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French Smash German Lines on the North and North East of Verdun

French Score Big Success Around Verdun Where They Smash German Lines Over a Front of Four and One-Third Miles—In Dobrudja Region Central Powers Give no Rest to Russian-Roumanian Forces

ROUMANIAN TRANSPORT SUNK IN BLACK SEA

Vigorous Bombardments Are in Operation on Austro-Italian Front Especially on Asiago Plateau—Serbs in Cerna Region Have Put Down German-Bulgarian Attack and Delivered a Thrust Which has Rewarded Them with Capture of Several Trenches—Flooding Interferes With Operations on Struma Front

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Switching their offensive from the Somme region in France, possibly as a counter to the advance of the Teutonic Allies in the Dobrudja region of Roumania, the French have smashed the German line north and north-east of Verdun over a front of four and one-third miles, penetrating it along its entire length and in the centre gaining a distance of nearly two miles.

In the Dobrudja region of Roumania the Germans-Bulgarians-Turks are giving no rest to the Russian-Roumanian forces, who continue to retreat along the entire front from the Black Sea to the Danube River, although at some points they are vigorously opposing the advance of the invaders.

On the Austro-Italian front the Austrians and Italians at various points, especially on the Asiago Plateau, in the Sugana Valley, in the Plava sector, middle Isonzo and the Carso front are vigorously bombarding opposing positions.

The Serbs in the Cerna region of the Macedonian front have put down a German-Bulgarian attack and themselves delivered a thrust which was rewarded by the capture of several trenches. In the Doiran sector the British also captured a Teutonic allied trench. Floods are interfering with operations on the Struma front.

South of the Somme

PARIS, Oct. 24.—French and German artillery forces were busy last night south of the Somme, where an artillery duel raged in the Blaches-Abblancourt region. There was no infantry action along the French front in the Somme area, the war office announced to-day. Three German aeroplanes were brought down in the course of twenty aerial combats that occurred yesterday in the Verdun region, during a thick mist.

An Australian is the inventor of a recording target which shows the course of bullets in relation to both stationary and moving objects.

Serbs Win New Success In the Cerna Region

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Serbian troops operating in the Cerna region on the Macedonian front have won a new success, according to to-day's announcement by the war office. A counter-attack launched by the German and Bulgarian troops was stopped by the Serbian artillery. The Serbians then attacked the opposing lines and captured several trenches. On the Struma front there is inactivity. River floods are interfering with the movement of troops.

American Shippers To Get Some Relief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Representations to Britain in behalf of the American tobacco shippers, who have had \$1,500,000 worth of leaf, consigned to Scandinavian countries and Germany, tied up by British restrictions at Copenhagen, has resulted, in action by the British Government, which is expected to result in some relief.

NORGE SHIPPING SUFFERS MUCH

Norwegian Ships are Being Sunk Faster by Submarines Than Norway Can Replace Them Says Capt. Hannevig, a Norwegian Shipowner, Who Signs Contract for Two 8800 Tons Ship Ships at Seattle, U.S.A.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lloyds announce that the British steamer Barbara, and the Norwegian steamer Srestad, have been sunk. The crews were saved.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lloyds shipping agency announces that the British steamers Clauden, 3,166 tons, W. Harkess, 1,185 tons, and the Norwegian steamer Rensjell, have been sunk. The steamer Clauden was last reported at Karachi, in British India, on Sept. 22.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The 4,200 ton British steamer Midland has been sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Norwegian steamers "Secundo" and Gronhang" are sunk, says a Reuter's despatch from Christiania. Lloyds' Shipping agency reports the Norwegian barque "Gunn" burned by the Germans. The crew are landed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 25.—Capt. Louis Hannevig, a Norwegian shipowner, who signed a contract to-day for the construction of two 8,800 ton steamers at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 each, says submarines are sinking Norwegian vessels faster than Norway can replace them. Order for new ships are placed in all yards which can build them.

Another Loan from Uncle Sam

\$300,000,000 is Amount Now Negotiated For at 5 Per Cent. Interest. Maturing in Two Years

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—An official announcement of the terms of the new loan to Great Britain by American financiers, is expected here before the close of the week. The amount will be \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000, it is understood, bearing five per cent. interest with issuing price at 99 and maturing in two years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Negotiations with American bankers for another direct British loan, not less than \$200,000,000 and which may be as much as \$300,000,000, are approaching completion according to intimations conveyed to-day by the fiscal and commercial representatives of the British Government, inquiry for the loan from financial and investment sources is said to be so general as to insure its successful flotation.

San Domingo Rebels Active

Several Americans Reported Killed in Clash With Rebels—Fighting Lasted Some Time Before Rebels Were Defeated.

SAN DOMINGO, Oct. 25.—In an engagement between American troops and rebel forces to-day, General Ramon Batista was killed. Several Americans also are reported killed, including two officers, and one American officer, Lieut. Morrison is wounded. The American commander attempted to arrest General Batista, who resisted, and ordered an attack on the American forces. Fighting continued for a considerable time, but the rebels were eventually defeated.

ROOSEVELT ON THE WAR PATH IN COLORADO

Tells Denver Audience What he Would Have Done if he Was President—Says he Abhors Needless War but Would Have Gone to War With Germany Over Lusitania—A Speech For Home Consumption

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 25.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt told an audience here to-day that if he had been President, a strict account ability message to Germany, there would have been no more ships sunk unless there was a light afterward. The Lusitania was sunk, with 1,334 deaths as a consequence, because other nations believed we did not welcome being kept out of the war. "If I had been President then I would have seized every French front, after an intense artillery preparation an attack on the right bank of the Meuse was launched at 11.40 o'clock yesterday morning. The enemy line was attacked on a front of four and one-third miles, and broken through everywhere to a depth, which at the centre attained nearly two miles. The village and fort of Douaumont are in our hands. On the left our troops advancing beyond the Thiamont Work Farm rushed Haudremont quarries and established themselves along the road from Bras to Douaumont, on the right of the fort. Our line runs north of La Caillette Wood, along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern battery of Fumina Wood and Dampou battery. Prisoners are pouring in, and so far 3,500, including about 100 officers, have been taken."

"When I was President Germany wanted to assume control of a part of Venezuela temporarily. I got Dewey and had every ship in the fleet ready down south off Port Rico and I got the arbitration I asked for, because Germany knew I meant what I said. If it had been otherwise we would have had German stronghold in Venezuela and most of the present war would have been fought right here at our front door."

The French Struck Like Lightning when Oppertune Moment Arrived

General Nevelle Who for Week Past Had Been Watching Movements of German Troops Made His Preparations and When He Judged the German Had Thinned Their Defences to Dangerous Point Struck Like Lightning—The Result Was One of the Most Brilliant Operations of the Campaign

PARIS, Oct. 24 (delayed)—Verdun, long lost sight of, sprang suddenly and unexpectedly to-day into the forefront of the public mind, which had been directed towards the battle on the Somme front. The German front on the right bank of the Meuse literally was swept away for a distance of four and a half miles like straw before the wind. General Nevelle for weeks past has been watching the German movements like a lynx, carefully calculating the effect of every withdrawal of troops for transfer to the Somme and eastern fronts. At the same time he quickly made his preparations and when he judged the Germans had thinned their defences to danger point, he struck like lightning. The result was one of the most brilliant operations of the campaign. The Germans, who yesterday were pressing close upon the inner line of defences at Fort Souville and Tavannes, have now been driven beyond the outer defences of the Fort, Douaumont-Vaux line. Vaux fort remains in possession of the Ger-

ANOTHER HUN OFFENSIVE ON SOMME FRONT

Kaiser Has Been Reported at Bapaume Personally Overseeing the Preliminaries for a Formidable Counter-Offensive—German Army on the Somme Front has Received Reinforcements of Infantry and Especially of Artillery

PARIS, Oct. 24.—La Liberté's correspondent on the front in northern France says:—The growing intensity of the bombardment between the Ancre and the Somme indicates that the Germans are preparing for another attempt to remedy a situation which is becoming more critical for them each day. Emperor William, adds the correspondent, has been reported to be at Bapaume, personally overseeing the preliminaries for a formidable counter-offensive, in view of which the German army on the Somme front is said to have received strong reinforcements of infantry, and especially of artillery.

FRENCH COUP AT VERDUN WAS BRILLIANT ONE

Military Experts Say French Coup Regained Virtually all the Ground Lost in the Second Battle of Verdun—Prisoners Are Pouring in—So Far 3500 Including 100 Officers Have Been Taken

PARIS, Oct. 25.—On the Verdun front, after an intense artillery preparation an attack on the right bank of the Meuse was launched at 11.40 o'clock yesterday morning. The enemy line was attacked on a front of four and one-third miles, and broken through everywhere to a depth, which at the centre attained nearly two miles. The village and fort of Douaumont are in our hands. On the left our troops advancing beyond the Thiamont Work Farm rushed Haudremont quarries and established themselves along the road from Bras to Douaumont, on the right of the fort. Our line runs north of La Caillette Wood, along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern battery of Fumina Wood and Dampou battery. Prisoners are pouring in, and so far 3,500, including about 100 officers, have been taken.

A Thousand Prisoners Air Taken By British

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The ground gained by us yesterday in the neighbourhood of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs on the Somme front has now been fully secured, the war office announced to-day. During the night there was nothing to report except intermittent shelling on both sides. In answer to the enemy's claim that the gains of Saturday between Schwaben redoubt and Le Sars were won only at the expense of heavy losses on our part, it may be noted that the troops engaged, which took over one thousand prisoners, had only about twelve hundred casualties.

