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OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, Sept. 24.—In France there has been violent artillery fighting. Aviators bombed various enemy railway stations.

The War Fever Spreads to Sweden

Stockholm, Sept. 24.—At a meeting here to-day of the iron and metal workers federation, a resolution was adopted deprecating the recent activity of a faction which urged that Sweden should seize the present opportunity of striking Russia.

Crown Prince Gets Reinforcements

Geneva, Sept. 24.—Word has reached Basel, Switzerland, that the German Crown Prince has received from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand reinforcements in the forest of Argonne.

German Buyers Offers Sixteen Cents For Cotton

Washington, Sept. 24.—A group of German firms, who recently offered to buy a million bales of American cotton at fifteen cents a pound, if delivered at Bremen, to-day cabled to Senator Smith, and said they are now willing to pay sixteen cents.

Bulgarian Forces Total 700,000

Sofia, Sept. 24.—Although partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army has been announced here as imminent, it is now general, and comprises all the reserves since 1886, thus including men approaching their 50th year.

G. KNOWLING.

Jamming and Cooking utensils in our Hardware Department. Iron Maslin Kettles (enamelled)—4-quart, 38c; 3-quart, 55c; 8-quart, 65c; 10-quart, 70c.

G. KNOWLING.

Bulgarian Troops Being Moved to Serbian Frontier

Paris, Sept. 24.—A despatch to the Temps from Saloniki, states that Bulgaria has been sending troops toward the Serbian frontier for several days. Five cavalry regiments, recruited on a peace basis, have been despatched toward the border.

Mobilization Of Greek Army In Few Days

London, Sept. 24.—The Greek, Roumanian and Serbian ministers visited Sir Edward Grey this afternoon. The Greek minister formally communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a telegram from his Government, announcing that in view of mobilization by Bulgaria, the Hellenic Government considers it a measure of prudence to order general mobilization of the Hellenic naval and military forces.

Greece Adopts Warlike Measures

Paris, Sept. 25.—A despatch from Athens says that Parliament will be called upon at its session next Wednesday not only to proclaim martial law but to vote upon declaring state seige in Macedonia and other measures that the situation may demand.

Greece Glad To Exchange Politics For Active War

Athens, Sept. 25.—Great relief has been caused throughout Greece by the order issued calling for mobilization of arms; the people apparently are glad to exchange uncertainty of politics for possibility of war.

Bulgaria Decides Upon Mobilization

Paris, Sept. 24.—A message from Sofia makes the definite announcement that mobilization of Bulgaria's military forces, reported to have been postponed, has been decided upon.

Austrians Receive A Check by Serbians

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 24 (official).—On Monday we prevented the enemy from proceeding with fortifications work near Goldachnitz, north-west of Visegrad, in Bosnia, near the Serbian western frontier.

WARLIKE ACTIVITY IN BALKAN STATES

Greece Mobilizing Her Full Strength—German Forces Compelled to Withdraw Before Offensive of General Ivanoff

The Russian Successes Are Calculated to Prevent German Assault on Serbia—German Submarines Again Active Along the Irish Coast.

London, Sept. 25.—As a measure of elementary prudence, Greece has ordered the mobilization of her naval and military forces, these preparations have brought the last remaining Balkan State under arms, for Roumania, while not fully mobilized for some time, has had her troops ready for emergency.

These successes, which extend to the Roumanian frontier, would in the opinion of military observers, serve to ease the situation on Roumania's flank, should Roumania join Russia, and in addition might well prevent the Austro-Germans from sending an army, which, it is estimated, must consist of at least half a million men, to attack Serbia.

Queenstown, Sept. 25.—The Hous-ton liner Hesione, bound from Liverpool for Buenos Aires, was sunk yesterday. The crews of the vessel escaped in lifeboats. One of these containing the captain and twenty-two men was picked up and landed here.

British Steamers Ubine and Hesione Sunk by Enemy

Queenstown, Sept. 25.—The Houston liner Hesione, bound from Liverpool for Buenos Aires, was sunk yesterday. The crews of the vessel escaped in lifeboats.

Two Youthful Thieves Arrested

Yesterday, two boys of Prince's St. aged about 14 years each, went down on Tessier Co.'s wharf and spying two men's oil coats, which had been left aside by the owners, who worked on the premises, J. Adams and W. White, they stole them.

Proving Good Riflemen

Our volunteers who are now training here are making splendid progress in the use of the rifle, and every day they go to rifle range exceptionally good work is done.

Found Littering In Rocky Lane

At 2.30 this morning Officers Murphy and Martin found an unfortunate young woman named Alice Button reclining in an old shack near Rocky Lane, fast asleep.

Peterhead Ketch Here

The Peterhead Ketch, Albert, arrived here to-day after a run of 14 days from Davis Straits. The vessel had recently some very stormy weather and was down supplying the Scotch whaling stations with requirements for their work.

Was It a House Destroyed?

When the Prospero was passing south off Little Catalina, at 8.30 last night a fire could be seen burning fiercely from that settlement. The men on ship feared it was the house of a resident in flames, but there is no telegraphic report of such an occurrence to-day.

How Carrisbrook Was Floated

By the Prospero we learn that the pit prop laden S. S. Carrisbrook was ashore at St. Patrick's arm, Otter Channel, near Little Bay, and Tuesday last when the Prospero arrived there preparations were made to get her off the rocks. Three manilla hawsers were run from the Prospero to the ship which struck the rocks head on, and in little over a half hour she was towed off stern first into deep water.

The Tarvia Street

The tarvia street, opposite the Court House, and extending East to the Savings Bank, is nearing completion. That is a very good job and makes an ideal street, no one dare deny. We fear, however, that it is too expensive for a comparatively poor city like St. John's, and that if we undertook to have all the streets finished in this way, the whole revenue of the country would not be adequate.

Sagona Here

The S.S. Sagona, Capt. Parsons, arrived here at 12 noon to-day. The ship had a very stormy run with a gale of N.E. wind right through the voyage and went down as far as Nain, making all ports of call going and returning. She had fog also and had to shelter 3 days at Windy Tickle and anchor near Cartwright. She brought a full cargo of fish, oil, &c., and her passengers were Rev. P. M. Brown, Messrs. Rowbotram, Brzier, McCulloch, R. Cross, Rev. Mr. Kirby, wife and family, Mr. Geoper and wife and 150 second class, many of whom were fishermen off the coast.

Reid's Ships

The Argyle left Placentia at 4.30 a.m. yesterday for Red Isl. The Clyde left, Pilley's Island at 5 p.m. yesterday. The Dundee left Bonavista at 5.25 p.m. yesterday. The Ethie is due at Carbonear. The Glencoe left Grand Bank at 7.30 p.m. yesterday. The Kyle left Basque at 10.15 last night. The Meigle left Bonne Bay at 9.30 a.m. Thursday.

