

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

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Allies Break Through German Defences and Carry All Before Them

Combes Was Filled With German Dead—British Troops Have Captured Important Strategic Town of Thiépval and the Fortified Town of Guedecourt—German Casualties Are Said to Have Been Heavy and in Addition Some 1000 Prisoners Are Taken by French While 1500 Fall Into Hands of the British—Little News of Importance from Other War Fronts

LONDON, Sept. 27.—French and British troops swept from three sides after their capture of Morval and Fregicourt and broke through the German defences, overran the town of Combes and carried all before them. This place, with submarine passages and powerful fortifications, had been caught in the grip of the Allies, who coming from the north and south had advanced far beyond it, and cut off all communication with the rear except a narrow strip which was covered by the Allied guns.

The town was filled with the German dead who had fallen. A French official statement says: "Prior to the victory of Combes the effect of the victorious French and British armies who had captured important strategic points on the previous day, was reflected in an official communication by the German War Office, which after describing the great artillery bombardment of the Entente Allies, lasting four days, alike on the Ancre and the Somme admits, that the conquest of the village line of Guedecourt must be recognized," adding, "but before all we must thank our heroic troops who faced the united Anglo-French principal forces and the massed employment of material of the whole world's war industry, prepared during many months both Thiépval on the north-western end of the British line and the fortified town of Guedecourt, north-west of Lebeucis have fallen into the hands of the British. Around the former place many hard battles have been fought since the inception of the great Entente offensive on July 1st. General Sir Douglas Haig's men, after capturing Thiépval, drove eastward and took the Zollern redoubt, strongly fortified position which lies between Thiépval and head of the British line at Courcellette. The French advanced beyond Fregicourt and captured the wood between that village and Morval and the greater part of the German fortified positions lying between this wood eastward across the Bethune road to the western portion of the German line of communication south from Bapaume. German casualties in

Combes Filled With Hun Dead

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The town of Combes is entirely in the hands of the Anglo-French forces. This was announced in an official communication by the War Office to-night, which adds: "The battle north of the Somme is going on in favor of the Allies. The French have advanced further north of Fregicourt, along the Bethune road, and have gained additional ground. Vast stocks of munitions and provisions were captured at Combes. The statement says the town was filled with German dead. Elsewhere, along the front in France there has been intermittent cannonading.

Bulgarian Attacks Repulsed by French

PARIS, Sept. 26.—On the western end of the Macedonian front to the east of Florina, the Bulgars last night made violent attacks. To-day's official says that these assaults were checked by the French. West of Florina the Russians and French made a combined attack and took 50 prisoners. Between the Struma and Vardar there was artillery fighting together with some skirmishing, especially on the British front. No infantry actions developed in the sector held by the Serbs.

GREEK KING TO DECLARE WAR IS NOW RUMORED

Report Comes From Sources Close to King Constantine That Greek King is About to Declare War—Greece Bargain With Entente For Financial Aid

ATHENS, Sept. 26.—In circles close to the King the belief is expressed that he will declare war immediately, possibly even this evening.

ATHENS, Sept. 26.—The Greek Government to-day submitted to representatives of the Entente, a proposal that Greece drops the policy of neutrality, on condition that she be accorded a loan to pay for the mobilization and equipment of her army.

Bad Policy

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Disorders again broke out during the early hours of today in connection with the car strike. According to police advices, the elevated trains were bombarded with sticks and stones, thrown from roof tops by strikers and sympathizers were badly damaged.

The Dobruja Front

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26.—A lull has set in on the Dobruja front, along the line between the Danube and Black Sea, in which the reinforced Russian and Rumanian armies have checked the German and Bulgarian invasion. In Transylvania also comparative calm prevails.

CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF RECENT ALLIED ATTACKS

British Wounded Said That Their Great Gratification Was That It Was Becoming an Even Fight—Germans Have no Longer Any Trenches Except Those Which Are Built Under Fire

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 26.—This has been another great day for the Anglo-French forces on the Somme, and as a spectacle for the observer, it was the most splendid of all attacks made by any attacking force since the commencement of the great offensive. What either army was trying to do and how they were doing it, the positions they held and sought to conquer in the team play of blue French legions and khaki-clad brigades of Britain, were comprehensible to the eye in the glorious autumn sunlight. For a sweep of ten miles the scene had the intoxication of war and the grandeur, if war can be said to have any grandeur.

Kaiser Thanks German Shipyards

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The Emperor has issued a circular letter of thanks to the German shipyards, which have already completed the repairs of the ships damaged in the Jutland battle. In his letter the Emperor says: "In a surprisingly short time, the armor has been repaired, new guns mounted and apparatus and instruments supplemented, so that the fleet was able and ready weeks ago to again undertake battle."

Aerial Engagements

PARIS, Sept. 26.—On the Somme front yesterday there were 47 aerial engagements. Five German aeroplanes were brought down and others

74 ARE KILLED AND 152 INJURED IN LATE RAIDS

Second Raid by Zeppelins Resulted in Death of 36 and 27 Injured—Correct Figures Show Saturday Night's Raid Killed 48 and Injured 125 Persons—Little Military Damage Done

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Zeppelin raid of last night, the second within the last week, was made by several ships between 10.30 o'clock and midnight. They crossed over the east and north-east coasts and dropped bombs in the northern counties. An official account of the raid issued last night, said that probably six Zeppelins took part in the attack. It has been officially announced that 29 persons were killed in last night's Zeppelin raid.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Official)—It is established that the two airships brought down on Sunday were naval Zeppelins, L-32 and L-33, both of very recent construction. The first airship was finally destroyed by an aeroplane after passing through effective gun fire. The second was hit by gun fire from London defences, and forced to descend in Essex through loss of gas.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Owing to deaths from injuries having occurred, and all casualties not having been reported by the police immediately, some amendment must be made to the list of casualties made during Saturday's raid. The corrected figures are: Killed, 23 men, 12 women, and 3 children; injured 56 men, 43 women, and 26 children. In last night's raid the total casualties, so far, are: Killed, 96; injured 27. Very slight damage of military importance was done.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., presided to-day.

Adam King summoned Mabel Pike for throwing refuse water over him as he passed along New Gower Street. Mabel, who is a domestic in a residence there, testified that it was an accident purely and simply, and the Judge dismissed the case.

Louisa Piccot summoned Anastachia Wakeham for slapping her in the face a few days ago as the result of a quarrel over the merits and demerits of their respective children. Anastachia was informed in diplomatic language that she was too free in the use of her hands and was fined \$1 or 3 days in jail.

French Progress North Of the Somme

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Continuing their offensive north of the Somme the French last night captured all the village of Fregicourt and penetrated the Combes cemetery. A French reconnoitering party has reached the southern border of Combes, says to-day's official. Eight hundred unwounded prisoners were taken in the fighting of yesterday on the Somme front. Counter-attacks were made by the Germans last night on the site between Thiaumont work and Fleury. These assaults were checked by French artillery and rifle fire.

Huns Make Desperate Attempt to Stem Tide

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Fighting continued all night north of the Somme. The Germans made desperate efforts to stem the tide which is engulfing Combes. According to latest advices reaching Paris the Allies have so far succeeded in clinging to their gains and have even improved their positions slightly.

British Occupy Triepval Town

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In addition to the capture of Combes, an official communications issued by the War Office last night report the occupation by the British of the important town of Thiépval, on the north-western end of the Somme front, on a high ridge east of a strongly fortified redoubt.

Zaimis Refused To Come Back

ATHENS, Greece, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—(via London, Sept. 15.—(Delayed)—Every effort to persuade Alexander Zaimis, the aged premier, to remain in office was fruitless. His pride was wounded by the appearance of the allied fleet off Piraeus at the very moment, when negotiations had begun for the entry of Greece into the war. The arrest of Austrians and Germans in Athens by French and British agents and the invasion of the French legation by ruffians who fired shots there, taken in conjunction with the continual internal discord in the face of a great national crisis, completely discouraged the entire cabinet. The result was not only to precipitate the retirement of the Zaimis ministry, but to bring to a standstill and possibly even to end all discussion of a departure from neutrality by Greece.

Mr. George O'Rielly Dead

This morning at 9.30 the relatives here of Mr. George O'Rielly, were apprised by telegram of his death last night at Placentia where he had been staying with his wife and niece, Mrs. McKenzie and children all the past summer. Mr. O'Rielly had been ill for some months past, yet his death came as a sad surprise to his relatives and friends in the City where he had resided for the past 40 years or more. Mr. O'Rielly conducted a prosperous grocery and wine and spirit business here and was a man esteemed socially and commercially for his integrity, honesty and kindness of disposition. He leaves to mourn him besides his wife a niece, two brothers residing in this City, Messrs Albert and Patrick O'Rielly to whom we extend the sincere sympathy of the Mail and Advocate. The remains will be brought here for burial.

VESSEL IN STORM

The Gloucester schooner "Annie Parker," seven days from Gloucester, got in here last night and will load fish for Europe. She was off Cape St. Mary's in the big storm of Sunday night and lay-to for 12 hours. The captain and crew never witnessed such weather and such a tremendous sea. She will load for Greece and come through the storm without the slightest damage.

DAMAGE AT ST. MARY'S.

Mr. LeMesurier, C.M.G., had a message last evening, saying that all the schooners and boats at St. Mary's, with one exception, at Riverhead and Mill Bay were damaged in the storm of Sunday night. It is believed the S.S. White Sea, which went ashore some time ago at Shag Rock, was broken up by the sea.