Interned Prisoners Over 45 To Be Exchanged

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Baron Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Lords to-day, that the British and German Governments had agreed to exchange all interned prisoners over the age of 45. He said, but the French line extends beyond it on the north of Yaux village and Fumit Wood and also on the south of it at Dampou battery and Chenois Wood, from both of which positions it can readily be attacked.

No One Wants German Vote

Candidate Hughes follows Wilson's Lead in Repudiation of Pro-German Support—Says He Doesn't Want It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Chas. E. Hughes to-night told an audience he did not want the support of anyone who has any interest in America against any country whatever, or who wants immunity for foreign aggression, or would have the power this nation held captive any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations. This is the first public utterance of the Republican nominee indicating repudiation of pro-German support.

AUSTRALIA TO VOTE OCT. 28 ON CONSCRIPTION

Australian Commonwealth Now in the Throes of a Campaign for and Against Compulsory Military Service—Estimated There Are Yet 125,000 Men Available Who Are Free to Enlist for Overseas

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25.—The Australian Commonwealth is now in throes of a campaign for and against compulsory military service, which was brought on two weeks ago by the decision of the Hughes Government, to subject the question to a referendum to be held on Oct. 28th. The enlistment situation at this writing shows 103,000 reinforcements have been voluntarily enrolled, and additional reinforcements needed up to July 1st next year are 100,000 and 125,000 men are available, according to a war census, of men who are fit, single and without dependants. The Government's plan is that voluntary recruiting be continued, the deficiency to be made up by conscription. Men are to be called up monthly as required. There will be no compulsory calling up of men under 21 years of age with absolute exemptions otherwise, for first and only sons and second single men who are the sole supports of dependents, and third, in families which have already furnished volunteers. There will be no calling upon of the remaining members of the family up to one half and the constitution of non-military tribunals to hear, appeals for exemption.

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

SALONIKI, Oct. 24.—British troops on the nights of Oct. 22 and 23 raided German trenches north east of Macheukovo on the Serbian-Macedonian frontier, one mile east of the river Vardar, killing forty Germans and capturing eighteen, says a British official issued to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An official from the British headquarters to-night reads: "South of the Ancre there is nothing to report except intermittent hostile shelling. In this area yesterday and to-day we have taken eighty prisoners. To-day there was heavy shelling on both sides, south of Armentieres. Early this morning an enemy party raided our trenches east of Loos, apparently with the purpose of destroying mine shafts. They were immediately ejected."

ROMANIAN.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 24.—At Vrancea there was a minor action, in which we took one machine gun. In the valley of Buzea there was artillery fighting at Table Bataz. Calm reigns at Bratocca and Predal. Artillery fighting has become less violent. The enemy launched three attacks at Predal. Fighting continues along the border in this location. In the region of Dragelave the enemy attacked violently. Our troops maintained the position in the valley, and we attacked and repulsed the enemy on the left bank of the river. In the Jull valley there were violent enemy attacks, which made slight progress at Fulghe and Bleaz and Frouber valley. The situation is unchanged in Azul valley. The enemy is driven westward, and fighting continues with vio-

MAY SOON BE STRUGGLE FOR MERE BOYS

Next Year it is Asserted the Entente Allies Will be Facing Boys of 17 in German Army—Haig Want Only Young Men—The Soldier of To-day is of the Athletic Class

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The war threatens soon to become a struggle between mere boys. The pace is said to be entirely too fast for the older men long to endure. It is asserted here that next year the Entente Allies will be facing boys of 17 in the German army.

General Sir Douglas Haig is said to have objected to sending out of men of middle age. He wants men from 18 to 25 years old. After the latter year it is said the fighting value of human units shows rapid and steady decline.

IS SEVERE BLOW AT HUN PRESTIGE

London Times Says the French Victory Will Disquiet Enemy and Hearten Russo-Roumanian Armies and Inspire Allies With Fresh Confidence—Daily Telegraph Sees the Finishing Touch to British Week-End Success

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Although the French communique announcing the recapture by the French of Fort Douaumont and Haudremont quarries and the smashing of the German line over a four and one-third mile front north of Verdun reached London too late for comment, in a special late edition the Times says: "This strikes a severe blow at German prestige and above all shows the German staff the danger of weakening its lines in the West. The victory will disquiet the enemy and hearten the Russo-Roumanian armies and inspire all the Allies with fresh confidence."

The Daily Telegraph asserts: "The French have dealt a staggering blow, putting the finishing touch to the story of the heavy British blow delivered in the past week-end. The victory proves to what pointed mastery our troops have attained in the business of grinding Germany in the mill."

Man was made to mourn—and he never gets out of it by marrying.

One woman never really knows another until their children quarrel.

In Dobrudja the enemy continues attacks. Our left wing was obliged to retire toward Tzara Murat. Constanza has been occupied by the enemy.

DANISH VESSELS SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Lloyds announces that the Danish steamer Guldborg has been torpedoed and that the Danish schooner Libra has been set afire by a German submarine. The crews of both vessels have been landed.

Central Powers Got Little Booty At Constanza

LONDON, Oct. 24.—According to reports from Bucharest, the forces of the Central Powers took little booty at Constanza as the evacuation of the Dobrudja seaport had been decided upon some time ago.

TURKISH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—Suppression by Turkish troops early this month of the rebellion near the Arabian Holy City of Medina, which contains the tomb of Mohammed, is reported in an official statement issued to-day by the Turkish war office department.

RAIN MAKES TRENCH LIFE UNPLEASANT

Shell Craters Are Turned Into Bowls of Porridge—Men Have Stood With Saturated Clothing Swinging Their Arms to Keep Warm—Discomfort and Mud Seems Only to Make Both Sides More Bitter

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE. Oct. 25, via London.—The British are saying that if the Germans had ordered the weather, it would not have suited their purpose better than during these past two days of persistent rain, which has turned shell craters into bowls of porridge and made trench sides fall in and kept every stitch of clothing of the men in the front line saturated, and made the field across which charges have to be made as slippery as glass, where there are no wires. Sunday and part of Monday, with clear cold weather, which let the gunners see their targets, the soldiers were swinging their arms to keep warm. Now the gunners stare out in the walls of mud, and the soldiers who have been in the trenches look like balls of mud. Artillery preparation necessary for attack is impossible without visibility, and as one gunner said, "Visibility is so low that the tanks will have to use fog horns to prevent collision if they so wander across uncharged shell craters. The Germans in their machine gun positions used only enough visibility to see a few hundred yards, but about La Transloy, where the British attacked on Monday over a narrow front and took about a thousand yards of trenches the bloodiest and fiercest kind of fighting has been proceeding all day (Tuesday). The utter discomfort and mud and wet seems only to make both sides more bitter. Against the British here are the veteran German regiments which took Fort Vaux and Douaumont at Verdun, now as savage in defence as they were in attack last Spring. The Germans have been making no attacks except counter-attacks, aiming to drive the British out where they got ground in any one of these trenches. The men of both sides, wallowing in the mud strive to keep up some form of cover from shell fire and against the fire of machine gun, which other wallowing men strive to keep from foundering, while French mortars splash fountains of mud over them.

The Rise in Food Prices

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Replying to a question in the Commons this afternoon, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that he might soon ask Parliament to confer additional powers on the Board of Trade with a view to checking any preventable rise in food prices.

Austria's New Premier

ROME, Oct. 24.—A despatch from Rome says that Prince Conrad Von Hohenlooe Schillingstorf, former military Governor of Trieste and once Premier and Minister of the Interior of Austria, has been appointed to succeed the late Count Stuergh as Prime Minister.

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**THE ROUND TABLE
THE WAR AND ENGLISH LIFE.**

A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire—Republished Under the Above Heading

III. THE WORKING CLASS UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

PASSING from these problems to a wider field, an attempt must be made to give an account of the general condition of the working class under war conditions, since the economic situation in Great Britain has been much misunderstood and has been so markedly different from that in all the other European belligerent countries.

At the beginning of the war there was a general fear that the country would soon be faced with widespread destitution. The situation was so unprecedented, and credit, moreover, so uncertain, that manufacturers and merchants and the buying public, unable to see their way ahead, all curtailed their activities. Large numbers of workpeople were in consequence thrown out of employment, the unemployment rate in the registered trades for August, 1914, being over 7 per cent., nearly treble that for July, while Poor-law figures also showed an ominous increase. It was in these circumstances that the Prince of Wales's Fund was instituted and several million pounds collected for the distress anticipated during the winter. Extra expenditure by municipalities and public bodies and other forms of relief were freely recommended by competent authorities.

Seldom have the predictions of economists been so completely falsified. After the first shock was over employment revived, and by the end of November the unemployment rate was almost exactly what it had been in July. Since that time it has shown a steady decline and for many months it has been practically negligible.

This change in the situation was due to two factors on which the prophets had not reckoned. One was the depletion of the ranks of industry by the wholesale enlistment of men for the Army; at the beginning of the war no one had any conception of the military role which this country would be called upon to play. The second was the immense demand for munitions and equipment, which likewise exceeded all anticipation, both here and in Germany. The operation of both of these factors on trade and industry was not only direct but indirect and cumulative. The equipment required for the army and for our Allies affected not the munition trades only but a whole series of trades, boots, uniforms, hats, and so on, with ramifications extending throughout the country, with the result that the employment thus created increased the purchasing power of the people and thus further influenced employment. The withdrawal of men into the Army also tended to increase employment, for not only did they require great quantities of food and clothing—very often more and of a better quality than they had enjoyed previously—but the allowances paid to their wives often increased the purchasing power of working-class households. Thus after a few months of war, in place of the anticipated misery, there was a widespread improvement in economic conditions and the Committees set up to administer the relief fund found themselves with nothing to do.

