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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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BULGARIAN TROOPS MASSED IN GREAT NUMBERS ON THE SERBIAN BORDER

London Expects Hourly Decision of King Ferdinand--Crisis Approaching--Germans Claim Big Losses Amongst British & French Forces.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The time allotted to Bulgaria by the Allies, through Russia, to turn back on Germany, Austria and Turkey, expired this afternoon, but the expiration of the time limit brought no immediate surface indications to clarify the situation.

Russian warships have appeared in the Black Sea off the Bulgarian port of Varna. French and British troops have landed at Saloniki, a Greek port fifty miles south of the Bulgarian frontier.

From the Central Powers' side come reports that a great weight of men and metal is piling up preparatory to a blow against Serbia from that side as a first step of what popular imagination has accepted as a fact, the German determination to smash through the corner of Serbia, and link up with Bulgaria, creating a new battlefield from the Austrian border to Constantinople.

The Greek Minister in London refused to comment on a report that the Hellenic Government considered the landing of the Allied troops as a violation of neutrality and had formally protested to Britain and France.

In the West the Germans persisted in their driving counter-attacks against the British until they have taken most of the Hohenzollern redoubt, so named by German soldiers. This is admitted by French's last report, but is not claimed specifically by the Germans themselves; possibly because of the fact that the loss of this stronghold has never been conceded by Berlin.

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RUSS. DEMANDS ON BULGARIA UNANSWERED

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The latest proposals made to Bulgaria by the Ministers of the Entente Powers at Sofia, have lapsed, recent developments indicated that the Bulgarian Government had rejected them. It is stated authoritatively to-night by Reuters' Telegraph Company.

UNCLE SAMUEL USES AMBASS. TO WARN TURKEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—United States Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, has been instructed by cable to-day to inform the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs that public sentiment in the States was so stirred by reports of the Armenian atrocities, that unless the massacres ceased, friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey, would be threatened.

BULGAR PREMIER VERY OPTIMISTIC

BUDAPEST, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Sofia says that Premier Radoslavoff made the following statement to the adherents of Stambulivsky, the leader of the Agrarians:—"Bulgaria might rightly hope that the situation will become better than ever. These events in the near future, promise very favorable results for Bulgaria, and will extend her boundaries towards the north-west and south."

ENEMY GAINS SLIGHT FOOTING NEAR GIVENCHY

PARIS, Oct. 5.—French fighting of a violent nature, in Artois, through out the day, is reported in the French official communication issued to-night, which adds: "To the south of Givenchy the Germans have gained a footing at the crossing of five roads, but were repulsed everywhere else."

NEW LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED 50 Millions More Than Needed in Sight

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Anglo-French five hundred million bond issue has been over subscribed. It is possible that when the underwriters' books are closed at ten o'clock tomorrow morning it will be found that fifty million more than needed has been spoken for.

GREEK MINISTER AT LONDON SAYS NOTHING

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Greek Minister to London, J. Genadakis, declined to-night to either affirm or deny the report that the Hellenic Government had protested that Greece's neutrality had been violated by the landing of Allied troops at Salonika. "I am not at liberty to answer that question," he said.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—News of the landing of troops at Salonika in Greece, says the "Temps," is awaited here from one moment to another.

ANXIETY FELT FOR COAL COLLIER "Kronprinzolaf" From Sydney to Montreal Thought To Be Lost

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—Great anxiety is felt in this city over the probable loss of the Dominion Coal Company's steamer Kronprinz Olaf, bound from Sydney to Montreal with a cargo of coal. The anxiety has deepened into the belief that the vessel has met with a serious mishap as no definite news of the whereabouts of the Kronprinz Olaf can be learned. It is thought she was driven ashore during the gale of Sunday night, as she was expected to arrive in Montreal last Wednesday or Thursday.

FRANCE & BRIT. ASSURES GREECE THEIR SUPPORT

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Athens correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company sent the following:—"London and Paris," says the Messenger d'Athens, "commenting on the Allied landing at Saloniki, do not understand the uneasiness manifested in Greece over the incident. The paper points out that even should the Greek Government regard this action as a premature move, it was one of support to Greece, and assures the people it is as a traditional friend of Greece, and in no other capacity, that France and Great Britain have made their appearance in the Balkans."

ROYAL FLYING CORPS DOING HEROIC WORK

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Field Marshal French issued an order to-day expressing deep appreciation of valuable work done by all ranks of the Royal Flying Corps in battle in France which began September 25, under extremely adverse weather conditions which compelled flying low altitudes under heavy fire. General French especially thanks pilots and observers of aircraft for their plucky work and co-operation with artillery photography and making bomb attacks on railways, which he says was great value in interrupting German communications.

LABOR LEADER LOSES ONLY SON

LONDON, Oct. 5th.—G. N. Barnes who recently returned here from Canada is the first Labor member to lose a son in the war. Barnes has been the most active member of Parliamentary recruiting Committee. Donald MacMaster who has also lost his only son in France, has gone to Scotland in connection with his duties as a member of the munitions committee, his loss making him more determined than ever to do everything possible to help the country.

HEAVY LOSSES BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Another casualty list, made public here, indicates the price that has been paid for the recent British victory over the Germans in France. The official list gives names of ninety-nine officers and 1,738 men, while unofficial news has been received of the deaths of 88 additional officers.

BULGARIAN PREMIER DENIES REPORT CRISIS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Premier Radoslavoff at Sofia to the Bulgarian legation to-day, announced the completion of mobilization, which was accomplished, the message adds, with regularity and punctuality. The Premier denied that there had been any crisis in Bulgaria. In diplomatic quarters the Press reports that the Greeks had permitted the landing of French troops at Saloniki were interpreted as meaning that Bulgaria was definitely aligned with the Germanic allies. No statement on the subject has reached the Legation since Radoslavoff's last declaration Bulgaria's mobilization was purely defensive.

FRENCH REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a report dated Oct. 4, 7.49 p.m. says:—"Yesterday afternoon the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches between Quarries and the Sermedes-Hulloch Road. These attacks, which were pressed with determination, were all repulsed with severe losses to the enemy, who failed to reach our trenches."

PRINCE NICHOLAS TAKES COMMAND AT SALONIKA

ATHENS, Oct. 5.—Prince Nicholas, so-called Commander-in-Chief at Saloniki. He held a similar position in the last Balkan war. A Mytilene despatch says that a British light squadron yesterday bombarded the Turkish fort of Fenki, one of the Dardanelles defenses. Long range guns mounted on lighters, bombarded the Narrows and forts on the Asiatic coast.

RUS. SQUADRONS OFF BULGAR COAST

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Two powerful Russian squadrons are reported to have appeared off the Bulgarian coast near Varna, in the Black Sea. This announcement is made by the "Tribuna" at Rome according to a correspondent there of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

LONDON PRESS THINKS BULGARS WITH TEUTONS

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Under such captions as "Bulgarian Treason" and "Bulgaria Sells Herself," all editorials in the London morning newspapers to-day, take it for granted that Bulgaria has cast in her lot with the Teutonic Powers.

New Tarvia Section

Inspector Bambrick, an expert in road building has become proficient in the art of laying the new tarvia pavement and is now engaged putting down the new section of that extending from Dr. Campbells to the K. of C. building. He will have it finished by the end of the week and is making a good job of it.

BULGARIA WILL ATTACK SERBIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS MADE

Students Parade the Streets of Sofia Singing German-Austro Anthem--- Nation Now United?

MILAN, Oct. 5.—A military convention was signed between Bulgaria, Germany and Austria some time ago, according to a Sofia despatch to the "Corriere della Sera." By terms of this treaty, the despatch asserts, the Bulgarian army is bound to attack Serbia with six divisions in the Nish-Pirrot section, and send Macedonian troops to Vardar to destroy the railroad communication with Saloniki, thus delaying the Allies in their efforts to aid Serbia. Opposition Bulgarian leaders M. Ghendiaff, Malonoff and Gurehoff, after having gone so far as to threaten King Ferdinand because of his stand in favor of Germany and Austria, are reported to have changed front completely, and now proclaim that the nation is united Bands of students parade the streets of Sofia singing alternately Bulgarian, German and Austrian national anthems.

Was to Lead Expedition

Mr. R. Chafe, of Monroe Co. had a letter yesterday from his brother Ernest, who is in St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B.C., suffering from a frostbitten foot sustained while he was marooned on Wrangel Island with the "Karluk" Expedition. Just before Stefansson was found an Icelander was about to start an expedition to search for him and Ernest Chafe was asked by him to lead it. The Icelander came from Winnipeg, and Mr. Chafe told him that the explorer would be found by Lewis Lane in the "Polar Bear." Matters were fast being finalized for the expedition when news arrived of Stefansson's finding. Mr. Chafe expects to be home here the latter part of this month.

Boom For Bell Island

The D. I. & S. Co. of Bell Island will likely have a big output this season. There will be much activity this Fall and the coming winter and everything is now making ready to work No. 3 slope, which has been idle the past eight years. They are putting in machinery and laying tram tracks to it and this will mean an increase in the men to be employed. A new slope is being opened, and is known as No. 4 and is located up at Gully Pond Ridge on the Western End of the Island where there is a big deposit of ore.

Another Drowning Accident

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. had a message to-day from the Magistrate at Channel that Louis Breen, a naturalized Frenchman, had been drowned at Isle au Mort last night or early this morning. There were no particulars. The body has been recovered. Deceased left a widow and two children.

The Fogota For North

The Fogota sailed North at 10 a.m. to-day with a large freight and as passengers.—Mrs. T. Jones, L. Cook, Mrs. Bulk, Mrs. Duffy, A. Thistle, Rev. Dr. Jones, Miss M. Fitzgerald, Miss R. Jones, Miss E. Benson, Miss B. McGregor, Miss Moore, Mrs. L. Moore, Miss Penney, C. Moore, Miss Oke, and 20 steerage.