ENTERTAINING RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The Ladies' Reception Committee this afternoon are giving the soldiers who returned from the front Saturday a drive in the country in 6 autos this afternoon. They meet at the Cross Roads and will later in the evening be regaled with a sumptuous tea in one of the suburban hostleries.

NO STORM NORTH

The S.S. Prospero, which left Conche going North at 6 p.m. yesterday, reports that the storm of Sunday night did not reach far North. It was not evident in Notre Dame Bay and the Prospero was running all Sunday afternoon and night. As far as we can learn the storm did not prevail further north than Trinity Bay.

THE "MAGGIE" ARRIVED.

Monroe & Coy. had a telegram to-day saying that the schr. "Maggie" had arrived safely at Little Bay Islands. She left here Friday last and reports having experienced none of the storm of Sunday night last, which prevailed with such severity south and west.

SAGONA DELAYED AT SELDOM.

The Reid Newfoundland Co. had the following message to-day from Capt. Parsons of the Sagona: "Anchored at Seldom; heavy N.E. storm raging and weather thick." This is evidently another new disturbance of the elements prevailing to the northward.

AGED WOMAN HAS DIPHTHERIA

This morning a lady of Circular Road, who has reached the age of about 61 years, contracted diphtheria and was sent to hospital.

THE "PONHOOK" GOES ASHORE

Barr's new schooner, the "Ponhook", Capt. Doyle, which left here last week for Indian Hr., Labrador, according to a wireless message received this morning, went ashore, it is presumed Monday at that place, by dragging her anchors. We learn from Mr. Geo. M. Barr to-day that the vessel is not damaged and he expects that by now she is off the rocks and again securely at anchor.

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300,000 Teutons For Balkans

New German Plan is to Crush Roumania and Saloniki Force—Armies Already en Route—Troops Stationed in Belgium Being Transferred to the East—Kaiser's New Slogan, "Offensive in the Balkans, Defensive Everywhere Else"

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Three hundred thousand Teuton troops are to be dispatched at once from other theatres of warfare to the Balkan front. Germany will furnish 200,000, Austria-Hungary 100,000 men. This army combined with the Germans, Bulgars and Turks now fighting in the Near East, is to accomplish the dual aim which the Central Powers and their allies regard as absolutely vital for the continuation of the war—the crushing of Roumania and the expulsion of the allies from Macedonia so as to safeguard the communications between the Teutonic empires and their Eastern allies—the Orient, railway.

This, according to a wireless despatch from Rome, based on reliable authority, is the decision reached by the general council of the Central Powers at the Kaiser's headquarters in the East.

"Offensive in the Balkans, defensive everywhere else," is the slogan created by the recent developments in the Near East as the result of Roumania's intervention. Evidence of a gradual shortening of the German western front are accumulating. Indication that Verdun will be abandoned is contained in today's Paris War Office report that a whole division has been sent from that front to the Somme; and far behind the Picardy lines the Teutons are feverishly constructing new defence systems.

Transferring Troops.
Late to-night news came from Amsterdam that large numbers of German troops stationed in Belgium are being transferred to the eastern front, presumably to relieve front-line units sent from the Russian to the Balkan theatre. All passenger service on the German railroads has been held up for two days to facilitate troop movements.

Meanwhile an extensive campaign has been initiated by the Central Powers and their allies to impress upon the populations the necessity of taking the initiative in the Balkans in disregard of any exigencies on the other fronts, and to prepare the people for possible withdrawals elsewhere.

Roumania is being made the target of the bitterest accusations and the object of contempt by statesmen in their speeches, by the war office in their official accounts, and by the newspapers in their news and editorial columns. To make plain the necessity of punishing her, she is held up to the people as embodying all the mean qualities in the satanic register.

Premier Tisza, in taking a hand in the debate of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, defended the Government's attitude with regard to Roumania. Austria-Hungary, he said, knew Roumania was going to interfere.

IMPORTANT WARNING!

The Rifle Range on the South Side Hill will be in constant use from daylight till dark for Musketry Practice until further notice. All unauthorized persons are therefore prohibited from approaching the Range within 200 yards from either side or within 1,000 yards of the Targets to the eastward. Any unauthorized persons so doing will be liable to arrest, besides incurring serious danger from rifle bullets. This prohibition does not extend to any part of the hills west of the 1,000 yards firing point.

(Signed),
JOHN SULLIVAN,
Inspector-Genl. Constab.
W. H. RENNIE,
Captain (in charge of Musketry Instruction).

15, w, tt

J. J. St. John

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

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J. J. St. John

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Tradesman (who has been at the telephone for a quarter of an hour, to his apprentice)—Here, William take the receiver, as long as my wife is taking to me. You don't need to make any reply; only when she asks "Are you still there, James?" say, "Yes, Amelia, dear."

Wives Remarry Thinking Their Husbands Dead

Some Tragic Romances of the War Are Here Revealed—Many French Women Have Remarried and Their Husbands Have Turned up Although Officially Reported Dead by the War Office

PARIS, Sept. 15.—There is a notable multiplication of domestic dramas of the type familiar through Tennyson's Enoch Arden and Balzac's Colonel Chabert, who, lost on a Napoleonic battlefield, returned home to find his wife remarried to a nobleman of the restoration.

Thus, a Madame D., of Arras, was informed at the beginning of the war that her husband had been killed. Removing to Paris she waited some months, and then married her brother-in-law. The first husband is now on his way back from Germany, where he was a prisoner.

Charles le Goffic cites other cases in La Liberté. He says: "In a small commune near the Channel two soldiers' wives remarried in this way. The death of their first husbands was registered, and all the papers were in order. But these husbands reappeared one fine morning, both of them with amputated limbs."

"More curious is the tale of the Breton soldier, whose arm, cut off by a shell, was found on the battlefield, while the rest of him had disappeared. As the arm carried the identification plate its owner was reported dead. The wife received a certificate to this effect, and was permitted to remarry. The first husband, however, proves to be alive, and inclined to insist on his rights."

The most unfortunate of these tragic misadventures was found in Switzerland recently in one of the parties of seriously wounded soldiers returned from Germany. A French visitor stopped before a man whose face was so disfigured as to seem no longer human. He asked if he could do anything for the sufferer, if he could seek his family and tell them.

"Useless," was the reply. "He is dead."

The soldier had risen to the heroic, delicacy of deciding that, rather than horrify those he loved, he would leave them to believe him dead.

There is a ray of light in this case, for the surgeons hold out hope of a great improvement, and if this is accomplished their patient will give up his name and come to life again. "But perhaps," adds M. le Goffic, "it may be too late."

It is said there are 70,000 French prisoners in Germany who have not been able to communicate with their families. The French law requires ten months of widowhood before remarriage. The question is being asked whether this delay should not be extended and Henri Robert, the eminent pleader, is one of those who think that soldiers' wives should not remarry before the end of the war.

Ten Food Tickets a Family Soon in Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The German people are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the new government food department. The optimistic statements of Herr Von Batoeki, the new "food dictator," about the food outlook led the people to believe that by fall conditions would be greatly improved. But instead of becoming more plentiful, food supplies, are becoming more and more organized until within a short time, if the distribution of cards is continued, food will be on an absolute basis.

"Though the crops were good this year, there probably will be so much 'organization' that food will spoil," said one critical German.

May Have Ten Tickets.
At present each family is entitled to eight different kinds of food cards. They are for bread, potatoes, sugar, fats, milk, meat, eggs, and one for certain dried vegetables, saccharine and oatmeal.

Because of the growing shortage of margarine and cheese two more cards may be added to the list. The lack of sugar, tin and rubber have prevented many families from doing their own canning and has had a big effect on the canning factories. The factories are using saccharine and a syrup made from carrots for sweetening.

Can't Can Food.
Because of the shortage of tin, many factories are drying food heretofore canned. Families that forgot to save rubber bands from last year's fruit pars discovered that their fruit was doomed to spoil this year.

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from Trinity Bay to Twillingate.

Robt. Templeton.

The Levant is Truly Starving

Says American Woman After Two Years There—Locusts Destroyed Food

LONDON, Sept. 18.—(New York World)—An American woman, who recently returned from Beirut, Syria, by way of Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Germany, contributes to The Times an account of her two years' experience there. She says:

"The Levant is starving. This is no figure of speech, but the literal truth. Our party crossed the whole of Europe at war, visited the four countries of the Central Powers and saw a lot we had rather forget than remember, but nothing existing in Europe can even be compared with the present conditions in Asiatic Turkey."

The Locusts
She then describes the plague of locusts in 1915, which, she says, began the calamity. After the initial swarms had passed over and settled in the plains, where they laid their eggs, the Red Cross and other institutions sent out men and boys to dig up the eggs. Thousands of bags full were gathered, but all in vain. Presently the larvae appeared.

Pillaged All.
"Like swarms of black ants they marched across the plain. Every growing plant was stripped, herbs, bushes and trees were left naked, robbed even of their bark. At the end of July the whole olive and grape crop had gone."

Cannibalism!
"Toward spring, cases of starvation began to be known. People were found in the 'streets unconscious. We passed women and children lying by the roadside with closed eyes and ghastly pale faces. It was a common thing to find people searching the garbage heaps for orange peel, old bones or other refuse and eating them greedily. We even heard that in a barren district of the Lebanon range cases had been found of persons eating human flesh."

