary to enable him to make his own living, who that has ever tasted the joys of honest work and the pride of honest independence would hesitate to say which were better for the man himself?

The man who because he fought at St. Julien or at Loos is truly and honestly unable to work is entitled to live at the expense of the state for the rest of his life; he has earned not his living but the pity and sympathy of all who know the tedium and self-abasement of idleness. But if he have any abilities and powers left after risking his life and limb for the Empire, it is far better for him that they should be developed and used, and that he should be made what he was before, a useful member of the economic society.—The Weekly Tatler.

**He Got Them Mixed.**

A Missouri farmer had ordered a fancy pig from a breeder. The pig was a mere mite or a pig, and the farmer sent it back.

"Dear sir," he wrote, "From the comparative size of the pig and the bill, I am forced to the conclusion that you got them mixed. You should not have sent the pig by mail, and the bill by express."

We have received a further supply of **CHOICE CODROY TABLE BUTTER.**

This Butter is the best produced in the island, is better than Canadian Dairy Butter, and will keep through the winter.

Small tubs. **R. TEMPLETON, 333 Water Street, St. John's.**



**THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION.**

is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in **CHOICE MEATS.** **M. CONNOLLY, Duckworth Street**

**BRITISH GUNS TOO MUCH, SAYS GERMAN OFFICER**

**Prisoners on Western Front Pays Tribute to Our Artillery—Cut off by For Five Days—Thinks War Will End in 1917 and Germany Will Win**

A Hospital in Northern France.—"The war will end early in 1917. Which side will win? Germany will win, of course."

A wounded officer of the noted Prussian Guards made this assertion to the United Press to-day. The words came between big bites of thick white bread laid sandwich-like over a heavy spread of real butter and orange marmalade.

The officer was hungry. With about 200 comrades he had just arrived from the scene of the big British offensive. He had been nipped in the leg by shrapnel. His wound did not starve him from verbal optimism.

But he was greatly thankful for the neat hospital cot and the treatment he was receiving.

"Why were you taken prisoner?" he was asked. "The British had too much artillery for us," was the reply. "Their fire was stronger than our and we were cut off. We had plenty of food but no water. We had to surrender."

**Spoke Good English** This officer spoke excellent English. He learned it in a German school. He was under thirty and a perfect specimen of manhood.

"How long have you been at the front?" he was asked.

"Twenty-two months," he replied with pride. "I've been in Poland, Galicia, Champagne, Verdun, and at Contalmaison and Mametz Wood. For five days my division was cut off by the British artillery fire. A trip to the rear for water was death. Long range guns were playing streams of steel on the lines between us and the rear. Shorter range guns were doing the same in front. At night we could crawl to shell holes and drink the water gathered there, but it was very risky and the water did not last."

**Not Worried Over Food.** Despite his wound and the fact that he was a prisoner, the Prussian could not conceal an air of "cockiness."

"Germany will win the war," he added, in his slow, careful English.

"We have the men, the guns, and the material. But I think it will last another year."

"What about the food situation in Germany?"

"Food is very short now, but there is enough to last until the harvest."

Then we will have plenty. We are not worried."

Discussion of the possible duration of the war led the wounded German to a denunciation of the United States.

"You Americans are responsible for the long war that Germany is having," he said. "The war would have been over in a year if you Americans had not sold munitions to England."

"But Germany might have bought munitions from America as well as England. Perhaps the British fleet was partly to blame?"

"Yes," was the response, "but we blame the United States more."

Neither the Prussian officer nor his comrades had heard about the exploit of the German submarine Deutschland. The details interested them intensely.

Private Gerhard—of the Prussian Guard Regiment No. — was just as confident as his officer about the outcome of the war, but unlike the officer, was willing to give hearty praise to the fighting British "Tommys."

**Portugal Vast Manoeuvre Field**

**Country is Preparing With all its Forces to Take Part in War—Organization of Staff—Recruits Being Drilled Rapidly, and Munitions Rushed**

PARIS, Aug. 26.—"Portugal to-day is a vast field of manoeuvres," said Major Norton Matos, the Portuguese minister of war, in a recent interview with the correspondent of the Journal, publication of which has been delayed until to-day for military and diplomatic reasons.

"Portugal being in a state of war with Germany and Austria," continued Major Matos, "wants to take part in the war in the most direct form and in a fraternity of arms."

"We are preparing with all our forces to take this direct part in the fight. The mobilization of the army was received with enthusiasm, and has not developed one deserter, and we are continuing to raise men."

"Our first concern was for the organization of the staffs. We have now about 1,500 officers, and this number will be increased by the convocation which has just taken place of all the men from 18 to 30 years old who are in a condition to bear arms. This will form a corps of militia officers."

"As to our troops, you can go through our garrisons, our forts and military camps and everywhere you will see our recruits exercising in intensive fashion."

"Regarding munitions, our effort is similar. A great part of our national industry is in the service of the army. Already we have settled the urgent problem of transports and trucks, and soon we will be ready."

**Jumped Into Graves and Beg for Burial**

**Terrible Suffering of Armenians From Hunger and Exposure in Arabia—Government Investigation Has Shown That in Sepka Some People Had Eaten Their Children**

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—A statement describing the hardships suffered by Armenian refugees in northern Arabia was made public, by Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Chairman of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Dr. Barton said that the statement came from an eye-witness, not an American, and could be depended upon as unexaggerated.

The eye-witness said that of 3,500 deported Armenians at Neskeno a part had found employment, but the rest were begging.

"In every tent," he said, "there are sick and dying. Many hundreds of the sick are left without any tent or covering. I saw desperate ones throw themselves in grave trenches and beg the gravediggers to bury them. The Government does not give the hungry any bread."

He described one party of 600 which had been sent from place to place without food. As nourishment, he said, they cooked grass, pressed the water out and made balls, which they dried in the sun. In Hama he found the deported Armenians subsisting on locusts and dead dogs. Similar conditions were found in other places.

"In Sepka," the statement continues, "a preacher from Aintab told me that parents have often killed their children. At the Government investigation it was shown that some people had eaten their children."

What is a poor fat man to do?

Bees are the only insects that have use for any kind of combs.

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**BECAUSE** they know where to find value.

**They** compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store **Must Cater to the Customer.**

Our well known brands are: **Americus, Fireform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress.**

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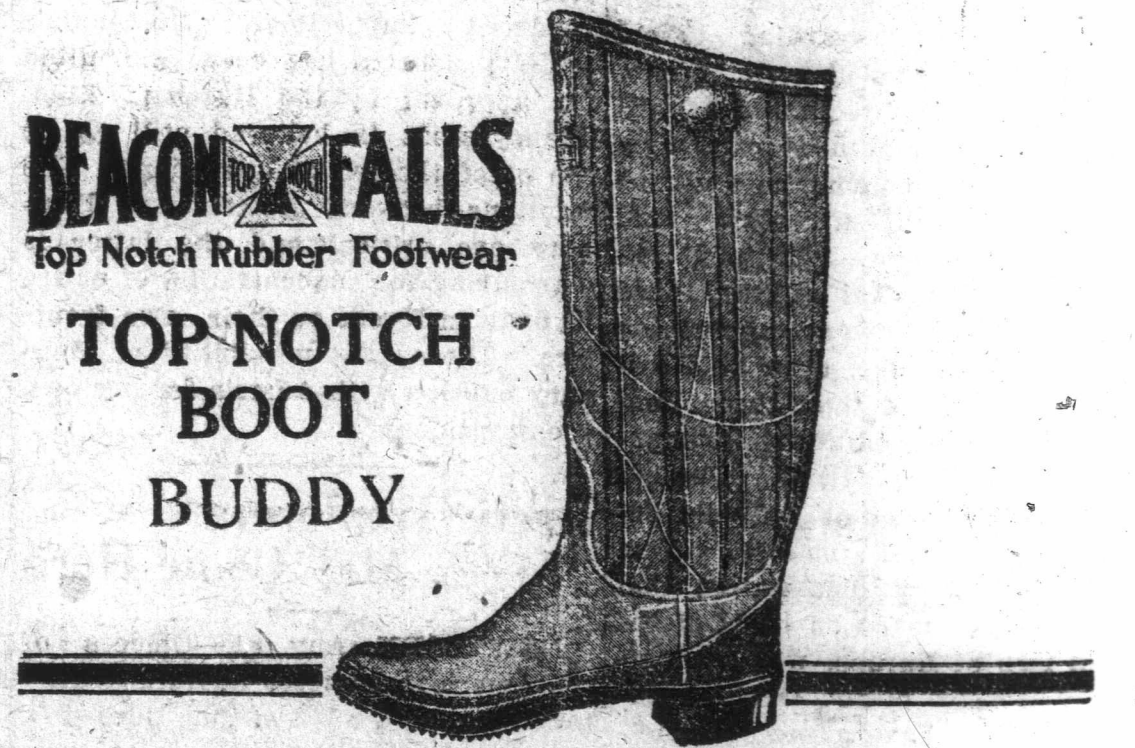
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We have just received a large shipment of Job Enamelware, comprising:

- LADELS BOWLS TEA KETTLES
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- MUFFIN PANS PITCHERS MUGS
- SAUCE PANS BOILERS
- SKIMMERS WASH BASINS, Etc., Etc.