Too much must, of course, not be made of the mere absence of destruction. The adjustment to war conditions has entailed hardships in many quarters, especially in the luxury trades and among the professional and middle classes and people living on fixed incomes, a large number of whom have definitely altered their whole standard of living. The working classes in good employment have had to suffer with them in their steady rise in the price of food and necessities. Food prices had risen by the end of September, 1915, in large towns to 42 per cent., in small towns and villages to 38 per cent., over the level of July, 1914. Rents have also increased in many places, especially in munition and other centres where trade is brisk, and where the sudden influx of new workers has caused overcrowding. The levelling down of the standard of life in the middle class has also

produced an unexpected demand for small houses which has tended to send up rents. So serious has this become that rent-strikes have sprung up spontaneously in a number of centres widely distinct in character, not only in Glasgow and Manchester, for instance, but in a quiet London suburb like Tooting, and a new light has been thrown on the Trade Disputes Act by the picketing of empty houses from which strikers have been evicted. The rapid spread of Tenants' Defence Leagues is an interesting symptom of the upward trend of working-class and working-class standards of life. No one who has followed the evidence in the enquiry set up to deal with the housing question in Glasgow can help feeling that these strikes have served to lay bare a very serious grievance.

(*The following extract is worth quoting: the witness before the Committee was Mr. Walker Smith, Controller of Housing and Town Planning and Chief Engineer to the Local Government Board for Scotland. The effects of the condition described as the drink question, and on the whole atmosphere of the labour situation on the Clyde can be imagined: "The witness said things were becoming extremely acute. Clydebank and Renfrew were more than full—they were overflowing, to the extent of some 16,000 workers at Clydebank, principally at the Dalmar Shipbuilding Works, and about 5,000 workers from Renfrew, from the boiler-makers' and machine tool works there. These workers travelled from and returned to Glasgow every day."

Lord Hunter: Is the provision of permanent houses in the area neighbouring Glasgow a physical impossibility?—I think it is at the present time. There is such an enormous influx that the permanent housing of these people, keeping a reasonable balance between supply and demand, would be physically impossible. One could not obtain the labour to do it. There is not the time to do it. It would take some years to do it, and in any case, even if it could be done physically, the cost at the present time would render it financially impossible.

The only place (the witness went on) where any additional houses could be obtained in large numbers in the Clyde valley at present was in Glasgow itself, and these numbered only 8,799, and he thought it was common knowledge that a very considerable number of houses in Glasgow were unfit for habitation.

The witness afterwards expressed the view that in the near future the whole of the existing accommodation must be taken up, and there would then be no open market in the ordinary sense of the term.)

After the failure of prolonged efforts to induce the Government to deal with prices a movement began early in the present year among the organized workers for the granting of "war-bonuses"—in other words, increases in rates of wages limited to the duration of the war, to meet the increased cost of living. The demand was not based, as it might have been on the bargaining power of labour in the unexpectedly powerful position in which the war had placed it, but on the heavy fall in real wages. Concessions have been made in a number of trades, notably coal-mining, the cotton trade, engineering, the boot and shoe industry, dock labour, and the postal and railway services. The Board of Trade estimates that up to the end of September, 1915, 4,500,000 workpeople had had their wages increased by over £750,000 a week. This estimate, which presumably includes young workers, many of whom are receiving very much over their normal rate of wages, works out at about 3s. 4d. a head, or, roughly speaking, 15 per cent. Thus, despite its bargaining power, labour has not succeeded in making up half of the increased cost of living, while many of the more helpless sections of the working class have not received any increase in money wages at all.

Nevertheless the general condition of the working class at the

present time may be described as one of widespread, if artificial, prosperity. Measured by all the ordinary tests, poor people seem to have an unusual amount of money to dispose of. Not much has been heard of working-class investment in the War Loan, probably because the wage-earners prefer the Savings Bank, with its easy withdrawal, with which they are more familiar; but what may be called the cheap luxury trades, the less expensive jewellery, pianos, amusements, etc., have been unusually flourishing, and the consumption of tea, tobacco, beer and spirits has gone up. These last are undeniable, it must frankly be said, deplorable symptoms of prosperity; but the greater part of the money is no doubt being spent in more useful channels, swelling the totals of the sales of clothes, food, and other necessities, where its effect cannot so easily be observed.

This prosperity, which undoubtedly contributes in some degree to maintain the morale of the country, is due to the fact that, whereas the rate of individual wages, measured in purchasing power, shows a decrease, the earnings of the family or group have increased. The increase is due to the combined operation of three chief causes. One is the prevalence of overtime, for which extra rates are, of course, paid. Secondly, there are the allowances paid by the State on behalf of the absent bread-winner. Thirdly, and most important of all, there is the absorption into profitable employment of large sections of the population, notably women and unskilled and relatively inefficient men, who normally would not have been earning good wages, and would not in most cases have been earning at all. It is not the individual wage but the group wage which makes or mars working class prosperity, and the whole country is now being temporarily assimilated to the conditions familiar in the cotton industry, where a relatively high standard of comfort is often maintained by the joint skilled earnings of several members of the family.

No figures can be given as to overtime. It must, however, be remembered that overtime rates are only too well earned, and that they often involve a tax on the workers' capital of strength. As to allowances, it was recently stated in the House of Commons that £2,000,000 a week was being distributed to the dependants of officers and men in the army and navy. The relief thus afforded is, of course, relatively greater where the customary standard is low, and the effect of the allowance in the rural districts and among the more ill-paid section of the urban workers' has undoubtedly been considerable. As regards the absorption of new workers, a recent official statement declared that the number of women in industrial employment had increased since the war by 6 per cent., or nearly 50,000, including clerical and commercial occupations. These numbers are certain to show an increasing upward tendency as more and more men are withdrawn into the Army and employers and workmen alike become more reconciled through familiarity to female employment.

Thus in Great Britain, alone among the European belligerent countries, partly owing to conditions inseparable from the voluntary system of enlistment, but mainly owing to our industrial supremacy, secured by the Navy, we have actually tended to improve, at any rate temporarily, the economic conditions of the poor; and the longer the war lasts the more powerful will this tendency become, for the new habits and standards will have time to become entrenched. While the German working-class household is faced with the tragic question of how to live, the English housewife is quite often faced with the novel question of how to spend. The poorly paid unorganised sections of the community, of whom too little is heard in normal times, the war has brought a marked, and probably a permanent, rise in the standard of life. Few people realize how low that standard has been. A recent enquiry on this subject by our leading statistician, Professor Bowley, produced results which, published at any other time, would have attracted widespread attention and surprise. He has shown that in the town of Reading, for instance, where organized labour is weak and working conditions unsatisfactory, over 50 per cent. of the working-class population were before the war earning under 24s. a week, or below what is calculated with the wisest expenditure to be the minimum standard of personal health and efficiency. (*Livelihood and Poverty, by A. L. Bowley and A. X. Burnett-Hurst, p. 35.) Such a

J.J. St. John

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state of things is indefensible in any self-governing and self-respecting community and could only be a source of demoralization and discontent. If these conditions have been swept out of existence by the war, nothing but good can result from it.

But the sudden rise in the standard has brought with it its own problems. Money quickly and easily made is apt to be quickly and easily spent; and the nouveau riche, whether an individual or a class, or a nation, has never been distinguished for excess of wisdom and discrimination. One of the vices of poverty is the ignorance and narrowness of horizon which result from it. It is idle to pretend that the money which has flowed into working-class pockets has always been laid out to the best advantage, or that workmen have thoroughly grasped the duty that they owe to their families, their class and, above all, to the nation to lay by as much of their money as possible and lend to the State. But it is one of the misfortunes of our social system that the vices of the poor, as of the rich, are so much more conspicuous than their virtues. The sight of a rich idler in his motor-car or of a working woman unsteadily emerging from the public-house may serve to blind us to the spirit of public service that the war has revealed among the aristocracy or to the wise husbanding of resources, the careful spending in winter clothing and boots and nourishing food, and gifts to relatives and friends at the front, that is common in English working-class homes. Taken all in all, the women of England, ill-equipped and overburdened as many of them are, have been worthy of their menfolk; and as the months go on, and what was at first a windfall becomes an accepted fact in the family economy, even the unwise spenders let their range of vision extend beyond the next street corner and learn, as the nouveau riche learns, how to spend their money on more permanent sources of satisfaction.

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

15/15, w. 11



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The Victoria Cross Won Twice By One Hero.

Lieutenant John Jacka, an Australian, is Only Man Ever Honored Thus—Overcame Ten Turks Alone—Later Charged on 600 Germans With Seven Men—"I Must Have Lost My Head"

Lieutenant John Jacka, of the Fourteenth Battalion of Australian Infantry, enjoys the unusual honor of having won twice the most coveted of British military honors, the Victoria Cross. He is the first man to whom the famous decoration has been awarded more than once, and how he gained the distinction has been made the subject of a narrative prepared in the British Intelligence Office in London. The first "V.C." was won in the Dardanelles and the second in France, and this the story as compiled officially in London:

Lieutenant Jacka, of the Fourteenth Battalion of Australian Infantry, has won the Victoria Cross twice over. He will not receive two of this coveted bronze decorations, but he will have a bar on the ribbon of his first V.C., and he is the first man in the great war to secure that great distinction.

First there is the account of how he won the V.C. the first time. That is an old story now, for it happened in Gallipoli, but it is as worth retelling as the story of how Horatius kept the bridge. Jacka at that time was a lance-corporal of the Fourteenth Australians at Anzac, commanded at that time by Colonel Courtney, and concerned with him in the gallant defence of Courtney's Post.