Rev. Dean Roche of Witless Bay arrived here by the Southern Shore train to-day on a visit.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Prospero reports plenty of codfish of large size at Battle Hr. and as squid were plentiful all the week good fares were taken. From that South to St. John's fish is fairly plentiful but absolutely none are being caught as there is no squid whatever to be had.

The people of Witless Bay are loudly complaining of postal arrangements there. The train arrives from St. John's at 7 p.m., each evening but the people do not get their letters till 8 next morning, the office being closed. And this is the "People's Party" (?) who are in power. What a misnomer. Wake them up Messrs. Morris and Cashion.

A little girl from Twillipgate with abdominal trouble and another from Pelly's Island, ill of an internal malady arrived by the Prospero and were looked after by Mr. Ell White-way. He was indignant over their arrival, as no beds are vacant and the doctors who sent them gave him no previous notification. The Hospital is filled to overflowing.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the South Side (St. Mary's Parish) on Tuesday evening next will give four of their members, who have volunteered, a farewell dinner and entertainment. The volunteers will likely be leaving next week or the week after.

The Prospero From the North

The S.S. Prospero arrived here from the North at 8.30 a.m. to-day with a large freight of fish, oil &c. The ship on the way North had a stormy trip and reached Battle Hr. Monday last. Coming and going a N.E. gale with a big sea prevailed and she lay in Cape Charles Monday night. Her passengers were: Messrs H. Alcock, M. Penny, W. Sainsford, Rev. Williamson, D. Oke, R. Mursell, J. B. Osmond, Yates, H. J. Howlett, H. Churchill, Cook, Master Anderson, J. Young, S. Gill, C. Norris, Master Perry, L. Templeman, J. Clifford, J. Skeans, J. D. Lockyer, J. Blackwood, F. Smallwood, Dr. Proencer, Misses Bussey, Boyd, Oks (2), Rideout, Roberts, Jones, Brett, Gard, Baker, Downer, Piccott, Parsons, Johnson, Henderson, Long (3), Hicks, Earle, Avery; Mrs. Minty, Bennett, Rideout, Jones, Hann, Blundin, Perry, Clifford, Ryan, Bafoe, Miller, Lush, Sneigrove and 75 in steerage.

Sagona's Fishery Report

By the Sagona we learn that the fishery in many places on Labrador is over even now and it is much behind last year. From Rigolette on the Southern part of the coast, they are doing fairly well with hook-and-line on herring bait, squid except about Battle Harbour being an unknown quantity. The trap fishery on Southern Labrador was fair, but North, where there were 500 boats, they do not average 50 qts a schooner. The ship daily met from 30 to 60 schooners coming home, most of them badly fished. A spurt of fish occurred Sept. 15th at Nakook, and 3 schooners loaded. Then all round, the catch on the Southern Labrador will be the smallest for many years.

Stages Swept Away

The Prospero reports that most of the stages and flakes of the fishermen of Grate's Cove were swept away by the high sea of last week. The ship passed through thousands of stage poles off that place last Wednesday.

Hit With A Bottle

A couple of women of the West End had a disagreement on the 22nd when one hit another on the head with a bottle. The blow was glancing and did not do much damage. In Court to-day the offending lady was fined \$2 or 5 days.

The S.S. Florizel left New York at 5 p.m. yesterday and is due here at Halifax Wednesday night.

The S.S. Prospero left here at 11 o'clock to-day, proceeding to Sydney for bunker coal.

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BRITISH LANDING AT SUVLA BAY GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF KIND IN MILITARY ANNALS

London Press Correspondents Describes in Graphic Detail the Terrific Fighting on Gallipoli from the Disembarkation at Anafarta Up to the Middle of August. Australia and New Zealand Won a Great Victory by Valor of their Troops.

London, Sept. 17—Every fresh item of news concerning the British descent on Suvla or Anafarta Bay, in Gallipoli, goes to confirm the impression that it was the greatest landing in military history.

The enemy were utterly deceived. They expected a landing on the Asiatic coast, and our troops were all disembarked and had advanced miles inland before the Turks appreciated what had happened.

Hurriedly the foe brought up all the forces they could and fiercely attacked the invaders. Our men, however, stuck firmly to the ground they had won. One grimly picturesque feature of the fighting was that the scrub caught fire, and friend and foe alike had to dodge flames as well as bullets.

Describing the historic landing, Mr. George Renwick, special correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, says:

Details which I have been able to obtain show that the latest operation on the Gallipoli Peninsula—the landing at Suvla Bay—was one of the most brilliant pieces of work yet carried through during the war. The battle which followed the highly successful disembarkation was one of the most stubborn and sanguinary battles yet fought for the possession of the Hellespont and Constantinople.

Never before in history has a landing of such a nature been carried out. In April, at Gaba Tepe and other points on the peninsula, the Allied forces performed, in the face of serious opposition, a feat of landing which verged nearer on the impossible than perhaps anything ever yet accomplished in modern warfare. It might be said with truth that, by all rules and theories, we ought to have been beaten; and therein lies the immortal glory of that April achievement, making it worthy to be coupled with Waterloo, Badajoz or Inkerman.

But the brilliance of the landing at Suvla Bay lies in another direction—through its immediate consequence was a fierce and long struggle which called for, and brought out, all that is best in the fighting qualities of the British troops.

The point about the latest achievement is that it was a complete and staggering surprise. The Turks anticipated a new attack on the Asiatic side, and they had been feverishly fortifying the coastline as far south as Point Baba. Demonstrations made by us had strengthened their belief in our intention. Then suddenly came to them the news that a great force landed at Suvla Bay. Never in military operations before has any enemy been so completely hoodwinked.

The utmost secrecy as to the Allies' plan was preserved, even among high officers, the various units composing the landing force departing from several bases, each unknown to the other. On the appointed night the stars alone witnessed that strange armada on those calm Aegean waters—warships, transports, destroyers, trawlers, ships big and little—steaming towards the one destination.

Landing in The Dark.
That armada arrived before Suvla Bay while darkness still reigned, and while the Turks on the shores of the other continent were waiting sleeplessly—from Kumkale (at the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles) to the Gulf of Adramytti (north of Smyrna) for our coming.

The navy took charge of the landing, and hardly had anchors found a resting place in the sandy sea bottom than hundreds of small boats—pinnaces, launches, etc.—were making swiftly and silently for the shore. Every soldier carried three days' rations, as well as entrenching tools. As the men landed they formed up and advanced on both sides of what the map gives as the "Salt Lake," but which during the burning days of summer is a heat-baked, salt-crusted uneven desert.