The Tunnel Across the Channel

The Railway Gazette, London, says: Since Queen Victoria and Napoleon III agreed that a submarine connection between England and France would be a benefit to both countries, many tides have flown over the site of the proposed channel tunnel—and many changes have taken place in subsequent tunnel construction, which no doubt will be fully considered by the present promoters of the scheme. Both the tunnel itself and the necessary drains from the centre to each shore can now be constructed so comparatively cheaply and expeditiously that some of the principal objections to the project have been greatly weakened. It is a question, indeed, whether the small amount of water that should enter the tunnel cannot be got rid of by other means than by drains. It will probably be found advisable to keep a greater depth below the bed of the channel than was originally designed; this will involve steeper gradients, but with electric traction and regenerative control this will not add to the difficulty of working the traffic. With present systems of signalling it will be possible to run many more trains than in the old steam tunnels; also it may be taken for granted that Sir John Hawkshaw's two straight inclines meeting in the centre will be adopted instead of the crooked line, advocated, in order to avoid possible water-bearing strata; at the increased depth, it is very doubtful if these would be encountered—nor with present appliances and after experience elsewhere need they be considered as of much importance compared with the advantages of the straight run. The danger of invasion would surely be overcome by some device by which the authorities, by touching a button, might flood the centre part of the tunnel up to its intrados. Provision will, of course, be made for telephone and telegraph wires, and it may be safely asserted that the time has now come for carrying out the queen and the emperor's long-deferred proposal.

"Peter Cooper, stand up!"
The raw boned "poor-white trash," holding his ragged hat in one hand and the tail of his coat in the other, walked slowly to the stand.
"Yes, judge."
"You are accused of profanity in a public place."
"I guess I did it, Judge. Nigger was tryin' to steal ma hoss."
"But you should know better than to take the name of the Lord in vain, Mr. Cooper."
"It warn't in vain, judge. You jes' ought ter have seen that nigger run!"

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

John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

How a Gang of Grafters in San Francisco Were Trapped by 'Tec' Burns

Few stories of real detective life are more thrilling than that which relates how William J. Burns secured the evidence which led to the arrest and conviction of the San Francisco grafters. It had long been suspected that the officials of that city were growing rich at the expense of the taxpayers, but it was not until the former secret service operative went out to the coast that it was possible to get "the goods" on those who were involved. Abraham Reuf was the political dictator of the city, and with the aid of Mayor Schmitz he was able to make it mighty uncomfortable for any who attempt to interfere with his business.

But his undoing began the day that a dapper little fellow applied to him for the position of chauffeur. The political dictator gave this young man the job, little thinking that he was thus placing himself under the observation and constant scrutiny of one of Burns' men. The driver of the motor car won Boss Reuf's confidence to the degree that he was sent to the Bank to make deposits for him. That was bad for Reuf, as the sequel proved. The new chauffeur was one of a number of detectives who man-aged to get into confidential positions with members of the gang and that

Burns had to have evidence that would hold water before a jury. Day after day he gathered proof of how hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes were being paid by street railway officials, telephone companies and other public service corporations. Finally the time came when Burns himself was to an eyewitness of the method employed by these professional grafters. An ordinance had been introduced which had for its purpose the exclusion of little girls from a resort in which a certain Morris Golden was interested. As in similar cases of this kind the intimidation was thrown out that the supervisors who had charge of the ordinance were "open to reason." Now Golden was a man with a past, and when Burns became acquainted with that past Golden was willing to tell all he knew about the method of procedure in such cases. Also he was willing to demonstrate the sort of reason to which the supervisors were likely to be susceptible.

So a meeting was arranged between the supervisors and Golden. It took place in a room whose windows were covered with heavy curtains. The supervisors, although shrewd as a rule, did not pay any particular attention to these draperies. That was their big mistake, for a casual glance might have disclosed that men were concealed behind. So they met Mr. Golden in the room and there was a general discussion regarding the offensive ordinance. They were assured that it was an unfair regulation, and that it might result in a great deal of damage to a resort in which Golden was financially interested. It was hinted that in such a case it might be worth Golden's while to spend some money to defeat the ordinance. One word led to another until the two men accepted a bribe of \$500 each in return for their vote against the objectionable regulation. The moment the money passed hands there was a movement from behind the curtains. William J. Burns and two of his assistants rushed into the room.

"You are my prisoners!" exclaimed the detective. "I arrest you on the charge of accepting bribes." The two culprits thus trapped were filled with rage and terror and in their frenzy made a mad rush at Golden. He would have fared badly if it had not been for the interference of the detective and his assistants. As soon as they realized the futility of resistance they calmed down and listened to what the detective had to say. He said, in effect, that he was "after the men 'higher up,'" and that if they would join with others in telling all that they knew of the grafting system they might fare better than if they resisted his efforts to learn the truth. The upshot of it all was that they told what they knew—and they knew a great deal. Within a week their disclosures had brought confessions from fifteen of their fellow supervisors.

It proved when put together, to be a most amazing revelation of official corruption. It was not all brought to light in a day or a week or a month, but it took hard digging and an infinite amount of patience. But in the end there was a perfect avalanche of testimony and it completely buried Reuf and Schmitz. They went to jail while Louis Glass, a millionaire, was

convicted of bribing a public official and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. And it started from the day that Reuf had engaged the handsome chauffeur, whose work finally led to that dramatic moment when Burns and his assistants sprang from behind the curtains.

Will See the War Through

British Expe. Force, August 21, 1916

My Dear Mother: First I must make an excuse for not writing. Well I have a very good letter. I was in the trenches for a little while and had a trial at the job. Its not so bad as you think until the "Jack Johnson's" begin to come over from Uncle Billie. We had a very good time up there in regards to the weather and not a great lot of shelling done. How is father getting on with the coasting job and how is Edgar getting on with fishing. What kind of weather are you getting home this summer. Tell the boys to write when they get home from Labrador. I am after writing everyone of them and haven't received a letter from only two or three of them.

Remember me to all the friends around. You asked me how long I signed on for. I signed on until the end of this war. Haven't any more to say for this time.

L remain,
Your faithful son,
WILLIS.

[The writer of the above letter is the son of John J. and Adelaide Spurr, Badger's Quay, who is now serving with the British Expeditionary Force in France.]

Zeppelin Loss Has Been Enormous

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The New York Times prints the following story from London:— In the last two years there have been forty-one Zeppelin raids on England—twenty-three in 1915 and 18 in 1916, including the one last Sunday morning. This summary does not take into account the many aeroplane attacks and the numerous abortive attempts, which have driven back at the coast or balked by shifting winds and misty weather. If in these raids we take three Zeppelins as the average number and incendiary bombs as the capacity of each dirigible, we have an aggregate of three hundred seventy tons missiles. Supposing each bomb weighs 50 pounds, we have approximately 15,000 as the number dropped on England or in the North Sea to the last two years.

The British government has made public the number of casualties after each raid and these aggregate 356 dead and 980 wounded. This means that it has taken more than a ton of German bombs for every British man, woman and child who has been killed. A military expert figures that for every soldier killed the enemy must expend his weight in lead. Before the British perfected their defence against air attack, the loss of life was much greater, the casualties decreasing as the difficulties of attack increased. Since war began it has been definitely reported that fourteen Zeppelins have been wrecked. The real number is probably much larger. It is estimated that it costs at least \$250,000 to build a Zeppelin. Multiplying this sum by 14 and we have \$3,500,000 as the amount the Germans have lost through the wrecking of Zeppelins alone. This sum would build five hundred aeroplanes at \$7,000 each; 35 submarines at \$100,000 each, or pay for seventy thousand shells at \$500 each. These fourteen Zeppelins did no military damage; their only value to Germany has been in reconnaissance work over the North Sea.

"Will you marry me my pretty maid?"
"How many cylinders has your automobile, sir?" she said.
—Louisville Courier-Journal

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PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

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A powerful five-act social drama from the famous play by CLYDE FITCH. A truly powerful production, without being sensational or overdrawn. GLADYS HANSON plays the part of the wife; GEORGE SOULE SPENCER that of Warren, and WALTER HITCHCOCK that of the husband. Direction of BARRY O'NEIL.

The Broadway Star Features present

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By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD, a beautiful three-part drama produced by Vitagraph. Star cast includes CAROLYN BIRCH, ROSE TAPLEY, HARRY NORTHUP, and WILLIAM PUMPHREY.

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PROTECTION FOR DESERTERS

Deserters from the Germany army or navy who succeed in crossing into Holland need have no further fear of being handed over to their own government after the war is over for punishment at the hands of the Kaiser's military authorities. The agitation in Holland in favor of setting such men free has been successful. This news is based on an item found in the Dutch Orange Book, made public in The Hague on July 23 by Jonkheer London, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, and not mentioned in the summary of the contents of the Orange Book cabled to the American press.

The Dutch government declares it is convinced that deserters who have fled to neutral countries have lost their character of belligerents, and that they should not be kept interned. Consequently, after having made an investigation that proved that several of these men were really regarded as deserters by the German authorities, the Dutch Government ordered them released.

The Dutch Orange book, copies of which have just reached here is a diplomatic history of Holland's struggle to maintain her neutrality during the period from October, 1915, to July, 1916, and is filled with copies of notes that passed between the Dutch Foreign Minister and the Governments of Germany, Great Britain, and France on the treatment of belligerent submarines, aeroplanes, war vessels, and nationals, and the holding up of neutral mail matter, etc., by the Allies.