The Anzac Resistance
On May 18th, after three weeks of continuous fighting, during which the battalion had lost 75 per cent. of its effectives, Sanders Pasha made his great attempt to drive the Anzacs into the sea. He sent the Turks against the attenuated Anzac line in overwhelming force, and the chief fury of the attack was concentrated on the line from Quinn's Post to Courtney's. The story of the gallant and successful Anzac resistance is now enshrined in the undying record of Anzac. Not a Turk got through the Anzac lines.

But at Courtney's a number got into a small communication trench, overwhelming the two or three men who held it. The wounded officer managed to give warning of the danger, and Lance-Corporal Jacka rushed into the trench alone with fixed bayonet, and sheltering behind the traverses, prevented the Turks from advancing. Some of his comrades rushed to his assistance, but the first of them Private Howard, was shot down as he entered the trench. "You keep them here," said Jacka to Lieutenant Crabbe, "and I will take them at the other end of the trench." Rushing around, he fell on the astonished Turks from their rear like a lion. Five he shot down and two more he killed with his bayonet. Three more were driven out of the trench into the hands of the men who were guarding the entrance, under Lieutenant Crabbe.

Roaring Like a Lion
wounded in going to Jacka's assistance, told this story when he was in England in convalescent camp. One vivid phrase of his story ran: "We heard Jacka go into the trench," he said. "He went at them roaring like a lion."
The same evening Jacka came to visit the wounded man, who was a fellow-townsmen, as he lay in the dressing station. Howard congratulated him on his exploit and was in turn commiserated for his hard luck in not sharing the glory of the day. "I must have lost my head," said Jacka, remembering little of what happened. "I must have lost my head," was his simple explanation of the fury that sent him victorious through the trenchful of Turks.

"That was Jacka's first exploit. Single-handed, he attacked ten men in a

The Alsace-Lorraine Problem

Through her agents in the United States and other neutral countries, Germany denies from time to time that there is any Alsace-Lorraine problem, and insists that the German subjects in these provinces are well content with their present condition. France, they say, in endeavoring to free the people, is undertaking a thankless task. These assertions are put forward in advance with a view to influencing neutral opinion when the new frontiers are established after the war, Germany is particularly anxious that she shall not be deprived of Alsace-Lorraine, and some of her more subtle publicists are suggesting that if France should insist upon seizing the territory in question she would be sowing the seeds of future war, and in the meantime would have to contend with the hostility of the Alsations themselves. A favorite German argument relies on the fact that for many years the province has been electing German candidates to the Reichstag. An explanation of this is given by Jonas Lippmann, formerly of the Journal d'Alsace, who reviews some phases of his country's history in the New York Times.

A Love for France
As is the case with many states, provinces or districts bordering on great nations, the population of Alsace is a mixed one: it has both French and German elements. It became a part of the French Empire under Louis IV., and remained French for more than 200 years, or until the reign of Napoleon III. In all those years the people of Alsace-Lorraine were very generously treated. They had all the prerogatives of other French subjects and some special rights. For instance, both the French and the German languages were officially recognized, the object of the benevolent French Government being to assist the Alsations to carry on trade across the Rhine. It is no wonder therefore that Alsations as a whole became thoroughly French in sentiment in the course of time, and were proud of their citizenship. This was the situation until the War of 1870, when the provinces were seized by Germany.

The German Tyranny
At once another regime was inaugurated. By a stroke of the pen the French language was abolished, French inscriptions on tombstones, even, were forbidden. Merchants were obliged to keep their accounts in German. There was naturally a great exodus from Alsace on the part of those who could afford to get away. Their places in the community were filled by German immigrants, many of them mere adventurers, who were appointed to office by the German Government. In the course of time two political parties were formed in Alsace, the "protestaires," who refused to accept the clause in the Treaty of Frankfurt which tore them from France; and the "autonomists," who accepted the fact but insisted upon a

le band of Anzacs with a view of surrounding them—a fortunate thing, as it prevented the further looting of rifles at that short range. There were more bayonet work and hand-to-hand struggles in that ring of enemies, now aware of their overwhelming advantages of numbers.
"I have only a curious impression of a crowd gathering about us," says Lieutenant Jacka, in describing this crisis. "The cheering thing was that I could see some of the Germans with their hands up and others already running away. Also our men who had been taken prisoners were quick to take their cue, and, unarmed as they were, seemed to be setting about their captors."
"I do not even remember feeling the two bullets strike me. They, and the other shots by which the men with me were wounded, must have been fired when we were actually struggling hand-to-hand with the Germans, but at the time no one was affected in any way by his wounds."
"At this critical moment the shouts of the supporters rang clear and loud. More of the Germans fled, others surrendered incontinently. None got away; they were shot down with rifle and machine gun and pursued to their deaths."
"The prisoners, over fifty in number, were released, and a corresponding number of captives were taken. Jacka and his gallant seven had suffered severely in the struggle. The lieutenant was wounded twice by rifle bullets fired at very short range. Each wound represented a miraculous escape from death."
"Every man was wounded in two or three places, and each owed an escape from death to some fluke equally outrageous. The net result was that not one man of Lieutenant Jacka's platoon was on the effective list seven hours after they took possession of the trench. But they had held the fort against twenty times as many Germans, killing or capturing them all."

The Religious Wedge
This policy of political "frightfulness" was a failure, and eventually Bismarck abandoned it. Instead he secretly encouraged the Socialist movement in Alsace which had developed as a result of the German immigration, and presently had a considerable anti-clerical party in the field. Now Alsace at that time had about 850,000 Roman Catholics and 350,000 Protestants. The Socialists by assailing the Catholic party eventually succeeded in dividing Alsace upon religious lines. After that it was a simple matter for the Germans to elect their own members to the Reichstag, and since then Germany has been able to point to the fact as an evidence of the general approval which Alsace gives to the German Imperial policy. The same game, it is worth noting, has been tried by von Bissing in Belgium, where he has sought to divide the Belgians into Flemings and Walloons, but without success.

Want Restoration to France
Mr. Lippmann says that the intense desire of the people of Alsace-Lorraine is to be reunited with France, but if for any reason this should not be possible, they pray that they may be set up as an independent Government. They revolt at the idea of being perpetually chained to Germany. He concludes:
"Alsations are republicans and independent. They love their customs as much as their country. They are jealous of their rights. Both General Joffre and President Poincare had that in mind when, speaking in the new French Alsation city of Thann in August, 1914, and February, 1915, they solemnly said: 'France is happy to open her arms to you, dear Alsations, who have been so long and so cruelly separated from her. She will respect your traditions, your religious beliefs and your liberties.' What a contrast with the Prussian arrogance

which for 45 years has trampled upon everything that was dear to Alsace. Neither traditions nor liberties were respected. Why, then, should Alsace not hope and pray and wish for a crushing defeat of its oppressors?"

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 25th., 1916

Recruiting

THE young men of the Colony should not hesitate to come along and enlist as Naval Reserves or Volunteers. If the war continues for another year every available single man in the Empire will probably have to do his bit, therefore it is worth considering whether it is not more noble and British to come forward voluntarily rather than be compelled by compulsory service later. Be it remembered that the Allies must win this war therefore, until Germany is beaten—and to beat Germany will take some time and some men—sacrifices surpassing any yet made will be required of the Empire. It is possible that conscription will have to be enforced throughout the Empire as it is now in England, Scotland and Wales, and the first men that conscription will require is the unmarried.

It is hard to invite any young man to come forward and fight in a war that their country has had no voice in declaring. Yet all are agreed that Britain and her Allies must win this war or a worse state of affairs will exist than the world beheld for a century. Surely the great sacrifices of men and money already made will not have been in vain, because some sons of the Empire prefer ease to honor and duty. The war must be won by the side of Right, and the young men must of necessity be the warriors; therefore, boys, come forward and don't wait until conscription compels you—do your bit.

The Government will have to make up the difference between what is paid to Naval Reserves and the pay of the land forces, no matter what the cost. Many are coming forward now to enlist as Naval Reserves. The Navy requires some thousands of recruits at present and the young fisherman who feels it his duty to enlist should do so by joining the Navy.

The New P.M.G.

THE Telegram yesterday announced that Hon. J. A. Robinson would soon be appointed to the position made vacant by the death of Hon. H. J. B. Woods. The public will approve of the appointment of Mr. Robinson, believing him to be a suitable man for the position. Mr. Robinson, however, will take notice that the Liberal-Union Party is pledged to making the Postal Telegraph Department directly responsible to Parliament and when the new government takes charge, the Postmaster General will occupy a seat in the Cabinet as well as in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Robinson may or may not be prepared to occupy the position of Deputy Postmaster General; be that as it may, he will understand the intention of the incoming government respecting this position and can act accordingly. That he would be a competent man for the vacant position referred to, no one doubts. It will be hard to fill his chair in The

News office. He has on occasions fought the F.P.U. and hurled his missiles at Mr. Coaker who has not failed to return them. His greatest onslaught being in 1913 election when he branded Mr. Coaker a Socialist of the blackest type and accused him of circulating "The Menace" and "Cotton's Weekly"—which charge Mr. Robinson subsequently knew to be unfounded, having been so proven by the commission that took evidence in the libel action taken by Mr. Coaker against The News. On other occasions his missiles were harmless.

However, it now appears that The Hon. John Alexander Robinson is to be the next Postmaster General, and our wish is that he will live long to serve the Colony's best interests in that position. His appointment will leave another vacancy in the Upper House.

The Proof of Prosperity

THE present financial and commercial condition of this Colony must cause all thoughtful men deep concern and worry as to what the future has in store for us. For the past six years we have been living in a veritable fool's paradise. We have been chasing rainbows, not for our own making, but rather of the "made for home consumption brand," put up in fancy colors by our versatile Premier.