Daylight came, and still the work was proceeding with the greatest possible speed. Artillery and supplies in vast quantities were put on shore, and still no opposition was experienced. Unlike the experience at Seddul Bahr and Gaba Tepe, the warships were silent, and for twenty-four hours the operation was

carried out without a single shot from big gun or rifle being fired.

The northern section of the great force moved forward in a north-easterly direction and the southern section in a south-easterly direction, towards the left of the Anzac lines.

The only Turks on the spot—an observation post of fifty men—surrendered to the first comers, and no enemy was reported in sight until almost nightfall, when our advanced forces were six miles inland.

The enemy had, during the day, received information of our surprising coup, and their forces were rushed to the spot. That night—the second night—saw an extraordinarily weird picture. Turks and British had come to within striking distance of each other, and both feverishly, nay, madly—began preparations respectively to effect and oppose further advance.

Hot Bayonet Work.

This war, so full of thrilling pictures, has probably never furnished one quite so eerie as that which that night saw. Along the extended lines the opponents worked desperately and without a pause at the labor of making trenches and gun positions, and erecting wire entanglements. Here and there little battles were fought; bodies of Turks would sometimes rush out in an endeavor to obtain a more suitable section of ground for the construction of their line.

Then the British soldiers would drop their entrenching tools and wipe out the attackers in silence with the bayonet. Then, again, our men, leaving behind spades and axes and wire-cutters, would seize their rifles and advance cautiously to annihilate some group of the enemy; and so would return to their work on their own ground. Little fights of that sort punctuated the long night of heavy work.

During the darkness (it is estimated) the Turks brought up no fewer than 70,000 men; and with the morning light—the second morning—the terrific battle began. The scene of this struggle was beyond effective help from the ships, but a strong force of artillery had been landed and placed in position.

The Turks threw strong bodies of troops against several points of our new line; these were driven back, and then the British replied with counter attacks. It was costly work, especially for the Turks, despite their numerical superiority and the

advantage they had by holding higher ground.

All day long the two lines turned and twisted, twisted and turned again, but neither broke. Our artillery did magnificent work; the machine-guns were particularly deadly. Sandy ravines, scantily covered with stunted grass, scantily often quickly transformed into veritable fortresses, raked and raked with ferocious fire, taken and retaken with tremendous courage.

Behind and amidst terrible scenes of carnage men worked away strengthening their positions, and tending and carrying off the wounded. Turks in mass formation on more than one occasion penetrated to the trenches where our men were digging, and fights with spades and bayonets ensued.

Often, in these melees, rifles were fired at distances of inches, and hand grenades were used with awful effect. Thick clouds of choking dust thrown up by the struggle added enormously to the hardships experienced by these heroic soldiers.

Night came again—the third night—bringing the relief of coolness, but little rest. The trench diggers worked steadily, on which attack after attack was launched by the enemy and driven back—with hideous losses for him. Now here, and now there, shattering answering fire from rifles, machine guns and artillery burst forth during the hours of darkness.

The morning of Sunday saw the British line unbroken and strengthened. All men were weary; but ready and alert for more work. This consisted of a heavy attack on the enemy's left flank, by which they were routed in disorder and with exceptionally severe losses.

Linking Up The Lines.
Meanwhile, during the whole course of these operations, the Australians and New Zealanders (to the south) had been heavily engaged, and an attack from the Suvla forces on their right and the Anzac forces on their left was so successful that a junction was effected—bringing into being a 12-mile continuous battle-line.

Through this line passes one of the main routes for the supply of Turkish forces now facing the Allied forces in the south of the peninsula. The communications of the Turks are, therefore, seriously threatened. The other road (to the east) is an inferior artery of supply, and even this is now under the fire of the artillery on our new line, which can also sweep Bokali Dere—a valley stretching away east and south from the middle of the peninsula inland from Suvla and Anzac to the Dardanelles, near Nagara, on the Narrows.

Road and valley have been constantly swept by our guns. The great battlefield is described to me as presenting an awful sight, though a feature of the operations was the rapid manner in which the wounded were attended to and carried away. The Turks, however, buried many dead too hastily.

Rifles, ammunition cases, packs and provisions, and other grimmer remains made a terrible litter, while the horror of the scene was added to by the burning funeral pyres of the enemy. Most of the British dead lie fenced off in little cemeteries by the shore.

The Turks, who fought with the utmost gallantry, lost at least 27,000 men—four times as many as our own losses.

Fight Among Flames.
Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett also sends an interesting account of the Suvla landing: "Simultaneously with the new landing in Anafarta Bay, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps at Anzac, reinforced, has been engaged in a desperate struggle to obtain possession of the main ridge running northeast from the Anzac position. I am indebted to Mr. Malcolm Ross, the New Zealand official representative, for the following details of the role played by the New Zealanders on August 6.

Throughout Friday, Aug. 6, there was a furious bombardment of the Turkish positions northeast of Anzac from our Allied field guns and howitzers, assisted by destroyers.

(Continued on page 3.)

J.J. St. John

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BRITISH LANDING AT SUVLA BAY (Continued From Page 2.)

cruisers and monitors. Whole sections of the Turkish trenches disappeared in clouds of smoke and earth. Meanwhile the combined Australians and New Zealanders braced themselves for the desperate night attack which had been decided on. Strict orders were given that not a shot was to be fired; the bayonet alone was to be used.

Exactly at ten o'clock on Friday night a brigade clambered over their trenches and furiously charged the Turkish line amidst loud cheers, bayoneting all the enemy found therein. The Turks were taken, apparently, quite unawares. Thus in a few minutes all the enemy's positions nearest the sea were in our hands and the way was thus cleared for the main advance.

Maoris In Action.
The New Zealanders only stopped to take breath and then pursued their victorious career, rushing in succession the old No. 3 outpost, Bauchops Hill and other Turkish positions. The native Maoris entered into the charge with great dash, making the darkness of the night hideous with their wild war cries and striking terror into the hearts of the Turks with the awful vigor with which they used their bayonets and the butt-ends of their rifles.

Throughout the night and the whole of Saturday, Aug. 7, the struggle went on without intermission, and finally the New Zealanders, having gained a good deal of ground, were held up by rifle and machine-gun fire. On the Sunday, at dawn, our men began their advance up the steep slopes. The Turks came out from cover gallantly, and made a charge from both ends and from the reverse slopes of the ridges. Many fell in this attack, but the survivors actually closed on the intrepid Colonials with the bayonets and the butts of their rifles, endeavoring to budgeon them.

This is just the form of fighting the Colonials like, and their magnificent physique stood them in good stead. Although few in numbers, they closed on the Turks with fury, using their rifles as clubs, swinging them round their heads, and laying out several with each sweep. The Turks could not stand this rough treatment, and those who were not killed or wounded fled, and the New Zealanders began hastily to dig themselves in.

