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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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## PREMIER ASQUITH REVIEWS SITUATION

### From Financial and Military Point View Moving Vote in Commons for Gigantic New Credit Note—One Billion and a Quarter Dollars.

London, Sept. 15.—The seventh note of credit since the outbreak of war, bringing up the total to £1,262,000,000 (\$3,210,000,000) was moved in the Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith, the amount asked for today is £1,250,000,000.

The Premier announced that nearly three million men had enlisted. He made this statement reviewing the financial and military situations, so far as military exigencies permitted, but this requirement necessitated in many instances only vague references to the trend of events.

The growing expenditures of the war was emphasized by the Premier when he said the average daily cost from April 1st to the end of June was £2,700,000 or \$13,500,000, from July 1st to the seventeenth, £3,000,000, from July 18th to Sept. 11th, £3,500,000. The total for this period in round figures is £500,000,000.

There has been repaid £50,000,000 to the Bank of England. £20,000,000 has been lent to Foreign Governments and £28,000,000 lent to the Dominions. Comparing actual expenditures since the last vote of credit, with the estimate, Asquith said there have been some abnormal items to disclose which would not be made in the public interest, but the House might take it, that these expenditures were incurred for the purpose of financing necessary operations. Part of this amount was to be repaid in the course of a few months, the remainder represented advances for future expenditure.

Asquith estimated the weekly gross expenditure henceforth would not exceed thirty-five million pounds. It was his opinion the new vote would carry the country through the third week of November.

But as attempts are constantly being made with whatever intention, but with the most mischievous effects to

belittle what we are doing, I give some comparisons between peace and war figures. Since the outbreak of the war it will be found the aggregate is not far short of three million enlisted in the army and navy. Recruiting, on the whole, has kept up well, but I regret to say, in the last few weeks it has been falling off.

These figures throw some light on the many terms of contribution we are making to the war, he continued: "I do not wish to say even that we are doing all we can or all we ought.

Regarding the work of the Munitions Department Asquith said all that was now necessary to complete this great and necessary task was an adequate supply of labor, unskilled quite as much as skilled, and there was no field wherein women could do more useful work. The Minister of Munitions has established twenty shell factories, and eighteen more were in course of construction, in all there are 715 controlled establishments under the Department. In these factories, he said, eight hundred thousand workmen were now employed by the country, vastly exceeding any standard dreamed of before the war.

Reviewing the military situation, Asquith stated: In France and Flanders the position of the British troops has been strengthened everywhere by large reinforcements of men and munitions. There has been a considerable extension of the lines taken over from the French.

In the Dardanelles, he continued, the British made substantial gains, though they have not succeeded in dislodging the Turks from the crest of the hills. The British now held a front of more than twelve miles.

In the East, Asquith said, the Russian army remains unbroken. He asserted the superiority of the Germans was only in artillery, and that their object was still far out of reach.

## United States Asks Disavowal From Germany

### Respecting Act German Submarine in Sinking

#### STEAMER ARABIC

### Then the Government May Consider What Reparation is Due For Loss of Life, and Not Till Then

Washington, Sept. 15.—Prospects for a favourable adjustment of the controversies between the States and Germany, depend entirely on the attitude which the Berlin Foreign Office will take toward the recommendations made to-day by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, following on his conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing.

Details of the conference became known to-day, throwing light on the critical point that had been reached in the relations between the two countries. The Washington Government was almost ready to sever diplomatic relations, but decided to delay taking any step until Germany could furnish it with the evidence in its possession in the Arabic case.

Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Lansing and the Ambassador. The latter has now been given the opportunity to communicate freely with his government, so that it may be clearly understood in Berlin why official here are convinced that the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake, justified or unjustified.

In view of the evidence, the United States wants a disavowal of the act. This was clear to Count von Bernstorff. Arbitration cannot be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German government toward the act itself is placed on record.

Later, the American Government may take under consideration a proposal to arbitrate, not a principle, but what indemnity should be paid for lives lost. Evidence which has been submitted by the United States is regarded here as proving conclusively that until she submerged to launch the torpedo against the Arabic, the German submarine was concealed behind the sinking British steamer Dunsley, and could not have been seen by the captain of the Arabic. Furthermore, it is shown that the Arabic was struck in such a way that the submarine must have been at right angles from her, when the torpedo was fired, instead of in a position to make ramming by the liner a possibility.