P.S.—The last shipment of these goods were very satisfactory. Prospective buyers would do well to place their orders early.

**Martin Hardware Co., Limited.**



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It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

Top Notch Rubber Boots look different and are different from the boots you have always worn. And they will give much better service.

If you want the latest and best thing in Rubber Boots, purchase a pair at once. We recommend them so enthusiastically because we know from experience that they will give you splendid satisfaction.

**FOR SALE BY** Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Bros., and Jesse Whiteway.

Advertisements in the Mail and Advocate.

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 Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



**John Maunder**  
Tailor and Clothier  
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

**WHAT WAR MEANT**

(Lieutenant J. B. Salmond, the Black Watch.)

What has it meant to me,  
This everlasting slog;  
A bob a day my fee,  
And cussed at like a dog;  
The planks on which I lie,  
The rain, the wind, the sun;  
A day's work scarcely by,  
Another day's begun?

What has it meant to see  
My own girl sob "Good-by!"  
And hopes so dear to me  
Just laid aside to die?  
To know my mother's breast  
Is ever on the rack  
For fear I may "go West"  
Or helplessly limp back.

What has it meant to me?  
It means that Britain cried  
That she might still be free  
If I were at her side  
To fight with those who can,  
Her champion to be,  
To make of me a man—  
It has meant that to me.

And therefore should I go  
On that long journey West,  
With no drum beating slow  
To lull me to my rest,  
Let no tear dim your eye,  
For him no need to weep  
Who lies where brave men lie,  
Who sleep where heroes sleep.

**A Great All-Feature Programme for the Week-End.**

**TYRONE POWER, in "The Dream of Eugene Aram."**

The Selig Company present America's foremost living actor in THOMAS HOOD'S world famous poem produced in 3 parts. A splendid production.

**"Shadows at Sunrise,"**

Chapter Six of Roy L. McCardell's powerful serial story,

**"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."**

GEORGE OVEY in a comedy riot, "A CHANGE OF LOUCK."

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG BUMPER MATINEE. SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

Coming Big Productions—"THE SPORTING DUCHESS" with Rose Coughlin and Ethel Clayton, five acts; "THE MILLIONAIRE BABY," by Anna Katherine Green; "SINS OF THE MOTHERS," with Anita Stewart and Earle Williams, five acts. Travelogues, Comedies, Cartoons and Short Dramas are shown with the BIG FEATURE ATTRACTIONS AT THE NICKEL.

**Willard-Moran World's Championship Boxing Bout**

OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES, IN FOUR REELS,

**AT THE CASINO,**

Commencing **MONDAY**, at 8 o'clock.

**2 SHOWS EACH NIGHT--2**

**CHAPELS IN A SALT MINE**

Singular Little Churches Far Down in the Depths of the Earth

There is but little singularity in the fact that a chapel is under the ground. Numberless, indeed, are the instances of such, beginning from the very earliest—those of the first Christians in the Catacombs. But where the chapels are from twenty to twenty-five minutes' walk from the light of the sun, down into the earth and are the deepest located in all the world; and yet, notwithstanding have many and stated occasions for worship, attended by throngs from near and far—then these chapels are among the most singular in the world, says a writer in The Ave Maria. Apart from being famous, too they are situated in one of the most wonderful mines existing anywhere.

In the war-torn Province of Galicia, twenty-three miles southeast of Cracow, which has been the center of fierce hostilities in the present devastating war, is the town of Wleklka. Here are the largest and most interesting salt mines, or mine, in all the globe. Mines is perhaps the proper word; for the property, which is owned by the Austrian Government, comprises eight main pits, some of which, incredible as it may seem, are upward of 900 feet deep, in addition to as many as 40 shafts of two and three-quarter miles in aggregate depth.

It is a wonder-elfy underground with scenes of extraordinary beauty and weirdness, including sixteen mysterious lakes. But most wonderful of all are the scenes of quietude and prayer. Access is gained either by means of the hydraulic lifts or, a many, prefer, by the long, slanting stairways cut in the solid rock salt conducting one to the various levels of the mine, of which there are seven. Only those nearest the surface, however, are open to visitors.

On the first level, some 260 feet below, are situated the chapels. Here off one of the main passages, is the Chapel of Saint Anthony, where many, many thousands have worshipped since it was opened in 1698. The vestibule to the chapel consists of a symmetrical figures at the sides. The interior of the chapel accommodates some hundreds of worshippers, and is beautified by an altar cut out of solid salt, with panels showing the Passion of Our Lord. On the altar steps are the figures of two kneeling monks. Along the sides of the chapel are shrines, and the statues of saints most beautifully wrought out of the solid salt. Many times in the year the priests of the neighborhood officiate in this chapel, not only in memory of Saint Anthony himself, but also of the devout miner who unaided and persevering, carved the chapel.

Hard by the light of the golden torch illumines a magnificent shrine to the Blessed Virgin, within an ornate archway. Again, as one moves along, one notes figures of saints in the attitude of prayer and adoration; and a few of the smaller chambers bear the names of some of the best known martyrs. Among the other chapels, one of the most noted is that called the Queen's chapel, with its magnificent altar, containing, on its sides, views

**WAR HAS CAUSED NO BIG INVENTION SAYS MARCONI**

Conflicts Contributions to Science Disappointing Says Inventor

DECLARES U.S. SAFE FROM ANY INVASION

Submarines Can Protect Coast Effectively Wireless Inventor Thinks

ROME, August 25.—No notable scientific discoveries or inventions are growing out of the war, in the opinion of William Marconi, the wireless inventor. "On the whole, there have been no great war inventions that occur to me," he said. "Most of them have been minor ones, or applications of knowledge previously at our disposal. In the case of poison gases, if these may be named at all. In my own field, there has been some advance in practical wireless, by which we are now able to direct the artillery fire of a ship by signals from an aeroplane. This has been made possible largely through big improvements in aircraft.

"The big lesson in Europe has been one of the organization, of the physical handling of big material problems by the armies. I doubt if any one before his war ever realized the meaning and value of railroad transportation on a large scale, as it is practised in the United States. Europe, too, has learned how to do big industrial jobs overnight, to assemble raw materials and turn out needed factory products.

"I refuse to play the prophet role, so I would rather not say how many of these war products will be of use to us when peace comes."

Has Introduced Reforms

Since the beginning of the war Mr. Marconi has had unusual opportunities for observing the practical side of the war, having early put his scientific knowledge at the service of his country. As a Senator of the kingdom he has visited England, Belgium, France, and other countries and introduced industrial and shipping reforms. In his capacity as military officer he has come into close relation with the army and navy and given the benefit of his science and business organization knowledge to munition factories.

He has also perfected the army and navy wireless systems, and is at present working on a signal system which, it is expected, will render far

more difficult submarine warfare through the readier location and signalling of the presence of such craft. The details of this he was unable to furnish because of its immediate military importance. Incidentally the inventor referred to the position of the United States.

"I don't think the United States should ever fear any fatal, disastrous invasion," he said. "Her seas protect her too well. She is too mighty a country in population and force ever to be conquered. I doubt if, with reasonable precaution, even her coasts could be injured or landed upon. The experience of this war has shown how easy it is to protect a coast by submarines, even when the invader is a near neighbor. It is a rule that will work both ways. The United States would have vast difficulties in landing forces on foreign territory, say that of Europe. Neither England nor Germany has thought relatively close."

Expects Another War Soon

As to the prospects of peace in Europe, Mr. Marconi said there are many people here who believe the war—that is, actual hostilities—will be over by winter. "To me," he said, "the saddest fact about this war is that so much energy has been used up which might have gone to a better purpose. I fear, too, as must very thinking men in Europe, that this may not be Europe's last great war during this half century. It may have to be fought all over again within another thirty years unless there is some way found of preventing future wars, of settling disputed interests otherwise."

Concluding, the inventor pointed out that this is the first great war in which women have been so generally spared. "In early time," he continued, "we had sometimes entire countries where men, women and children were destroyed by famines and epidemics in war times. In our own days the progress of science, of hygiene, has increased population and made impossible these old methods of destruction. War will remain, as the present conflict proves, and as a more terrible means of destruction than in the past, with the striking difference, however, that it destroys men and not the women."