There are those in our midst who are not averse when possible to accosting ladies on the street at night, who had better beware, or this little polite (?) tenderness of theirs may land them in trouble. If we mistake not, the police are giving particular attention at present to complaints made by ladies as to the nefarious activity of some of these gentry, and we would once again give the warning,—Beware!

SHIPPING

- S.S. Argyle leaves Placentia to-day for the west. S.S. Clyde left Botwood at 3.30 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Dundee left Musgrave at 12.15 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Ethie is due at Carbonar to-day. S.S. Glencoe left LaPoile at 2 p.m. yesterday, coming east. S.S. Home left Daniel's Hr. at 12.50 p.m. yesterday, bound north. S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 11.55 last night. S.S. Meigle left Port aux at 11.50 last night. S.S. Beothic is now loading salt at Iviza, for Halifax. S.S. Prospero left Baie Verte at 8.50 this a.m. going north. The schr. "Viola" arrived at Hr. Main yesterday from Labrador with 250 qtls. cod. Yesterday's left Glenwood at 8.15 a.m. to-day.

LOCAL ITEMS

- A case of diphtheria developed to-day at LeMarchant Road. A four-year-old girl is affected and will be nursed at home. The C.C.C. dance in their new hall to-night will be largely attended, and a good time is in store for all. The tug John Grene went up on the floating dock yesterday to receive her annual overhaul. The wife of one of our volunteers who is now at the front gave birth to triplets a few days ago—two girls and a boy. The latter died, but the others are doing well and are healthy. The Ladies Aid of Wesley Church will hold a 10c tea in the basement of the church to-morrow for the benefit of the Church funds, and all who attend will enjoy a pleasant time.

Oporto Market

Nfld. Stocks 1490 qtls. Consumption 5530 qtls. Norwegian Stocks 350 qtls. Consumption 120 qtls. The Fabricius, Maggie, Belle, Larder, Emericus, Enteed, Little Gem, Outside.

Open To Question

Washington, Sept. 27.—The British Government is prepared to receive applications unofficially through the foreign trade advisers of the state department for release of \$167,000,000 worth of American owned goods of German and Austrian origin, held at Rotterdam by the British orders in council. At the request of the trade advisers the British embassy here will submit a written statement of the conditions under which goods will be released. One advantage of being a fat officer is that he has enough material for the medals to go round.

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HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

A Great Miracle Wrought by Temperance in Russia

Emancipation of Peasants from the Tyranny of Vodka Has Transformed the Country. An English Lady Writes of Changes Wit- nessed in Year of Freedom.

(Rosa Newmarch, in the London Daily Chronicle.)

A very short time spent in Russia at this tremendous crisis in her moral growth might convince the most sceptical that the age of miracles has not passed away. Having recently been privileged to observe the working of one miracle among the Russian people, in city and in countryside, I gladly testify to what I have seen. Because I have visited Russia at fairly frequent intervals since 1897 I am not entirely incompetent to draw comparisons between social conditions past and present. Moreover, I am not an intransigent teetotalist, and do not write in the interests of any temperance society. The Czar's rescript forbidding the sale of alcohol throughout the empire was announced on August 1, 1914, simultaneously with the order for mobilization, when the passionate enthusiasm of the people for a war which they instinctively felt to be heroic inclined them to ungrudging sacrifice. Yet at the time it was believed to be only a temporary measure, beneficial to the assembling troops rather than to the masses in general. The fine attitude of the nation made it possible some weeks later to go a step further and close all the vodka shops for the duration of the war. Many who knew how deeply the gangrene of intemperance had eaten its way into the social life of Russia, thought that a reaction must inevitably follow the unquestioning docility with which this verdict of drastic eradication was first accepted. But as weeks and months passed by without the least sign of rebellion among the people, it became evident that the foolish and pessimistic dictum, so often used to excuse our apathy in the face of urgently-needed reforms—"men cannot be made virtuous by legislation"—had met with a complete and triumphant refutation. For there can be no doubt in the minds of those who see them that the Russian people are becoming established in the virtue of temperance.

After The Czar's Rescript.

I must confess that I went to Russia consumed with curiosity to see how the Russians were playing the game. Were they enduring this restriction on their self-indulgence merely as a necessary evil growing out of the war? Did they protest openly or in secret? Were the wage-earning classes sulky, and was there much exercise of ingenuity in order to evade the rigor of the law? Any secret doubts I may have felt before I left Britain were soon swept away by a wave of enthusiasm for the courage and sweet reasonableness of the whole people.

Same Law For All.

For the severity with which the enactment is carried out, and its impartial application to all classes, I was hardly prepared. I had expected that the trattiris and spirit shops would be closed, or turned into temperance bars, but it certainly came as a splendid surprise to find that those who frequented the most luxurious restaurants in the capitals were also required to share in the self-sacrifice of the masses. One of the first restaurants I went into was the famous Cafe de Paris, in Petrograd. It was thronged with men of all ages; prosperous business men, government officials, officers in military and naval uniforms, taking their midday meal. How indignant they would add have been a year ago if they had been told that their appetite would be as good and their digestive functions work as well without a glass or two of vodka with the zakouski and a bottle of wine with the more substantial courses! Yet how "fit" and cheerful they all looked! Clearer in complexion, trimmer in figure, brighter-eyed than formerly. And the hum of conversation was as convivial as of old, although the "Bromian drink from the vine's stream" was replaced on every table by a decanter of innocuous kvass, or a bottle of cool and sparkling Narzan, a natural mineral water from the Caucasus. I rubbed my eyes on beholding this first phase of the miracle.

A Transformed People.

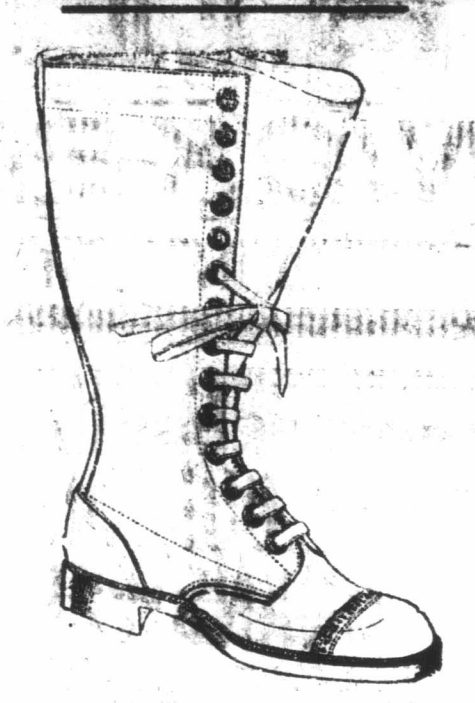
As with many modern miracles, the full significance of this one was not flashed upon me in a sudden and blinding glory, but was brought home through the simple things of life. First I noted the general air of well-being and physical freshness among the people; then I marked the transformation in the various classes with which I came in contact, and

even in certain individuals. Take, for example, the cab-drivers, the izvostchiks, a hard-drinking set of men in old days. Many a time when in the Varcarskoe Podvorye, in Moscow, I have watched them draw up in a quiet cul-de-sac, and make a midday meal of two salted cucumbers washed down by great gulps of vodka. The way in which they put the bottle to their lips, tilted back their heads, and let the stuff slide down their throats proved a long induration to the "fire-water" habit. Formerly the izvostchik was a good natured, bemused sort of creature, whose dirt and general stuffiness made his close proximity in the little droshky in which he rocked your over the cobble-stones an ordeal to the fastidious western nose. One longed for a hansom when the worst may be suspected, but not experienced. Yet recently I have sat in cabs behind well-washed necks and well-brushed clothes, and the hands that took my money, and occasionally deigned to give me change, were at least as clean as those of the average taxicabbers in London. In moments of expansion—after you have paid him—the izvostchik will sometimes drop a hint of his increased prosperity. If you remark on the fat leather purse he produces from beneath his queer blue cloth soutane: "We are all sober now," he will tell you with engaging candor and almost without a hint of regret, "and as today is a holiday perhaps, lady, you will not ask for change out of this rouble."

In Rural Russia.

But where the great towns show wonderful signs of regeneration, it is in rural Russia that we witness the miracle in its most beneficial activity. The emancipation of the serfs in 1861 was not a greater boon for Russian than the emancipation of her peasants from the tyranny of vodka in 1914. A year's experience has transformed life in the villages. The Russian peasants are new men and—most hopeful sign of all—they are conscious of the fact. For a short time I stayed on a property in the Government of Jaroslavl, a considerable distance from any town or large village. Newspapers were not to be had, even at the nearest railway station, so when the day's work was done, groups of men from the neighboring hamlets came up to the house to ask for the latest news from the front. Our host, standing on the steps of the veranda would read out the last despatch from the Grand Duke. It was at the beginning of the steady retreat from the Carpathians, and of events which must have sorely tried their faith; yet the comments of these simple folk showed an unfathomable capacity for self-sacrifice and a firm confidence

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

Men's 16-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$6.50
 Men's 14-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$6.00
 Men's 12-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$5.00
 Men's 10-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$4.60
 Men's 8-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$4.40
 Men's 6 1/2-inch Ordinary Tongue Boots. Price \$3.00
 Boys' 10-inch Waterproof Boots. Price \$4.00
 Boys' 8-inch Waterproof Boots. Price \$3.60
 Boys' 7-inch Ordinary Waterproof Boots. Price \$2.40
 All Hand-Pegged and Hand-Sewn \$1.50 extra.

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

that God would not allow the "accursed Germans" to overrun their dear country.

The people make no secret of their relief at finding themselves freed from the dominion of "Lord Alcohol." The difference to their earning and working powers is enormous. "At peasant to my host, "we begin to fertilize the fallows. Formerly we always met and spent a day or two drinking before we made a start. Of course it took another few days to pull ourselves together after this 'booze,' and so a week or more was wasted before we got the fertilizer spread. But now the job will be done in no time, you'll see."