Von Bernstorff is understood to have scrutinized this evidence carefully, and to have made certain suggestions to his Foreign Office. Probably it will be ten days before any reply can be received. If disavowal of the submarine commander's act is made, officials here feel that the question of indemnity then can be left to arbitration tribunals.

Should Germany fail to satisfy the American demand for disavowal, the indications to-night were that the Washington Government would follow its original purpose, and sever diplomatic relations.

## They Came Back But Not, Not The Five Zeppelins!

London, Sept. 15.—In a despatch from Amsterdam, Reuter's correspondent says that a telegram from Amsterdam, in Holland, states that only three of five Zeppelins, which last evening sailed westward, returned this morning, flying in an easterly direction.

## Munitions Minister For Conscription

London, Sept. 14.—The political correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that it may be taken as quite conclusive that Lloyd George has finally ranged himself on the side of those in the Cabinet who demand compulsory service.

## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH

London, Sept. 15.—The French Government report only artillery duels. The Russian Government report German pressure continues west of the Dvinsk railway. Near Podbrodzie on the Petrograd lines, the enemy has been repulsed. Offensive successful at various points in Galicia. Some twelve thousand prisoners in all captured.

### BONAR LAW.

## Germans Prepare For Big Attack Near Dvinsk

### Austrians Forced to Beat Retreat Across the Dniester

### RUSSIANS THREATEN CAPTURE OF DUBNO

### Heavy Bombardment Continues Along the Western Front

London, September 16.—Von Hindenburg has reached a point west of the bridgehead across from the town of Dvinsk and is preparing to attack that fortified area. Along the rest of the front the German advance has slowed up while in Galicia the Russians are still attacking, and according to unofficial reports from Bucharest and other points, the Austro-German armies are falling back across the Dniester River.

Just north of the Galician border the Russians are also on the offensive and threatening the recapture of Dubno which the Austrians took last week. This offensive in the south, it is believed, will have an effect on the rest of the front, as reinforcements must soon be sent there or the Teutonic Allies will run the danger of being outflanked. Despite this the Austrians have sent reinforcements against Italy, and have at some parts of the line assumed the offensive.

Heavy guns continue the bombardment along the Western front and in the Vosges another battle is in progress for possession of Hartmannswellerkopf which has changed hands so often during the past month. According to despatches from Holland British warships have again attacked the German positions on the Belgian coast. Air raids by Allied airmen on town now occupied by the Germans and the Zeppelin raids on England are of daily occurrence.

## Heavy Casualties Among the British

London, Sept. 14.—An official announcement was made to-day in the Commons that the total British war casualties up to August 21 was 381,983 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. Detailed figures of the casualties are as follows:

Killed or died from wounds, officers 4,965, other ranks; how many wounded, officers 9,973, other ranks, 241,086; missing, officers, 1501, other ranks, 53,466.

These figures refer to the army alone. Losses in the British army during the summer were somewhat smaller than in April and May last. The previous statement of the total of British casualties made by Asquith on June 9, gives the total as 258,069 up to May 31. Losses from that time up to August 21 are shown to have been 123,914 a daily average of about 1500.

In the two months before the end of the May period, the losses averaged about 2,000 a day.

## Tremendous Vote Asked of Commons

London, Sept. 15.—An official announcement says that the Premier will ask the Commons to-day to vote a credit of £250,000,000, not only to support the Army and Navy, but civil lists, growing out of war conditions.

## German Drive Against Russians Still Unchecked

### Russian Army Pushing Austrians Through Galicia

### ARTILLERY DUELS IN THE WEST

### Vigorously Sustained by Both Sides—No General Offensive Yet in Sight

London, Sept. 15.—The German drive toward Dvinsk goes forward unchecked, according to a Berlin official statement issued to-day. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Army has taken five thousand prisoners during encounters of the last twenty-four hours, and has forged ahead within about thirty miles of Dvinsk fortress, Riga, for the time being, is left unthreatened by direct attack, but should Von Hindenburg succeed in getting effectively astride of the Petrograd railway further south, it would expose the Baltic port to a serious enveloping movement.

All mid-Poland fighting, the Germans claim, is progressing in their favour, but the Russians are still on the offensive in Galicia, pressing their dash through Galicia in the latter part of last week.