Our people of late years have been content with doing the listening and letting others do the talking, and the former are not at all worried over how the latter does the trick. With the exception of the North, public sentiment has been sadly lacking. Had it been otherwise the deplorable mess of this Colony to-day surely would have been greatly minimized.

We are told year in and year out that the Revenue is on the increase; that the Colony is progressing, and that our people are contented and prosperous. This we admit makes nice reading; but when we come to analyze the truth of this doctrine what do we find: that it is nothing more than another chapter in the policy of rainbow chasing, inaugurated by Morris, for the purpose of selling the heritage of our people.

If a country is prosperous and its people are equally prosperous, we submit the best index to the truth of this would be the Government returns for poor relief. If these statements of the Government organs were correct, should we not expect to see a large reduction in the amount of poor relief spent in the various outports? But we do not, if the Government returns laid on the table of the House in the session of 1915 are to be taken as correct. Here is what we find: With the exception of Port-de-Grave District, in which the amount spent for poor relief in 1913-1914 was \$5575.00.50 as compared with \$7122.74 in 1908-1909, every other district throughout the Island has increased in the matter of expenditure of Poor Relief since Morris secured control of the Government.

Still the Government organs would have us believe that the Treasury is overflowing and that the silver bullets are fairly growing out on the trees. Isn't it time to cut out this buncombe and face the facts like men? Would it not be better for Morris and his wooden-headed Executive to try and do something to retrieve our pitiable financial condition than keep on fooling the people with fairy yarns that all is well, when they know deep down in their hearts that the reverse is the case? Terra Nova is paying an awful price to-day for the carelessness of her people who in 1909 and 1913 heeded the foul catch cries of the Morris horde, who bought their way to power and place with the tax wrung from the people.

We have in this country to-day an Executive of wood-heads. Men who would not know a fundamental principle from their funny-bone. Orators who, when occasions demands such, have their public speeches prepared for them by their subordinates. These so-called statesmen and orators appear before the populace and recite their essays and the hee-lers shout their praises, never stopping to think that these men are unloading another cargo of buncombe on their listeners.

The spirit of our forefathers is dead amongst us. This same tribe of featherless geese who are now quackling when and wherever possible wouldn't be tolerated years ago but nowadays the fashion is to honor him who has the least brains or common sense amongst us.

When will the people awake from their Rip Van Winkle slum-

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 25

St. Crispin's Day (patron of shoemakers).
Battle of Balaclava, 1854.
Corporal Downey, R.A., blown up at Fort Amherst battery, 1864.
James McLoughlan's (Hon.) address to electors of St. John's West appeared in Advocate, 1879.
Christian Brothers' Bazaar opened, 1881.
First cattle fair at Holyrood, 1888.

George A. Hutchings married at Sydney to Miss Bridge, 1873.
William Duggan first elected President of Star of the Sea Society, 1891.

H.M.S. Cordelia left for Halifax; term on this station expired, 1898.
Father O'Brien's yacht Columbia beat Mr. Harvey's yacht on Harbor, 1898.

Atlantic Hotel bought for Custom House; price \$6,500, 1895.

A body of the 18th Hussars captured by the Boers, 1899.

Grant Allen, the famous novelist, died, 1899.

John White, J.P., Ferryland, died, 1893.

Neil McDougall died, 1876.

In Memoriam

Written by a Niece—In Memory of my Uncle, Mr. John Loder, of Snook's Harbour, who died August 1916.

Another has gone from our harbor,
Another whose form we shall miss,
The Saviour has called Uncle yonder
To share in His glory and bliss.

Amongst us he lived and was useful,
How useful we scarcely can tell,
He worked for the poor and needy,
Of his life we can say, "he lived well."

I know Uncle right from my childhood,
And have loved him as all of us should,
He was friend, brother, counsellor,
Comrade,

And with truth we can say, "he was good."

The sorrowing, he always comforted;
To the needy he brought help and cheer;
And many shall miss him and wonder,
Perhaps, when we'll see him again over there.

I stood by his side, when we parted,
From one whose place ne'er can be filled,
But we'll meet him again over yonder,
When the last of the tempest is stilled.

bers and assert their authority, or at least set up a howl that will appall those who are to-day making a treasury a den of political thieves?

What this country needs to-day is a dozen Coakers—men who will do what is in the country's interests and not take their orders from Dives household—men who will promote the welfare of the people and not the selfish interests of those who fatten at the country's expense and humiliation. Too long indeed have Governments been pandering to those who provide the sinews of war for party campaigns and who expect to make their investment a paying one.

U-53 VICTIMS HAD FULL CARGOES

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The ammunition on board the steamships Strathdene and Christian Knudsen, two of the three ships which cleared here on Saturday and were sunk yesterday consisted of 300 cases of empty cartridge shells and 250 cases of large shells in the cargo of the Strathdene. According to the manifest of the Christian Knudsen, filed at the Custom House, its cargo consisted of 1,600,000 gallons of oil. The oil was sold by the Tidewater Oil Company to a middleman who was shipping it to London. It was valued at \$50,000.

The cargo report of the Strathdene follows: 4,034 drums of benzol, 22,482 plates of spelter, 1,029 drums of phenol, 800 cases empty cartridge shells, 500 tons steel billets, 100 tons brass rod, 18,584 bags of copra, 16,620 ingots of copper, 3,712 drums of naphtholine and 250 cases of shells.

There were no guns or gun mountings on the ship when inspected by Customs officers just prior to her departure.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

THE Agricultural Policy of the Morris Government has been exposed as a complete failure. Not once, not twice has this been effectively done but a score of times and that not only by opponents of the Government but by men who are in political accord or at any rate were supporters, even "defenders," of the now exploded agricultural policy. It took actual demonstration of the innate rottenness of that policy to convince some men that it was wrong, but now that they are convinced they are firm in their denouncement of it.

The "policy" has received enough hard knocks from members of the House of Assembly, like Messrs. Coaker, Jennings and Halfyard as well as by volunteer "knockers" outside the House that one might be well excused for thinking it so dead that further pommeling were unnecessary, but the agricultural policy like every form of falsehood dies hard, and needs to be killed often.

It is pretty hard to convince the Morris Party that their pet policy has been a complete failure for only a few days ago we had the example of Mr. Devereaux trying to convince people of the West Coast that if the policy has not worked out as anticipated it was not the fault of the policy but of the people themselves, because they failed to co-operate with the Government. In other words it failed because people did not take enough interest in it. People did take an interest in it, a most enthusiastic interest in it at first, but it soon died out leaving nothing but the cold, grey ashes of indifference to indicate that the fire had burned.

It is whimpering childishness to blame the people for the failure, for no power on earth could save the abortion for it had from its inception the seeds of death within itself. It was doomed from the first, as all undertakings are doomed that are based on false premises. By showing their disdain and indifference people have vindicated their own intelligence, they early saw the folly where it took years to open the eyes of the politician.

While laggards were being virtually poured into the laps of the voters just prior to election times in the form of rams, bulls, seeds, threshing machines, etc., very naturally things looked promising—for the politician, but when people began soberly to estimate the

cost to them of the free gifts, then things began to assume a different color. When farmers began to see that the roads and bridges were being neglected, that the imported seeds and stock had not enhanced the productiveness of their farms or made their problems one bit easier for them then began the waning of enthusiasm that was to result in entire repudiation of the agricultural policy.

When not actually growing less agricultural productions have been at a standstill since the introduction of this famous policy for the expansion of farming operations. This we have seen from a comparison of figures showing the amounts of farm products raised from 1857 to 1915. Those figures should be enough to convince the most hide bound advocate of the Morris policy that the whole effort has been a misdirected and wholly unintelligent one. No amount of argument on our part and no amount of indifference on the part of the farmers, could be more convincing than the publication of those figures, or strike deeper into the refractory noddles of the agricultural apologists, and if those figures do not silence them, then they must only wait for the final crack which the people are preparing for them at the polls.

Upwards of half a million dollars have been expended in support of the wonderous "policy" yet agriculture has not been advanced one step. On the other hand because of the turning of this large amount of money into such an unprofitable channel, many important public works have

had to suffer neglect. In this way the money has been a double-headed loss. Agriculture has not been advanced and roads and bridges have suffered neglect, so bad had the roads become in the Codroy Valley that last spring we witnessed the spectacle of organized free labor on the roads, and this too at a time when farming operations demanded the full attention of the men who by force of the untoward condition of the roads were forced to drop the plow for the pick and shovel.

How many times then did those men wish that what had been spent to purchase useless scrub rams had been put into repair of the roads. Roads are so all important to the farmers that we intend to use up to-morrow's space in a few remarks on this subject.

Come to think of it, the police force ought to be a great place for notorious hunters.

We make our solemn affidavit that we can't remember ever buyin' them there taxes.

NEW PASTOR FOR ST. ANDREW'S

A largely attended meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was held last night for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed by the congregation to choose a successor to the Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A. It was decided to extend a very enthusiastic and unanimous call to the Rev. Gordon Dickie, M.A. of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N.B.

Rev. F. S. Coffin, interim moderator of the Halifax Presbytery, who is at present visiting the city presided at the meeting.

WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED

Yesterday Head Const. Peet had a telegram from his son, Tom, who is now in Hospital at Le Touquet, France. Tom is an old and prominent member of the Church Lads' Brigade and not long ago was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He is a young chap of god constitution and though badly hurt his friends hope for his full and complete recovery.

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MEN'S OIL GRAINED FULL BELLOWS TONGUE BOOTS, leather lined, sewn, good broad heels, 6 inches high—\$3.70.