One day my host met the village drunkard, a famous toper, who had never done a day's work in his life. He looked tidy and cheerful.

"How do you manage without vodka, Vassily Ivan'ich?"

"Quite well now, your honor."

"But didn't you miss it very much?"

"Yes, it was hard at first; but 'tis all right now. You see I've got a job. A bit of money in your pocket is a good thing. I don't think even if the vodka shops were open I should care to get drunk again."

And this is no isolated case.

Regenerated Villages.

Walking through the villages on Sunday brought still more intimate revelations. Gone the unsavory heaps that on closer inspection proved to be human beings lying in more or less good-natured besottedness by their cottage door! Gone the unhappy, down-trodden women who had no consolation but to follow the evil example of their menfolk! Gone the half-starved, half-clothed children born and bred up in an atmosphere of alcoholism. My host and I, sitting on the steps of a barn in the one street that formed the village, watched the life around us, and exchanged occasional greetings with passers-by. A well-dressed family, father, mother and several children, walked past us. "Those," I thought, "cannot be peasants. They must be visitors from the town." But my host assured me they were peasants of the new order. A group of girls in bright cotton frocks went laughing down the steep path to the riverside—a great place for gossip. A fine young man in a yellow shirt came swinging along to the accompaniment of his garmonika, in haste to keep tryst with some Masha or Pasha in the next village. Older people sat out in front of their log-burnt houses, the forecourts of which were all tidy, while here and there someone had even found time to plant a few flowers. So this was a Russian village in 1915! Without dirt, smells, or mendacity, because without drunkenness.

Strong Earthquake Shock at Messina

Messina, Sept. 24.—A strong earthquake shock occurred here last night at 9.15 o'clock. It caused a panic among the people, who rushed to the streets and squares. Many persons remained in the open all night, but no damage was done.

Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

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

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

Diningroom Sets.	Arm-Chairs.
Library Sets.	Morris Chairs.
Lounges.	Rockers.
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Hall Mirrors.	Screens.

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CLIMAX--Tubular
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Globes to suit all styles.

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FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

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SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

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To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 19c lb.

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

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

MINE SWEEPERS FACE MANY PERILS

Many Have Gone to Sea and Never Returned

DANGEROUS WORK

Admiralty Keeps News of What These Ships do Secret

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—In comparison with its population, Liverpool has given more soldiers, sailors and war workers to the nation than any other part of the Empire.

The bravest of them all are the mine-sweepers. The mine-sweeper earns but does not get a Victoria Cross every voyage. He is always engaged in a forlorn hope, a work so dangerous that it is a wonder he returns safely to his home so often. It is not alone in the Irish Seas that he is risking his life, so that ships may pass to and fro in safety; in the North Sea, no longer the German Ocean; in the Dardanelles, in the English Channel and the Arabian rivers and Persian Gulf you will find Liverpool sailors engaged in the perilous task of mine-sweeping, and so rendering easier, one cannot say easy, the work of our submarines destroyers, cruisers and battleships.

At present the British Grand Fleet is resting in a spot unknown even to the censor for strange as it may appear, there are scores of telegrams which pass between the fleet and the Admiralty, and messages from our armies, which reach Whitehall without the censor passing a line of it, or for the matter of that, even seeing a word of it.

Little Recognition Given

These messages record in so many curt words the day's doings of an arm of the fleet. Sometimes the Admiralty and the military authorities consider that it is worth while sending these messages to the press; more often than not they don't. One of the messages seldom published is the work of the mine-sweeper. To announce that so many mines had been cleared on such a day is information to the enemy.

Competent authorities estimate that Germany has scattered about ten thousand mines in various waters controlled by the British fleet. Although a large number of them have undoubtedly been laid by trawlers, many of them have been thrown into the water at Heligoland, at Ostend and at different points of the Baltic, and allowed to drift out with the tide in the hope that they would sink one of the British ships of war or ships of commerce.

In the Baltic alone Denmark, Norway and Sweden have picked up hundreds of these mines, which have been washed on their shores unexploded. And yet for her vast expenditure of over five million dollars in sea mines Germany has little or nothing to show beyond the destruction of a few trawlers and a few neutral ships, as in the rare cases where British trading ships have been struck by drifting or stationary mines the damage done has been of a more or less harmless character. The mine sweeper, as one of the most valuable

sections of the navy, can claim full credit for this.

Trawlers Go In Pairs

Most of the work in clearing the seas of mines is done by trawlers, which usually act in pairs. We have quite a large fleet of trawlers and drifters engaged in this work, which is one of the reasons why fish is so scarce and dear. They set out at night so as to be in their working area by daylight, then they fish for mines by a long rope stretched between the two trawlers. Proceeding at a very gentle pace, they lift the mine, which is usually about a foot and a half or two feet below the surface.

It is no uncommon thing to find half a dozen stationary mines brought to the surface by one rope. Once in sight, a well-aimed rifle shot explodes them, then the trawlers proceed with their work until another shot is needed.

Apart from the number of mine-sweepers who have lost their lives through a German submarine, many have been killed by the explosion of the mines they were gathering, and in other cases the authorities have lost track of trawlers, drifters and their crews. They have gone to sea, never returned, and left no trace of themselves. Still this has not lessened the supply of volunteers for this dangerous work.

Once the war is over, the mine-sweeper will go back to his ordinary vocation as a fisherman, sailor or fireman.

Stanfield's Get Big War Order

Stanfields Limited, in a letter to the Maritime Merchant say "that they have been awarded a contract for supplying a large quantity of underwear to the British and Canadian soldiers at the front. In competition with all other manufacturers, they were awarded the contract to supply the Canadian soldiers at the front with 190,000 Stanfields' Red Label shirts and drawers, and already substantial shipments have been made.

"The underwear that is being furnished the soldiers is made from the best quality of English and domestic wool; and for warmth, comfort and durability no soldier will be better protected, as far as the underwear is concerned, than our Canadian boys at the front. The shirts are trimmed with a soft worsted finish known as the French neck. Inserts are put in on the shoulders. The drawers are made of heavier material than the shirts, to afford additional warmth to the legs; and besides, they will wear longer. The drawers are finished up with a heavy satura trimming, and are really a better finished garment than Stanfield's Regular Red Label."

The Sound is the channel between the Danish island of Zealand and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Kattegat and the North Sea. The waterway formerly belonged to the Danish sovereigns who for many years collected tolls from foreign vessels using it. In 1857, however, by a treaty with the commercial nations of Europe, the dues were abolished.

AT THE NICKEL

YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE NICKEL PROGRAMME: IT'S ALWAYS GOOD

The Great Modern Problem Play:—

"THE TREY O' HEARTS."

IT WILL HOLD YOU ENRAPPED, ENTRANCED, SPELL-BOUND, A WONDERFUL PICTURE.

"THE CHINESE LOTTERY."

"MABEL AND FATTY IN TROUBLE."

A powerful melo-drama by the Reliance players.

A great Keystone comedy.

Duets To-Night—ARTHUR HUSKINS and DeWITT CAIRNS in Two Dandy Numbers.

DON'T MISS TO-DAY'S SHOW AT THE NICKEL.—WEDNESDAY, THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

2.30---TO-DAY---7.30

EXTRAORDINARY ENCHANTING—EXCITING ENTERTAINMENT

5 OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PHOTO-PLAYS EXTANT in one of which the World-Renowned MARY FULLER Plays the Leading Role.

And TO-NIGHT

THE FULL BAND OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND HIGHLANDERS WILL APPEAR AT BOTH PERFORMANCES, AND WILL RENDER CHOICE SELECTIONS. . . .

AT EACH PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY THE SECOND EPISODE OF "THE TREY O' HEARTS" WILL BE SUBMITTED.

The Refugees' Train

ON THE COAST OF FRANCE.—The long shadows of night were stretching their grimy fingers out toward the sea. The masts ranged along the quay stood like staunch old sentinels guarding the path to peace. It was the peace of darkness, after a dazzling day of hurry.

In the railway station things are more alive. A door, upon which one noticed a large Red Cross, suddenly opens, and three or four women come out. Their eyes rest upon a sombre looking little group in raven bonnets faced with white, sitting in a corner under a light, reading aloud in low, monotonous voices.

They are refugee nuns who have been brought from Belgium, and are awaiting the arrival of more than a hundred children who are being brought from the line of fire and are to be established in France. They notice that the woman who is coming towards them in British, and that makes them very happy, for the British have been very kind to them, and are even now helping to establish them in their new home. So the prayers suddenly cease, and six smiling faces greet the kind woman of the Red Cross, who has come to say that they may go into her room and rest.

After a weary wait they see the train from Belgium coming hesitatingly into the station. The Red Cross sisters are on the platform, with a great can of fragrant cocoa and dozens of biscuits.

The tumbled heads appear, cautiously at first, then more boldly. A kind faced priest jumps out of the train to look for the six sisters who were to meet the children. His face lights up at the sight of them. The Flemish children cannot understand why everyone is so kind to them. They have never tasted such delicious stuff as the brown, fragrant cocoa the British sisters are handing to them. It has been a memorable journey for them. They are very tired, but much too excited to sleep. In less than half an hour the cocoa can is empty, and the children satisfied. The luggage of the sisters is safely got into the train, and they with it. Only less Anglaises remain on the platform. There is a piercing whistle, the warning hand of a guard, and the trainful of wide-eyed exiles moves on to a new home.

Would Like War More Interesting For the Public

The Montreal Star Office, 17 Cocks pur street, London, Sept. 25—"Why not make the war more interesting?" asks Sydney Lowe, the well known British publicist, in the Daily Mail.

Mr. Lowe complains that the American public, and through them the German general staff, are allowed to know far more than British newspaper readers, and says:

"In a recent issue of the New York Journal I read a long account of a certain novel and formidable engine of war which are being constructed for the British Government in Canada. A New York newspaper representative was present at the trials of this machine, and describes in detail its construction and capabilities. I found the report one of the most cheering items of war news I had for some time. It showed that there was some initiative and originality in certain of our military departments, but why is the British public not allowed to share my satisfaction?"