The artillery duel West, as yet, has not abated. Both sides are making a prodigious expenditure of shells, leaving the public to guess when, if at all, any general infantry attack is coming.

## Asquith Regrets Public Attitude Towards Campaign

London, Sept. 14.—Official admission was made to-day for the first time that the British cabinet was seriously debating the question of conscription.

When parliament opened to-day the subject was raised on a motion for adjournment. Premier Asquith announced that this is not a matter which has escaped the attention of the government. When the government, without undue delay, and with that due deliberation which the gravity of the subject demands have arrived at their conclusions, they will be presented to the House, and will then become the subject of parliamentary discussion.

The Premier expressed regret that the question as to best way in which this country shall meet the call to bring the war to a successful conclusion, had become a matter of public controversy. He hoped that there would be no further debate on this subject for the present.

## "Times" Skeptical Regarding Loan

London, Sept. 15.—Report from New York of efforts by the Franco-British commission to establish a billion dollars credit on behalf of the Allies are received skeptically here. The Times says, in a financial article: "A good deal of water is likely to flow under Brooklyn bridge before any such proposal can become practicable. Well informed people will note that gold in increased quantities is being sent to New York, and will pin their faith to its being used there for its proper purpose."

## Germany Disavows All Responsibility Hesperian Loss

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The German government in a note from the Foreign Office to Ambassador Gerard, delivered to-day, made a qualified disclaimer of the responsibility for sinking the steamer Hesperian, saying that in face of the evidence thus far at hand, that the government was satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine.

As an instance of pure luck it will be hard to beat the record of the 100,000 Armenians who were only exiled.

## KITCHENER HINTS AT CONSCRIPTION

### Problem of Keeping Firing Line Full Soon to Receive Practical Solution—Cheerful View of War Situation—Germany Has Shot Her Bolt, Her Aggression is Slacking While Allies Increase in Strength

London, Sept. 16.—The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt. As the new armies become trained ready to take the field, considerable reinforcements have been sent out to join Field Marshal Sir John French's command. You will be glad to hear his opinion of these troops communicated to me. He writes:—The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. Equipment is good and order efficient. Several units of artillery have been tested behind the firing line and trenches, and I heard very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good and they are quite fit to take their place in the line. These new divisions now had an opportunity of acquiring by experience in actual warfare, a portion of the necessary training of soldiers which it was impossible to give them in this country, which once acquired will enable them effectively to take their place in the line with the rest of the British army. With these additional reinforcements, amounting to eleven divisions (about two hundred and ten thousand men) Sir John French has been able to extend his line and to take over from the French approximately seventeen miles of additional front. Throughout the summer months the French have held their own along their extended line and in some places, notably near Arras and Alsace, made substantial progress.

We see the Russian army remaining to-day intact as a fighting force. It doubtless suffered severely from the bombardment which had been subjected during recent months but the German forces also had to pay heavy toll, for their advance into Russia, and who will venture to say, until the present grips are relaxed, which by us to counteract the effect of these armies suffered most.

Regarding the military operations the War Secretary said, that for the last few months the front held by the allies in the West has been practically unchanged. This does not mean there has been a relaxation of offensive work on the part of the forces in the field, for the continuous local fighting which has taken place all along the line called for a display of incessant vigilance. Meanwhile our position has been much strengthened, not only by careful elaboration of the system of the trench fortifications that already existed, but also by a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our lines.

The Germans recently, on several occasions, used gas and liquid fire. The enemy bombarded our lines with asphyxiating shells, but these forms of attacks, lacking as they now do the element of surprise, failed in their object and lost much of their offensive value, owing to the steps taken by us to counteract the effect of these

## Army Officers Get a Rebuke From the Premier

London, Sept. 15.—Premier Asquith rapped the knuckles of the officer members of the Commons, who recently returned from the front with a signed memorial urging the Government to hasten to adopt conscription. The Premier repudiated any desire to close lips, but he added: "They ought to feel themselves under a most strict sense of responsibility. Let them remember," said the Premier, "that they sit in the Commons, not as representatives of the Army, but of their constituents. It would be most unjust, because they happen to be in the Army, that they should pretend to come to this House with any mandate from the Army. That would be an evil thing for the Army, and a bad thing for the Commons. It is a claim I would never admit."