MEN'S WATERPROOF GRAIN ARMY BOOTS, broad military heels, reinforced soles, 6 inches high—\$4.30. Same kind only Goodyear Welted, the next best in Handsewn Work, only \$4.75.

MEN'S OIL and WATERPROOFED GRAINED LEATHER 10 INCH BOOTS, as cut; a good Winter Boot—\$5.00 and \$5.40.

MEN'S RED 13 INCH GRAIN, full Bellows tongue, 2 soles to heel; a good Hunting Boot—\$6.20.

BOYS' 10 INCH WATERPROOF GRAIN BOOTS; sizes 1 to 5—\$3.90.

BOYS' 13 INCH RED WATERPROOF BOOTS full Bellows tongue, two sole to heel—\$4.50.

BOYS' OIL GRAIN BOOTS, pegged; size 9 start, \$1.90, up 5c. a size.

BOYS' SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS, pegged; size 9 start, \$1.60, up 5c. a size.

Women's Boot Department.



WOMEN'S PEGGED BOOTS—\$1.40, \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.30 and \$2.40.

WOMEN'S KID BOOTS, Sewn—\$2.10, \$2.20, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

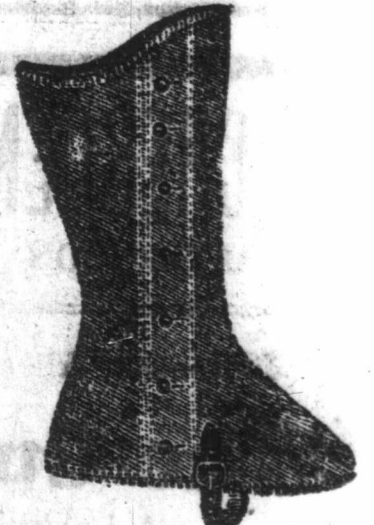
WOMEN'S BOX CALF BOOTS—\$2.50, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S BUTONED BOOTS—\$2.25, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80, \$3.00, \$3.20 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S CLOTH LEGGINGS—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.60.

WOMEN'S LONG BLACK JERSEY LEGGINGS—\$1.00 & \$1.25.

GIRLS' JERSEY LEGGINGS, to fit from 3 to 15 years—85c. and 90c.



GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH BOX CALF BALS; size 6 start, \$2.00, up 10c. a size.

GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH TAN CALF BALS; size 6 start, \$2.10, up 10c. a size.

GIRLS' OIL GRAINED PEGGED BOOTS; size 6 start, \$1.35, up 5c. a size.

GIRLS' PEBBLED BOOTS, Sewn; size 6 start, \$1.55, up 5c. a size.

GEORGE KNOWLING.

Call and See

What we got to offer you in the following:

Single Brl. B.L. Guns
in 8, 10, 12, 16, G.

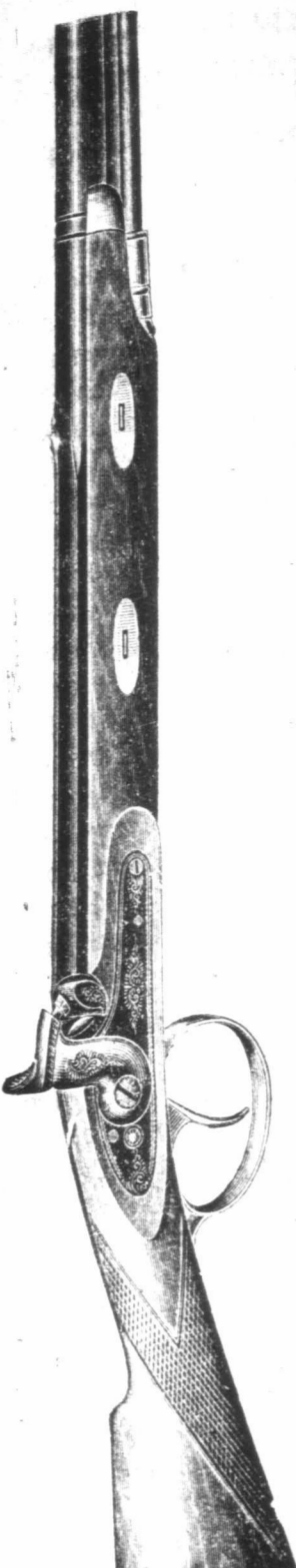
Double Brl. B.L. Guns
10, 12, G.

Single Brl. M.L. Guns

Double Brl. M.L. Guns

These Guns are marked very low, as they were bought before the big advance.

MARTIN
Hardware Co.



Aunt Jane Writes on Pit-Prop Cutting

(To the Editor)
Dear Sir,—Will you permit me space in your most valuable paper to make a few remarks concerning pit-props in this place.
Well sir, during last winter there was a considerable lot of pit-props cut here, but it was just awful to how our men were treated. They were robbed of sixteen feet on each cord of pit-props, which meant a loss of \$70; quite a loss for poor labouring men these hard times.
I often wonder why our intended Government don't look after these things; to see that hard working classes should get their right and proper measurement; I think it is quite time for this thing to be looked after.
There is another little item I wish to make reference too. I wonder, Mr. Editor, why it is that our Government allow trout rivers to be blocked with those pit-props all summer.
When last writing to your paper I

was at Boyd's Cove, where I expected Kaiser F. would be pouring oil on the waters of that place; but when I arrived to Gander Bay things seemed to look as if he had been pouring oil on these waters to see the numbers of pit-props he had piled here, but he hasn't used quite enough yet; for there is some in the water here now, which very likely will be drifting away.
There was also quite a lot of green timber cut off our three-mile limit, destroying wood from us poor labouring men; and in different places hundreds of pieces are lying on the ground. We wonder why any man could not pick those up for his use.
As I have but lately arrived I haven't time to write more; but hope to do better next time.
Wish Mr. Coaker and his paper every success, and a triumphant victory in 1917.
Yours very truly,
AUNT JANE.
Gander Bay, Oct. 18, 1916.

Gander Bay will Support Coaker and the Union

(To the Editor)
Dear Sir,—Just a word to the readers of the Mail and Advocate to let them know that we are not all asleep at Gander Bay; but I must say we must all have been drowsy, or else we would have written to this dear old paper before.
Well, first I must say that this have been a poor summer with the fishermen, as the fish have been very scarce, and a worse summer with the lumbering men who have had to go in the woods, get up at early dawn and work until after dark to get at livelihood for themselves and their children.
Well, as I was looking over the Mail and Advocate to-day I saw that Aunt Jane was still alive. Go ahead Aunt Jane and let the readers know that you are not backward in helping Mr. Coaker through.

out of that. Well to say what is true Mr. Editor, they are not men who would work for it, as I can't call them nothing else only fools. If the North Side men would strike for more pay the South Side would back out, so one fool makes many.
Go ahead, Mr. Coaker, the Union men of Gander Bay are at your back, let it come rough or smooth, they help to back you up. So I'll wish the readers of the Mail and Advocate every success, as I am busy to-day potato digging. I'll write more often to let you know what we are doing at Gander Bay.
Thanking you for space,
Yours truly,
UNION MAN'S WIFE.
Gander Bay.
The Wise Father.

I see that you had a few words concerning pit props. What do you think of business men here that have had pit props lying in the water all the summer. Just imagine a turn of wood-lying in the water all the summer. Then take it out and it is like well to tell the truth, Mr. Editor, it is worse than slush, and he wanted the poor men to take that out of the water for \$1.40 a day, and find themselves

The heir to the peerage was confessing, to his father, his violent love for the famous revue actress, and his faint hopes of winning her.
"How I adore her," he said. "But she's so beautiful, so fascinating, I know I never succeed in winning her love."
"Rot!" said the father. "Lots of other men have succeeded. Why shouldn't you?"

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.tf



OUR QUESTION IS,
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?
IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK
when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but...
HAVE US INSURE YOU
in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Patriotism.

(To the Editor) *
Love of country, like love of wife, children and friends, or of such, or of such abstract qualities as truth, beauty, and strength, is sane only as long as it is controlled by a right sense of the proportion it bears to all the other factors governing human lives. Let it be idealized and endowed with Divine qualities, and it creates a false God, or idol, the worshippers of which are let by their unreasoning emotions into acts of madness and folly which bring incalculable harm and misery upon the human race. The world is now witnessing the stupendous and terrible results of such mad patriotism. Germany has been idealized into the god of its inhabitants. "Germany over all is their great cry, their chief desire. In the worship of this deity they are ready to sacrifice prosperity, home, family, life and honour and to trample upon truth, beauty and every other civilized virtue. Yet all these sacrifices in the service of their God are vain and foolish owing to the simple fact that like many other Gods this deity exists only in imagination. There is no such being as Germany. A portion of the surface of the planet may be enclosed by boundaries and called by that name, but the particular land so enclosed has the same characteristics as the remainder of the earth—it is obviously impossible for that land to be over any other part of the surface of this world. If the term "Germany" be applied to the inhabitants, or German nation, it is equally false to conceive it as a Being. A nation is not an individual, but is formed by individuals differing from each other in appearance, taste, intellectual abilities and innumerable ways. It is true that they may all be swayed by a common impulse or passion, but the same is true also of any other congregation of people, and is no evidence of a nation.
Thus the cry of "Germany over all" is pure nonsense if applied either