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was rocking in the throes of the Trojan Wars and the time that history tells us marked the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt, this greatest of Sequoia gigantes was a flourishing sappling of some 20 or 30 feet in height, and truly under the special care of the Creator. Who held it safe from the lightnings of His wrath as He did from the attacks of earthly enemies. The "General Sherman" was discovered in 1879 by James Wolverton, a hunter, and named by him in honor of General William T. Sherman. It towers 279.9 feet into the sky; its base circumference is 102.8 feet; its old, when Christ was born, says "The National Geographic Magazine," has developed a diameter of 17.7 feet at a point 100 feet above the ground.

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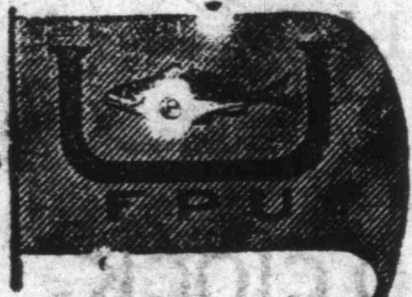
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("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 1st, 1916

**The Telegram**

THE TELEGRAM on Wednesday devoted considerable space in defending Timewell and his army of associates who for months past have been having a good time in London town at the expense of the people of this Colony.

That The Telegram should have adopted this course causes no surprise to us as to expect the Editor of The Telegram to assume the defence of the MASSES when the privileged interests of the CLASSES are mentioned would be to expect the impossible.

Thinking himself the only competent authority in the Island to discuss matters relative to the Regiment The Telegram Editor says:

"If these critics would concern themselves to ascertain what those conditions are, we are sure they would find it more charitable, as well as more just, to keep silence."

Does the writer of the above think that because people have no string of letters tied on to their names that they are not fit to discuss a matter that is common property for months past? Does he think that the stories brought by the boys who have returned from the front and told to us are not evidence enough in the case?

The trouble with Editor Winter is that Timewell and Co. are known as the social end of the Regiment "don't cher know" and as such the common herd must bow down and adore them. Too much of this kind of thing has been permitted in the past and we feel sure the people are a-bout sick of being fed with such twaddle as The Telegram man handed out Wednesday when he fell over himself in defending Timewell who has an army of assistants helping him do his work in London.

Does The Telegram know anything about the dissatisfaction which is wide spread among our lads in France over the recent appointments made in connection with the Regiment? Of course he does, but; he is not going to say anything about it. Men have been given commissions in our Regiment who know as much about military matters as does The Telegram Editor know about public opinion in connection with the Newfoundland Regiment.

Commissions have been handed out in many cases to those who have the "pull." Oh yes; you cannot deny it. The proof is too plain to admit of any mistake. We have no desire to be personal and mention names. Really there is no necessity to do so for all the town knows of it. It took two years for Sam Ebsary and Will Clare to get a commission while two weeks was long enough for some of those whose "pappa's" were members of the Reserve Board Committee.

We could go further to-day in the bungling with which the management of the Newfoundland Regiment has been marked since its formation but as we said yesterday this is not the time to deal with such matters in full. When the war is over those in charge of the Regiment and those who have allowed matters to be run as they have been will have to answer for their conduct. If the Editor of The Telegram is then in the same frame of mind as he was on Wednesday he will have full opportunity to defend those who have been having a picnic at the expense of the masses of this graft ridden Colony.

In his article on Wednesday he tells those who have made complaints in connection with the Record and Pay Office that their complaints are untrue and goes on to lecture all and sundry as to how matters are run.

The public have long since made up their minds as regards the whole management of the Newfoundland Regiment and no bouquets for the "upper ten" from the pen of The Telegram's Editor will convince the masses that there is not "something rotten in the state of Denmark."

**"Take"**

THIS is the popular appellation of the largest figure in the Balkan States at the present moment—Mr. Take Jonsescu, the brilliant Roumanian statesman to whose insistency is due largely the entry of Roumania into the war on the side of the Allies. Take Jonsescu is called "the Sir Edward Grey of the Balkan States"; but personally, he has little resemblance to the great English statesman. Even enemies of Roumania regard Jonsescu as a man of extraordinary calibre.

The Grande Revue of Paris says of him: "Every one learns to love him on sight. He has no gesture of authority, no air of command. His whole being radiates a current of human sympathy and his charm, while inexplicable, is universal. He is pleasing not only to his countrymen, opponents and supporters alike, but he is beloved abroad. He is intuitive, instinctive, inspired. He is one of the intellectuals of European politics. French by education, he is English in sympathy. His wife is an Englishwoman, and this fact explains the intimacy of the husband's social relations in London. This may also explain the fact that, alone among great Balkan personalities, Take Jonsescu is understood in Downing Street as well as in the Quai d'Orsay. He possesses loyalty, principle, energy, as well as the realism of Venizelos or Paschich; and he knows national character."

His generosity is unbounded. A lawyer by profession and the recipient of unusually large fees, he takes up the cases of the impoverished without a retainer. He has figured in the most important as well as the most sensational cases without adding to his wealth; and his income from his profession is astonishingly for one who ranks as one of the greatest lawyers in Europe.

Such is the man who literally forced Roumania into the field; for he is intensely national and believes in the great destiny of his people. He is said to resent any imputation of lack of culture in the Balkans; and he assures us that "the people there are quite civilized." They have their artists, their scientists, their schools, their great newspapers, among which, by the way is "The Roumanian," a widely circulate organ which he edits.

**UNTO THE END**

"WATCHMAN, what of the night?" The old prophet's reply to the anxious querist is still valid. Faint hearts despair at the sight of such horrors as Europe shows now under various skies, but we can only live by faith. "The morning cometh." It may be that this is the hour before the dawn—the gloomiest, thickest hour. Let it not press too heavily on our spirits. We owe it to our country, which, with all its shortcomings, has thrown a light across the surging seas and benighted lands that can never more be extinguished; to our cause, surely the most just we have ever stood by; to our glorious sons and brothers—the heroic living and sainted dead—to hold ourselves ready for every sacrifice demanded, until progress be vanquished beyond recovery for such evil ends.

The married man who waits for the owl is likely to catch it when he gets home.

Many a man with a good scheme lacks the required nerve to push it through.

**Salt Bulk**

SEVERAL American agents are endeavoring to purchase salt bulk fish for export. They have offered 3c. per lb. at many places North and 3 1/2c. per lb. has been offered on the West Coast. The proper value of salt bulk fish is 4c. per lb. and no fisherman should sell at less. The man who sells salt bulk fish at 3c. or 3 1/2c. is giving away fifty cents and a dollar on each 100 lbs. Salt bulk fish is in great demand for boneless fish manufacture in the States and several cargoes of salt bulk will be required this fall to meet American demands. The fisherman who sells at less than 4c. per lb. must realize that the purchaser is in no way favoring him for they are paying 5c. and 5 1/2c. per lb. for this fish in Gloucester.

The Colony is being searched for oil by some American agents who are offering no great price for it but who expect to buy it direct from small dealers at their own prices. We caution all who possess cod oil to give those agents a wide berth and if they have any quantity of oil to sell to communicate with Mr. Coaker for prices before closing with any agents. Those agents have purchased in recent years along our coast at their own figures. Let them purchase this year at our figure or go without it.

At last the price of Labrador fish on the coast has reached its proper value and buyers will have to pay the Union price this year. Mr. Coaker has agents all over the coast buying fish at \$5 per qt. and the fishermen are refusing to sell at less. This is the highest price ever paid on the Labrador Coast for Labrador soft fish, and every fisherman this season will receive an extra 50c. owing to Union competition. Last year the buyers offered \$4 but had to pay as high as \$4.70 through Union action. This year \$4.50 was fixed as the price, then \$4.70 in accordance to the advice of this paper, and now \$5 in response to the Trading Co. offer. This means fair returns for the catch on the Labrador and equal value with St. John's for \$5 is the price so far paid this season for Labrador soft here.

**The Telephone System**

WE draw the attention of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. to conditions now being endured by the public in connection with the telephone system which the Company operate in the city. During the past week we have had occasion to use the telephone and we found it absolutely impossible to get satisfaction from central. Yesterday morning and this morning we were unable to get central after repeated efforts. Who ever is operating the line those days should be attended to by the Superintendents. for the system was never very satisfactory but now it has become an outrage. No city in the world but St. John's would tolerate such an outrage. The operators of the telephone have properly sized up St. John's business men and respond to calls just as they feel inclined while the management must be growing sleepy to permit conditions to go from bad to worse.

Is this system really good enough for St. John's? Is it good enough for the old fashioned fads of some of our old fashioned business men; if so the Anglo is wise in not improving it or troubling much about operations; but we fancy some of the younger business men want something better and are ashamed of the conditions that exist. The least that the Company can do at present is to see that this long worn out system is properly operated, and pay a good wage to a few attentive operators to be alive at the central office and get the best possible out of this outrageous something called the telephone system of St. John's.

When it comes to real driving, it is becoming apparent that Russia is out-jockeying the Teutons.

The hardest worked civic employe seems to be the man who gathers the old paper from the streets.