One end of the head of a new hammer has a broad angle, in which noches are cut to serve as pipe wrench.

ROSSLEY'S East End THEATRE

ST. JOHN'S LEADING VAUDEVILLE, DRAMATIC AND PICTURE THEATRE.

10c. All Over the House.

Book Your Seats Now For Friday's Competition.

CHANGE OF POLICY, 10c. ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Farewell Week of the Mackenzie Co'y.

Great Photo-Play Production, in 3 parts:—

SANS GENE, WITH THE FAMOUS MADAM REJANE.

One of the most Magnificent Photo-Plays ever seen.

IAN MacKENZIE, in Scottish Songs and Stories. MISS GUERIN, all New Songs and Costumes. DAN ROCHE, Vocalist, Sketch Artist and Pianist. WILLIAM WALLACE, the marvellous Boy Violinist.

Jack and Marie Rossley, Your Favourites IN SCREAMINGLY FUNNY SKETCH, "THE HOUSE ON THE HILL."

NOTE:—3 Money Prizes each night given away. Those not wanting same can themselves hand it over to the Patriotic Fund, or keep it as they please.

2 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7.30 AND 9.15 P.M.

10c. All Over the House.

Book Your Seats Now For Friday's Competition.

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

OURS---Rossley's West End Theatre.

For the benefit of those West End Patrons who did not see this masterpiece.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT

In "CAMILLE," And 4 Other Splendid Pictures.

THE SUNSHINE GIRLS will sing, "The Honeymoon Glide," and their great Banjo Song. 2 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7.30 and 9.15 P.M.

ALBERTA REPORTS \$20,000,000 CROP

Yield is Largest and Best in History of the Province

MANITOBA HARVEST

Rain Has Caused Some Delay But Harvesting is Well Advanced

Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 15.—Alberta's wheat crop, which is now practically all cut, is, according to a statement of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the largest and best in the

history of the province, and is worth to-day nearly \$20,000,000. This compares with a value of slightly more than \$15,000,000 last year, the approximate 25 per cent increase being in spite of much lower prices.

While Alberta is a mixed farming province, and in a large measure owes its prosperity to this fact, more wheat has been grown this year than ever before, and wheat forms a much larger proportion of the crops. In some districts, even in the northern part of the province, and in the Edmonton districts farmers have devoted almost all their acreage to wheat.

The Manitoba Harvest

Although therein has somewhat delayed threshing throughout Manitoba, the Canadian Northern Railway crop

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

Presents to-day Alice Hollister in a Modern Society Drama.

"HER BITTER LESSON,"

a Kalem masterpiece in 2 acts.

"THE APPLE"

A Vitagraph feature with Dorothy Kelly and James Morrison.

"OUT OF THE STORM"

A strong Lubin Mining Drama.

"LOVE OIL AND GREASE"

A lively comedy featuring Lloyd V. Hamilton.

Good Music, a Comfortable & well Ventilated Theatre

On Wednesday Browning's Celebrated Poem

"THE RING AND THE BOOK."

Coming—Charles Reade's great story

"PEG WOFFINGTON."

bulletin, issued this morning, shows that good progress has been made in many of the districts.

Along the Ridgeville subdivision the grain is now all cut and eight cars were loaded last week at one station alone. In the Miami district 65 per cent of the harvesting is completed. Rain has somewhat retarded operations in the Carman section, but the wheat is turning out well and the yields are high. No damage is reported in the Hartney section, although frost was a visitor.

Around Regina and Moose Jaw there is still a small percentage of the crop to be cut, but threshing is going ahead well and little damage is reported. The average yield around Carberry runs well up to 30 bushels

to the acre.

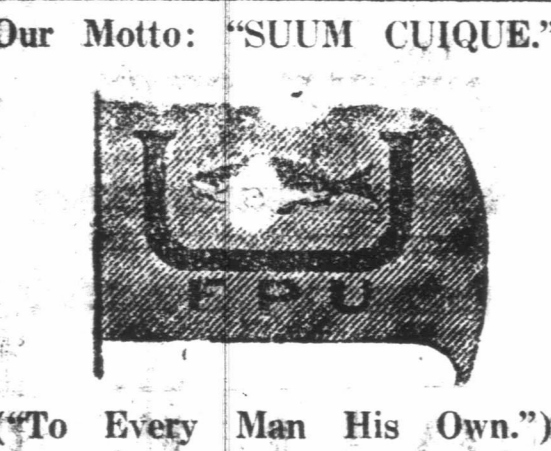
Saskatchewan's Monster Crop

Regina, Sept. 15.—One and a quarter million bushels of Saskatchewan's 1915 wheat crop has been marketed up to to-day at the interior elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, according to a statement made to-night by C. A. Dunning, general manager of the company.

Notwithstanding the large crop this year, in comparison with the less than average crop last year, the volume of wheat marketed to date is less than one-half the amount marketed at this time last year, owing to unfavorable weather.

A gratifying feature of the 1915 crop is that it is grading high.

FOR SALE That splendid Residence and Stable with about twenty acres of land, known as Roches at Manuels, and situated near Railway Station. J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent



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

ST. JOHN'S, NFDL., OCT. 5th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Prohibition

JUDGING from the deep interest manifested on all sides over the question of Prohibition, it is safe to say that a safe majority of votes will be cast on November 4th for Prohibition. The various outposts are now beginning to take a decided stand on this important question and judging from the correspondence we have received the past two weeks the friends of Prohibition are numerically much stronger than it was generally understood.

We are led to believe from letters received from Harbor Main District that instead of 500 votes which we allowed to be cast there in favour of the measure, there will be recorded 1200. This is indeed a gratifying condition of things and one which will surely urge our Prohibition friends to work for bigger results.

Viewing the situation now, it is no idle boast to say that at least 30,000 voters will register their votes in favor of Prohibition on November 4th next, and the man who votes against the measure will live to regret his action.

The whole universe is turning against the Liquor Traffic, and if Newfoundland should fail to embrace the opportunity which will be open to her on November 4th, the result of course will be the unchequered sway of the liquor evil for another quarter of a century.

Bulgaria's Attitude

BULGARIA'S war-like activities in pursuance of her armed neutrality declaration are creating an interest that transcends the concern which the people of the Allied powers have in the difficulties of the Russian armies on the Northern field. What King Ferdinand, the "Old Fox" of the Balkans, will do in a crisis is keeping the world guessing.

Bulgaria may be sufficiently wise to keep to armed neutrality until she sees something decisive in the Dardanelles operations of the Allies. Her grudge against Roumania for the latter's intervention in the Balkan wars which contributed to her defeat, must be still strong.

HOW TO VOTE

To vote for Prohibition, place the X against the "Yes" Are you in favor of Prohibition the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all other alcoholic liquor for use as beverages? YES X NO

The Labrador Marconi Service

THE establishment of the Marconi Service on Labrador was heralded as "the greatest possible boon" to our fishermen on the coast; but we have not yet learned that it has been of any service at all beyond the personal service which is paid for. The object of its establishment should not have been "the keeping of mercantile agencies in touch with representatives of the Fish Commission."

This has not been done; for, as far as we can gather, no information has ever been given to skippers on the coast. A well-known skipper tells us that "you get no news except what you pay for!"

Surely the sending of reports, garbled ones too often, to the Board of Trade is not a justification of expenditure required for such a service. We contend that as tax-payers the fishermen have a perfect right to be posted regularly as to fishery prospects. Were this done, there is no doubt that some thousands of quintals of fish would have been secured by the floaters this year.

Now we beg to state that a Marconi Station should be established in some of the far north sections, such as Kiglapit, Ryan's Bay, and Nachvak. Why are stations necessary at such points as Venison Tickle, or at Seal Islands? Have these been established in the interests of the fishermen, or in other interests? Could we afford greater necessity elsewhere, we should not raise any objection to the existence of stations so near each other. Very few floaters ever use these stations; they are used chiefly by interests which should be able by a motor boat service to get in touch with Domino or Battle Harbor.

When plans were being formulated for a Labrador Marconi Service, it would appear that the interests of fishermen were lost sight of, and that other interests were catered to. Arrive fisherman should not be entrusted with the locating of such important things as Marconi Stations; and we hope that at the opening of another year's fishery, efforts will be made to place, at least, two stations north of Cape Harrigan.

What would be of greater value still would be a suitable steamer, not a Crosbie prize-packet fiasco, equipped with a Marconi Service, and provided with a competent fishery officer who would make daily reports to other stations regarding the presence of fish in the far north. Had such a service been in operation during the season now closed, we would not be face to face with such lamentable conditions as exist at the moment.

Fish was plentiful at some far north sections, and but few of the venturesome ones succeeded, in getting loads. "It's a long, long way down to Chidley," and skippers whose crafts are small, or possibly poorly fitted, dare not risk the uncertainty of getting away to the north, and wasting a season without any prospect of securing a trip of fish. The risk was too great, and the venture too expensive.

These memories of past struggles will not alone cause her to join the Central powers, an alliance which would mean her national suicide, war reviewers say.

They said that about Turkey, though it does not seem possible that Britain, once having set her hand to force the Dardanelles, will ever turn back from a task that will lead to the wiping out of Turkey as a power for good or evil in Europe.

On To Constantinople

THE Teutons have a chance to force a passage through Russian territory, East of Rumania, to the Black Sea, and thus link up with Turkey. This would probably take longer however than to take the more direct route through Serbia and Bulgaria. Only a narrow strip of Serbian territory 20 or 30 miles wide cuts them off, and they would be able to break through here in short order by concentrating their forces.

With Bulgaria either in the war on their side or observing a "friendly neutrality" toward them, they could then move in an irresistible mass right on down to Constantinople. They could from there proceed against the allies at the Dardanelles and also strike the Russians in the rear, from the Black Sea. The scheme is a magnificent one—one which might at one stroke fulfill the dream of "Pan-German" control of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, clear through to the Persian Gulf and India, but the German forces will find firm resistance offered them should they attempt such a move. The movement is one which Germany may not be able to accomplish.