What the War Has Accomplished

(The Commonwealth, London)
War, with all its horror and its shame, its hideousness and its disgraces, has, nevertheless, once again

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re-created the standard of reality. We shadow of doubt or hesitation, to suffer have been forced to say what we will fer tortures, to be maimed, shat'd, die for. We have been compelled to broken, and, if need be, to die any show what are the stakes that we will death that human savagery could in-venture, in the final challenge. We flic upon us.

have had to declare ourselves in our ultimate terms. What manhood there is in us has had to come out. And the public against the imposition of wonderful thing is—that under the heavier tariffs on imports, said, "If challenge we have all found that there you don't stop shearing the wool-off was a live manhood hidden in us that the sheep that lays the golden egg, was ready to stake its all; there were you'll pump it dry." values which we knew to be ultimate and absolute; there were things for It's impossible for a woman to pro-which we were prepared, without a serve a secret so it will keep.

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("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 27, 1916

Yesterday's Vote

THE greatest surprise the city
ever experienced was that
of voting yesterday, for appar-
ently less than 15 per cent. of
the electors of St. John's took
the trouble to cast a vote. Those
who strongly supported the ward
system of electing councillors last
spring could not have been serious
in their opposition or they
would have made an effort to de-
fend their opinions and publicly
discuss the merits of the system.
The Legislature should in the
future consider carefully propo-
sals from committees representing
the citizens of St. John's. There
will be no change in the present
system of electing the Municipal
Council for St. John's.

Returned Heroes

PROBABLY the Hon. John An-
derson considered he was do-
ing right in writing a long letter
to the press defending the actions
of the London headquarters of the
N.H. regiment, but we fear
his defence has but added to the
unpopularity of the office and its
work. It is certain that the public
was not favourably impressed to-
wards Timewell and his duties by
Mr. Anderson's letter. The com-
plaints made by some returning
heroes have been passed from
man to man and have become pub-
lic talk.

That our protests of a year ago
were well founded there can now
be no doubt. That shabby, mean
and contemptible treatment has
been meted out to some of our
brave lads who have returned we
dare anyone to deny. That a few
supposed know-alls have by their
actions done more to kill recruit-
ing the past six weeks than the
best recruiting agencies will over-
come the next six months cannot
be disputed. The whole business
stinks in the nostrils of the citi-
zens of St. John's, and there will
be an accounting day when some
one will have to swallow bitter
medicine.

From the first day this volun-
teer regiment was proclaimed
down to the present, one blunder
after another has followed and
the result will be that when the
Empire settles down to replace the
ravages of the war, and to take
stock of its affairs, there will be
some anxious days in store for
some men in authority here, as
well as in other British dominions.

We do not intend to worry any
one or do anything to injure re-
cruiting, unless driven by the de-
spair of our people, but we warn
all in authority that more common
sense ideas must prevail in the
future than have been exercised
in the past or patience and silence
will cease to be a virtue in this
matter. We will stand by the
brave lads who offered their all
that their country might continue
to possess its liberty and its Brit-
ish ideals of fellowship, and our
columns and ability will be util-
ized in their defence while one
grievance remain unadjusted.

There must be no half hearted
measures adopted or attempted.

Significant

AN "outburst of loud and con-
tinued applause," says a spe-
cial cable to the New York Times,
greeted the following declaration
by President Harry Gosling, in
his speech at the opening of the
forty-eighth annual meeting of
the British Trades Union Con-
gress at Birmingham:

"Many there are, some from
sordid motives, others with a de-
sire for revenge, who speak and
write exultantly of trade wars and
tariff wars. We are not going to
let it be supposed that we coun-
tenanced our entry into this ter-
rible war for the purpose of cap-
turing German trade. Our moti-
ves, I mean the motive of the
overwhelming majority, in enter-
ing this war were to enforce re-
cognition of treaties."

Evidently the programme which
proposes perpetuation of interna-
tional ill-will, of mutual injury,
of sleepless enmity between nei-
ghoring peoples in time of peace,
is not going to be put through in
England without a determined
struggle. This manifestation of
sentiment by a great assembly of
British workmen is one of the
first strong indications of the
protest that is coming. But that
protest is sure to gather weight and
volume as time goes on.

The force of the sentiment be-
hind England's grand policy of
free trade was demonstrated to
the confusion of Mr. Chamberlain
when he made his protectionist
crusade after the Boer War. It
will have to meet now a more for-
midable enemy in the shape of the
passions aroused by the present
gigantic conflict; but on the other
hand it will be reinforced by the
tremendous power of the deep-
seated moral sentiment of which
the incident at the Trades Union
Congress gives some indication.

**REVEILLE
BY CALCAR**

WE have finished for the time
being our strictures upon the
faults and follies of the Game and
Inland Fisheries Board; we now
propose to turn our batteries
against another position of the
enemy, this time the Agricultural
Folly (policy so called) of the
Morris Government.

Before we send the Game Board
away to silently reflect upon its
failures, let us assure them that
we have no malice whatsoever
against them, either individually
or collectively. Our thoughts are
for our native home, and our one
great desire is to see her prosper,
to see her take an honored place
among her sisters. He who loves
his native land must feel sore and
wrathful when he sees little around
him in public life but mediocrity
in her officials and reckless mis-
management and ruthless corrup-
tion and incompetence in public
departments from the Finance De-
partment through all the offices
down to the management of our
game and fish resources.

Go where you will confusion
and corruption reign supreme.
Nothing is done that can com-
mend itself to the thoughtful,
the intelligent or the honest. Is
it any wonder that having all this
just incentive to wrath before our
mind in the reviews that our lan-
guage exceeds at times the bounds
of the conventional. If smooth,
suave, gentle words could reach
the organs which control the ac-
tions of officials, as the brain does
in the ordinary man, we should be
quite happy in the use of courte-
ous and kindly words, but what
use talking gently to beings who
are impervious to reason and per-
suasion. Might as well try logic
on the pig in your potato patch or
appeal to his sense of justice in
order to move him from his pig
sty, as to try by force of gen-
tle remonstrance to move public
officials to a sense of their true
position. They will have your
potatoes in spite of you unless you
drive them off with a club. We
should hail with delight the com-
ing of the day when all that would
be necessary to bring about im-
provement would be just to point
out the way to the office holder.
The millennium is not here yet
and the club is the open sesame to
the brain of the ordinary politic-
ian. We mention the brain of the
ordinary politician advisedly. The
power which moves him has little
in the regular way that would sug-
gest brains at all. He has cunning
and such kindred qualities but of
the higher mentality very little.
The idea of the pig in the potato
about fits him.

The manner in which this
country has been dealt with by the
individuals of this caste when one
comes to reflect upon it is particu-
larly galling, and one is inclined
to wonder if people can be exploit-
ed in the same way for ever. But
no, the day of reckoning is com-
ing, people are awake to the dis-
abilities under which they and
their fathers have so long suffered
and are determined to suffer no
longer. We are verily a patient
and long-suffering people, but the
limit has long ago been reached
and there is going to be a reac-
tion. Why, we should expect to
hear the tom-tom of the African
drum calling the tribes to revolu-
tion under the god that New-
foundlanders have bourned so long
and silently. In Newfoundland
people have been ripe for a
mighty effort to throw off the yoke
but alas there was no one to beat
the tom-tom. There was no one
to lead in the emancipation till the
people's pride and the people's de-
liverer came upon the scene.

He knew where our weakness
was and before attempting to
strike a blow for freedom, he set
to work to give strength where
our weakness was and before at-
tempting to strike a blow for free-
dom he set to work to give
strength where existed weakness.
He realized the truth of the axiom
that "in union there is strength"
and "united we stand, divided we
fall," so an union was formed,
and to-day as a result of one man's
work, one man's strength of mind
and heart, one man's faith in his
native land and one man's zeal
for her uplift we have the
mighty weapon of offense and
defense, the greatest weapon to
be used in a blow for freedom we
have ever known—a people united.

Over twenty thousand brave
and determined men have by the
genius of Mr. Coaker been weld-
ed together in inseparable bonds,
and their watch word is advance
Newfoundland. The motto on
their banner "To Every Man His

**GLEANINGS OF
GONE BY DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 27

FIRST Atlantic cable ceased
working; considered a failure;
1858.

Hon. L. O'Brien sworn admin-
istrator during absence of Gov-
ernor Bannerman, 1859.

Account of loss of steam-tug
Dauntless, at Dildo, first reached
here; she was afterwards raised,
1877.

Columbus' remains exhumed at
Havana, to be conveyed to Spain,
1898.

Courtney Kenny lectured here
on "Political Problems of the
Hour," 1886.

Bishop Brennan arrived, 1893.

First regular meeting of first
Municipal Council held; present
(beside elected members)—James
Goodfellow and J. P. Fox, govern-
ment appointees. Of councillors
elected only one now survives,
viz: Hon. M. Power; both govern-
ment appointees are dead, 1888.

**Great Britain's
Marvellous Work**

Prominent United States Lawyer
Says Germany Has no Chance—
England's Accomplishments as
Wonderful as Allies Victory at
the Marne

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Paul D.
Cravath, the corporation lawyer, re-
turned on the American liner Kroon-
land from a two months' trip to
France, where he visited the Somme
and Verdun fronts. He said the of-
ficial figures regarding the aerial fight-
ing gave the Germans as losing 120
machines and the Allies 60 during the
month of August. It was evident,
he said, that the Allies were prepar-
ing for at least another year of war,
if not longer. Mr. Cravath said:

"My observations superficial as
they necessarily were, have complet-
ly revolutionized my conception of
the magnitude of the achievements of
the French and English nations in
this war, and of the issues at stake,
not only for them, but for us in
America. I return home with all
doubt removed as to the ultimate
certainty in this regard, and I am
told that the same opinion has be-
come general in neutral countries in
Europe, even in those having pro-
tective sympathies. It now seems
clear that the German armies that
lost the Battle of the Marne two
years ago to greatly inferior forces,
when every advantage was in their
favor, cannot now win when superior
and highly organized forces are fac-
ing them on every front.