**LEGAL CARD**

MR. LLOYD, LL.B., D.C.L., Barrister and Solicitor. Board of Trade Building, Rooms 28-34. Telephone 312. P. O. Box 1252. jy4, w&s, 3m

**VARIA**

BY GALE

DURING the Crusades, Venice supplied the ships for the transportation of the Crusaders to the Holy Land; and she also hired vessels to merchants and others. She seems to have been engaged in some such business as the Newfoundland Produce Company is to-day, and she had ships about as large as the "Fogota." We have no records of the subsidies paid; but we fancy they were profitable—just as the Produce Company's are.

In the days of her prosperity Venice had 16,000 workmen employed in her arsenal. This still exists; and only a few days ago we read that it had been attacked by Austrian aeroplanes.

The Genoese became a rival of Venice in the XIIIth century; and they were famed as sailors for several centuries. It was the great home of map-makers and amongst its mariners was Columbus who, failing to obtain a living amongst his own people, migrated to Spain and, by the discovery of America, gave to his adopted country that maritime supremacy which till the days of the ill-fated Armada.

Spain and Portugal were the earliest colonisers of the Western hemisphere; and their navigators even rounded Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope before England had awakened to the existence of lands which have since become her most valuable colonial possession.

We must not, however, forget that there were seafaring peoples in the North of Europe—the Vikings—whose exploits are recorded on the initial pages of our own history. The word viking is Icelandic, and its original meaning was free-booter, or pirate. In the Icelandic Sagas it was used to characterize bands of Scandinavian warriors who, during the ninth and tenth centuries, harried the British Isles and Normandy. A more respectable appellation for the old mariners would be Norsemen; and this name is perpetuated in the name Normans of whom we read so much in the pages of early British history.

The Norsemen were without doubt the earliest visitors to the American Continent; and, as in the case of Cabot, our local historians are all positive that their theories are correct, their land fall, though they are as divergent as our local theories regarding the migrations of codfish. What interests us most in the story of the Norse is the fact (persistently evident to-day) that they are the most progressive fishermen on earth. They are our competitors in every market; they have introduced scientific methods into their fisheries, and they conduct them in the most economical manner.

Norwegian steamers and sailing vessels are found throughout the seven seas; and many of them are found in our own trade. The great secret of the success of the Norwegians on the sea is attributable largely to their economy in the operation of their vessels, and the system of co-operation which is one of the great factors in their maritime ventures.

The Netherlands (Holland) has an interesting maritime history. Its capital is said to have a foundation of herring bones, though this is doubtless an exaggeration. It is proof, however, that Holland was remarkable for its fisheries. Writing of "foundations"—it is said that a baronetsy in the West of England has its foundation laid in codfish and seal-skins, the meaning being that the original baronet made the coin out of which he purchased the title, from the Newfoundland trade. Even titles can be purchased. We don't mean to insinuate that any titles in Newfoundland have been "bought for cash"; but there are other media through which titles come, equally as mercenary.

The fisheries of the Netherlands were very important long before fishing became a regular avocation in England, and the Flemings, as the Netherlands were called, were the great carriers of the period between 1350 to the reign of Henry VII. The name Fleming, by the way, is rather a nickname, than a legitimate one; it is a French term for a native of Flanders.

**REVEILLE**

BY CALCAR

NO doubt His Excellency the Governor, to whom the report (?) of the Game and Inland Fisheries Board has been addressed must be quite edified by the magnitude and completeness of the work as a compilation, as a literary effort and if it be a full statement of the activities of the Board for the year, by the comprehensiveness of the work accomplished.

The Reid Newfoundland Company too come in for a share of the Board's remembrances. We notice the last paragraph of the report offers the thanks of the Board to that Company for passes over the railroad and on the steamers of the Company granted to officials of the Board.

This is a feature that however pleasing it may be to the officials to get complimentary tickets or to the Railroad Company to issue them, must be repugnant to the generality of the public. If the passes were issued personally to the officials the public thanks is altogether out of place, and should find no room in a purely official report. If the passes were granted to the Board to be used at the discretion of the Board, it is a matter, the impropriety of which must also be painfully apparent to the public. Funds ought to be provided to make the necessary excursions of the Board's officials independent of the good will of any party.

An examination of the Board's financial statement does not show any expenditure under the heading of fares, but we find such items as these—

Supervisors Expenses... \$828.03

Wardens Expenses... 319.73

What these expenses are we are not told, perhaps they are travelling expenses, but for all we know they may cover a little bit of grafting.

The Dutch were the most formidable rivals which England ever had upon the sea; for they had a large trade both in the East and the West Indies. Dutch explorers visited every part of the globe; and the most valuable possessions of Holland to-day are her colonies in the East Indies. She is trying to get rid of some of her West-Indian possessions; or, at least, Uncle Samuel is trying to secure a foothold on some of the Dutch West Indian possessions. Holland once controlled the most important section of what is now the State of New York (it was formerly known as New Amsterdam). The Hudson River (though discovered by an Englishman) was really a Dutch discovery, as Hudson was then in the employ of the Muscovite Company.

In the XVIIth century Holland was actually the greatest maritime power in the world; and each town had its own special trade. Flushing received the West Indian trade; Enkhuizen caught and cured herrings (it is still doing so and practically controls the choice herring market of the United States); Freisland held the Greenland trade; and Amsterdam, the chief of Dutch cities, had the East Indian trade, with that of Spain and the Mediterranean. Dutch commerce extended from the Gulf of Bothnia to the farthest Indies.

It is to the Dutch that we are indebted for much that we have in the way of modern maps; and every seaman knows the name of Mercator (which is really the Latinized form of Gherard Kraemer).

For four supervisors the item seems pretty stiff. Eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars seems to be a big amount for expenses. However we must take the statement with the best grace we may, as there is little likelihood of ever finding out just how the money was spent.

We notice a slight mistake in the additions under the heading of expenditure which if corrected would make the expenses greater by two dollars than they appear. This likely enough is a misprint, and we are not disposed to quarrel with the over-worked (?) accountant because of this little discrepancy.

There is another item in the Board's report which must not pass unnoticed as it shows plainly that the Board is not as active as it pretends to be, and the report is a mere piece of official trifling. Speaking of the number of licenses issued to guides the report says: "During the season there were 84 Guides Licenses issued, 56 Fishing and 28 for Hunting."

What must one infer from this statement if not that 84 guides only obtained employment at their calling last year; but such a very natural inference would lead one very far astray, for it is known that in a "certain section" to use an expression adopted by the Board, there were no licenses issued whatever either for fishing or hunting, and this too in a part of the country remarkable for its fishing and hunting, and for the number of guides obtainable there.

A glance at the report will show that for Grand and Little Rivers not a license was issued, but one is mentioned for Codroy, Michael Gillis, who is really resident of Grand River.

Appendix 4, is supposed to contain the names of all guides but as those not obtaining licenses in 1915 are not mentioned, a very obvious injustice is being done those omitted. It was through no fault of their own that Grand and Little River Guides had no licenses last year, and it is manifestly unfair that their names should be left out of what is supposed to be an official list of guides.

The Board evidently for some reason must have thought it advisable to have all guides licensed then in the name of goodness why is it not done. Why this half doing a thing. This is a procedure we admit which seems to make of official doings of all kinds in this country, and a procedure which attained its greatest limits during the Morris regime.

Things half done attract one everywhere he turns, and we are not surprised to find it in the office of the Game Board, but we are disgusted.

**CAPT. SCOTT IN THE CITY.**

Capt. J. L. Scott, of Connecticut, came on the S.S. Stephano yesterday from Halifax. Capt. Scott was formerly associated with the Bridgeport Motor Company and is now connected with the Standard Company of Connecticut, U.S.A. He is the owner of the Eagle Engine and is also interested in certain timber areas in Florida. The object of his business to the city is to interview Mr. Coaker re business matters. The Captain speaks in glowing terms of the beauties of the Florida scenery and climate, as well as the great commercial prospects for the future for that portion of Uncle Sam's domain.

**WITLESS BAY GARDEN PARTY.**

A garden party will be held at Witless Bay Sunday next and the regular excursion train to Tor's Cove, will leave here at 12.30 p.m. instead of 2 p.m. as heretofore.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 1

CAPE SPEAR light first lit, 1836. Oorgan for Catholic Cathedral arrived in St. John's by Glenara from London; it cost \$6,000, 1852. First Newfoundland postage stamp issued, 1857.

Capt. Edward Murphy died in New York, 1898.

H.M.S. Nile, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, arrived, 1862.

The "leading lights" for St. John's harbor first lit, 1863.

James J. Grace, formerly of this town, married in Boston, 1868.

Very Rev. Edward O'Keefe prohibited the use of church or schoolhouse for personal or political purposes, 1869.

First dynamo for Electric Light Co., arrived here, 1885.

Defeat of the French at Sedan, 1870.

Richard Grant, police officer, died, 1886.