Already, it is reported, the Teutons have a large army on the Serbian frontier. The bombardment of Serbian territory has been begun, and the notice has gone out that Serbia is at last to be crushed. She was the original cause or excuse for the war, so the Germans claim, and for some time her army and the Austrian army fought desperately.

The Allies look with great anxiety on this new turn the war is taking. The situation on the Western front, according to yesterday's messages, are new changes for the better, and all eyes are now turned to the Eastern theater of war.

There is of course every chance that the Teutons will eventually find that they have been lured by the spirit of conquest into a huge trap, and that the Allies, by concerted attacks from all quarters, at some agreed moment, will be able to break their line and cut them off.

Both Carolina's Now "Dry"

DESPITE the setback of grape juice as a beverage in Washington Government circles, resulting from recent changes in the President's cabinet, the cause of temperance is slowly forging ahead.

One more state was added to the "dry" column a few days ago when South Carolina, by a considerable majority, adopted state-wide Prohibition in place of the local option system which has been in force there for some time.

Died While On Duty

There is pathos not only in the lines but between the lines of the report printed below. The author, Rupert Brooke, was a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Division of Great Britain and seems to have been a poet of rare promise and a very attractive personality, to judge from the remarks by those who, both in Britain as well as in America, know him well. He died while on duty last autumn, from the effects of sunstroke, at Lemnos. A volume of his sonnets has recently been published in Britain, Messrs. Sidgwick & Johnson, London, and this is one:

IF I SHOULD DIE.

(By Rupert Brooke.) If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field That is for ever England. There shall be In that rich earth a richer dust concealed; Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam. A body of England's, breathing English air, Washing by the rivers, best by sun and home. And think this heart, all evil shed away. A pulse in the eternal mind, so less Goes somewhere; best, the thoughts by England given:

Why Is It?

There is no pleasing the German press. "England's shameslessness," according to the Hamburger Nachrichten, "is not only abominable; it drives the blood to our heads." This helps to explain that swollen feeling.—Punch.

An Appeal for Prohibition

A Powerful and Convincing Sermon Preached by Rev. Edgar Jones, D.D., of St. Thomas' Church, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC: A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

(Rev. 21, 29.) AND there shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY

A CITY may be defined as a society of men and women organized for the greatest good of the greatest number. When a man settles in a city he is called upon to surrender voluntarily many individual rights. He is asked to conform to the laws and regulations of the city—laws and regulations that are made, not for his individual benefit, but for the good of all.

In his home he is not so restricted. His home is his castle. And it may not be invaded without strong justification. There his conduct may be according to his own desires, so long as it does not give offence to his neighbors. Should such an offence arise, then the home may be entered and the annoyance suppressed. Apart from his private domain, however, he finds himself more restricted.

Greater restraint is placed on his individual liberty. The community seriously demands that he do nothing harmful or detrimental to the best interests of his fellow-citizen. The rights of the community are emphasized over against the rights of the individual. Anything that is a menace to public health or public property is earnestly frowned upon.

An unsanitary meat-market may be closed; ill-smelling factories must be removed from private residence; milk must meet the demand for purity and excellence; pure food laws are enforced with increasing sternness.

Steadily is growing the demand of the community that its rights as a community shall have preference over the rights of the individual. And increasingly impatient over anything of the character of a public nuisance and that is a source of danger and offense to all.

THE ENEMY OF PROPERTY. THE Foe OF HUMANITY

The Liquor Traffic is just such an offense. It is a public nuisance, because it is a source of moral corruption and of social defilement. It is a menace to public and private virtue. It is hostile to the industrial interests of the city. It is antagonistic to physical well-being and personal efficiency. And on this ground it should find no place among us.

The Liquor Traffic is a public nuisance because it is the source of all forms of evil in our city. It is difficult to define evil but we know something of it from experience and have observed its malignant and destructive power. It corrupts the personality and is therefore subversive to the interests of the social order. It is bad for man and equally bad for society. No powerful acid is more corroding and disintegrating in its effect upon metal than is evil corrupting to individual self-respect. Evil in its manifestation is lawlessness. We call it crime. And crime is practical anarchy. It is the enemy of property, the foe of humanity.

To safeguard itself against its assault, society has organized strong police forces and established numerous criminal asylums. But in spite of all precautionary measures, the statistical scientist is alarming all serious-minded people in his showing that crime is on the increase. Criminals are growing in number and particularly in this respect to criminal children. The inferences to be drawn from this are pathetic and horrifying. And all lovers of their kind are beginning to appreciate the vital bearing it has upon the coming generations.

HOW IS THIS PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED?

What shall be done? How is this problem to be solved? Of course we can go on increasing our police armies and penitentiaries, but what avail will this be? There is surely a better way. The

basic principle of all modern scientific research and modern progress is the tracing of a given phenomenon to its reason or cause. It is on this principle that scientific men make their successful exploration.

Should the astronomers notice that the planets do not exactly follow the known law of their motion, they seek for the cause of the disturbance in the presence of an unknown planet and know that that alone can account for the variation. Were there to be an outbreak of fever or plague in this city to-morrow, the health authorities would immediately seek for the cause of the trouble. They would examine the water supply, the milk supply, garbage; everything that was in any way suspected would come in for careful scrutiny.

It is the glory of modern medical science that after its patient study of the phenomena of physical diseases such revolutionizing conquests have been made. Is there any reason why we should not apply the same scientific principles to the problem of crime? Crime is a phenomenon—whence its cause? Crime is a moral infection—whence its source? The problem is to find the cause and then come to grips with the situation; to find the source and then master the infection.

I do not suppose that any one has the audacity, unless he be sheerly ignorant of facts, to dispute the statement of the statistical scientist that alcohol is the main source of all crimes. We might smile at the brave statement of the mere dogmatist, and quietly ignore the perfervid utterance of the fanatic, but when cold figures, based on scientific knowledge, on the testimony of prisoners themselves, and on prison records, are placed before us, smiling and ignoring becomes no less than ignorant impertinence. And this is what we are told—that between eighty and ninety per cent of the crime of the civilized world is caused by alcohol.

ALL CRIME CAUSED BY ALCOHOL

Now if we know the main cause of crime and disorder in the community, why not according to the method of science proceed to abate it? Why should we have any more sympathy with the source of moral and social disease than we have with the sources of physical contagion? When we know the causes of typhoid fever or yellow fever, or bubonic plague or any other contagious malady we immediately stamp it out. We do not tolerate it for one moment longer than necessary.

Why not act with the same sense, the same promptitude, the same sharpness, the same humanity in respect of this intolerable, manhood destroying seat of moral and social crime, viz., the Liquor Traffic? Can the clear logic of the situation be questioned?

Here is an unqualified public nuisance at our doors. Our homes are in danger of being polluted, our children in danger of being inoculated with vice. Our duty is to rise up in the strength of our vision and in the name of humanity stamp it out once and for all.

The Liquor Traffic is a public nuisance because it is detrimental to both capital and labour. Many of the great railroad companies of the world are becoming so impatient with the inefficiency produced in their operatives through the use of alcohol that they even forbid their employees to be seen in a saloon, either on or off duty, under penalty of instant discharge from the service. It is a well known fact that more than one railroad wreck has been traced to a drunken engineer. And this means great ironroads on the profits of the railroad in settling damages.

Invested capital is expected by nice calculations to make definite returns. And when the expectation is frustrated by the habits of the operatives, the economic loss produced is borne in upon the mind of capital and the result is a growing demand for men of clean life and strong principle.

LIQUOR IS THE ARCHFOE OF CAPITAL

I have heard repeatedly since living in this city that steamers and sailing ships more than once have been held up from sailing

for two or three days, and at great expense, in this port, while waiting for a drunken stoker or drunken officer to recover from his alcoholic debauch.

With our throat cutting competition in the business of to-day, the margin of profit is far too small for the business man to have any toleration with an institution that tends to make worthless much of his invested capital.

If the Liquor Traffic is the arch-foe of capital, how much more is it the arch-enemy of labour. The intelligent workmen sees that he must choose between the saloon and a home of his own; between his appetite and his personal interests. If he takes his earnings to the saloon, he may have a house but a home he cannot have. If he will insist in indulging his abnormal appetite, he must expect as inevitable his dismissal and then practical ruin for himself and family.

The position of labour is strongly set forth by the great leader, John Mitchell, who says: "I am against the saloon because they are against my people. On pay day the saloon-keepers are like tigers. My men enter their resorts with their wages, and often leave them with nothing, and then the wives must pacify the store-keepers for the non-payment of bills and the family is left practically destitute. Our Union stands for temperance and better and more decent men."

The Liquor Traffic should be destroyed as a public nuisance because it endangers the public safety through the criminal inefficiency of drunken workmen and because it reduces the earning power of both capital and labour.

IT IS PAID IN BLOOD AND TEARS

Of course men argue against this traffic and there are two arguments that seem to them particularly strong. First, the revenue is of material aid to the country. But after all who pays this revenue? Is it the liquor dealer or his victims? I will tell you who pays it—the mothers and wives and little children of the country pay it. The wife must go without a new dress, the child without nourishing food, warm clothing and often without schooling. It is paid in blood and tears.

And such money, self-respecting and prosperous citizens should scorn to take. It is money that represents debased manhood, deprivation and human heartbreak. It is money that is only a seeming profit because it stands for a decreasingly productive manhood.

And then from another point of view it is no profit at all. For the Liquor Traffic costs much more to care for its criminal results than is the amount it deposits in the National Treasury. Any transaction that puts one dollar in my pocket and at the same time takes two out cannot be regarded as a financial success. It is an old "flim flam" game that the liquor advocates have worked upon a unsuspecting public for many years.