to the country itself or to its inhabitants. It can have a real meaning only by "Germany" is meant the Kaiser, or even the German Government. But in that case the people, through their insane desires to obtain power for their imaginary deity, are in fact undergoing huge sacrifices of all that makes life worthy living to themselves as individuals in order to face others into the same servile subjection to the Kaiser and his satellites as that from which they have so long suffered. It is quite certain that, if the German armies conquered the whole of Europe, the vast majority of Germans would enjoy no greater power than formerly; indeed, they would bind the chains of slavery more firmly on their own limbs. A sane patriotism is based on the rational principle, which is one of the foundations of a civilized society, that it is the duty of each individual to perform service in return for the service he receives from others. A crude example of this principle is the tailor making clothes for the man who makes his boots; but it is also exemplified in the case of the matter of munitions, docker, or other worker in the home country, who sacrifices his leisure and other comforts in order to assist the soldier, who is facing wounds and death to guard from destruction his family and countrymen. There can be no true civilization without mutual service; and justice dictates that our greatest service should be rendered to those from whom we receive most. Husband or wife, parents and children, employer or employed, rightly deserve our chief devotion; and so, in lessening degree, the folk of our parish, town, country, until we realize also our dependence upon, and duty towards, the whole of mankind. Sense of duty is decidedly not the only sentiment we should feel towards others. Happiness can never be complete unless it is accompanied by love and friendship. But our affections must be governed by rational principles or they are bound to create false values and so lead our efforts astray. It shows a wrong sense of proportion to permit love of country to exceed love of kin; but when danger threatens, the love of kin should strengthen patriotism. Similarly humanitarianism verges on the insane when it causes one to ignore one's duty towards one's countrymen; but the knowledge that the cause for which one fights is for the benefit of humanity should increase the satisfaction of performing patriotic duty. The worship of self is just as insane as the worship of country. A person who regulates his life entirely by considerations of his own advantage is bound to be led into acts of folly. Quite as much as he who makes a religion of patriotism. Such an individual must be entirely lacking in a proper sense of duty. Both the capitalist who tries to take advantage of war conditions to raise prices and accumulate wealth, and the labourer who joins in strikes for higher wages regardless of the effect of such action in limiting the supply of necessities and in encouraging the foe, are unfit to be members of a civilized society and unworthy of the enjoyment of any of its privileges since they ignore the fundamental society principle of mutual service. There has been no more fruitful of false gods, which is

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices

BRITISH PROTECTION in Material. **BRITISH** PROTECTION in Style. **BRITISH** PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs **PROTECTION** Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

OUR LINE OF **DINING - ROOM FURNITURE** is approached by a few, but, equalled by none.

Pay a visit to our Show Rooms and we will Please you in Dining-Room Furniture.
POPE'S Furniture Factory,
GEORGE and WALDEGRAVE STREETS.

readily understood when we realize that gods are but the visionary embodiments of human sentiments and passion. The vain worship of power, in whatever form conceived, is the most fruitful of all. To the honour of the British people, their lands have ever been open to others, and foreigners have been permitted to enjoy equal privileges with the native-born inhabitants. Germans have been welcomed and have prospered among us, and therefore they can have no reasonable excuse for repaying our hospitality with savage murder and rapine. Unfortunately, Germany, has become their god, and the Kaiser his prophet, and the lust of power, which is the chief dogma of their religion, has obscured their reason and driven them to commit these crimes.
J. STIRLING.
St. John's, Oct. 2, 1916.

625 Cases
New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.
Job's Stores, Limited.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR RESULTS

LOCAL ITEMS

His Grace Archbishop Roche who had been on a visit to the Southern Shore returned to the City yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Hiscock who has been ill the past few days is now much improved and will be about again shortly.

News received from Labrador by the Marine and Fisheries Dept. to-day is that W. and N.W. winds prevail, weather clear.

Portugal Cove and Bell Island are now darkened at night time same as St. John's. The people put heavy blinds to their windows and are very eager to conform to the law in this respect.

Mr. A. W. Piccott, Minister of Fisheries, had a wire last evening from Capt. Larkin saying that the schr. Senator which had stranded at Port aux Basques came off the rocks. The vessel received no damage.

The Water Street stores will open at night for business on Monday next. They will of course keep the windows darkened, but the general public will be able to make their purchases as they do every fall.

Complaints from people in the East End that boys, taking advantage of the darkness at night knock to doors, tap at windows and generally annoy people. The flashing of pocket lamps in the faces of pedestrians is also a source of irritation and if the police get these lads they will be severely dealt with.

SHIPPING

The S.S. Florizel leaves New York Saturday for this port.

The Prospero left West Port at 7.50 p.m. yesterday, bound north.

The Portia left Burin at noon to-day, coming this way.

The S.S. Banan arrived at Halifax at 8 a.m. yesterday after a run of 48 hours.

The schr. M. M. Gardiner, three days from Louisburg with coal to Crosbie & Coy., arrived here yesterday.

The schr. Seth Jr. cleared yesterday for Pernam with 5,302 qtls codfish shipped by James Baird, Ltd., and should get away to-day.

The schooners Stanley Smith, Mayflower, Waband and Commodore have returned to Twillingate from Labrador with 425, 340, 170 and 415 qtls. of codfish respectively.

The S.S. Kalgand will sail to-morrow for the Mediterranean. The men work her at night to give her a quick despatch and she will take about 20,000 qtls of cod from the Nfld. Fish Exporting Co.

The S.S. Neptune was at Grady yesterday going North.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Firemen's Union Held Meeting

A well attended meeting of the Firemen's Union was held last night when, after a decision, it was decided to offer a compromise to the steamship owners. The men will ask \$40 and \$45 per month with the proviso that only Union men are employed; their previous demand was \$45 per month for ships plying along the coast and \$50 for vessels running to foreign countries. The Union will interview the ship owners on the proposition.

ARRIVALS FROM LABRADOR AND STRAITS.

The following are the arrivals from Labrador and the Straits to October 20th with aggregate catches:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| Conception Harbor | 1 | 700 |
| Harbor Main | 2 | 700 |
| Brigus | 4 | 1,760 |
| Port de Grave | 1 | 300 |
| Bay Roberts | 9 | 4,450 |
| Spaniard's Bay | 1 | 250 |
| Harbour Grace | 1 | 300 |
| Hant's Harbour | 4 | 1,194 |
| New Perlican | 3 | 700 |
| Bonaventure | 1 | 800 |
| Trinity | 41 | 14,499 |
| Catalina | 8 | 2,810 |
| King's Cove | 4 | 869 |
| Greenspond | 26 | 9,860 |
| Wesleyville | 125 | 42,830 |
| Herring Neck | 22 | 8,480 |
| Change Islands | 25 | 5,600 |
| Twillingate | 53 | 15,795 |
| Moreton's Harbour | 21 | 3,450 |
| Lewisporte | 2 | 220 |
| Channel | 3 | 720 |
| Little Bay Islands | 27 | 7,600 |
| Bonnie Bay | 4 | 480 |
| Burgeo | 1 | 535 |
| Belleoram | 1 | 335 |
| Gaultois | 1 | 425 |
| Garnish | 12 | 2,470 |
| Come by Chance | 1 | 350 |
| Total | 480 | 123,180 |

Average per Vessel—317 quintals.

"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco.

The very Best. 10c. per tin.

M. A. DUFFY, Wholesale Distributor. Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

A SECRET WHEREBY Fishermen can make \$20 extra on every 100 qtls. of fish caught can be had by remittance of \$2.50 to LEWIS HOFF, Change Islands.—oct 18, 1m, dm, w, & w.s

PICKED up, on Water St., small bunch of Keys. Owner can have same by applying at the F.P.U. Office and paying cost of this advertisement.—oct 24, 3j

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Our Firemen Appreciated

(Copy.) St. John's, Oct. 24th, 1916. Inspector General John Sullivan, City.

Dear Sir.—We were very pleased with the prompt response of the Fire Department last week when Store No. 18 was on fire, and also wish to express satisfaction with the efficient way in which the men did their work. In recognition may we ask you to accept the enclosed cheque on their behalf.

Yours very truly, AYRE & Sons, Ltd. CHAS. P. AYRE, Director.

(Copy.) St. John's, Oct. 24, 1916.

Dear Mr. Ayre.—Let me thank you on behalf of the Firemen, to whom you sent such a munificent present, as a cheque for \$100 in appreciation of the manner in which they worked on the occasion of the fire in your store on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and let me also thank you on my own behalf for your kindly words as to the prompt manner in which the men of the department responded to the call.

I am, Dear Sir, Very truly yours, JOHN SULLIVAN, Inspector General Constb.

Chas. P. Ayre, Esq., Director, Ayre & Sons Ltd. City.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.50 this a.m., bringing Rev. G. Massey, Mrs. Codnor, Mrs. A. Cohen, W. Newhook, G. Pike, Mrs. Buckley, Miss E. Boland, Mrs. C. Birdseye, Lieut. S. Lumsden and Privates W. Hall, H. C. Sheppard, W. J. O'Rourke, Chipman, Orke, S. Willar, E. B. McGrath, E. Torshall, C. T. Turner, S. Clarke, and W. Trebble, Mrs. T. Clement, Mrs. J. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Foote, A. J. Hall, Mrs. W. Carew, Mrs. W. Patten, Mrs. F. Perchfield, Mrs. C. McK. Harvey, S. and Mrs. Miller, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Booning, Miss F. McDonald, Jno. Scott, Miss N. Findlater, Miss A. Wood and the corpse of Edward Clarke of Carbonar.

THE SAGONA HERE

The S.S. Sagona, Capt. Parsons, arrived here at 5.30 p.m. yesterday with a full cargo of fish, oil &c., including 800 barrels of whale oil from Hawke's Harbour. The ship had a very stormy trip going and returning, with gales of wind, high sea, fog and rain. The ship reports a lot of snow on the Northern part of the Labrador, where as much as from three to five feet deep has fallen. It is also very cold and frosty and some of the harbours freeze over at night. She brought up over 300 passengers, mostly fishermen and landed them at various places from Twillingate South. Her saloon passengers for here were Mrs. Swaffield, C. Birdseye, J. Noonan, J. J. Collins and Mrs. J. Chard.