Michael Lawlor, coopers' apprentice at Frank Boggan's, killed by coopers' cart colliding with Reardon's porch, on Prescott St., 1871.

Hon. John Kent died suddenly, 1872.

Sergeant (now Inspector General) Sullivan badly injured by stroke of stone thrown by man-of-war sailor at March's wharf, 1873. New portion of Church of England Cathedral consecrated, 1885.

Telegram re-started, 1892.

Rev. Dr. O'Regan preached his first sermon in St. Patrick's Church, 1895.

John P. Grace rescued a girl named Maggie Coady from drowning, 1878.

John J. St. John, grocer, began business, 1885.

Toronto Type Foundry Coy. opened branch in Halifax; J. C. Jones, manager, 1898.

**BOATS LOADING DAILY AT BATTLE HARBOR**

And Cod Plentiful All Along The Coast

There is a better sign of codfish along the Labrador coast than at any previous time this season. This is the report brought to Curling by the S.S. Ethie, which ship reached here yesterday afternoon from her regular trip north as far as Battle Harbour. At Chimney Tickle, Henley Harbour, Chateau and Forteau boats get from 3 to 4 qts. cod daily, and at Battle Hr. boats loaded on Saturday; in fact all along the coast from Salmon Bay to Battle Hr. hook and line and trawl fishermen are doing well. At Port au Croix there is as good a sign of cod as any time during the season, and along the Newfoundland coast, from Point Riche to Bay of Islands cod are plentiful.

Whiteley and Grant shipped a cargo of 4,400 qts. dried cod from Blanc Sablon and Bonne Esperance on Saturday; and on Friday Croucher shipped a cargo of 4,400 qts. from Battle Hr. The barqt. Gaspe is at Blanc Sablon loading cod for the Mediterranean market.

About twenty men of Whiteley's crews on their way home, came by the Ethie.—Western Star.

On her way down the Stephano was delayed in Halifax owing to the large amount of freight offering. She brought along a full freight as will also the Floriel.

Yesterday a message was received in the City saying that the fishermen of Battle Hr. were getting good trips the past few days, and that fine weather prevailed.

**READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE**

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**  
**SOUTH COAST SERVICE.**  
**S. S. GLENCOE**  
 will sail from Placentia on Wednesday, September 6th, for the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port-aux-Basques.  
 Passengers leaving on Wednesday morning's train from St. John's will connect.  
**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

# Anderson's---The Store of Quality

## BOOTS THAT WILL WEAR WELL.

### FOR MEN

- \$2.40 Split Bals., Soft Toe, Low Heel.
- \$2.50 Gun Metal Blucher, Lustre Kid Blucher.
- \$2.90 Kid Blucher Block Toe.
- \$3.00 Satin Calf Blucher.
- \$3.80 Dongofa Blucher.
- \$4.80 Blucher Box Calf.
- \$5.50 The Boot above all Blucher, Block Toe.

### FOR BOYS

- \$2.35 to \$2.60 Box Calf, known everywhere for solid wear; inner and outer soles solid.

### FOR WOMEN

- \$2.20—BLACK—Dongola, Button. Heavy sole, dull top.
- \$2.50 Gun Metal, Cloth Top, Button—with that new block toe—medium heel.
- \$3.00 Gun Metal, Button Kid Top, Vici Kid Blucher, large heel for comfort.
- \$3.30 Gun Metal Calf Blucher, drill toe. Gun Metal Button, black cloth top, dull toe. Dongola Blucher, low heel, patent leather tip.
- \$2.00—TAN—Blucher, Vici Kid.
- \$2.50 Dongola Button, Blucher, medium height heel.

## FOR MISSES

- \$1.20 to \$1.70—BLACK—Low heel, Dongola, Buttoned and Laced.
- \$1.70 to \$2.10 Dongola Button.
- \$1.80 to \$2.20 Dongola Button, dull top.
- \$2.00 to \$2.30 Gun metal Blucher, wide low heel, wide toe.
- \$2.40 to \$2.80 Gun Metal, dull top, button and Blucher, over stitching of leather up heel; exceptionally strong boots.
- \$2.20 to \$2.60—TAN—Latest Boston shape, soft and pliable. Tan Vici Kid, Button, low comfortable heel.

## FOR CHILDREN

- \$1.10—BLACK—Dongola Button, spring heel.
- \$1.25 to \$1.50 Dongola Button, spring heel.
- \$1.35 to \$1.50 Dongola Laced, over stitching of leather up heel.
- \$1.40 to \$1.65 Dongola Button medium heel. Dongola Button, leather tip.
- \$1.50 to \$2.00—TAN—Latest Boston shape, soft and pliable Tan Vici Kid Button, spring heel.

## FOR BABIES

- 20c. Soft Sole Boot, Cloth Top.

## HOSIERY FOR ALL

### FOR WOMEN

- 15c. Special Ribbed Cashmere.
- 20c. Seamless Ribbed.
- 25c. Silk Lisle, Plain Seamless, Black Cotton Seamless, Ribbon Cotton Hose.
- 30c. Black Ribbed Cashmere, finish Seamless Heels and Toes.
- 40c. Seamless Silk Ribbed Cashmere Plain Silk Lisle.
- 45c. Black Cashmere finish.
- 55c. Ribbed Cashmere, Seamless Heels and Toes.
- 75c. Ribbed Cashmere, Plain Cashmere.

### For Boys and Girls

- 15c. The unexcelled Hose Ribbed.
- 20c. to 25c. Fast Black Cotton Hose.
- 37c. to 40c. Fast Black Seamless Hose.

### Men's Half Hose

- 15c. Seamless, in colors Grey, Fawn, Champagne.
- 20c. High Grade Black.
- 25c. Seamless, plain.
- 30c. Fancy heather knitted.
- 40c. Heather mixture merino.
- 50c. Drab—all wool.
- 60c., 70c. Black Cashmere with clock work.

## NEW DRESS FABRICS

### GOL. CASHMERES

- 18c. Purple, Reseda, Green, Light Green.
- 20c. Light Blue, Saxe, Brown, Navy.
- 22c. Sky, Brown.
- 25c. Navy, Light Navy, Saxe, Sky, Crimson, Cardinal, Brown, Tan, Green, Cream, White, Pink.
- 30c. Grey, Navy, Green, Fawn, Purple.
- 30c. With self stripe—White Cream, Green, Champagne, Purple, and Grey.

### POPLINS

- 50c. Black.
- 60c. Sky, Saxe, Brown, Navy.
- 75c. Grey, Black, Navy, Pale Blue.
- 80c. Champagne, Saxe, Sky, Light Deep Cream, Cream, Grey, and White.
- 90c. Blue Grey, Grey.
- 30c. Black & White Shepherd's Plaid Check—6 different size Checks.

### SERGES

- 40c. Navy, Black, Saxe, Vieux, Rose, Green.
- 55c. Black.
- 90c. & \$1.20 Black.
- \$1.50 Black, Navy, Dark Saxe.
- \$1.60 Navy, Black.
- \$1.90 Navy.

## Outrageous Treatment Given Fogo District by Crosbie and the Morris Booding Executive

Ports of Call are Skipped When Crosbie and Cashin Need the "Susu" to Rush to Scene of Some Wreck---Peoples Rights are Brazenly Violated by Political Pirates Who Call the Fishermen "Illerate and Cullage"

(To the Editor)

Sir,—How long shall the people of Fogo District, who are depending upon the Newfoundland Produce Co. for a coastal steamer for freight and travelling facilities, have to submit to the treatment that has been meted out to them this season?

This company is subsidized by the Government to perform a weekly mail service at various ports as stipulated by contract, but, we find, both the letter and spirit of that contract is being broken whenever it suits the Managing Director of the Company and his political business associates to do so, and such breaches of contract are winked at by the Colonial Secretary and the Executive Council.

How can it be otherwise when two of the most influential members of the Executive seem to be possessed with a mania for salvaging lumber from wrecked steamers. It is almost a misnomer to speak of the Fogo mail service, for last season regular calls which were made at Bay de Verde, Grate's Cove, Catalina, Greenspond, Valleyfield, Westleyville and Newtown, Catalina and Grate's Cove have been omitted this year but Bay de Verde is still an occasional port of call.

By the way, with the three places mentioned cut out this season, we can't get the Susu to call at Island Harbor, a most important settlement in Fogo District, although the Government has been repeatedly petitioned for Island Harbor to be made a port of call. The past session of the Legislature a petition numerously signed not only by the inhabitants of Island Harbor but from all the electors of the district, was presented, asking for this much desired change in the schedule. Again, Little Fogo Island is a port of

to St. John's. The Susu is supposed to serve Fogo District, but that is only a secondary consideration now. When there is nothing for the steamer to do in the way of rushing off to the West Coast to salvage lumber from some wrecked steamer she is sent north.