The vote of credit, which the Premier will move to-morrow, it is understood, will be at least \$750,000,000, possibly more. In the Lords, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener will review the progress of the war, and explain the present state of recruiting.

## American Citizens German Sympathies Oppose the Loan

New York, Sept. 15.—The Anglo-French financial commission heard to-day that German agents were alarmed at the momentum gained in the past few days by the movement to lend Great Britain and France a billion dollars, and have instituted a country-wide campaign against the flotation of the proposed loan. According to information which came to the Commissioners' attention, the German attack on the cover of American citizens of German parentage, nativity, or sympathies; although, in reality, these citizens were not the prime movers in the agitation. The attack included, not only a negative

## Rumania Suspends All Freight Traffic On Rail Roads

London, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Times from Athens, says that all freight traffic on Rumanian railways has been suspended.

## Latest War Messages on 4th Page

## Five Air Raids In Seven Days

London, Sept. 14.—The total casualties from airship raids during the last seven days amount to 166. During this period there have been no fewer than five air raids made in England.

The first raid of the series took place on Tuesday night, resulting in 55 casualties. The second in the eastern counties occurred the following night, when there were 106 victims. The third and fourth were both futile. Yesterday's attack with four victims, brings up the total for the five raids to 166.

## Exaggerated Yarns Of Zeppelin Raids On London Town

London, Sept. 14.—Sensational accounts of a fleet of Zeppelins upon the very heart of London and the destruction of some of the city's finest buildings in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square, emanating from unauthorized news sources and published in the press of the United States and Canada, are pure inventions. Not only are such stories without base in fact, but the declaration by the German admiral on Sept. 9th, that extensive damage was done to great factories and docks by aerial raiders, is likewise untrue.

The number of casualties, 20 killed and 66 wounded, as reported by the official press bureau is not correct, but the material damage inflicted by the Germans in their four most recent raids is confined exclusively to private property and is comparatively slight.

The immense population of the city is apparently calm, and not the slightest expression of fear is noticeable, either on the part of civilians or military, concerning the return of the Zeppelins.

## How Submarines Are Discovered And Followed

London, Sept. 15.—The tell-tale wake they leave behind is responsible for losses of German submarines, according to the Daily News, which adds that the losses have been more than formidable. They are irretrievable.

The submarines leave a peculiar trail on the surface, marked by air bubbles. Auxiliary boats follow this curious wave, which seamen soon learn to recognize, although it is not easy to distinguish in rough weather. Twenty-three hundred trawlers are now engaged in the submarine hunt, constantly patrolling waters around the British Isles.

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# Proportional Voting System Approved By Labor Council

Allied Trades Association Favors Electoral Reform. Interesting Address by Mr. R. H. Hooper at Regular Meeting. Growing Interest in the Proposal of Re-Electing Representatives.

Evidence of the growing interest in electoral reform in Ottawa was afforded last night when the Allied Trades and Labor Association at the first of a new series of educational meetings heard an address on Proportional Representation, and expressed its pronounced sympathy with the idea.

The speaker was Mr. R. H. Hooper, who gave a clear and comprehensive address on the subject, outlining the aims of the system, giving examples of the anomalies of the present method and explaining the advantages of the newer form of electing public representatives.

Mr. Hooper showed how under the electoral method now in vogue a very large proportion of the electors were disfranchised through their votes being ineffective, and the reason why, under proportional representation, every shade of opinion could make its voice heard. "Two big things are accomplished by the newer system," he said, quoting no less an authority than Earl Grey, "first, to secure the real enfranchisement of the elector; and secondly, the emancipation of the elector."

Although the association did not pass any resolution on the matter, an intelligent interest was shown, and it was manifest that a majority were convinced of its advantages over the system now in operation. At a future meeting a model election under Proportional Representation rules will be carried out.

Mr. Hooper spoke as follows:—  
I appreciate very much having this opportunity of discussing the important question of electoral reform. The first question which naturally arises is whether our present system of election, parliamentary and municipal. Edmund Burke once said:—"The virtue, the spirit, the essence of the House of Commons consists in its being the express image of the nation."  
How do our present methods, the single-method and "block" vote systems of election assist us in focussing the opinions of the electorate into a truly representative council such as Burke defines? I will endeavor to show, by arguments gathered from various authorities, that they are defective in the extreme.