DISCREDIT THE STORY.

The police utterly discredit the story of the hold up on Water Street, detailed to them yesterday by a man named Osmond, who said that he was robbed of \$4.50 at the point of a revolver on Monday night near the Seaman's Institute. The police say, and rightly, that there were too many about for such an outrage to go unnoticed, and that had such occurred the money which the man said he carried in his cap and also in his hand, would have been taken from him.

SHORT OF COAL.

The Norwegian S.S. Arroo arrived here this morning 7 days from New York bound to Glasgow with general cargo, including 3000 barrels of apples. The ship had it very stormy for several days and her supply of coal running short, had to put in here to bunker.

A. J. Harvey & Co. are coaling her, and Mr. Tasker Cook, the Norwegian consul, looks after the ship's interests while here.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. F. J. Morris, J.P., K.C., presided to-day and discharged three drunks. A man who was arrested at 9.30 last night was charged with being drunk and disorderly in his home and smashing the furniture. He had to sign bonds in \$100 to keep the peace in future.

An assault case between two men was postponed till Saturday.

A store-keeper summoned by Head Const. Sparrow for showing lights in his store window was fined \$1 or 3 days.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

1363 Private Thomas Druken, Top-sail. Dangerously ill, 1st. Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, October 22nd; no particulars given.

1968 Private Hector H. Cook, White Hills. Dangerously ill, Etaples, Oct. 22nd. (Previously reported wounded right leg, Oct. 15.)

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

A Dastardly Assault

Monday night at Miss Dorothy Pike, a respectable young lady of the city, was proceeding down Water Street, when near the foot of Springdale St. she was accosted by a scamp, who tried to put his arms about her. She threw him off and was about to pass on when he suddenly dealt her a brutal and cowardly blow in the face, inflicting painful injuries. Meeting Const. Kelly on Water Street she told him her story and from his description of the man, one Martin Barron, well known to the police and a habitue of the penitentiary, was arrested under warrant at 5.40 p.m. yesterday. The fellow, when brought before Mr. Frank J. Morris in Court to-day was convicted of the brutal and cowardly outrage.

In passing sentence in the above matter, Mr. Morris, K.C., J.P., expressed himself as follows:—It has come to my knowledge recently that scamps like you are taking advantage of the darkened condition of the streets since the enforcement of the light regulations, and some young ladies have been molested. In your case it was an unprovoked and most cowardly attack on a young lady, and not only did you attack and assault her by indecently putting your arms around her, but you then struck her in the face. This was the action of a coward and a blackguard and I intend to teach such as you that the streets of St. John's either by day or by night must be free and safe to our women-folk and I now sentence you to imprisonment for six months with hard labour without the option of a fine.

LEGAL MAN ATTACKED

Monday night a young and well known legal man was attacked by two footpads who demanded money from him. Being refused they attacked him, but they struck a snag in him, as he used his fists and a stout cane so well that one was knocked out and the other ran away. The laughable part of the fracas was that the party who ran returned and at tacked his chum after he had gathered himself together. He believed in the dark he was attacking the exponent of Blackstone until his shouts of devious laughter showed him his mistake.

SCHOONER WAS WRECKED.

We learn by the Sagona that the schr. Cleopatra, from Labrador for St. John's with a load of fish went ashore at October Island in a storm and will be a total loss. Skipper Hogan was in command, and after leaving she sprang aleak in the bad weather and they had to run her ashore. She had 200 qtls. of fish on board, which some of the crew are now salvaging, the rest having come up by the Sagona.

TRAIN REPORT.

Monday's No 1 arrived Port aux Basques 7.45 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1 left Howley 8.25 a.m. Yesterday's No 2 left Norris Arm 7.45 a.m. To-day's No 2 left Port aux Basques 8.15 a.m.

No Truth in Report

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—A Petrograd semi-official news agency issues a brief statement denying the report published in America, alleging the intention of the Russian Government to colonize one million Russian Poles in South America. This report, says the news agency, is a pure invention. The Russian Government has never dreamed of expatriating Poles, which would be opposed to its own interests.

Around Verdun

PARIS, Oct. 24.—In a powerful series of attacks on the Verdun front the French have captured the village of Fort Donaumont, advanced beyond Thiaumont work and Farm, and occupied also Handromont quarries, north of Verdun, according to a bulletin issued by the war office to-night. The prisoners captured counted thus far number 3,500.

St. Margaret's Guild Annual

The annual meeting of St. Margaret's Guild was held at Canon Wood Hall last night and was largely attended. The past year has been one of the most successful in the annals of the Guild, a large amount having been raised for church and patriotic purposes. The penny sociable alone, held last week, netted the handsome sum of \$418. The members during the year made 203 pairs of socks for the soldiers, 51 pairs mitts and 1 rifle covers. When the very satisfactory reports of the Secretary and Treasurer have been affirmed the election of officers was conducted by Rev. C. A. Moulton with the following result:

President—Mrs. F. M. Stirling, re-elected. Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Ellis, elected. Secretary—Miss E. Bremner, elected.

Asst.-Secty.—Miss E. Wellman, re-elected. Treasurer—Miss A. Hunt, re-elected.

Committee—Misses G. Edwards, E. Churchill, F. Morris, N. Wills and A. Tessier. Rev. C. A. Moulton has been appointed Spiritual Director; succeeding Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell who has enlisted in the army as a chaplain.

SHIPPING FISH FROM LABRADOR.

The following vessels have sailed from Labrador during the past two weeks:

| Vessel | Qtls. | Shipper |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| Hilda R. | 4,000 | R. McRae & Sons |
| Rosina | 6,000 | P. Templeman |
| Ponhook | 5,150 | Munn & Co. |
| Ellen James | 5,180 | J. W. Hiscock |
| E. Pritchard | 3,800 | Ryan & Co. |
| Callidora | 4,200 | J. Rorke & Sons |
| Cydella | 3,695 | T. & J. Dunn |
| Blodwin | 3,600 | J. Rorke & Sons |

Oporto Market

The accompanying letter dated Oct. 3rd, was received yesterday by the Board of Trade from Lind and Couto of Oporto:—"The general position of our market continues as last advised. The demand for new large and medium fish is very good and the small is going off better. The stocks of old fish are exhausted. The rate of exchange is 34 3/16d.

Gave Their Fourth Son

In referring to the patriotism and loyalty of the Ebsary family yesterday we stated that three sons had volunteered to serve King and Empire. We were in error in this, as we find to-day that four of Mr. and Mrs. Newman Ebsary's boys have entered the ranks. Of these Frederick and Samuel have made the sacrifice of their lives in the cause. Herbert went to the front with the last contingent and William volunteered a few days ago. Surely the action of these heroic young men should be an inspiration for all of military age to emulate, in this the greatest crisis of the Empire.

A VERY ELOQUENT PREACHER

Rev. Gordon Dickie, M.A., who will succeed Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A., of St. Andrew's Church, is regarded as one of the most eloquent of pulpitorators in the Maritime Provinces. He is the son of Rev. Alfred Brown Dickie of Hantsport, N.S. and for 10 years past has been pastor of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N.B. He is a graduate of Dalhousie & Howard, and son-in-law of Dr. March of St. John.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., had the following messages to-day:

The S.S. A. Tremblay left Port au Port yesterday for Montreal with 243,000 lbs. of salt bulk codfish. The schr. Viking left Twillingate for Gibraltar with 2700 qtls. Labrador fish from W. Ashbourne. The Annie B. Silver arrived at Marystown from Lunenburg to load fish for Oporto. The S.S. Karsfjord arrived at Gambo from Barry to load pit props. The Jennie E. Duff arrived at Gaultois from Halifax with a general cargo. The Norden is loading at Grand Bank for Oporto. The Helen C. Morse arrived at Fortune from Boston with general cargo. The Lionel Walsh arrived at Marystown with coal from Sydney.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

A magnificent programme has been arranged for the Nickel theatre this evening and to-morrow. Nell Craig and Darwin Karr appear in a beautiful social drama entitled "The Condemnation." This is one of the finest pictures ever shown here. Jack Pickford, the popular Selig actor, is featured in a powerful three part social drama entitled "The Hard Way." The "Secret of the River" is a thrilling western melodrama in two acts. There is also a delightful travelogue and a very laughable comedy. Patrons will be pleased to learn that two big feature films are coming shortly. One is "The Heights of Lizard" and the other is "A Nation's Peril," both in five reels. Everyone should attend to-day and see these pleasing subjects. The Nickel is always good.

THE CRESCENT

The unique comedian, Dury Dan, is presented in a very funny comedy "Frocks and Frills" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Allan Forest and Jay Morley in "The Gulf Between" an absorbing drama in three acts, produced by the Lubin Company, Charles Wellesley and Zena Keefe in "The Unforgotten," a strong Vitaphone drama. Professor McCarthy plays a new and classically musical programme. This is a great mid-week show and one that you are sure to like. Be sure and see it.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle left Placentia to-day for West. Clyde left Horwood 4 p.m. yesterday inward. Dundee left Greenspond 4.30 p.m. yesterday inward. Ethie north of Flower's Cove. Glencoe left Grand Bank 2 p.m. yesterday coming east. Home left Nipper's Harbor 7.20 a.m. yesterday going out. Neptune arrived at Grandy yesterday going north. Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 6.50 a.m. Sagona arrived St. John's 5 p.m. yesterday. Meagle left Port aux Basques 12.35 a.m. When no report since leaving Clarendville on Monday.

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