On the left the New Zealand advance, with which I have particularly dealt in this despatch, the Australians, assisted by Indian units, also fought splendidly. Considerable successes have thus been gained in this section, including the capture of two machine-guns, one Nordenfeldt, and many trench mortars, and 600 Turkish prisoners, 300 from a single battalion.

Up to the evening of Aug. 8 the advance of the troops landed in this Anafarta Bay was entirely successful. One force pushed along the

high ground overlooking the Gulf of Saros on the left, known as the Karakol Dagh, whilst the other force swept round the north end of the salt lake, and then, wheeling to the south, formed a continuous line in front of the Anafarta height. By a brilliant night charge the hill of Yilghin Burnu, due east of the lake, was occupied, which gave us a commanding position on which our right wing could rest during the night.

Therefore, during the night of Aug. 8-9, our left rested on the cliffs overlooking the Gulf of Saros, our center in the low level ground in front of Anafarta, and our right on Yilghin Burnu, or "Chocolate Hill," as it is now known, on account of the surface having been burnt that color by accidental fires caused by bursting shells.

Scrub Catches Fire.
Our new forces in front of Anafarta having secured a good position by the evening of Aug. 8, found themselves confronted with the problem of taking the Anafarta Hills, but the Turks, although few in numbers, made the most skilful use of the assistance afforded them by the broken nature of the ground. From all angles they sniped our lines, and, passing round the north of the lake, sought cover in the cultivated ground, thus giving the impression from one point to another of being in far greater strength than they really were.

Several attempts were made to advance during the day, and some further ground was gained. Southeast a low rise of the hill of Yilghin Burnu, and our infantry, now reinforced by Territorials, pushed forward, and nearly occupied the whole of a low hill in the center on which the enemy had a trench, and from which his snipers had given us much trouble.

But about mid-day on the 9th a difficulty arose; a strong north wind was blowing at the time, and either by accident, through bursting shells, or by design of the Turks, the scrub caught fire in several places and spread with amazing rapidity. The smoke and flames swept diagonally across our front and forced our infantry to abandon their advanced positions.

It was a weird sight, for in all directions you saw Turkish snipers and British infantry crawling out from amongst the scrub and trees and hedges where they had been lying invisible and, turning their backs to one another, crawling or running to get out of the track of the flames and dense black clouds of suffocating smoke. Thus for some hours these fires created a number of neutral zones between the opposing lines, and neither was able to advance.

From Ridge To Ridge.
The hill which we had occupied in the morning emerged from this fiery ordeal a dull khaki, whereas it had formerly been a blaze of

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ANGLICAN GENERAL SYNOD To Take Up Many Reforms

Many important matters will be considered during the seventh session of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, which is to be held in Toronto during the four days commencing Wednesday next. Among them is organization of the social work of the church into a special department to be known as the Social Service Council, consisting of the bishops of the upper house and two clergy and two laymen elected by each diocesan synod.

The advisability of selecting a better title for the church in Canada will also come up for consideration. A motion by Mr. J. E. Jones, seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, after declaring that the present title, The Church of England in Canada, is not a correct description, suggests that a vote be taken upon which each member of the synod may indicate the name he prefers. Then by a process of elimination it is suggested that a better title would be selected.

Mr. Kirwan Martin will move for the adoption of a canon providing that if any priest or deacon, against whom there is no ecclesiastical proceeding instituted, shall declare in writing his renunciation of the ministry of the church, it shall be the duty of the bishop to record the declaration and depose such person from the ministry.

It will also be moved that the following note be added to the prayer for the King's Majesty in morning prayer, and after every prayer in which the word "wealth" occurs: "The word 'wealth' hath a meaning akin to weal, and should be pronounced accordingly."

Stage Too Much Condemned
The Committee on Moral and Social Reform has a good word to say for theatres. "The indiscriminate condemnation of the stage is much to be regretted," says the report. "To the stage belongs a place in the promotion of a true standard of right living."

The committee commends the action of cities where a proper censorship of plays is exercised, and where moving pictures are regulated.

Prize Fight in Disguise
The committee feels that more should be done to suppress prize fighting. The report says: "The holding of such fights in Saskatoon, Toronto, and other cities of Canada in the guise of boxing bouts makes it necessary that some more stringent action should be taken to suppress the holding of such fights."

The work of social surveys is commended, but it is thought unfortunate that the results of the investigation in Toronto have not been made public.

Merit in Civil Service
On the question of Political Purity the committee urges that the civil service should be recruited on grounds of merit and fitness alone and not by way of reward for political services.

Divorce and Mormonism
While not in favor of increasing the statutory grounds for divorce, the committee favors such legislation that may put the poor man on an equal footing with the rich man. It is also reported that a committee is now preparing literature concerning the teachings of Mormonism with a view of protecting Canadians against further Mormon encroachments.

Temperance
The committee urges upon the church the realization of her duty to sound an uncertain note on the subject of intemperance, and commends the work of the Catch-my-Pal movement.

Ex-President Taft Endorses Wilson's Action

Tacoma, Sept. 17.—Ex-President Wm. H. Taft, in Tacoma last night in a statement for the press, said in part: "In my judgment the administration has pursued the only course open to it in the case of Ambassador Dumbas. After the admissions made, he could no longer be persona grata to the American government."

Cigarettes Made Capture

London—The three German officers, Lieut Hans Werner von Helldorf, Captain Heinrich Julius von Henning and Captain Hermann Tholens, who were recaptured at Llandudno on Monday night, were removed yesterday morning by a military escort in a motor-ambulance to Dyffryn Aled Camp, Llanannan, Denbighshire, from which they escaped on Friday night.

The officers arrived at Llandudno, about twenty miles from the camp, on Monday evening at about 8. Captain Tholens, who speaks English fluently, was the leader of the trio. Lieut. Helldorf speaks a little English and Captain Henning none.

Mostyn street Captain Tholens entered the shop of Mr. William S. Herbert, tobacconist, at about half-past eight. Mr. Herbert and a milkman were in the shop.

"Abdullahs," said Captain Tholens, pointing to cigarettes and flinging half a crown on the counter. A vowel sounded in his pronunciation roused Mr. Herbert's suspicions. He pronounced the "du" as it is in "sure." When giving change the tobacconist said, "It is a very wet night," to which Captain Tholens, hesitatingly, replied, "The night is very wet."

When he had gone Mr. Herbert told the milkman to follow him and to tell the first policeman that this man was probably an escaped officer.