The "Susu" is not fit for the service. Her passenger accommodation is unsatisfactory and her freight capacity from now to the end of December is not sufficient. The Fogota was specially suited for the work, gave general satisfaction and was much appreciated. She should never have been taken off the service. The Susu is just as good as the Fogota for patrol work, being equal in speed, and certainly could have been fitted at little cost to accommodate the officers and crew that such work calls for.

Yours truly,  
Cat Harbor, Fogo,  
August 28, 1916.

The name if the place the French are after sounds something like Prune.



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

**Globe-Wernicke** Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

**PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.**

## Champney's East Helps to Swell Hospital Cot Fund.

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Herewith enclosed is a list of subscriptions collected at Champney's East in aid of the Hospital Cot Fund; the amount being handed over to Rev. A. Pitman, who will give it to the proper authorities. Please publish in your esteemed paper the accompanying list not only for the benefit of your readers, but to show that Champney's East (although some who had no sympathy for our wounded boys, declined to give any donation) is doing its little.

- Mrs. Wm. James Walters, 30c.; Mr. John Walters, 50c.; Mr. George Walters, 30c.; Mr. John C. Long, 40c.; Mr. Robert Butler, 50c.; Mr. Heber Long, 50c.; Miss Judy Long, 20c.; Mr. Wm. Long, 25c.; Mr. Rufus Long, 25c.; Mr. Frank Long, 20c.; Mrs. Charlotte Parker, 25c.; Mr. James Walters, 20c.; Mr. Herbert Walters, 50c.; Mrs. Herbert Walters, 50c.; Mr. Isaac Walters, 20c.; Mrs. Albert Hart, 25c.; Mr. Esau Nurse, 50c.; Mr. Thomas Walters, 20c.; Mr. Richard Nurse, 30c.; Mr. Henry G. Barnes, 20c.; Mrs. Frederick Gabriel, 50c.; Mr. John Etheridge, 50c.; Mr. Wm. Day, 50c.; Mr. Mark Dewling, 50c.; Mr. James White, 50c.; Mr. Eyras Barnes, 40c.; Miss Caroline White, 40c.; Mrs. Richard Barbour, 30c.; Mrs. Samuel Miller, 20c.; Mrs. John Miller, 20c.; Master Obadiah Miller, 20c.; Mrs. Abram Miller, 25c.; Mrs. Peter Randle, 50c.; Mrs. Wm. John Randle, 50c.; Miss Mary Randle, 50c.; Mrs. Hezekiah Randle, \$1.00; Mrs. John Jos. Randle, 25c.; Miss Evelyn Davis, 20c.; Mrs. Abram Rytin (Jr.), 20c.; Mr. J. J. Barnes, \$2.00; Mrs. Jeremiah Ryan, 10c.; Mrs. George Randle (of Geo.), 30c.; Mr. Charles Randle, 20c.; Mr. Stephen Eady, \$1.00; Mr. Edmund B. Gabriel, \$1.00; Mr. James Etheridge, 50c.; Mr. Thomas Day, 50c.; Mr. Samuel Day, 50c.; Miss Milly Day, 20c.; Mr. Martin Miller, 50c.; Mrs. James Ryan, 20c.—Total \$21.40.

STEPHEN EADY, EDMUND B. GABRIEL, Champney's East, Aug. 28, 1916.

## Fall Fishing Leads,

8 oz., 12 oz., 14 oz., 16 oz., 1 1/2 lb.

## Lines.

White Cotton, 6 and 9 thread. Best quality American steam tarred hand lines, 4 lb., 4 1/2 lb., 5 lb.

## Trawl Hooks.

No. 15 and No. 14 tinned ringed; Japanned, 15 and 14 at half price.

## Hand Line H'ks.

A good shape Hook made of steel wire, round and kirby shape in mid. large and extra large quarter.

## Squid Jiggers.

Ask for NEYLE'S Patent: Large Bank Pin Red, Small Shore Pin Red.

## Harness.

We manufacture Carriage, Cart and Sledge Harness.

## NEYLE'S HARDWARE.

# WANTED

## SCHOONER

to load FISH at Flower's Cove.

Apply to

**The Monroe Export Co., Ltd.**

In Wall Street recently motor stocks have been backing.

When a cranky person has a lot of money he gets off with being called eccentric.

## DR. J. B. MURPHY

With the recent passing of Dr. John B. Murphy at Mackinac Island, Michigan, this continent loses one of its most famous surgeons, of international reputation for his treatment of appendicitis and other intestinal diseases, and also in the serum neutralization of rheumatic and other joint troubles, who only lately had been knighted by Pope Benedict XV. for his researches in surgery. His health had been poor for several months, and the origin of his sickness had been ascribed in some quarters to the poisoned soup partaken of at the banquet at the University Club, Chicago, last winter. His death was due to heart disease, as the immediate cause. The end came suddenly while he was on his summer outing. His wife was with him when he passed away.

The deceased surgeon was fifty-eight years old, having been born at Appleton, Wis., on Dec. 21, 1857. His boyhood was spent upon a farm. He was educated in the Public schools of Appleton, and studied medicine under Dr. John R. Reilly, of Appleton. He attended Rush Medical College (M.D. in 1879); was doctor of Science in the University of Sheffield, in 1908, interned at Cook County Hospital (1879-80). He spent eighteen months in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, Munich and London (1882-84), making clinical studies, and since April, 1884 he was engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago, but of late years he had devoted himself wholly to surgery. He held the chair of surgery in the North Western University Medical School, Chicago, Chemical School, post graduate medical school and hospital of Chicago, and for eighteen years had been attending surgeon to the Cook county hospital, Mexican brothers' hospital, west side and Mercy hospitals, Chicago; consulting surgeon to St. Joseph's and Columbus hospitals and to the hospital for crippled children. Upon him was conferred the Laetare medal by the University of Notre Dame.

Prominent among the new operative procedures of his devising, which gave him world-wide celebrity was the Murphy's button for uniting severed intestines, and the compression of the lung for the cure of tubercu-

## NEWFOUNDLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Sale of Pure Breed Cockerels 1916.

Under an arrangement with the Newfoundland Agricultural Board, the above Association is offering for sale, during November next, a limited number of Pure Breed Cockerels at the nominal price of One Dollar (\$1.00) each.

Every Bird will be guaranteed to equal, if not excel, imported Birds costing Five Dollars (\$5.00) each.

This offer is only open to those persons in Newfoundland who raise poultry and eggs for sale.

Purchasers of these Birds must agree to keep his Bird for two years.

Applicants under the above conditions must send their applications—enclosing \$1.00 with each, and stating breed required—to

**JOHN F. CALVER, Hon. Secy. Nfld. Poultry Association, St. John's.**

All applications must be sent in by October 1st, 1916.

osis, which were widely adopted. As a surgical diagnostician, he was unsurpassed, and was a most skillful operator.

Dr. Murphy was an industrious writer on medical themes, and the titles of his surgical treatises cover half a page in the American Catholic Who's Who. Among them were treatises on gunshot wounds of the abdomen; actinomycosis hominis (he was the first surgeon to discover this disease in America); surgery of the blood vessels, and two thousand operations for appendicitis.

Dr. Murphy was a member of the International Congress of Rome and Moscow, of the American surgical association, of the national association for the prevention of tuberculosis, and of many other societies.

Flatter a man if you want him to have implicit faith in your judgment.

Why is it unnecessary for a girl to marry a chap named William? Because she has a will of her own.

**OUR THEATRES**

**THE NICKEL.**  
The Nickel theatre was crowded again last evening. The Stephano string orchestra was in attendance again and rendered a delightful programme, which was greatly appreciated by all. It was a real musical treat. For the week-end there is another grand show. The Selig Company presents America's foremost living actor, Tyrone Power, in Thomas Hood's famous poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram." This is a splendid production in three acts. The sixth chapter of Roy L. McCardell's powerful serial story, "The Diamond from the Sky," will be shown. It is entitled "Shadows at Sunrise," and is a thrilling one from start to finish. George Ovey appears in a comedy riot, "A Change in Luck." To-morrow afternoon there will be the bumper matinee for children, when extra pictures will be given.

**THE CRESCENT.**

The Crescent Picture Palace is showing a splendid variety programme this week-end: Ruth Stonehouse and Edmund F. Cobb are presented in "Angels Unaware," a great two reel feature by the Essanay Company. "The Repentant" is a fine Lubin Drama, the story of a scowfer who eventually saw the light. "Vernon Howe Bailey's sketch book of Chicago," a great picture of the windy city. "From Blackstone to Stone," a Mina comedy, the funny adventures of a brace of lawyers. Mr. Sam Rose, baritone who just arrived from New York on the "Stephano" sings "I Never was Nearer Heaven in my Life." Professor McCarthy plays a new programme of music for this big show. Send the children to the big matinee on Saturday.