Frequently a minority of the electors controls the policy of the country by electing a majority of the House and again, frequently a very considerable minority gets no representation at all—I will give instances in support of this.  
**Gladstone Loses to Minority.**  
In 1886, Gladstone was hurled from power—by a minority of the electors. Though he had a majority of 55,000 in the country, yet his opponents had a majority of 104 in the House, and as a result the Home Rule

Bill was passed. This is a very striking illustration of the fact that a minority can control the House. In Birmingham, Birmingham has about 70,000 electors—40,000 Unionists, 20,000 Liberals and 10,000 Labor. She is entitled to seven members, one for every 10,000 voters. Under the present system the Unionists elect the whole seven.

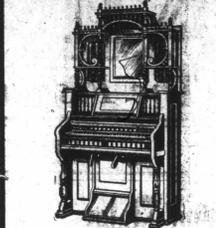
This is the point: were it not for the presence of the 30,000 Liberal and Labor voters, the city would only have four members, who would be Unionists. The presence of the 30,000 Liberal and Labor voters adds three seats to their opponents.

Establish the idea in your minds that the just representation of the 70,000 electors of Birmingham is not by 7 Unionist members, but by 4 Unionist, 2 Liberal and 1 Labor member and you will at once realize the need for reform.

**The System in Ottawa.**  
Now we will consider the "block" system, which is used in Ottawa to elect the board of control. The block vote allows every elector to give one vote each to as many candidates as there are seats to be filled.  
"Suppose a city to be divided on some important question into three parties very nearly equal in strength; and that there are 9 seats vacant. Now if each elector votes his full party 'ticket,' that party which has the slightest majority over each of the others will elect its whole 9 candidates, and naturally the others elect none, although they may have polled nearly two-thirds of the total vote."

**Wasteful Expenditure.**  
Then at the next election a mere handful of votes change over with the result that that party is completely wiped out and a new board is elected, which is practically what happened in the London County Council elections in 1907. This naturally leads to an extremely wasteful expenditure of public money.

The London County Council may



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not have been justified in establishing a steamboat service, but nothing could be more wasteful than that one council should establish such a service at great cost, and that its successor should immediately reverse that policy.

A fully representative council would not display such violent alteration of policy, and it is of the greatest importance that public money should only be spent on those objects deliberately and carefully chosen by a council on which all interests are fully represented.

Then, in the case of 9 seats, the list put forward by each party will be almost sure to contain the names of some men who have been pressed to stand to make up the list, or who are little suited to the duties of office. Since with the present method of election the complete list of one party can be elected to the exclusion of their opponents, it often happens that the personnel of the council as a whole is not such as to arouse the confidence and respect of the citizens.

**Removal of Evils.**  
Can these unfair, unjust and bungling systems be improved upon? Can every vote cast by an elector be made effective in assisting to elect some man of his choice? Can every party of the people be represented in proportion to its voting strength?

I claim that these evils, and others too, can be removed by the adoption of the single transferable vote system for electing representatives.

**Works Out in Belgium.**  
There is ample evidence from Belgium and other countries to prove that:

It reproduces the opinions of electors in parliament, city councils and other deliberative bodies in their true proportion.

It secures that the majority of electors shall rule and all considerable minorities shall be heard.

It gives representatives greater freedom from the financial and other pressure of small sections of constituents.

It ensures to parties representation by their ablest and most trusted members.

**Formation of Districts.**  
By this system the present single and double-member constituencies and wards are done away with, and in their place districts are formed which will elect from three to ten members each—the more the better.

This means that we will no longer have one member of parliament representing a geographical constituency in which many men of opposite views will happen to live together—instead of this, each member in parliament will represent a unanimous constituency in which men think and will together; and the value will cease to depend upon whether he lives on one side or another of a geographical line.

No system for the representation of minorities is possible without making this change.

**"Gerrymandering."**  
One serious objection to the single-member constituency is the strong temptation it offers of "gerrymandering," that is, arranging the boundaries of a constituency in such a way as to give one side an unfair advantage.

The single transferable vote system as I will presently show, would enable the 70,000 electors of Birmingham to group themselves into 7 sections of practically equal size, each section returning one member: so that there would then be 4 Unionist groups, 2 Liberal and 1 Labor group, each returning one member.