Conclusive Peace.
"The governments of both England
and France have already committed
themselves to a definition of the
term conclusive peace, which in-
volves not only the liberation and
indemnity of Belgium and Serbia
and the restoration of Alsace and
Lorraine to France, but also the as-
surance of an enduring peace by the
destruction of Prussian militarism.

"Few with whom I talked expect
Germany to come to the Allies' terms
within a year, and the governments of
England and France make no con-
cealment of the fact that they are
making their preparation on the as-
sumption that the war may last even
longer.

"We in America have no adequate
conception of the magnitude of Eng-
land's achievements in the war. The
appeal of France has been so simple
and direct that one's sympathy and
admiration could not go astray, but
we have heard, so much of England's
mistakes and shortcomings that we
have lost sight of the real greatness
of her achievements. By common con-
sent among the Allies, the creation
of England's volunteer army, with
the mobilization of the industries of
the nation for the support of that
army, is the most marvellous
achievement of the war—always ex-
cepting the victory of the Allies in
the Battle of the Marne, which still
remains the miracle of the war. We
are apt to forget that before con-
scription came, almost 90 per cent.
of the available men of England,
Wales, Scotland and Ulster had al-
ready volunteered. To equip and
mobilize this army there are over
4,000 factories operated by the Gov-
ernment or under its control, many
of them built since the beginning of
the war.

"In two years England has spent
over \$2,000,000,000 on her own pre-
parations and loaned about \$4,000,-
000,000 more to her Allies and col-
onies. After allowing for all the
blunders and delays, this gigantic
mobilization of the energies of the
nation has been accomplished with a
promptness and a universality of sac-
rifice and service for which history
affords no parallel. The women of
England have been wonderful. Hun-
dreds of thousands of them, of all
ranks, are doing work which is nor-
mal times is being done by men.

"I for one, have never realized, as
I do now, how deeply concerned we
are in the victory of the Allies, and
what terrible risks for the future our
government is running in imperilling
our friendship with France and Eng-
land, to say nothing of the deaden-
ing effect upon the spiritual life of
the nation which aloofness from the
struggle which is convulsing the rest
of the civilized world would entail."

"Did you get a recommendation
from your last mistress?"
"Yes'm."
"Where is it?"
"Sure, it wasn't worth keeping,
ma'am."

**Inflated Profits
—and—
Industrial Unrest**

FROM time to time we have
drawn attention to the need of
Government control of food
prices. But beyond the appoint-
ment of the usual committee of
enquiry the Government seems to
be callously indifferent to condi-
tions which have long since be-
come shameful. Food prices at
the present moment are 65 per
cent. above normal—and still ris-
ing. The Board of Trade tells us
that the spending value of the
pound sterling has dropped to
12s. 11. The result is that we are
face to face once more with in-
dustrial unrest, which, if not stop-
ped, may lead to open revolt.

Newspapers not conspicuous for
their sympathy with the trials and
tribulations of the working classes
are apprehensive of the growing
disaffection, and loudly clamour
for action. But the Government
is moribund. Is it impotence or
stupidity? Or do Mr. Asquith and
his colleagues wish to give the
profiteers as long a run for their
ill-gotten money as they dare? Whatever the answer the result
will be serious if wise statesman-
ship does not come to the rescue
of the long-suffering people.

Not only one class is affected
by unscrupulous food speculation
and scandalous rigging of ship-
ping freights, but all classes earn-
ing fixed or declining wages or
incomes. This means that every
home, except the homes of the
rich, is impoverished and render-
ed anxious by the unnaturally high
prices of necessities. The evil of
such a state of affairs ought to
be obvious at any time; but at
such a time as this, when war-
fare has increased our sorrows
and anxieties a hundredfold, the
evil is correspondingly great. It
is playing into Germany's hands
to increase public anxiety at the
present moment.

The war cannot be won by
soldiers alone; the army must
have wholehearted and enthusias-
tic civilian backing. Mr. Asquith

AFTER THAT THE FUNERAL

CHICAGO, Ills., Sept. 16.—A club is
the solution of the Eugenics problem
among the Zulus of Africa, said J. H.
Balmor, for thirty-two years a resident
of that country before the Internation-
al Lyceum convention here last night.

"When a baby is born to Zulu par-
ents and it appears to be below the
Zulu standard, it is given a gentle
walloper over the head," he explained.
"After that there is a funeral."

Thousands of people use this Bank's as the custodian of their
money, and their combined deposits now amount
to over \$190,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Charlottetown Excursion

Excursion Tickets will be sold to Charlottetown, P.E.I., for the
Exhibition to be held September 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Tickets are
good going on Sunday, September 24th, and Tuesday, September
26th. Return limit October 2nd.

One way First Class Fare

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Tea! Tea! Tea!
GEO. KNOWLING
has a large stock of
CHOICE TEAS,
selling from
Thirty Five Cents to Sixty Cents per lb.
Our Tea at 35 cents is a
VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
BEST GRANULATED SUGAR,
Only 8 cents per lb.
CHOICE RANGOON RICE,
Only 5 cents per lb.
also to arrive on Friday
Fifty Barrels Choice
GRAVENSTEIN APPLES
which we will sell at our
USUAL LOW PRICES.
GEO. KNOWLING.

is destroying that support by leav-
ing the people to the mercy of un-
scrupulous money-grabbers whilst
the people of our men are risking
their lives on the battlefield. Why
are the Government indifferent to
this evil? Are they in league with
the profiteers? Do they want to
irritate the people into revolt
against the war? Have they lost
their nerve or their ability, or
taken leave of their senses? The
people of Britain, wherever you
go, are asking these questions.
The Government should be warn-
ed in time.—To-day.

**THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE**



HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE

\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at
the present rate of interest will amount to

\$103.01	in one year
\$106.14	in two years
\$109.34	in three years
\$116.05	in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same propor-
tion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards.
Interest will be added half-yearly.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-
of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA
AND IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY
AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank's as the custodian of their
money, and their combined deposits now amount
to over \$190,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET



THE KIND YOU WANT

The kind of Blankets that you want, and the kind you should get, is the

RIVERSIDE BLANKETS

Insist on getting the RIVERSIDE label on every pair of Blankets you buy.

The Mechanism of A Thunder Storm

Ever since the days that the ancient Greeks thought that flashes of lightning were vengeful bolts hurled by angry Father Jove, there have been countless explanations of just what makes a thunder storm, which is considered one of the most impressive phenomena of nature. Prof. W. J. Humphries, a weather expert, explains in the light of the very latest scientific knowledge the phenomena and mechanism of a thunder storm.

According to Prof. Humphries, the long-mooted question of the origin of thunder storms appears to have been settled by Dr. G. C. Simpson, of the Indian meteorological department, whose results, obtained at Simla, have been confirmed by observations in other parts of the world.

"Freezing and tawing, air friction, and other things that have sometimes been invoked to explain thunder-storm electricity were tried without giving adequate results. Finally, Simpson allowed drops of distilled water to fall through a vertical blast of air of sufficient strength to produce spray, and the following significant facts were ascertained:

"1. The breaking of drops of water is accompanied by the production of both positive and negative ions.

"2. Three times as many negative ions as positive ions are released.

"In other words, a preponderance of positively charged water drops is produced by this process. Now, a thunder storm is characterized by strong upward currents of air, and experimental evidence, which needs not be recorded here, shows that these are ample to account for the breaking up of all rain drops which would otherwise fall through them.

Hence, at the top of the uprushing air current of the storm—i.e., within the thunder-cloud—a rapid electrical separation goes on, the first result of which is positively charged raindrops and free negative ions. The charges of the former are, moreover, continually increased by the successive division and coalescence of drops. These positively charged drops fall to the earth whenever the air current becomes weak enough to permit their passage. The negative ions are carried up into the higher part of the cloud, where they unite with the cloud particles and facilitate their coalescence into negatively charged drops. These ultimately fall in the gentler rain of the storm. Thus the same process that produces the giant cumulus cloud of the thunder storm, that is, a violent uprushing current of moist air—also gives the separation of electricity required to produce lightning.

"A thunder storm may start at any place where a layer of warm air underlies a colder one. The lighter warm air breaks through the heavier cold layer and, rising, produces the phenomena described.

On land, thunder storms occur most frequently in the early afternoon and in summer; at sea they are most frequent at night and in winter—in consequence of well known thermal contrasts between land and water surfaces, respectively, and the fluctuations of air above them. As to fluctuations of longer period, thunder storms are more frequent in warm and wet years than in cold and dry ones. The ultimate controlling factor is temperature with the sun-spot period; but with modification due to an occasional excess of volcanic dust in the air.

"A thunder storm is not the beautifully simple vortex with horizontal axis that has so often been described and pictured in books. First we have air flowing in from all sides, rising, cooling by expansion, and building up the typical thunder cloud.

At the same time the whole system is moving forward, under the control of the prevailing cyclonic circulation. Ultimately, as a result of strong convection, rain is formed at a considerable altitude, where the air is quite cold—in fact, so cold that hail is often formed. This cold rain, or a combination of rain and hail, as it falls to earth chills the air all the way down to the ground, partly as a result of its initial low temperature, and partly because of the evaporation that takes place during its fall. This cold column of air is correspondingly dense, and becomes a strong downward current. The frictional drag of the falling rain is an additional factor in giving it this downward movement. This current is the typical thunder squall, which rushes forward from an approaching thunder storm, agreeably cooling the air.