Addresses in London
A policeman near the shop asked Tholens his nationality, and he at once replied, "I am a German officer." He was taken to the police station, and in one pocket was found a list of addresses of people in London, as well as £23 in gold and notes. Asked about his comrades, Tholens said he was not giving away secrets. It seems that they intended to catch the 9.15 train to London.

The other two officers, who had witnessed the arrest, were seen about nine o'clock looking at a taxicab. They aroused a clerk's suspicions but got away. Half an hour later they stopped a landau on the promenade.

The driver, Alfred Davies, saw them into the carriage. He asked them in English and then in Welsh where they wanted to go. They did not reply. He shut the door and drove off.

Driven to Guardroom
Thinking that he probably had two of the missing Germans in his landau he drove straight to the guardroom and told the sentry to bring the sergeant. An officer came out and spoke to the officers in German. They were then made prisoners. "Now you're all right," Davies said.

Noticing that one of them had an unlighted cigarette in his mouth Davies handed him a match and was tipped two sixpences.

Tholens spent the night in Llandudno prison. Captain Henning and Lieut. Helldorf slept under guard in the Royal Hotel. Captain Tholens when arrested was carrying a small valise in which were some bananas.

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.

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Phone 420. Duckworth St.

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This is the greatest masterpiece photo-play even seen—1500 ft. Never been seen outside of Broadway, New York.

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NEW PICTURES:

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THE YOUNG KNIGHT—Cines players.
BETTER DAYS—Vitagraph players.

4 SINGERS, Mrs. Rossley's pupils, by special request, will again sing "WHEN WE HAVE WOUND UP THE WATCH ON THE RHINE," as sung by them a few weeks ago. THE 5.15 and CREEPY MELODY.

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A Biograph Western Drama with Isabel Rea and W. J. Butler.

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The story of a little girl dragged down by poverty meets a stone heart with Augustus Phillips.

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On Monday we show

"REGAN'S DAUGHTER"

A Vitagraph 2 Reel Special Feature.

Good Music, a Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre. THE USUAL EXTRA PICTURES AT THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE—SEND THE CHILDREN.

BURIED OIL

Hidden reservoir of oil fuel for submarines, anchored on the bottom of the sea, have been suspected by the British to be the means by which German submarines have been able to operate far from the apparent bases of supply; and, though there is no proof that the German submarines are using such hidden reservoirs or would even have any need of them, it has become known that such reservoirs have been constructed in a way which makes them practical.

The reservoir is a steel cylinder of varying size, up to one hundred and fifty feet long, with several compartments filled with oil fuel, and some compartments designed to hold sea water or air, as may be desired. The cylinder is towed to the hiding place and sunk by filling some compartments with sea water. An inconspicuous float on the surface marks the place where the cylinder is sunk. To take oil from the cylinder the submarine crew locate the float and pull it up, bringing with it a flexible pipe.

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

PROHIBITION

Appeal, in Support of Prohibition, by Mr. W. F. Coaker,
M.H.A., President F. P. U.

TO THE TOILERS OF NEWFOUNDLAND:

Fellow Countrymen,---

I venture on this important and unique occasion—which enables you to secure, if you will, for your Country and Children a blessing that will far surpass all other social and economic considerations—to address you in the hope of influencing your action in relation to the great question of Prohibition.

You have raised me from the position of a fisherman-farmer, residing in the backwoods of Notre Dame Bay, to the high position of influence, power and responsibility now occupied by me. You have shown time and again your confidence in me, and the undertakings that I have shouldered. I have striven continually to serve your interests and none have succeeded in their efforts to close my mouth or ears or silence my pen.

I therefore claim the right to advise you at this serious and momentous hour, believing it to be my bounden duty as your public counsellor. I have been a life long abstainer from the use of liquors. I am absolutely convinced that the use of liquor is responsible for most of the evils existing under our social system; I am convinced that it is an evil far surpassing all other evils confronting our civilization.

One million dollars of your earnings are annually spent in liquor. Another million dollars or more are lost to the Country through the effects of the liquor business upon trade and commerce at St. John's. I have seriously studied the economic effect of the use of liquor as it concerns St. John's, and I sincerely assure you that unless Prohibition becomes effective, the business of St. John's will gradually decline and be transacted at outport towns. The present business and trade conditions at St. John's are well nigh unbearable, and I attribute much of the troubles and difficulties to the use of liquor. Very few realize exactly what the trade operating at St. John's suffers in consequence of the evil effect of the use of liquor.

Every business man is worrying over the future of the trade of St. John's, and the cure for the trouble is Prohibition. This Colony cannot continue to throw away or lose \$2,000,000 annually without sooner or later bringing about an overwhelming financial disaster. Not one cent in real value returns from the spending of this huge annual sum of money.

Who will suffer if you by your vote wipe out the liquor traffic? Some will have to forego the supposed pleasure of taking a drink, and a few saloon keepers will be out of jobs; but what of that, in view of the great abiding benefits which will result from stopping the use of liquor. You cannot as reasonable men doubt the good effect that must follow the banishment of liquor from our Country. Your best interests are my sole concern. What will uplift and promote the welfare of Terra Nova is my constant study.

I ask you, therefore, to perform your solemn duty on the day selected to cast your vote for Prohibition, and go to the booth feeling assured that **your solemn duty to Yourself, to your Country, to your Fellowman, to your Family,** cannot honestly be performed except you vote to wipe out the liquor traffic in Newfoundland.

I have no personal object to serve or anything personal to gain by Prohibition. I can, therefore, regard the matter from a National, Social and Economic point of view without prejudice; and being fully convinced that the carrying of Prohibition would prove the greatest National Blessing possible to procure, I ask you as fellow toilers to avail of the opportunity now offered to remove once and forever this blight upon our Home and Country.

One thing I feel sure about, and that is, if your votes carry Prohibition you will never wish again to go back to the days of liquor saloons, for very soon after Prohibition is enforced the blessings of Prohibition will be so apparent as to cause every man who voted for the measure to rejoice and be glad for the day that gave him an opportunity to strike a blow at the greatest monster of evil and misery that ever troubled mankind.

Do not allow any false reasonings on the plea of shortage of revenue to the Treasury to influence you in the matter. I can assure you that instead of injuring the revenue, Prohibition will prove immensely beneficial, and the Treasury will gain instead of losing after one year passes.

Throw away all misgivings, Friends, and avail now of the means God has provided to confer upon poor Terra Nova, blessings that if availed of will soon cause every man and woman, boy and girl, to thank Providence. RIGHT must prevail, Friends, and the man who refrains from going to the polls to cast his vote in favour of Prohibition for Newfoundland will be guilty of an action that he will surely be sorry for in future years; and if Prohibition is lost through such indifference and lack of true patriotism, such men will forever regret their conduct, for to kill the measure now will mean the triumph of the liquor evil for another quarter of a century.