**One Vote Only.**  
Under the system each elector has one vote and only one, but that single vote is transferable.

**One Vote Only.**  
Under the system each elector has one vote and one only, but that single vote is transferable.

(Continued on 3rd page.)

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## Proportional Voting System Approved by Labor Council

(Continued from 2nd page.)  
The voter's duty is very simple. He simply takes the ballot-paper and places the figure 1 against the name of the candidate he prefers most, the figure 2 against his second choice, and so on. That is all that the voter need trouble his head about. It is important to remember that.

When a voter marks a second, third and fourth choice, he is practically saying to the returning officer—"If my first choice has enough votes to elect him without mine, or if he stands no chance even with it, then so that it shall not be wasted, transfer it to my second, or if he does not need it, to my third choice."

**How Process Works Out**  
What does this process of voting mean? I will try to visualize it for you in a manner outlined by Mr. Fischer Williams, a noted British authority.

Taking Birmingham as an example, there are seven seats to be filled and suppose there are fourteen candidates running for election.

Imagine the voters to be three crowds of people—Conservative, Liberal and Labor—marching on to a level space on which are built 14 enclosures, one for each candidate; and each enclosure so built as to be capable of holding when full the 10,000 voters necessary to elect a member (this number being called the "quota.")

The candidates stand at the gates of their enclosures, and the crowds first fill up that of the most popular candidate.

**Example Of Voting**  
As soon as an enclosure is filled, the gates are closed; and the voters who are shut out—not wishing to waste their votes—making their own political faith who still need more support (that is, their votes are transferred to candidate whom they have marked No. 2, or if he is already elected, to No. 3).

When the whole of the voters have distributed themselves in this manner, it is found that the Conservatives have filled the enclosure of one of their candidates completely, and that of another very nearly, while to others they have sent only a handful of votes.

The Liberals have not filled any one completely, but have distributed themselves fairly evenly among their candidates.

The Labor party, who only ran one candidate, have filled his enclosure completely, and many of their party left over have refused to enter any other (that is, they did not choose to mark a second preference.)

The candidates who are filled up at once declared elected, and then the occupants of the least filled enclosures are told that as there is no prospect of that enclosure ever being filled, they are at liberty to come out and enter another—not being that of an elected candidate. (This is the exclusion of the candidate, lowest on the poll and the distribution of his ballot-papers.)

**The Second Choice**  
Most of the voters will take advantage of this liberty and move to another enclosure of their own party. Some will not, there is no compulsion (that is, one is not compelled to mark any further preference.)

The emptying of the least filled enclosures will go on in this way until, finally, there will only be seven left, whereupon the owners of these will be declared elected.

You can see now that Birmingham, by this system—could elect—4 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 1 Labor member to represent them in Parliament.

**Difficulties Removed**  
Now, while nobody denies that the Single Transferable Vote system is mathematically correct and theoretically perfect, still two objections are generally raised to it at first.

The first of these objections is—that some of the voters will not understand how to mark their ballots.

Must a community continue to suffer all the evils which arise from an imperfect electoral system because a few of its citizens are not intelligent enough to make use of an approved method?

The votes of such ignorant electors, in any case, are far too easily controlled by those indirect methods of corruption so well known to all of us—the theory of course. And yet, under the present system these votes may decide the election and completely nullify the votes of intelligent citizens.

But are there really very many people who are incapable of marking the figure 1 against their first choice, the figure 2 against their second, and so on?

**Evidence Of Success**  
The first Transvaal Municipal elections under the single transferable vote in 1909, afford excellent evidence of the ease with which the new system can be understood. Most of the electors made their first acquaintance with it during the campaign preceding the election.

In Pretoria, out of nearly 2,900 ballots, the spoilt papers, due to all causes, amounted to 1.3 per cent. In Johannesburg, out of 12,200 papers those spoilt amounted to 2.1 per cent.

These percentages are high, but it must be remembered that the electors of these towns are as cosmopolitan as any in the world. At some of the public meetings addresses were given in English, Dutch and Yiddish, and the task of instructing the electors in their new duties made considerably harder.

**Success In Finland.**  
In Finland, at the first elections in 1907, in the Nyland division, so much interest was taken in the elections that 95 per cent. of the whole electorate voted (65 per cent. is considered high in Canada), and the number of spoilt papers was less than 1 per cent. But notice this—in the following elections in 1910, the spoilt papers from all causes amounted to only 1.4 per cent.