But the game is over. Place on the one side the amount of revenue to the country and then place on the other the cost of caring for its baneful results, bearing in mind that this includes the sums given by philanthropy to repair the mischief caused to society by alcohol, and you will be surprised at the immense loss the country suffers at the hands of the liquor business.

Furthermore, supposing we admit that there are good material assets given to the Colony through the revenue on alcoholic beverages, what are they compared to the damage done to even one lone individual soul. Place in the one scale, if you will, every new piece of roadbed, every lighthouse, every bridge, every fog-alarm, or anything else of value (and mark you all these things mentioned are of unquestioned value to the country) that the country may establish through the liquor revenue, and then place in the other scale the destroyed manhood of one individual and notice which will be the heavier scale.

REVENUE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

One man is worth more than all the material values of the nation. Christ says that one soul outweighs the value of the whole world. What shall it profit a man

if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? I contend then that if only one life be blighted by the Liquor Traffic, that all the revenue that could be collected from that industry would not compensate for the irreparable damage incurred.

Secondly, it is argued by a great many that if we carry Prohibition that the evil will still prevail in one form or another. This is an argument that has no moral ground, and a religious man should blush to advance it. But barring that, supposing it be true that the evil will continue after the country has gone "dry." It may indeed continue for some time. But at least it will not be a licensed evil. You cannot, anyhow, in the strictest sense of the word prohibit any evil. But because we cannot prohibit, does it follow that we must license an evil?

The logical application of such a principle would destroy the efficiency of all law and turn the community over to anarchy. We cannot prohibit assault, or burglary, or arson, or murder, or any of the many evils which afflict society. Shall we then license them?

Suppose when you go home to-night you find your house burned down, and suppose you should find that the fire had been deliberately kindled by a man bearing a badge which announced that he was licensed House-burner No. 31. You make your complaint to the proper authorities, and you are met with, the statement: "My dear sir, calm yourself. We cannot prohibit arson. We had a law on our books but we found that arson continued just the same. So we decided that the best way to regulate this business was to issue licenses. We permit only one House-burner to every 1000 inhabitants. I assure you that the matter is carefully regulated and kept within reasonable bounds by the police. Surely you would not have this matter without proper restraint and regulation."

THE CROSS, A CIRCLE, AND THE TRIANGLE

The case is parallel. The Liquor Traffic is an evil. It is a public nuisance. It makes criminals, paupers, imbeciles; it corrupts politics, it pollutes the stream of social and industrial life. We know this. We cannot wholly stop it, therefore, we say: "Let us license it." Why should we do so? Why license this evil any more than arson? We might pass laws to restrain an evil, but ought never to license it. To do so is to sin against the fundamental principle of society.

Let us then look, this thing in the face, and in the name of our common weal destroy it root and branch. Do you say that men have always been drunken and they always will? You are too pessimistic. There was a time when people could have been heard saying: Towns are unclean and they always will be; slavery exists and it will always exist; and it will never cease to be so. But how mistaken they were. The tide of humanity is rising high in the human breast. Men are co-operating increasingly for high standards of community life. The spirit of Christ is becoming fast the spirit of His people. And the day will come when our children will wonder at the blindness and inhumanity of their fathers.

In the 15th century there lived in Salisbury, England, John Halle, a famous merchant of the wool trade and mayor of the city. He adopted as the sign of his business a sacred emblem, the cross, a circle and a triangle; the cross, the symbol of self-sacrifice; the circle, the symbol of the eternity of truth; the triangle, the symbol of social co-operation in the sphere of the Holy Trinity.

I would that this significant and illuminatingly suggestive sign could be placed over every home, every fraternity hall, over every mart and market in this Colony, in this nation, in this world, and then if the truths so symbolically taught would be practically realized in life and conduct, and not only would the evil of alcohol be destroyed but all other evils as well and the Kingdom of God would have come among men.

No Warships on the Lakes

The United States, Canada and Great Britain have been spared millions of expense by this treaty. Good feeling also has been promoted by it. As long as Canada is a part of the British Empire, what reason can be urged in favor of covering the lakes with armed vessels? The treaty is not only in force, but popular. Both nations consider it solemnly binding. And that is all that needs to be said about it. Providence Journal.

POLAND IS TRAMPLED

Millions Are Homeless, Workless and Starving On Vast Battlefield

The attention of the world has been so concentrated on the ruin of Belgium and the terrible sufferings of its people that almost similar conditions in the eastern theatre of the war have attracted little notice in British or America. Yet we are told that the suffering and want in Poland have been appalling since the very first weeks of the war. M. Henri Sienkiewicz, the author of the world-famous novel "Quo Vadis" says that in the kingdom of Poland alone 15,000 villages have been burned or damaged, a thousand churches and chapels have been destroyed. In nine out of ten provinces the Germans have seized everything, even to the peasant's chicken. Homeless, the villagers have sought shelter and found starvation in the forests.

The correspondent of the "London Chronicle" summarizes the situation as follows: Over a line of 650 miles some 3,000,000 Austro-Germans and 4,000,000 Russians have been fighting each other ever since the war began. They have been treading down and tearing the Polish land and famishing and exterminating its inhabitants. The Poles have furnished 1,500,000 soldiers, almost equally divided between the Austro-German and Russian armies. Everywhere the tide of fighting has repeatedly over-run the country. It has submerged about 200 towns and 9,000 villages. The material damages amount to more than \$600,000,000. About 5,000 villages have been razed to the ground, either in battle or in retreat. All stores of corn and forage have been seized or destroyed and 1,000,000 horses and 2,000,000 cattle have been taken for the armies or have perished for want of pasture. The rural population of 7,000,000 is reduced to beggary.

All factories have long ago stopped working. Many are greatly damaged; 100 very important ones have been destroyed. The whole of the industrial production amounting to above \$400,000,000 yearly, has been ruined, and 400,000 workmen are now without means of subsistence, together with a multitude of artisans and tradesmen deprived with their families of any earnings. The great majority of townsmen, 3,000,000 in number, are destitute.

M. Sienkiewicz, in appealing for aid for his suffering countrymen says: "Two countries have especially suffered in this frightful war in which the demons of Death and Destruction are struggling for the empire of the world. These countries are Belgium and Poland. The splendid help that many peoples have given to Belgium honors humanity. We are not jealous of the sympathy shown to that little nation; we know that we should have similar sympathy if the world only knew the miseries that our unhappy people have undergone and are undergoing."

Warming up Greece has this drawback, that she's likely to run in coincidence.



YOUR DINNER

is the "real thing" if you have the right kind of a roast.

There isn't a place in town we can recommend as highly for **ROASTS, CHOPS, Etc.**

as this market that we preside at. Meats here are the kind that make the dinner or breakfast "perfect" in every respect. Prompt delivery and reasonable prices.

M. CONNOLLY,
Phone 420. Duckworth St

Thoughtful People

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

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

The Correspondence Which Led to the Recall of Dumba

Plan Formed to Disorganize Factories in which Austro-German Subjects Were Workers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Photographic copies of the original Dumba documents taken from J. F. J. Archibald by the British authorities are now in possession of the State Department.

The most important of these is naturally the one that provoked the United States government to demand the recall of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador. This communication, contained in a plain envelope, is in the handwriting of Dr. Dumba. Attached to it is a memorandum written in Hungarian, which Dr. Dumba, in his letter, identifies as the work of Editor Warm, sometimes Dienes.

A translation of the text of Dr. Dumba's letter, which is addressed to Prime Minister Burian of the Dual Monarchy, follows:

"New York, 20 Aug. 1915.
"My Lord: Yesterday evening the Consul General von Nuber received the enclosed aide memoir from the chief editor of the local influential paper, Szabadsag, after a pressing conversation with me, and in pursuance of his verbal proposals to arrange for strikes in Bethlehem (Schwabe) steel and munitions factory, and also in the Middle West. Dr. Archibald, who is well known to Your Excellency, leaves today at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna.

"Rare and Safe."
"I take this rare and safe opportunity of warmly recommending the proposals to Your Excellency's favorable consideration. It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and Middle West, which in the opinion of the German Military Attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved.

"But even if the strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should exert, under the pressure of the crisis, more favorable conditions of labor of our 'poor downtrodden fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for twelve hours a day and seven days a week! All weak persons succumb and become consumptive.

"So far as German workmen are found in the ranks, a means of leaving will be provided immediately for them. Besides this, a private German registry office has been established, which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and it is already working well. We shall also join, and the widest support is assured us.

"I beg Your Excellency to be so good as to inform me, with reference to this letter, by a wireless reply, whether Your Excellency agrees.

"I remain in great haste and respect, Your, &c.—C. DUMBA."

Why Warm Left Hungary.
The memorandum amplifying the recommendation of Ambassador Dumba is contained on two closely typewritten pages in Hungarian. Warm, the author of it, was formerly a deputy in the Hungarian parliament and then was known as Dienes. He left Hungary after he had been attacked in parliament, in connection with a bribery scandal which resulted in the overthrow of the Khuen-Hedervary ministry. Prior to his coming to the United States, Dienes was the editor of an influential newspaper in Budapest. About ten years ago he came to New York, and, under the name of Warm, has been active in Hungarian circles. Since the outbreak of the war he has been employed by the Austro-Hungarian government in various lines of endeavor.

A Press Agitation.
Outlining his press campaign to stir up trouble in the steel works. Warm says in his memorandum, part of which is here quoted:

"I must divide the matter into two parts—the Bethlehem and the Middle West business, but the point of departure is common to both, viz: press agitation, which is of the greatest importance as regards our Hungarian-American workmen, and by means of the press we can reach both Bethlehem and the West.

"In my opinion, we must start a very strong agitation on this question in the Freedom (Szabadsag), a leading organ, with respect to the Bethlehem works and the conditions there. This can be done in two ways, and both must be utilized.