I implore you all to give this matter the serious attention it merits, and if you do, there can be no doubt as to the outcome of our efforts to secure for Poor Terra Nova, the benefits and blessings, social, financial, and economic, that await us if the liquor traffic disappears.

All over the world efforts are being made to prohibit or limit the use of liquor. You have all read of or heard how Russia prohibited the use of vodka, thereby transforming that Empire into a new Russia, which will not handle liquor under any circumstances. France has also achieved wonderful things by prohibiting the use of absinth—a liquor responsible for demoralizing the masses of France. Since Italy entered the war 2,000 liquor

licenses have been withdrawn by the Italian Government.

In England the consumption of liquor has been reduced 50 per cent by the liquor laws passed this year. In Canada Prohibition has been voted in Alberta and Saskatchewan and a vote is to be taken in British Columbia; while Ontario has increased the severity of its liquor laws. In the United States Prohibition is enforced throughout several of the States.

Fifty years from now, no liquor will be sold anywhere, and the people of that day will be puzzled over the fact that we in our day allowed this overwhelming evil to exist.

The day has now arrived to deal with the monster in this Colony, and I hope with all my heart the Fishermen will do their part on polling day to drive this liquor curse from Newfoundland.

If 25,000 votes are cast in favour of Prohibition, the Prohibition Law passed at the last session of the Legislature, will be enforced after July 1st, 1916. If 24,500 vote the measure will be lost. You will, therefore, appreciate that unless every possible vote favouring the measure is cast the chances of success are uncertain.

There will be no doubt in my mind about the result if all who truly love their Country and wish to see it prosper—as it must under Prohibition Laws—will go to the booth and vote on Polling Day. I therefore implore you all to embrace this one great opportunity to secure for our Country the blessings which must flow to all when the Prohibition Laws are enforced.

I wish to warn all our friends of the consequences of indifference regarding this vote. Every man who refuses to vote in favor of Prohibition might as well record his vote against Prohibition, for to abstain from voting is to give open support to the liquor business. If Prohibition is lost it will be because men who would not vote in favor of the liquor traffic, refuse to take the trouble to visit a booth and vote for Prohibition.

It is the duty of every Christian man to vote in favor of doing away with the liquor traffic. There is nothing to lose by voting for Prohibition; there is a lot to gain in a hundred ways by voting for Prohibition.

I venture to ask all our friends and good wishers to avail of this opportunity offered on November 4th to visit the nearest booth and place their mark X opposite the word "YES" which will be printed on the ballot paper, and thereby secure for our Country benefits far surpassing anything that could be otherwise achieved by twenty years rule of the best government possible.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. COAKER.

St. John's, Sept. 25th, 1915.

Sir W. Crookes Active Age of 83 Still a Worker

Sir William Crookes, who received the Order of Merit a few years ago, recently celebrated his 83rd birthday. Except that the pointed beard and mustache have become quite white, Sir William has altered in appearance astonishingly little since middle age. Still wonderfully active, he has just joined the new inventions board at the admiralty, is busily engaged on the Royal Society and Chemical Society's committees and is hard at work on scientific research. He is also president of the Royal Society, the greatest scientific body in the world.

Though he must have used his eyes as much as any man living, he can read without glasses print that would tax the sight of men of half his years. The other day, for example, he took, as an interesting test, the "smallest dictionary in the world," that curious little thumbnail work reduced by photography to the merest mite of a book. He read with ease lines that others, even with the aid of glasses, could scarcely distinguish.

Due to Hard Work
Had this grand old man of science a message, one wondered, for those who are younger?

"I really cannot tell them," he said, "what to do. But I consider that a good deal of my own present feeling and position is due to the fact that I have always been working tolerably hard and always doing something I take great interest in and am enthusiastic about. That, I think, keeps one's mind healthy and in a good state, and tends to keep one going."

As to his appointment on the admiralty board of inventions, he said that he was asked some time ago if he would allow his name to be put down among others, and he accepted gladly.

"I cannot say," he replied to a question concerning the possibilities of great inventions for the navy, "for one must not prophesy; but when a number of scientific men are brought together and have a problem before them they are sure in some way or other to work it out. The difficulty in scientific research is to know exactly what is wanted. Once the problem is clearly stated, it is not very difficult to find the solution."

Protection From Submarines
"So that, for example," he was asked, "one may hope for an invention that will protect vessels from submarines?"

"Yes," he replied, "I think so. Any number of suggestions have already been made, and there is a prospect that something may come of them. Of course," he added, "with regard to the utility of such an invention during the progress of the war slightly different construction, it may take a long time. But then we can-

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 - Men's 10-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$4.00
 - Men's 8-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$4.00
 - Men's 6 1/2-inch Ordinary Tongue Boots, Price \$3.00
 - Boys' 10-inch Waterproof Boots, Price \$4.00
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 - Boys' 7-inch Ordinary Waterproof Boots, Price \$2.40
- All Hand-Forged and Hand-Sewn \$1.50 extra.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

Movement To Free Jews Of Russia

More than 300 delegates from Hebrew organizations over the country assembled at Cooper Union last night to launch a movement for the emancipation of the Jew in Russia after the war. A throng of 2,600 Jewish sympathizers welcomed the delegates, who will convene for business today. Their work will be to formulate a plan to induce the United States Government to demand equal rights for the Jew at the peace congress of nations expected to be held after the war.

The reception at Cooper Union was almost marred early in the meeting when a faction of Zionists demanded the platform for one of their number. He was Bernard Zuckerman, and was on the list of speakers, but he insisted to the chairman, A. L. Shipplacoff, that he needed more than the allotted five minutes in which to deliver his address. Mr. Shipplacoff refused to extend his time, and Zuckerman started to leave the platform.

His exit was the occasion of an outburst of protest from Zionists, and Mr. Shipplacoff rebuked them; but they would have taken the meeting out of his control if Meyer London had not come to his assistance. Mr. London scolded the unruly ones, and they finally subsided.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights. Delegates were present from all Jewish centres of the country with the avowed purpose of considering the Jewish problem as it will present itself in Europe and in Russia, especially after the war. The hope to relieve the Jew from oppression with the aid of the United States and by arousing international Socialist organizations.

President Wilson and Congress will be asked to act on a precedent established at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, when Rumania was recognized as an independent power only on condition that it grant equal political, civil and national rights to all the races living within its borders.

Congressman Walter N. Chandler of the Nineteenth Congress District who was one of the speakers last night, urged even more extreme measures if Russia fails to grant Jewish emancipation.

"In my opinion," declares Mr. Chandler, "the representative of the United States will send to this peace congress ought to demand that these people be protected to the limit. If they are not, he ought to say that the Government will call into service every soldier and every gun to insure the protection of the Jewish people in those nations where they are being subjected to outrageous oppression."