"It should be especially noticed that the descending current does not immediately curve upward and return to the summit of the storm, nor does the air ascending in front of the storm immediately descend as a cold return current. The circulation does not occur in a closed circuit.

"Between the uprising sheet of warm air and the adjacent descending sheet of cold air, horizontal vortices often form which become visible near the front lower edge of the cloud where condensation is apt to occur. This constitutes a 'squall cloud' or 'roll-squid'. The rain-gush is a sudden acceleration in rainfall following a heavy clap of thunder.

"Excessive condensation anywhere in the thunder cloud will lead to a local excess of electrification and electrical discharge since the latter processes depend upon the presence and abundance of water drops, as shown by Simpson's experiments. Hence excessive condensation or rain formation really precedes the thunder-clap, but as sound travels faster than rain falls we hear the thunder before the rain-gush reaches us."

BEACON FALLS
Top Notch Rubber Footwear

TOP NOTCH
BOOT
BUDDY



A Boot That's Different

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE BY

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

HALLEY & CO.

Mr. Merchant:

DO NOT FORGET that before you tell your customers that you cannot get what they want, that we have large supplies of everything pertaining to our line of business. We suggest that you always write or telephone us enquiring what we have in stock before admitting that it cannot be obtained.

We beg to remind you that we have now ready for your inspection our Fall Stock, bought under favorable circumstances. A visit will convince you of the values we are showing, and will be appreciated by us.

HALLEY & COMPANY
106-108 New Gower St.

HALLEY & CO.

To The Mistress Of The House

DEAR MADAM,

Do you ever realise the increased comfort to the entire household—yourself included—that would be secured by the adoption of gas fires?

Have you ever contemplated the amount of labour spent, to say nothing of the time wasted, by your maids in carrying coals, cleaning grates, laying fires, coaxing stubborn fires into a blaze and keeping them going when lighted?

If you adopt gas fires, you will not only lighten the household work immensely, but your rooms will be cleaner, healthier and more comfortable. You can exactly control the heat required at any given time in any given room.

Bedrooms become pleasanter (and safer) resorts in bitter weather. The half hour's dressing for dinner, the undressing at night after leaving a cosy sitting room, can be done in comfort and safety—and at leisure.

To economise in the gas consumed is easy. When, after dinner, you leave the dining room, out goes the fire, to be lighted in the drawing room, or study or billiard room. And so, throughout the day, the fire "travels from room to room" by the simple turning on and off of taps.

Consider how habitable these gas fires make every room in the house!

Half the dust in your living rooms comes from the coal fire—there is no dust with a gas fire.

No work is entailed—no fire irons, coal scuttles or shovels to trouble about, no smoke, dirt or ashes to cause annoyance—no noisy poking or replenishing to disturb and irritate. That is why the gas fire is ideal for the sick room.

Certainly the gas fire is the housewife's best friend—it's only rival the gas cooker!

We are, dear Madam,

Yours faithfully,

St. John's Gas Light Co.

A Soldier Complains Of Receiving No Letters From Home

B. E. Force, France.

August 25th, 1916

My Dear Mother:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and I hope this will find you all the same, thank God. Well mother I consider myself very fortunate one way because I do not get either letter from you. I cannot think what is wrong with you, for I long to get a letter to hear the news from home. I suppose you think that the Regiment is killed out, but mother you must not think that, for it is not, and you ought to feel proud of the name that Newfoundlanders have got. Mother you must not give any notice to what those fellows say who come from the war. There was about twenty of them that went

home just at the time when we needed them most. I could have come too, but mother I have more luck in me than that. Mother, tell me how father and Albert John is this summer. Tell father I don't know what to think of this war, the only thing I know of it is that there will be someone hurted through it. William Chatman is here, I see him most every day; he don't know what to think of it—but we mostly talk of when we used to be home. I see Lockyar Spracklin very often, he is getting broke into the game now. Well mother I think that I have told you about all for the present time. Remember me to all home. So good bye.

From your soldier boy,

JAMES HUSSEY.

[Pte. James Hussey is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hussey of Bunyan's Cove, Bonavista Bay, who enlisted in March 1915 and came through the big drive of July 1st. without a scar.]

THANKS SENDER FOR SOCKS

Dear Miss Fowlow:

I take the greatest pleasure to drop you these few lines to thank you for the socks which I received a fortnight ago. I was greatly surprised when I saw who they were from. I am a boy from St. Jones Within, Trinity Bay, and sailed from my home on November 1st, 1914, on the H. M. S. Franconia to do my bit for King and Country. Three weeks after I landed in England I was sent on a cruiser called the H. M. S. Hilary and have been on her ever since, so you see I have seen some life since that time especially during the winter months in the North Sea. It is pretty lively out there sometimes, I tell you. Arrived in port to-day after a trip of 54 days and we were longing for our watch on shore to get a walk, after being so long at sea. I expect we will be ready for sea in a week's time. I expect you have seen my name in the papers about winning the D.S.M. Your socks were now in the way I can tell you, especially on watch night time at sea. We enjoyed our trip this time but saw no darkness for 40 days, so it seemed a bit strange to us. I know my friends would like to see me now but that can't be. May God help us and give us courage to defeat a nation like Germany. I heard your brother died while fighting for King and Country. He could not have died a nobler death than that in which he laid down his life.

Has he gone, for ever gone,
And left us here to weep
Till we are called to follow him
And in the grave to sleep.
Yet since he could no longer stay
To cheer us with his love,
We hope to meet with him some day
In that bright world above.

I remain,
Your sincere friend,
LEANDER GREEN.

Canada to Try 'Snowball System' Of Recruiting

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—What military men call the "snowball system" of recruiting is to be given a trial in this military district, commenced September 30. The scheme has never hitherto been tried with marked success. The system has for its object the gathering of recruits on the march, the same as a snowball gathers snow as it goes. Maj. G. I. Campbell, chief recruiting officer for No. 3 military district, explains the idea as follows:

"Twenty picked men from the 207th battalion are to be stationed at 20 different points between Brookville and Rockland, and in the countries of Pontiac, Wright and LaBelle, Quebec. These men will be placed without any resources save their personality, and must endeavor to influence persons in their localities to join the 207th battalion. As a result of being thus put upon their mettle, the men are expected to work hard.

"Having spent two weeks at their task, the 20 men with their recruits will meet just outside of Ottawa. They will be met by Col. MacLennan and the band."

French Railway Prosperity

French industrial and economic activity is reviving, although some of the richest districts in France are still in the hands of the enemy, and although France has already sent in two years of war nearly \$10,000,000,000. Railway receipts show the greatest resumption of prosperity, the total for the Western, the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean, Orleans, and the Midi Railways reaching \$144,000,000 for the first six months of the present year, as against \$123,400,000 for the first half of 1915. This total actually shows an excess of 13,600,000 over peace time; that is, for the first six months of 1914. A great portion of the Northern Railway system are still in the hands of the enemy, and both systems are almost entirely in the zone of the armies. Nevertheless, the

OBITUARY

There passed peacefully away to the Great Beyond at Greenspond on Sept. 7th, Mary Ann Hawkins, the beloved wife of John Hawkins. Deceased was 37 years of age. For a long time she suffered pain but was only confined to her bed for four weeks, but God has taken her for higher service, and she was ready when the call came. She will be greatly missed, and she was loved by all who knew her; but we are satisfied, for she is where there is no pain and where all tears are wiped away. She left the testimony behind that she was going to be with Jesus, which is far better. The funeral took place on Tuesday 12th and was conducted by Rev. E. C. French. Deceased leaves behind a loving husband, two children, a father and one brother. Our deepest sympathy is with the bereaved husband, who returned from Labrador about two hours before the funeral took place. We pray that God will comfort him and the two motherless children in this their hour of need.

Gone from us but not forgotten.
Her dear face we'll see no more,
Till we meet her in His presence
Over of the other shore.

She is gone to be with Jesus
Up above the starry sky
Where we know there'll be no parting,
Where we'll never say good bye.

EFFIE DAVIS.

Safe Hr.

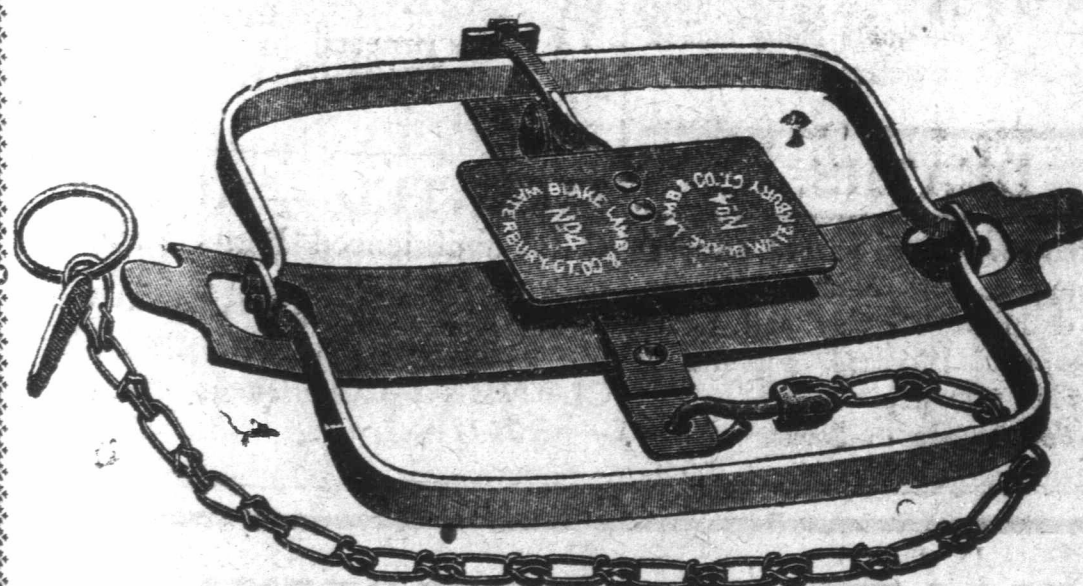
Northern receipts reached \$23,800,000 for the first half of 1916, as against \$14,800,000 for the corresponding period of 1915; and the Eastern receipts for the same period were \$22,800,000 for 1916, and \$15,200,000 for 1915

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.
Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.
Poterine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
Motor Greases at lowest prices.
See us before placing your order.