"In the first place, a regular daily section must be devoted to the conditions obtaining there and a campaign must be regularly conducted against those indescribably degrading conditions. The Freedom has already done something similar in the

recent past, when the strike movement began at Bridgeport. It must naturally take the form of strong, deliberate, decided and courageous action.

"Secondly, the writer of these lines would begin a labor-novel in that newspaper, much on the lines of Upton Sinclair's celebrated story, and this might be published in other local Hungarian, Slavok and German newspapers also."

AUSTRALIANS LIKE AMERICANS NOW

Even the Anti-American Press Has Some Praise For Uncle Sam

New York, Sept. 27.—The American people—individually, if not collectively—are treated with such habitual good-fellowship and kindness in Australia that it is pleasure to record that the attitude of the Washington government toward the war, and the resolute temper of the American people toward Germany, are much better understood by Antipodeans than they were, says, three or four months ago. It is beginning to be felt by the large majority of Australians that if the war is to be won it must be thru the tremendous leverage which the American-made munitions are exerting, and that those Australian periodicals which have been "roasting" the United States have gone too far and have virtually been playing into German hands.

A newspaper, which has been until very lately persistently pin-pricking the Wilson Administration and the American people is the able and influential Daily Telegraph, Sydney. How even this severe critic of the United States is veering to the American point of view as respects the war and the Germans is indicated by the following from its editorial page one day this week:

"Theodore Roosevelt's visit to the Australian Pavilion at the San Francisco Exposition and the cordiality with which he was received by the Australian officials and by a detachment of Australian cadets who were on parade there should do something to lessen the foolish impression that the people of Australia are unfriendly toward Americans, owing to certain events that have happened in relation to the war.

"That impression has been sedulously fostered by German wire-pullers, who are as anxious to 'drive a wedge' (as Bismarck used to say) between Australia and the United States as between any other two friendly countries whose friendliness is held to be inconsistent with German interests.

"Every one who remembers the remarkable outburst of cordiality when the American fleet visited Australia in 1908 knows well that there is no substance in the allegation of German mischiefmakers that America and the Americans are disliked in Australia.

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

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene "Veedal" Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

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To intending purchasers in the City and Outports we have on hand a full line of all

NEW GOODS

direct from the Factories and selling at our usual **Low Prices.**

Hand and Foot Sewing Machines, Bedsteads, Spring and Flock Mattresses, Washing Machines, Wringers, Table Cutlery, Brooms, Stoves, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Paints and Oils, Varnishes and Brushes, Builders' Supplies, Locks, Hinges, Felt, Nails, Glass, Tools of all descriptions, Axes, Enamelware, Oval and Round Boilers, Kettles, Chimneys, Lamps, Lanterns, Powder and Shot, Guns and Rifles, etc.

Call or write for prices. Inspection solicited. Outport orders given our best and prompt attention.

MARTIN HARDWARE CO., LTD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. STEPHANO and S. S. FLORIZEL

INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM NEW YORK: Stephano, October 5th. Florizel, " 12th.

FROM ST. JOHN'S: Stephano, October 13th. Florizel, " 20th.

Passenger Tickets to New York, Halifax and Boston.

Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York	\$40.00	\$70 to \$80	\$15.00
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:

PLANT LINE - Midnight Saturday.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.

Ladies and Children's Wool Caps

Very Cheap.

Berlin and Scotch Aviation and Rinking Caps:

Assorted Colours, 20c, 30c, 40c. each.

The Mantilla Cap:

Something novel and Comfortable, \$1.00 each.

Wool Motor Bonnets:

20c. and 30c. each.

Ladies' Combination Hood Scarf

\$1.00 each.

Toque Sets:

Cap, Scarf and Mitts, Navy & White only, 50c set.

STEER Brothers.

Fresh Sausage Mail Order Service

WE desire to call attention to our latest endeavour to meet the increasing demand for our Fresh Beef and Pork Sausage by residents outside St. John's.

We will ship Express Paid to points on the Railway and Coastal routes with direct service 5 lb. Beef Sausages, \$1.10; 5 lb. Pork Sausages, \$1.20; 5 lb. Cambridge Sausages, \$1.40; cash to accompany orders.

The Sausages will be wrapped in white parchment paper, and packed in a strong cardboard box, insuring cleanliness in handling and delivery in good condition. For 10 lb. and 20 lb. lot prices on application.

Our products are made from Sound Meats and pure ingredients, and are manufactured under the strictest sanitary regulations contained in the New Inspection of Foods Act now in operation.

ST. JOHN'S MEAT CO.

BRANCHES:
Water Street East, Phone 800
Water Street West, " 800a
Military Road, " 98



John Maunder

Tailor and Clothier

281 & 283 Duckworth Street

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S EAST END

Last night there was a splendid house at the reliable show shop and there is no mistake patrons were delighted with the laughable sketch presented by the ever popular Rossleys, for they had the house in roars. The MacKenzie Company gave every satisfaction, the singing and playing being very much appreciated. The three-reel feature "Sans Gene" is even better than the Bernhardt picture of last week. Madame Rejane is a great comediana and carries her part through with the greatest success. Mr. Rossley gave away the money presents which were won by Miss Hanley, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Andrew Snow. Mr. Murphy will hand his dollar to the Patriotic Fund Mr. and Mrs. Rossley will appear in their laughable sketch again to-night and other three prizes will be given to-night. It is a well-known fact that the performance at Rossley's is the best in the city. Mr. Dan Roche who came from New York with Mr. Rossley is a wonderful pianist.

THE NICKEL

The attendance at the Nickel theatre last evening was very large, every seat being occupied and many were obliged to wait until after the intermission for seating room. The Monday night attendance is always large, but yesterday's programme was such a splendid one that all were anxious to see and hear it. The pictures were of the highest quality—the best that have ever been given there. All men, women and children who were present spoke very favorably of the programme. The singing of Messrs. Huskins and Cairns was thunderously applauded and they were obliged to respond to an encore. This evening the performance will be repeated. Be sure and attend if you were unable to go last evening.

THE BRITISH

The programme offered at the British yesterday has never been surpassed anywhere. Each and every photograph was a masterpiece of its particular line. The beautiful drama written by Hal Reid, and in which Mary Fuller is so strongly featured being almost irresistible—splendidly written, magnificently portrayed and superbly acted. The "Animated Weekly" proved to be doubly interesting in view of scene of devastation and destruction caused by the cowardly Hun barbarians. "The Trey O' Hearts" was of course greatly appreciated and loud were the praises showered upon it. It will be replaced to-night by the Newfoundland Highlander's Band which is sure to be a most popular "drawing card" and one which will be greatly appreciated by prospective patrons. On Wednesday and Thursday the second episode of "The Trey O' Hearts" will be shown at each performance.

Little Child Poisoned by Mistake

We hear that a sad occurrence happened on Circular Road, Saturday, when a child, a little girl, died as the result of accident in giving it medicine. The little one had been ill for a while, and a doctor prescribed for it. An overdose of the medicine was accidentally given and before relief could be had the little one succumbed, to the great grief of its parents, who are deeply sympathized with.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A. S. WADDEN wishes to announce to his Patrons and the General Public, that his New Store 368 Water Street West (2 doors West of old stand) will open TO-DAY (Saturday) with a full line of Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. All orders personally attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. S. WADDEN
368 Water Street West

Bold Burglary On Cabbot Street

In dealing with the burglary at the residence of Mr. David Dempsey of Cabot Street which occurred Sunday night we stated yesterday that \$2 were stolen from the house. As a matter of fact it was \$22. Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey had gone to prayers and the thief, who personally knew of this, entered the garden at the rear, coming through a gate which leads off Cabot Street, and going to the rear climbed the fence, ransacked a window and got into the dwelling. When Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey returned during the night they found every room in the house ransacked the drawers of cheffoniers, tables &c. overhauled, and in a dressing case in their bedroom the burglar secured and appropriated to his own use \$22 in cash.

Nightly late prowlers are seen about Cabot Street, and on more than one occasion these have tried to enter the rearways of dwellings. It is about time that a couple of policemen were sent to patrol late at night the streets on the higher levels.

Our Volunteers

The men had exercises of various kinds on the Parade Ground yesterday and after a route march received their two weeks' pay. The number on the roll is now 2355 with the addition yesterday of Ronald Taylor, St. John's, and Abel Halladay, Smith Sound, T.B.

Program of Lectures By Dr. Geisel

- Oct. 6—Wed., Bay Roberts, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
- 7—Thurs., Hr. Grace, 3 p.m. 8 p.m.
- 8—Fri., Cupids 4 p.m. and Brigus 8 p.m.
- 9—Sat., Winterton 4 p.m. and Heart's Content 8 p.m.
- 10—Sun., Freshwater 4 p.m., Carbonear 3.30 p.m.
- 11—Mon., Blackhead 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
- 12—Tues., Western Bay, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
- 13—Wed., Trinity, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
- 14—Thur., Catalina, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
- 15—Fri., Bonavista, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.
- 16—Sat., Bell Island, 7 p.m.

Afterwards Twillingate, Grand Falls and Bottwood will be visited, and lectures delivered.

Sunday mass meeting for men only in the Casino at 3 p.m.

At to-night's meeting in the Casino His Lordship Bishop Jones will preside; the subject for discussion will be, "Man Behind the Home" and "Civic Hygiene." A large number of representative citizens will be on the platform, and an instructive and far reaching discourse will be given by the learned Doctor.

Wedding Bells

A very pretty wedding took place at the R.C. Cathedral on September 30th, when Mr. Paul Hickey, sni-wright and taxidermist led to the altar Miss Lizzie Reardon, daughter of the late George, and Margaret Reardon of this city. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. McDermott, Adm., and the bride was attended by Miss Kitty Lynch, while the groom was assisted by Mr. Jas. Rodgers. The bride was neatly attired in a costume of electric blue and bride and groom received very many handsome presents from their numerous friends. After the ceremony had concluded, a reception and wedding supper was held at their residence in Bond Street, where the health of the happy pair was heartily honored. In common with their numerous friends in the city the Mail and Advocate extends to Mr. and Mrs. Hickey warmest felicitations.