Meyer London spoke upon the condition of the Jew in Russia. He said the opening session of the Duma brought forth a hopeful expression of sympathy from several prominent deputies. He said both the Church and the Social Democratic Party had failed miserably in preventing the war but it was to be hoped that they would quite finally in a demand for peace.

Not say not how long the war is going to last. My own view is that it will be a matter of exhaustion for one side or the other, and I think we can stand the strain longer than the enemy."

On his own discoveries Sir William did not care to dwell. "That is for others to judge," he said when asked what he considered to be the greatest of them all.

"I have had a good deal to do," he agreed, "with certain things that are playing some part in the present war, but others have done more, much more, and have gone farther. Wireless and X-Rays."

One recalls, indeed, a remarkable article in the Fortnightly Review almost a quarter of a century ago in which he clearly foreshadowed "the bewildering possibility of telegraphy without wires, posts, cables or any of our present costly appliances," and showed how it could be worked.

Then there are the X-rays. Some persons have given him the credit of their discovery. The real facts however, he explained are these:

"I was at work on a very similar subject in my laboratory that was leading up to them, but they were brought up by Roentgen and Lenard. "No doubt, if I had been able to give a few more months to the subject I should have been successful, but just as I was on the point of getting results I was called away on a scientific mission to South Africa. While I was there my assistant in England sent me a letter containing an account of the discovery. He started working upon it in the laboratory and sent me some photographs of the kind of skeleton hands that one sees under the X-rays. That was all I had to do with the discovery. The others deserve the credit for they did the work. I missed it, and there is no credit in missing a thing when it is in front of one's nose."

A man who invests his money in oil stocks is a well wisher.

DIGGING LINES TO BAR ANY MOVE ON CALAIS

Near Neuport, Sept. 13 (via Paris, Sept. 14).—Artillery actions in the triangle formed by Dunkirk, Neuport, and Ypres have figured conspicuously in the official communications of the past week, but so farflung is the battle line that it requires that one be in the secrets of the General Staff or possess the knowledge of observers in biplanes or anchored balloons to determine where such activity is likely to be encountered.

On a day when the official statement referred to activity in the vicinity of Neuport, Steenstrate, and Boesinghe, an Associated Press correspondent motored here, there and everywhere in the territory, seeing and hearing bursting shells, but never getting within a mile of one. In a sadly demolished, uninhabited Belgian village an officer said:

"Yes, they bombard this place daily, usually about 2 o'clock."

With booming audible ahead, that was too long to wait, and the correspondent's car was driven on.

As he was concealed in the undergrowth on a high dune further along the line his glasses revealed the German lines, from which there came occasional white puffs from bursting shrapnel. Officers near by him were picking out of the sand pieces of a shell that had burst yesterday. Then a visit was paid to the spot where was concealed a big gun that already had done some firing.

"When are you going to fire again?" was asked of the Lieutenant. "Whenever they telephone, telling us what the range is and how many shots to fire," was the reply.

Artillery warfare in this sector is as casual a proceeding as the routine of a New York business office.

The big gun looked as peaceful as an old civil war cannon on a village green, and so it remained until a directing officer in the rear received reports of aerial observers, and by mathematical calculations, based on their photographs, outlined the next action. The individual artilleryist has no more idea of the result of his activity than a wireless operator transmitting electric sparks into the atmosphere.

Watching the artillery battle from the dune was like listening to the racket of a Fourth of July celebration in the next town. The reality of war is seized only when companies of soldiers return from the trenches saying, for instance, that they lost no men but that their neighbors had lost sixteen, or when an American ambulance chauffeur greets one on the roadside with, "There is no need to hurry; the man inside died before we could reach the hospital."

Even such an artillery action as that which today is the sole subject of the official communication does not serve to interfere with farming in this busy corner of Belgium. Peasants were working in the field nearer the German lines than army officers declared to be safe, even for troops, unless necessity sent them.

Within the sound of the artillery, French, Belgian, and British soldiers lie by thousands in hospitals, the capacity of which ranges from one with 2,000 beds down to one with 200, such as the one managed by Mrs. Mary Borden-Turner, of Chicago.

Whole brigades of soldiers are constructing second, third, and fourth line trenches back of the lines, and covering acre after acre with barbed wire. For one soldier fighting, fifty evidently are working at intrenching, building roads, laying tracks, and building bridges in preparation to prevent a German advance through a country where every soldier is confident the Germans will never penetrate.

"Swimming" His Way To China

Brantford, Sept. 14.—Harry Welsh, the one-legged swimmer of the Brantford Y.M.C.A., who is "swimming to China," has arrived at San Francisco. Upon his arrival at Shanghai he will become assistant to J. H. Crocker, the former Toronto and Brantford Y.M.C.A. physical director, who has developed some good Chinese athletes, notably sprinters. Mr. Crocker was preparing to take a Chinese team to the Olympic games at Berlin, arrangements for which have been upset by the war.

Welsh has been giving swimming exhibitions to pay his expenses en route. He escaped from a hostile band of Mexican revolutionists while performing in Mexico.

Often a man is not on speaking terms with his wife because she takes up all the time.

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American White Shirting
Soft finish, 30 inches wide. Sale price
per yard. **8c.**

American White Shirting
Medium Texture, Finished Soft. Expressly for
the sewing machine; 36 in. wide.
Per yard. **11c.**

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Full 36 inches wide. **10c.**
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Wide range of Dainty and Effective Patterns and
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Suitable for Men's, Boys' or Women's wear.
Exceptional values. **22c.**
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Your Furniture or Bed Covering made beautiful
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Mothers' time saved when style made garments
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Fancy Twilled Material, in Fawn
Brown, Saxe, Blue, and Green
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In Crimson, Brown and Black. **\$2.30 up**

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In Crimson, Mid Blue, Navy and
Black. Each. **70c.**

**Women's Black Cordu-
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The 'WINNER' Rubber Heels outwear leather.

Comfort
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Make
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WOMEN'S
20c. Per
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If you
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Winner try
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PLEASE NOTE.—Store Closes during meal hours, 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

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**HERRING
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Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**"EVERY DAY" BRAND
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**Ham Butt Pork
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HEARN & COMPANY

THE VALOR OF INDIAN ARMY UNDER GAS

Eye-Witness Describes Work Done at the
Second Battle of Ypres. How Mir Dast
Won the V.C.

London.—The dauntless courage and unwavering tenacity of the Indian troops during their first experience of German asphyxiating gases are described by the Indian Eye-witness in a long despatch covering the second battle of Ypres, which began on April 22 and lasted until May 1. The officer-narrator describes the German aim as "part of a gigantic endeavor to reach the coast, combined with a fervent desire to play up to a gallery of wavering neutrals." The Lahore Division of the Indian Army reached Ypres after a long and trying march on April 25.