P. H. Cowan & Co.,
276 Water Street.

TRAPS



Just received a shipment of Traps, comprising Blake's No. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; Victor, No. 1, 1 1/2, 2; Bear Traps; Oneida, No. 3.

Also Rd. Jaw and Borro Springs in different sizes.

Martin Hardware Co.,
Limited.



CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.

D. MUNN,
Board of Trade Building,
St. John's,
Manager, Newfoundland.
AGENTS WANTED.

Met Full Force of Sunday's Gale

"Viking" From Sydney Had Hard Time in Sunday Night's Gale—Ship Was Swept by Seas and at Times Matters Look Ugly—Schr. "Earl Kitchener" Also Got a Bad Drubbing

The S.S. Viking, Capt. C. Taylor, three days from Sydney, arrived here last night with a cargo of coal from Sydney to Bowring Bros. after a run of three days. The ship had the full benefit of Sunday night's storm and for fully 16 hours it was feared she would not live through it. She was constantly beset by the mountainous seas that ran and could make very little headway against the storm. She was hove-to for 16 hours, and Captain and crew say it was the worst weather they ever experienced. The Viking had a test of her sea-going fitness and well did the good ship measure up to what her owners expected of her under such conditions and through the skillfulness of Capt. Taylor and good seamanship. She weathered the storm in capital style.

Fish Arrives From Labrador

(To September 16th.)

Conception Harbor	1	700
Brigus	1	800
Spaniard's Bay	1	250
New Pelican	3	700
Bonaventure	1	800
Trinity	37	12,490
Bonavista	4	720
King's Pond	3	720
Greenspond	36	9,860
Wesleyville	56	22,700
Herring Neck	8	2,980
Change Islands	9	1,900
Twillingate	16	4,955
Moreton's Hr.	7	950
Little Bay Islands	8	2,400
Bonne Bay	4	480
Channel	3	720
Burgeo	1	535
Belleoram	1	335
Gaultois	1	425
Garnish	12	2,470
Come-By-Chance	1	350
	204	67,380

It is a well known fact that there is no more delicious beverage than

Cleveland's Health Cocoa.
We should like housekeepers to know that for
Frosting Cakes,
Flavoring Ice Cream,
Puddings, Sauces,
Candies, Fudge.

CLEVELAND'S HAS NO SUPERIOR.

If you use it, you'll see why.
J. B. ORR CO., LTD.,
New Martin Building, St. John's.
sep27,w.t.f

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.
The Lubin Co. presents "The Climbers" at the Nickel theatre today. It is an impelling drama and deals in stirring situations and great climaxes. It is a beautiful story, too, and calls for unusually elaborate settings, and a cast considerably above the average. It is a photoplay that grips because it has plenty of action and most alluring tableaux. "The Climbers" is one of the biggest achievements in motion picture production of the year. Gladys Hanson and George Soule Spencer are featured in it. George Ovey and celebrated artists will appear in the "Husks". This is one of Mr. Ovey's best productions and his many admirers should be sure and see him in it.

THE CRESCENT.
The Biograph Company presents "The Smugglers" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This great drama is produced in three reels with an exceptionally strong Biograph cast, including Charles H. West, Linda Arvidson, and Robert Drouet. "The Golden Supper" is a spectacular old world drama. The photography and staging of this play is superb. Davy Don, the great Lubin comedy man, is presented in "The Butler," a very clever comedy of the somewhat different kind. Mr. Sam Rose sings a new novelty song. Professor McCarthy presides at the piano, playing the latest and best music. Be sure and see this great mid-week show.

A DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD.
A few days ago the "Telegram" published a story to the effect that the S.S. "Bear," an old Newfoundland scaler, now in the service of the American Government, had been purchased by Job Bros. & Co. We have it today from the principals of that firm that there is not a word of truth in the yarn, nor has the firm thought of purchasing the ship. Statements of this kind are intensely irritating to business firms and cause much trouble and annoyance.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

1st Newfoundland Regiment

NOTICE To Invalid Soldiers

THOSE men who returned on Aug. 5th and who have received discharge certificates dated Aug. 14th, 1916, are requested to call at the Pay Office, Colonial Building at their convenience.
Those living in outports will be communicated with, and need not appear.
By order,
J. H. HOWLEY,
Deputy Paymaster.
St. John's, N.F.,
Spt. 22nd, 1916.
sep23,t.f

Entire Crew of Seven Men Lost

No Tidings Are Had of the Crew of the Schr. "Bonnie Lass" Lost at Trepassey—Now Believed the Seven Men Aboard Were Drowned When Vessel Foundered on Bar

With regard to the loss of the schr. "Bonnie Lass" we learn that neither William nor Michael McDonald, of Salmonier, were on the vessel as many feared. It is now believed that the crew of seven men were lost. In connection with this terrible accident Mr. R. J. Devereaux, M.H.A., had the following telegram yesterday:
"The hull of the Bonnie Lass, on her beam ends, is submerged foul of the bottom just outside of Waddleton's Point. Men got the mainmast ashore this morning, and expect to get the wreck ashore when weather permits. There are no tidings of the crew. It is supposed the schooner swamped coming over the bar, and that the crew is lost. Seven fishing crafts were driven ashore, but are unharmed, and five fish stores were blown down. The storm was the heaviest for years."

OBITUARY

MR. LAURENCE COUZINS.

On Thursday night last there passed over to the Great Beyond one of the oldest residents of St. John's, the person of Mr. Laurence Couzins, who had reached the advanced age of 91 years. Mr. Couzins, who resided with his son, Mr. Wm. Couzins, at Lower Gullies, was a native of Quay of Kilmore, County Wexford, Ireland, and came out to Newfoundland 71 years ago, and with the characteristic energy and adaptability of his countrymen, coming as he did from a pastoral land, inured himself to the hardships incident to life in the oldest British Colony and for over half a century engaged, with success, in the seal and cod fisheries of Newfoundland. Being necessarily an agriculturist besides, when time warranted it his energies were directed to husbandry and the excellent farm, which he operated, was a model even in a section of the country, where farming is an important and flourishing industry. Mr. Couzins was a type of the kindly, genial spirited and hospitable Irishman of the olden time and it was a pleasure to hear him recount scenes and incidents in the old land in possibly in some, its most troublous political periods. He was well known, both in St. John's and Conception Bay and was remarkable for his honesty, integrity and industry. Mr. Couzins had suffered from an affection of the eyes for some time and was totally blind the past few years. He leaves to mourn him three sons, William, at home, Edward in British Columbia, John in Boston and three daughters, Mrs. John Chant of Placentia, Mrs. Philip Dwyer of Kelligrews and Mrs. M. Kirby of Boston, to whom the Mail and Advocate tenders its sympathy.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- 2154 Private Daniel Barrow, Greenspond. Killed in action, September 15th.
- 1795 Private Jesse Chislett, Cavendish, T.B. Admitted Wandsworth, tubercle of lung.
- 1123 Private Philip J. Conway, 29 Cuddihy St. Admitted Wandsworth. Disordered action of heart.
- 826 Private Richard J. Maddigan, 261 Water St. West. Reported officially missing since July 1st.
- 1571 Private Alfred Johnson, Teignmouth, Devon, England. Reported officially missing since July 1st.
- 1202 Private Richard M. Short, New Bonaventure, T.B. Reported officially missing since July 1st. (Previously reported wounded and unofficially missing.)
- 476 Private James P. Haney, 46 Barnes Road. Reported officially missing since July 1st. (Previously reported wounded and unofficially missing.)

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

THE OPORTO MARKET.

The Board of Trade posted the following yesterday from Oporto, dated Sept. 26th:

Stock Nsd.	12,220	20,973
Consumption	7827	8,048
Norg.		Nil

Memorable Anniversary

Yesterday, the 26th September, was the first anniversary of the landing of Newfoundland troops at Suvia Bay, Gallipoli. Our brave boys had then their first experience under fire and stood the test with the fortitude characteristic of their forebears of the British Isles. Their conduct in the subsequent campaign, one of the most arduous in the history of the war, received the praise it merited and showed of what stuff the boys of Newfoundland are made. Many of the boys gave up their young lives in the struggle, and sorrow for them will be commingled with pride in their heroism and in the devotion which they evidenced in a just and holy cause.