**CONCERT ON SHIPBOARD**

Wednesday night an excellent concert and enjoyable dance were held on the Stephano which netted \$27 in a collection taken up by Purser Jones and will be given to one of the patriotic funds. The following excellent programme was gone through with: "God Save the King"; selections from Faust, by the Stephano's orchestra; character ballads, Mr. S. Rose; monologue, Mr. H. N. Guy; dances of by-gone days, Miss Margaret Smith and A. Daly; recitation, Rev. J. S. Sheehy; Canadian war song, B. Nieto; baritone solos, Martin A. O'Brien; modern dances, Miss Laura Parker and Mr. W. J. Young; Mezzo Soprano, Miss E. O. Hansen; sketches of notable personages, Miss May Smith. The final item was the singing of "America" by the company.

**GREAT LOSS TO CITY.**

We learn to-day that the S.S. Mata-tus, which went ashore near Peter's River left for Halifax yesterday. She was convoyed by the "Lord Strathcona," the "Amphitrite," and "Stella Maris." The ship was badly damaged and the cost of her repairs, had she come here would be at least \$100,000. This is a great loss to labor in this city.

**Rev. Dr. Jones Lectures to L.O.A.**

Last night at Victoria Hall Rev. Dr. Jones, of St. Thomas, chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge, L.O.A., delivered a very interesting lecture. The subject dealt with his recent visit to the Supreme Grand Lodge of British-America in his capacity of Newfoundland delegate. He painted a wonderful word-picture of the glorious scenery of the Great Dominion, eloquently referred to the glories of Niagara, the beauty of Toronto, gave his impressions of the Grand Lodge, of men he had met and concluded by references to matters greatly affecting the Empire. It was a magnificent effort from a brilliant gentleman. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded, proposed by Past Grand Master Morrison and seconded by P.G.M. Hutchings. The lecture was given for the benefit of Leeming Lodge's Benevolent Funds.

**FISHERY NEWS.**

Catalina reports good fishing for trawls. Lamaline reports dog-fish numerous. At Bonavista there is no fish, and at St. John's it is scarce. **LABRADOR FISHERY REPORT.** The following reports were received to-day: Makovik, poor fishing. Harrison, little fishing. Holton, fair fishing. Smoily, no fishing. Grady and Domino, no fishing. American Tackle, no fishing. Venison, fair hooking. Battle Hr., good hooking. A boy of 8 was removed to the hospital yesterday ill of diphtheria. This is the first case reported in a week.

**METHODIST MINISTER ROBBED.**

Charlottetown, Aug. 28.—Rev. F. W. Sawdon, Methodist minister, of Mount Stewart, who came here on Saturday to preach in Grace Church yesterday, was attacked by two unknown men in Victoria Park on Saturday night, robbed of his money, and so badly beaten that he was unable to preach yesterday. [Rev. Mr. Sawdon was formerly attached to this Conference, leaving here two years ago.]

**TRAIN REPORT.**

Wednesday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 5.35 a.m.  
Yesterday's No. 1. Left Glenwood 8.20 a.m.  
Yesterday's No. 2. Left Port Blandford 8.50 a.m.  
To-day's No. 2. Left Port aux Basques 9 a.m.

**ILL-IN JAIL.**

Yesterday a stoker of the "Bloodhound," who deserted the ship was arrested by Constable Bruce under warrant. During the evening he became very ill in the cells and Dr. Mitchell was called. Under his ministrations the man revived. To-day the case was not pressed by the owners of the ship and Judge Morris released the man on his paying costs.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**LOCAL ITEMS**

**Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.**

The S.S. Meigle left Battle Hr. yesterday coming south.

When the Meigle comes from Labrador she will bring a large shipment of whale oil.

The S.S. Athos will be fully three weeks longer on the dry dock, her repairs being very extensive.

**Mr. Fisherman, to save nine-tenths of your engine trouble, use CARBONVOID.**

The Prospero left Greenspond at 9.30 this a.m., and is due here to-morrow morning.

The S.S. Thelma arrived here to-day after a good run from New York with a cargo of coal for the Gas Coy.

The "E. S. Hocken," Capt. Connolly is loading codfish for Brazil from the Monroe Export Coy.

**It is proved that Carbonvoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads.**

Within the next few days there will be at least two, if not three, shipments of codfish made off the Labrador Coast.

The wedding of Mr. Josh Nedo of the Minard's Linament Coy. and Miss Bettie Broderick, of Lime Street, will take place to-morrow at the R. C. Cathedral.

**REID'S STEAMER REPORT.**

Argyle arrived Placentia 4.25 p.m. yesterday.  
Clyde leaving Lewisporte this a.m.  
Dundee left Port Blandford 3.55 a.m. to-day.  
Ethie left Lark Hr. 9 a.m. yesterday going North.  
Glencoe arrived Grand Bank 8 p.m. Wednesday.  
Home arrived Lewisporte 1.25 p.m. yesterday.  
Lady Sybil leaving North Sydney to-night on time for Port aux Basques.

Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 7.30 a.m. to-day.  
Wrenlett Clarendville 5 a.m. to-day.  
Meigle due Twillingate from North. Sagona North of Twillingate.

**A VERY WARM DAY.**

It is very warm and fine to-day from St. John's to Port aux Basques. It is in fact one of the warmest days for the summer. At Bishop's Falls, (1.) thermometer registered 29 in the shade.

**NEW DIRECTOR COMING.**

Mr. Hunter and Miss Urquhart came over to Port aux Basques on the Kyle this morning to pay a short visit to the new director of the Reid Newfoundland Coy., filling the vacancy caused by the death of the late M. W. Furlong, K.C.

**Weekly Meeting Civic Board**

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night, with Mayor Gosling presiding.

John LeGrow complained of the condition of Springdale Street, and the Engineer will look into the matter.

M. Pike wanted to know if Council would put a light on Cornwall Avenue as promised.

Will be considered.  
J. W. Marshall asked permission to build stable in Prince's Street.

Referred to Public Health Office for report.

Morison and Hunt for Catherine Fahey, wrote that their client's house in Codner's Street was being damaged by citizens, and that the trouble was that the Council had refused an application to make repairs, and eventually the house was vacated. The solicitors for Mrs. Fahey said they would hold the Council responsible for damages done.

The city solicitor will be asked to report.

C. O'N. Conroy asked permission to make addition to house on Rennie's Mill Road, which was granted.

Dr. Keegan, Supt. of the General Hospital, complained of a shortage of water at the institution.

A new service is now being laid from George's Pond, and in a very few days, the hospital will have all the water supply required.

Mr. P. F. Moore offered a quantity of lead at market price.

Will be considered.

Mr. J. P. Blackwood wrote re Mrs. Barrett's property, Springdale St., and J. P. McLoughlin's property, LeMarchant Road.

Mr. Blackwood has already been written in connection both matters. Manager Mitchell of the Royal Bank of Canada, informed the Council that the credit to the amount of \$10,000 was at the city's disposal for installation of sewerage under the Small Homes Act.

The committee appointed to consider the application of R. B. Job for a water service to Rostellan, reported against giving a three inch water service. Mr. Job will be so informed.

Mr. A. E. Canning submitted price list for trees and shrubs.

Patricia Myron was given permission to repair houses 24 and 26 Casey St. subject to the Engineer's approval.

A Mills, plumber, was given contract to install sewerage in house, 20 Mullock St.

R. J. Brown applied for permission to build car shed, Belvedere St. Public Health Officer will report.

The Public Health Officer reported that there were 27 cases of diphtheria and four cases of typhoid in the city.

Albert Falkener submitted plans of proposed building, Hamilton St. Referred to Engineer.

Mr. Dwyer, the sanitary supervisor, having reported that the horses required outside, tenders will be asked for 200 bushels.

The report of the Engineer was to the effect that 338 feet of trenching had been finished. 200 feet pipe laid on the South Side and that on the Portugal Cove Road there had been 6,816 feet of trenching and 6,270 feet of pipe laid.  
Councillor Vinicombe referred to the filthy condition of a vacant lot on Water Street, south of Plank Road.  
Councillor Brownrigg gave notice of question, when with the performance of routine work, the meeting adjourned.

**Fishery Reports**

Aug. 26th. From J. Butt, (Blanc Sablon to Forteau)—The fishery on this coast is about closed and the men have now started the making and drying of the catch. Twenty dories and 15 boats are fishing. Prospects are poor but there is plenty of herring. The total catch is 12,650 qtls. with 150 for last week.

Aug. 26th. From B. Perry, (Catalina South Head to North Head)—The catch to date is 5,770 qtls and for last week 120. Thirty dories and skiffs and 10 boats are fishing. Squid is very scarce but some boats with a plentiful supply find a good sign of cod on trawls. Prospects are poor.

Aug. 26th. From T. Soper, (Channel to Port aux Basques)—Twenty dories and skiffs and four boats are fishing and the catch is 1,072 qtls. with 135 for last week. One banker has arrived with 450 qtls. Prospects are fairly good and there is sufficient squid for ball.