"The assault on the German trenches commenced shortly after 2 p.m., and our men advancing by short rushes, reached the crest of the first slope without a check, but owing to heavy shell fire the casualties were already numerous. Within 300 yards of the start Lt. Col. Rennick, commanding the 40th Pathans, fell mortally wounded. He was dragged into a ditch by the adjutant—Lieut. Campbell—where he lay till dusk His last thoughts were for his regiment, and as he was put on a stretcher he said, 'Please send two of my pathans with me. If I die on the way to hospital I should like them with me.' Can it be wondered that our Indian troops will follow such officers into the jaws of Hell?"

Under Terrible Fire

"On reaching the first crest the line came under a terrific machine-gun and rifle fire. The effect of this tornado of bullets is graphically described by a machine-gun officer who says that the line was advancing steadily when suddenly whole bunches of men fell as if a scythe had been drawn across their legs. Nevertheless the line pressed on, officers and men falling everywhere.

"The majority of the machine-gun detachments of the 40th Pathans were hit and the guns were held up. Sopy Mukhtiar, who had reached the shelter of a small ditch in advance, immediately volunteered to go back and try to bring up a gun. To do this he had twice to cross a space of some 250 yards, which was being swept by enfilade machine-gun and rifle fire. He succeeded in his attempts and returned under a hail of bullets carrying the gun.

"The enemy let loose dense clouds of asphyxiating gases, from which the French Colonials and the left of the Percepore Brigade were the chief sufferers, although the whole of our line was more or less affected by it. At such a short distance the density of the gas was more than any troops in the world, unprovided with any form of protection against this foul device, could stand, and they were forced to give way. Their retirement affected a great part of our line. By this time the ground was covered with the bodies of killed and wounded, while numbers of men were either unconscious or were writhing in the extremest agony from the effects of the gas which the Germans claim to be a most humane method of warfare."

How A V.C. Was Won

"Jemadar Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles, attached to the 57th Rifles, remained with some of his men in the British trench in spite of the volumes of gas and the ceaseless point-blank fire which the enemy poured upon them. After dusk he was ordered to retire, which he did collecting a number of men on the way, and subsequently assisted in bringing in eight wounded British and Indian officers under heavy fire, being himself wounded in doing so. For his most conspicuous gallantry throughout the action Jemadar, now Subadar, Mir Dast has been given the Victoria Cross.

"Lieut. Henderson, of the 1st Manchester Regiment, on his company commander being wounded, took command and led the remnant of the company up to about seventy yards from the enemy, where they held on until relieved next morning. These men had advanced for nearly a mile over open ground, on which shells were falling like rain, which was swept from end to end by machine-gun and rifle fire. Sadly reduced in numbers, they attained to within a few yards of their goal, a goal which they would undoubtedly have won. Here they were met with the first report of a fenshish enemy, half-shrouded by the poisonous fumes of the gas, they yet succeeded in holding their ground through a terrific twelve hours. Truly, one would have to look far to find a more striking instance of self-sacrificing devotion to duty and British bulldog tenacity."

Calls on Taxpayers to Demand Statement

Dear Sir.—Good roads is a slogan heard from coast to coast. When the cry first came out, and for a few years following, grating in the road contracts all over the U.S.A. and Canada, was rampant. It would be well to sound a note of a warning at this time when a move is being made to improve certain sheets in St. John's, and so dig into the motives and ambitions of "the bunch."

Methods employed up to date are by no means new and the taxpayers of St. John's should demand a statement covering the cost per square yard or foot for excavation, for stone base, for tarfiller and for top dressing and also for rolling the various layers of material. To any one familiar with road construction, the progress made so far on a small piece of street near the Court House does not encourage one to think of anything like a cost coming within the usual average for such work. Too much expert, not enough practice, highly priced employees and for what duty it is difficult to tell.

Gentlemen, dispense with the dead-weights, get down to business and in turn reduce the cost per unit of population. Please do not use the costs on this piece of work as any criterion of what such work usually costs with proper supervision.

Foreign municipalities have learned the necessity of hedging in the road contracts and also road contracts for street improvement, sewers, pavements and such works of public nature, with protective paragraphs making practically useless for the greedy contractor to get a look in. In consequence the public funds are conserved and made to bring in dollar for dollar.

MORE ANON.
St. John's, Sept. 24, 1915.

Big Increase In Canada's Debt

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Canada's net debt has increased during the fiscal year ending March 31 last by the huge sum of \$113,379,233.07. The net debt, according to the financial statement for the fiscal year, just issued stood at \$449,376,083.21 on March 31 last as against \$335,996,850.14. The total gross debt at that time was \$700,475,017.28 and against this stands \$251,098,934.07 in investments, province accounts and other assets.

At the end of the fiscal year, the total expenditure on all accounts, including war amounted to the enormous sum of \$242,912,510.06. Of this \$135,523,208.54 was for ordinary or consolidated fund expenditure for the running of the country.

Some \$4,147,732.93 was expended on railways, canals and public works of a permanent character, \$6,191,507.48 on railway subsidies and \$60,753,476.01 on war appropriation accounts.

As against the expenditure of over \$240,000,000 the revenue has totalled \$133,073,481.73. Customs netted \$75,941,249.72; Excise, \$21,479,790; Post Office, \$13,046,664.68; Public works including railway and canals \$12,953,487.18 and miscellaneous, \$9,852,379.36 making a total of \$133,073,481.73. This leaves a deficit between total disbursements and revenue of over \$100,000,000. To cover this there was \$81,073,684.21 of temporary loans to which \$61,473,684.22 represented the amount advanced by the Imperial Government for war purposes. The funded debt payable in Canada, amounted to \$764,960, and payable in London, to \$338,369,979.07. Dominion notes were issued to the large amount \$157,056,118. Savings banks have in possession \$54,001,718 of the people's money.

struck the tree without causing him any more harm than a mark on the skin.

Major Carden's Death

Major Carden met his death in going to the assistance of Captain Muir, who was mortally wounded. He was put in a stretcher and, as he was being taken away, both bearers were hit and dropped him. Two more men picked up the stretcher and Major Carden was then hit again.

Throughout the 27th, the troops were subjected to an extremely severe test. The deployment and advance had to be executed in full view of the enemy, who kept up a very heavy artillery and rifle fire throughout the day. In spite of this and the employment of asphyxiating gas, against which they were then unprovided with any protection, the troops fully maintained their reputation for gallantry and steadiness. That they failed to attain their entire objective was due to the fact that it was impossible. The gallantry of the division has added yet another page to the record of the Indian Army Corps in this war."

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