Horse and Carriage Blown off Road

In the storm of Sunday night last a city gentleman, accompanied by his wife and mother, who had been visiting friends at Kibride, had a terrible experience. The drive to town would ordinarily occupy half an hour. They left at 9.30 and did not reach here till well past 1 Monday morning. In the hurricane and heavy rain which prevailed, the horse and outfit was literally blown off the road and turned over. The traces were burst and the occupants of the carriage escaped serious injury almost by a miracle. All were drenched to the skin when they reached the city and their experience in the storm and lightning will not soon be forgotten.

McCarthy's Hotel to Open Monday

The McCarthy Hotel at Carbonara, which was destroyed by fire in the early summer, has been replaced with a far larger and more handsome and finer building in every respect than the old one. It will be opened for business on Monday next under the management of Mrs. McCarthy, and is certainly the finest hotel outside of St. John's. It contains 25 rooms, every modern convenience, is splendidly ventilated, lit with electricity, contains bath rooms, smoking rooms, ladies' parlor, dining rooms and lounge, and is a standing evidence of the energy and enterprise of the proprietors.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING TURNIPS

Two East End boys were arrested at their homes under warrant last night by Const. Emberty, charged with stealing turnips to the value of \$3.00 from W. Mallard's farm, at Quidi Vidi, and also for maliciously damaging the fence enclosing the ground.
This is the kind of theft that was generally known as "stingin'" in our boyhood days and the two lads were remanded so that certain witnesses could be summoned to give evidence in the case.

The S.S. Eagle arrived at Halifax at 7 a.m. to-day.

Safety and Efficiency

Is the Motto of the Reid Newfoundland Co. For Future Management of Street Car Service—The Following Rules For Guidance of Conductors and Motormen Are Issued

The following rules and regulations for the guidance of conductors, motormen and others connected with the street-car service were recently promulgated by the Reid Newfoundland Co.:

In future, cars going down Theatre Hill and Ordnance Street, must not arrive at top of the grade at a greater speed than two miles an hour, and must not run at a rate exceeding four miles an hour between the top of Theatre Hill and Adelaide Street or Cavendish Square and Wood Street on Duckworth Street.

Cars must not be stopped to take on or let down passengers either going up or down steep grades.
Any Motorman or Conductor who finds or thinks his brakes are not working properly, must not continue to run his car but must report the condition immediately.
Any Motorman, Conductor or Employee reported under the slightest influence of liquor or who is known to take any while on duty, will be dismissed immediately.
No man will be retained in the service who does not prove himself competent for the work set apart for him. Carelessness or negligence will not be tolerated and after the first warning will be followed by dismissal.
At all times, cars must be operated with the utmost care, and at no time must any risk to life and property be taken.

Sand boxes must be inspected by the conductors every trip to see that they are filled and working properly.
Any defects in the working of the electrical equipment, must be reported immediately by the motorman.
On Theatre Hill, Ordnance Street and Holloway Street, Conductors must be within an easy reach of the car brake handles.
Conductors failing to report reckless driving of the motormen, will be held equally responsible and dismissed.
Conductors and Motormen must be on the alert in watching for passengers. In all cases, cars must be run slowly at intersecting street crossings, and the foot gong properly sounded.

The motto should be—SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY.

Little Interest Taken in Vote

Yesterday a plebiscite was held on the question of adopting the ward system in civic government, and the smallest vote ever recorded on a municipal issue was voted. About 750 citizens only recorded their votes in the 23 booths opened in St. John's, the voting being less than three per hour at each booth, and few, if any, deliberate votes were recorded. The deputies found it difficult in some cases to get witnesses to begin the poll and owing to this at least one booth was kept closed until 9 o'clock. The most votes recorded were those registered in the residence of Mr. Charles Truskett, New Gower Street, where 50 of the free and independent marked their ballots. The lowest record was 11 in a booth on Water Street West. Other booths showed from 12 to 23 and the South Side gave 12.

In Aid of ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

A Vegetable Sale will be held at St. Joseph's School Room, Hoyles-town, to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday.
All varieties of Vegetables will be on sale. Teas will be served from 5 to 7.30 o'clock. Candies and refreshments will be on sale during the evening.
The Sale will commence at four o'clock. Admission 10 Cents.
On Friday evening a Concert will take place, commencing at 8.15 p.m. Admission 30 Cents.
sep27,3i

STORMY LAST NIGHT.

Last night for several hours a gale of S.W. wind prevailed with heavy rain and was felt all over the island. The Reid Coy's lines are working badly to-day on the Western section and were also interrupted last night. No information as to the "Kyle's" movements had been received up to 1 p.m.

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Portia will not leave here until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Sagona will not be here as a result until to-morrow.

Diver Wm. Butler left here by the train last evening to make repairs at Lewisporte to the propeller of the S.S. Home.

This trip the Florizel took the most steerage passengers for the season, 66 being booked in that apartment of the ship.

Yesterday a wireless was received by the Reid Nfld. Coy. from Capt. Burgess of the Neptune says she had reached Grady on the 23rd inst., reporting fine weather with westerly winds.

The MILITARY & NAVAL SPORTS will take place TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, weather permitting. No Cakes will be required, but Donations and Candy, home-made or bought, will be gratefully received at "Virginia," King's Bridge Road, up to 1 o'clock.

The Sisters of Mercy, Military Rd., beg to acknowledge the receipt of \$50 from Mrs. D. J. Greene towards the repairs of their little chapel injured by the storm on Sunday night.

Sunday night's storm was severely felt at Petty Hr. and the Goulds. Flakes and stages were blown down, and at the Goulds two houses were unroofed and a barn filled with hay, all of which was lost.

The vessel reported by the light-keeper at Western Bay Head, as detailed by us yesterday, was the schooner "Harry Lewis" which drifted from Cupids in Sunday night's storm. She was towed up to Bell Island by the S.S. Othar.

The Bowring Park local train, which was such a great convenience to the public and which took thousands of passengers to this famous summer resort, Sundays during the summer, has been discontinued for the remainder of the season.

As the ARMY AND NAVY FIELD SPORTS are to be held in St. George's Field TO-MORROW, Thursday, 28th, the Stores will close at 12.30 p.m., subject to the Weather permitting the Sports to take place.

R. A. TEMPLETON,
Hon. Secretary,
Importers' Assoc.

The schr. "Earl Kitchener," Capt. Kennedy, which arrived here yesterday from Santa Pola had a run of 20 days and had bad weather. She received the full benefit of Sunday night's storm, encountering it 60 miles S.E. of Cape Race. She had to run before the gale but received little damage, one of her boats being smashed by the high sea running.

DEATHS.

CUMMINGS.—There passed away at his residence, Golf Avenue, Gordon, beloved child of Thomas and Laura Cummings, aged 12 years. Funeral on Thursday at 2.30 p.m.
Fell asleep in Jesus.

Ward System Knocked Out

749 Votes Are Recorded—164 Went Against Ward System and 283 For it—Big "Excitement" as Result Was Made Known—Police Had Hard Time to Keep From Smiling

The counting of the ballots cast in the plebiscite held yesterday began to-day at 11.15. Returning Officer F. J. Doyle and his aides were kept pretty busy until 11.55 when the poll was declared closed amidst great excitement on the part of the cheering thousands who thronged around the "Plaindealer" building, in fact the pent-up enthusiasm of the populace was so evident that a strong posse of police (one sergeant and a constable) were on hand to keep the traffic of the streets contiguous to the counting rooms clear and to preserve order. The election was the result of "public clamour," which our genial Mayor cannot afford to ignore, and the illustration of feeling on an important subject as to whether we would be governed in future by Ward councillors or whether the candidates would be elected to represent the City as a whole. The voting proves how anxious citizens were over the outcome. There were cast 749 votes which included 2 spoiled ballots. There were recorded for the Ward System 283; Against it, 464, showing a majority for the latter of 181.

TRAIN REPORT.

Monday's No. 1—No report on account of line trouble.
Yesterday's No. 1 left Placentia Junction at 10 p.m. yesterday.
To-day's No. 2—No report on account of line trouble.

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Cut Tobacco.
The very Best.
10c. per tin.

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Office—Gear Building,
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One Foreman and two others having experience in bounty built. Permanent jobs to right men. Settlers preferred. Apply LUMBERGRASS SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD., Salmonier.—sep23,3i

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to proceed to Burin. Apply to BOWRING BROS. LTD.—sep26,2i

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experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jnc27,t.f

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Every day we are having shipments of Furniture and we were very fortunate in buying at the old prices therefore we can give our Patrons goods much cheaper than any other store in the city.

Callahan, Glass & Co., LIMITED.

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

McCarthy's Hotel to Open Monday

The McCarthy Hotel at Carbonara, which was destroyed by fire in the early summer, has been replaced with a far larger and more handsome and finer building in every respect than the old one. It will be opened for business on Monday next under the management of Mrs. McCarthy, and is certainly the finest hotel outside of St. John's. It contains 25 rooms, every modern convenience, is splendidly ventilated, lit with electricity, contains bath rooms, smoking rooms, ladies' parlor, dining rooms and lounge, and is a standing evidence of the energy and enterprise of the proprietors.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING TURNIPS

Two East End boys were arrested at their homes under warrant last night by Const. Emberty, charged with stealing turnips to the value of \$3.00 from W. Mallard's farm, at Quidi Vidi, and also for maliciously damaging the fence enclosing the ground.
This is the kind of theft that was generally known as "stingin'" in our boyhood days and the two lads were remanded so that certain witnesses could be summoned to give evidence in the case.

The S.S. Eagle arrived at Halifax at 7 a.m. to-day.

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