Aug. 26th. From T. O'Brien (Point Amour to Red Bay)—The total catch is 3,250 qtls and for last week 50. All the traps and most of the trawls have been taken in. Herring is plentiful and the nets average half barrel daily. Dogfish are numerous and weather is stormy. Thirty dories and skiffs are fishing but there is no sign of cod.

The use of Carbonvoid means more Power, less Fuel, perfect Ignition, easier Starting, and uniform Combustion. IT PAYS.

**OBITUARY**

**HON. H. J. B. WOODS PASSED AWAY THIS MORNING.**

Hon. J. B. Woods, Postmaster General, who has been ill for several months, died early this morning, aged 74, at his place of residence, Bemister Place, King's Bridge Road. He leaves a widow (daughter of the late Hon. John Bemister) and seven daughters, Mrs. A. C. Peters, Mrs. Arthur Mews, Mrs. Eugene Lindsay, Mrs. (Rev.) J. M. Rice of New Brunswick, Mrs. (Rev.) Peter Bryce of Toronto, Mrs. Alec Marshall and Miss Millicent Woods. Mr. Woods was intimately connected with St. John's Methodism, first as one of the old guard of old Gower St. Church and for the last thirty-five years Trustee of the Cochrane St. Methodist Church, during which period he held the position of Sunday School Superintendent continuously for a period of over a quarter of a century. He was Recording Steward of the Quarterly Board of the Church for many years and President of the Cochrane Athletic Association, of which he was the father, and which performed yeoman service for many of the young men of the congregation during its career. His place in the public life of the country since 1889 was an eventful, useful and important one. In that year he was elected as Liberal member for Bay de Verde District, together with Capt. Edward White, and was made Surveyor General in Sir William Whiteway's administration, formed as a result of that election. He was elected for the same district in 1893, defeated in 1897 and elected again in 1900, becoming Minister of Agriculture & Mines in Sir Robert Bond's administration. Two important measures introduced by him in the House and which became law were the Sunday Sealing and Cigarette bills.

He will be missed in the public life of the country but more particularly in the life of the Church, to which he gave his best for such a lengthy period. One particularly sad feature in relation to his connection with the Cochrane St. Church, that he did not have an opportunity of worshipping in or even visiting after its completion the church for which he so ardently and devotedly worked so long, being taken ill shortly before the building was completed.

He was also President of the Newfoundland Auxiliary of the Bible Society. As a citizen and as a man he was held in high esteem, or he was the soul of honour and his word was his bond. As a friend he was true as steel with a heart that was tender, especially for young people and he dearly loved the work of the Sunday School.

Three brothers and two sisters survive him—Messrs. Sidney and Chesley Woods, of this City; Rev. Alfred Woods, of East Saugus, Mass.; Mrs. Joseph Pippy, St. John's; and Mrs. Bulley of Wisconsin.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2.30 from his late residence, Bemister Place.

**Rev. Bro. Kennedy Leaves for New York**

The whole people of the City will learn to-day with deep regret, that Rev. Brother Kennedy, so long Superior at the St. Patrick's Hall Schools, will be leaving here by the Stephano to-morrow for New Rochelle, N.Y. He received a telegram from his superiors in Ireland at 11 o'clock to-day to proceed to New York and, of course, as one of the vows of the Brothers is obedience, it was only for him to comply. But with what feelings must the good Brother have received the mandate. It means the severance of the most sacred ties for here in St. John's Brother Kennedy spent the best of his years. In the teaching of the poor youth of the city he gave of his best and he was pre-eminently the friend and preceptor of the poor boy. Many a young man to-day occupies a position of opulence within this and other countries because of the kindly and scholarly ministrations of Brother Kennedy. He was a friend and counsellor to all, whether during school life or in after years and the writer always found in him a warm personal friend. Brother Kennedy has been appointed to supervise one of the newly created provinces to be established in the United States, and will be located, we hear, at New Rochelle. We believe we voice the sentiments of the whole City when we wish Brother Kennedy all success and happiness, and that he may be spared for many more years to continue the noble work in which he is engaged.

The Portia left Placentia at 6.45 a.m. to-day.

But then you never did hear of any town bragging about its police force.

There is still Fleury around Verdun.

**Collection for the Orphans of Belvedere**

**"He Who Gives To The Poor Lends To The Lord."**

How often dear reader, have we read or heard these words and what effect had they on our generosity? No doubt we have heard them repeated many times, but with our customary indifference we have given them merely a passing notice, we have pondered for a while but soon forgotten.

However, as we approach the first Sunday of September, we are annually reminded of the Collection to be taken up in the Catholic Cathedral and Churches for Christ's Poor who are being attended to, and looked after by the good Sisters of Mercy at Belvedere Orphanage. In this Institute one finds children of all ages—from the babe of tender years to the grown up girl—who, deprived of a kind father or a loving mother, were thrown on the world, and must long ago have gone to ruin, morally as well as physically were it not for the care of those good Sisters, who have provided a Home and a shelter for those destitute ones.

It is beyond question, that there have been many demands on our people during the year; still I feel that no demand is so great, no request more urgent than the object of the Orphans at Belvedere. Everyone—at least every head of a family knows full well how difficult it is to make the two ends meet in the upkeep of the Household nowadays. Judge then for yourselves, what the labours of the Sisters must be to provide for those who have been deprived of the bread-earner, and thrown on the hard, cold world unable to do for themselves. "The Poor You Have Always With You." Our Blessed Redeemer has left them as a legacy to his Church, and true to Her charge. She has never neglected even the least of the band, but has spared no pains to make ample provision for their upkeep and to do all possible to alleviate their sufferings and to compensate by Her care and attention for the losses which the poor ones have sustained. Following then the example of our Benign Mother, Holy Church let us give freely and generously of this world's goods which we may possess to the Orphan's Collection, and we may rest assured that when the hour of reckoning comes, that He, who has said "Since you have done it to one of these the least of my brethren you have done it unto Me," will not forget our little sacrifice made for the Orphans, and will reward us a hundred fold in the Kingdom of Heaven.—Com.

Kalomite Laundry Marvel—The clothes washing wonder of the century. Try it. Ask your grocer for it and save labor. G. W. GUSHUE, 216 LeMarchant Road. —aug21,tf

**IS DANGEROUSLY ILL.**  
We are sorry to hear to-day of the dangerous illness of Mr. T. J. Wall, the well-known wine and spirit dealer of Water Street. At noon he was unconscious, and the doctors attending him believed he would not live through the day.

**READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE**

**OUR VOLUNTEERS**

Yesterday the course for officers in training was continued by Capt. O'Grady, the class receiving instruction which covered from recruit work to battalion movement. The other men were engaged at squad drill without arms, and the following are listed:

- Mr. Kelly, St. John's.
- Harold Noseworthy, St. John's.
- Peter Neville, St. John's.
- Thos. Clark, Goulds, Petty Hr.
- Don. Slaney, St. Lawrence.
- Daniel Burge, Bonavista.

**PROSPECTING AT LITTLE BAY**

The work of prospecting at Little Bay still goes steadily forward and there are several new discoveries of ore deposits of recent date, one of which shows a width of 300 feet. Shipments are being made of high grade ore by the Company, assays of which show \$4.80 per ton value in gold.

**A GREAT NUISANCE.**

We have heard several references from friends of patients at the General Hospital complaining of the fact that very often dogs are allowed to wander through the ward, proving an annoyance to the sick people there. Not alone that, but some of the canines came from the diphtheria hospital, and, no doubt, this is one of the sources from which diphtheria has been introduced in the General Hospital. We hope not to have to refer to this matter again.

The S.S. Sagona arrived at Indian Hr. on the 31st August coming south. She gives no report of the fishery.

**GONE ON VACATION.**

Mr. J. J. St. John, the Editor of the Mail and Advocate, left this morning by train on a well-earned vacation. He will visit points in Conception Bay and will take in Catalina to inspect the erections there before returning to the City.

**Storekeepers! 'Clover Leaf' Tobacco**

HAS not or will not advance. So why pay higher prices when you can get this well made Tobacco, right from Virginia, made by Union men only. Special prices on case lot.

**M. A. DUFFY,**  
Sole Agent.  
Office—Gear Building,  
East of Post Office.

**WANTED—An Experienced Cook** to proceed to New York to join large vessel. Apply to MONROE & CO.—a31,2t

**WANTED—At once,** experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St. —jne27,tf

**The Great FURNITURE SALE**

**Closes Wednesday, September 6th.**

Our reason for continuing is, we want the room for a wonderful shipment just arrived, therefore we want the floor space—HENCE OUR LOW PRICES.

**We Will Save You 15 to 25 per ct.**

**Callahan, Glass & Co., LIMITED.**

The Big Furniture Store, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill.

**HATS!**

Ladies' Summer Hats, all selling at **HALF PRICE** to clear.

Also 6 Dozen **LADIES' BLOUSES, Job 30c. and 50c.**

**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.**

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