MARRIAGE

REARDON-HICKEY—On September 30th at the R. C. Cathedral by Rev. J. J. McDermott, Adm., Mr. Patrick Hickey (shipwright) to Miss Lizzie Reardon, daughter of the late George and Margaret Reardon, both of St. John's.

SHIPPING

The Florizel arrived at Halifax yesterday, making the run up in 45 hours.

A resident of Argentina arrived here by the train last night for the Poor Asylum and was taken there by Mr. E. Whiteway.

The Adventure which is making her 3rd trip there, the Bellaventure and Nascope are now in Hudson Bay, and should be on the return, as the season is getting late.

Repairs to the Ravenscourt under the water-line will finish to-day and she will undock to make room for the Carisbrook.

The S.S. Celonia arrived at Bottwood yesterday with 6000 tons coal for the A.N.D. Co.

The schrs. Sybil, Change, Oxotic, and Nellie B., with 20, 650, 130 and 30 qts fish respectively arrived from Labrador at Hering Neck yesterday.

Not Yet Found

Up to this forenoon the man Coleman of Field Street, missing since Saturday morning from his home, had not turned up. It will be known to-day if he is on the Florizel.

The St. Mary's Women's Association of the South Side will again open for the season's work this evening in the Parish Hall at 7.30. The Association has done excellent work in the past and it is hoped to increase its sphere of usefulness in the future.

Dear Madam:

You know how necessary it is that your husband should leave home in good humour every morning. He has many troubles to face all day, but he can easily surmount them if his attitude towards them is right. Nothing goes well with the man who starts the day in a bad temper. You have it in your power to put him in a pleasant frame of mind. Serve him at breakfast with Arbuckle's delicious Breakfast Coffee. He will appreciate it.

Yours faithfully,
CLEVELAND TRADING CO.
aug30,liw.tf

London Matriculation Exam.

Copy of Cable Received by A. Wilson, Secretary C.H.E.

"Matriculation: First Division, order of merit, Browne, Organ, Second Division, Davis Hillyard, Pugh Small."

- First Division
1 W. J. Browne, St. Bonaventure's College, Jubilee Scholarship winner, \$1200.00.
- 2 R. J. Organ, St. Bonaventure's College.

- Second Division
(In alphabetical order)
1 Mabel Davis, Methodist College.
- 2 Ralph Hillyard, Methodist Col.
- 3 Mollie Pugh, Meth., Hr. Grace.
- 4 C. Small, Methodist College.

Schr. Reported Missing

Men who came along by train yesterday from Bonavista Bay, report that Blackwood's schooner, of Westleyville, which was known to be on her way from Ryan's Bay, Labrador, with 900 qts. cod, is reported missing. She is owned by Capt. Bishop, and Skipper Blackwood is in command. The vessel came up the shore informants say, with Capt. Wm. Windsor, who made llak in the very big storm of Monday week, while Blackwood's vessel came on. There were on board a crew of eight men, all told. The passengers also say that schooners which recently arrived in Bonavista Bay report passing a lot of wreckage of Bras Shoals, which consisted of rigging, parts of spars, etc. They were fearful that two marine tragedies had occurred as a result of the storm.

Had a Hard Time

The schr. "Graco Darling" was towed in here last night by the "Cabot." She was caught in the big storm of Monday week while from Bell Island to Gaspe, lost her sails and rudder and made Ship H., P.B., being towed here by the whaler "Cabot," which did the Placentia Bay service. She brought a cargo of dynamite from Quebec to Wabana and was overtaken by the storm. All her crew are French-Canadians and speak no English. Mr. Tasker Cook is her agent here, and she goes on the floating dock for repairs.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Deserter Arrested

The "Atilla" was delayed in port some time last week, owing to the absence of some of the crew. She sailed Saturday for Brazil, after the absentees had been rounded up. One, however, deserted and was arrested last evening under warrant. He came before Judge Hutchings in Court today and was sent down for three weeks without the option of a fine.

Not Yet Arrived

The schooner reported missing in another column and commanded by E. Blackwood, is the "Gannet." Up to yesterday she had not arrived at Westleyville and the general belief is that she is lost with her crew of eight men. Capt. Winsor's schooners and some other, which left after the "Gannet," have arrived several days ago.

Mr. B. H. Forrestal, an old time St. John's man, who has been residing in Duluth, Minn., U.S.A. for 28 years past, and is now a prominent resident of that place. He is largely interested in mining matters and arrived here recently on a visit. He is taking in old scenes and renewing past acquaintances and is very pleased to be once more in the old capital of Terra Nova, which last year he visited also for a short while.

Police Court News

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. presided in Court to-day. Two drunks were discharged and several civil cases, including a dispute as to the ownership of a horse, were disposed of in the C. D. Court.

Another Schooner Lost

Passengers who arrived from the northward by train yesterday say that a schooner of about 30 tons, dragged her anchors in the big storm of Monday week at Ship Hr. and going ashore, became a total wreck. The men barely escaped with their lives. She had 250 qts. fish on board from Labrador most of which they report was saved.

The S.S. "Kron Prinz Olaf," reported missing in the public despatches, was here in St. John's 7 years ago. She also plied between Bell Island and Sydney in the ore trade and was a ship of 2605 tons nett.

SHIPPING

Fireman Bart Haggerty of the Western Station, who had been ill for a month, we are glad to notice returned to duty yesterday. He is now completely recovered.

Before you buy Gasolene and Kerosene get our prices. P. H. COWAN, 276 Water St.

While Sunday's fire was in progress dense smoke filled the stables of G. Browning & Sons in which were five fine draft horses. There were quickly taken out by the teamsters and men about, but had they been overlooked they could not have lived long in such an atmosphere.

Henry Harvey, a young Naval Reservist and son of Mr. Wm. Harvey, Pleasant St., writing to his father recently, says, he is rapidly recovering and will soon be on duty again. He has been ill in Hospital at Dover and had seen a good deal of active service since leaving here.

Large stock on hand.—Gasolene and Kerosene Oil. P. H. COWAN, 276 Water St., St. John's.

Now that the Meigle is running in conjunction with the Kyle, the congestion of freight evident at Sydney for some time past is disappearing. The Meigle is a comparatively large boat and from now to the end of the season will take full freights between Sydney and Port aux Basques.

The two men who were arrested and held on remand for an atrocious crime were up before Judge Morris and Mr. Devine, J.P., in the Magistrates Court yesterday afternoon. Both pleaded guilty when charged and were each given six months imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

If your dealer does not sell Elastic Cement Roofing Paint, we can tell you where to get it. P. H. COWAN, 276 Water Street.

Mr. R. J. Kennedy, Government Railway Inspector of Holyrood, received the sad news, Saturday, of the death of his daughter, Mrs. Levoux, at Sandy Point, Bay St. George. She died on Friday night after a short illness. The remains arrived at Holyrood by the express yesterday for interment there.

The first of the Gloucester fleet to engage in the Newfoundland herring fishery this season, the Senator, left Gloucester last week for Bay of Islands. The rest of the fleet after coming off the Banks are now being made ready and most of them in another couple of weeks will beat Bay of Islands. If this and the Bonne Bay fishery turns out well big money will be made by all concerned.

The S.S. Beatrice which arrived here coal laden, Sunday afternoon, made the round trip to and from Sydney in a few hours more than four days. This is a record, and Capt. McKenzie, her popular skipper, is a hustler, and his friends here are delighted with his good work.

It is reported that there is news in the city which gives the cause of the wounding of four of our boys at the Dardanelles. According to the account given some of the Newfoundland Regiment while recent fighting was going on were employed in fatigue duty and brought ammunition to the firing line. While engaged at this work Messrs Shea, England, Riggs and Briggs were wounded.

From Sgt. Murphy

Mr. T. Murphy of the Queen Insurance Co. had two post-cards yesterday from his brother, Sgt. M. Murphy, assistant with Dr. McPherson and in charge of a depot in France. He was sorry to hear that his old teacher, Rev. Bro. Ryan, had left for Canada. He had also heard of our boys going to Egypt, but says he does not expect to see that part of the Globe himself. He asks to be remembered to all his friends.

Jas. Bowen, a laborer, working under Inspector Bambrick on Duckworth Street, this morning had his hand severely crushed by a concrete invert and had to be treated by Dr. Mitchell at his surgery.

Two Newfoundlanders Drowned

Lunenburg, N.S. October 1.—While the crew of the schooner Marjory E. Backman, Capt. David Backman, were discharging fish this forenoon at Feltz South, a sad accident took place. George Strickland, a native of Harbor Breton, Newfoundland, over-boarded his dory and on the way from the vessel to the shore the boat sank, carrying with it its sole occupant, who was unable to swim, and was drowned.

The scene of the accident was but a short distance from the shore and boats were almost immediately on the ground grappling for the body, which was brought to the surface fifteen minutes afterwards. Strickland was twenty-five years of age and unmarried. His father and mother are both living and one of his brothers is a member of the schooner's crew. The deceased was highly thought of in the community, and was an Anglican in religion and will be buried at Rose Bay on Sunday afternoon. Dr. Slaughenwhite held an inquest and the verdict was accidental drowning.

Lost Man Overboard

Shelbourne, N.S. October 1.—The Gloucester schooner Governor Foss arrived here this afternoon with bar flag at half-mast for the loss of William McCarty, aged fifty-four years, who was washed overboard in a heavy gale off LaHave last Monday morning. The deceased is a native of Newfoundland, has resided in Gloucester and leave a widow with five children. Captain Frederick Thompson of the Governor Foss reports the gale as exceptionally severe, having lost dories and foresail, with other damage.

St. John's Municipal Board PUBLIC NOTICE

THE water will be turned off this evening from 7 till 11 from the foot of Theatre Hill to Springdale Street on New Gower Street. By order. JNO. L. SLATTERY, Sec.-Treas.

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