In the face of this it cannot decently be argued that Canadian voters cannot perform operations the same as, or similar to those which the Finns, Swedes, Belgians, Swiss and Cape Dutch can accomplish without difficulty.

The second criticism is—that the system is so complicated that electors will not understand how the transfer of votes is done, that is—the machinery of the system.

**Objections Removed.**  
I readily agree that many will not grasp it completely, but why should we assume that everybody will demand to pass on the technical details of the count?

A similar objection could be urged against anybody on a racecourse betting on the pari-mutuel system, because something went on inside a box which people could not see. But thousands of people who use these betting machines are prepared to accept what goes on behind the scenes, as work correctly done by experts, and it does not matter what the arrangement is provided that they get something for their money.

**On Understanding.**  
I think it would be the same in this case. I think those who do not understand the system will be content to depend on the experts, who can be very easily trained. How many of us are there, I wonder, who understand how ward boundaries and constituencies are decided upon, how candidates are nominated and how ballot-papers are issued and accounted for?

In a single-member constituency, two men oppose each other personally and often bitterly. Their friends and party adherents are lined up with them. Soon it becomes clear

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ed for under our present system?  
I believe that if proportional representation is advocated by men in whom people can have confidence, that then many people would be prepared to accept it on trust. Of course much educational work will have to be done, but it does not seem reasonable that anyone would actively oppose it merely because he does not understand it.

**Party Manager's Opposition.**  
Experience in other countries has shown that what opposition there has been, not from the people, but from party manager and political organizers; and we need not seek very far for the cause. The trouble of having to learn new methods of business is always a cause of professional opposition to reform. If a man has learnt one system thoroughly, and possibly makes his living by it, it is only human for him to resent having to master another.

Such opposition as this has given way to popular opinion in New Zealand and Australia, with the result that the New Zealand parliament has passed an act applying proportional representation to the election of the legislative council, and another act making it optional in local elections.

**Australia Fledged To It.**  
In Australia the present Labor government is pledged to it, and even the opposition recently declared itself in favor of proportional representation methods for the election of the Australian senate.

So that these countries may have the benefit of expert advice, Mr. J. H. Humphreys, an English authority, has been sent out from England for that purpose.

**A Cleaner Spirit**  
With proportional representation, elections in general would be fought in a cleaner spirit, with less vindictiveness, and most of the bribery now practiced would be made impossible. It has been said by men who should know, that in those countries that still retain the single-member constituency, at least half of those constituencies are determined by the floating, and—unfortunately—generally purchasable vote. This means of course that those countries are governed by the floating and purchasable vote.

In a single-member constituency, two men oppose each other personally and often bitterly. Their friends and party adherents are lined up with them. Soon it becomes clear

that the man who can secure the largest number of these floating purchasable votes will be elected. Hence the temptation to win them by money, promises or whiskey becomes great.

**Purchasable Votes**  
Conditions became so bad in New York a few years ago, that the "New York Evening Post" had to issue the following warning to electors:—"There are a thousand 'colonizers' waiting to vote for the Tammany Ticket. Vote early so that no one can vote ahead of you in your name." If we are to arrest this Americanisation of our electoral contests we must cease to allow the results of a "final rally," votes of our least worthy citizens to decide the representation of a ward or constituency.

With proportional representation man is not pitted against man in such a manner that to win—a candidate must destroy his opponent. Both may win. Every man who has a following in his district equal to the quota will be elected. His success does not prevent the success of another. Neither must party crush party. Both may be successful. And party strong enough to cast the quota of votes will be represented, so there will be neither the temptation nor the power to purchase enough votes to materially affect the election.

**Late Hon. Monk's View**  
As the late Hon. F. D. Monk said in 1909: "There are no two opinions on that subject; it becomes impossible in a large constituency to have recourse to occupy methods, and to the large number of devices used so often to defeat the free and independent will of the electorate."

In a single-member constituency it sometimes happens that an elector has to choose between a man of his own party whom he actively dislikes and a man of the opposite party; that is "vote for a 'yellow dog' or for the other side"; the result is that he will not go to polls at all. It is of little use asking the electors to use their intelligence if on the day of the poll they have no means of doing so.

But the larger the constituency the better and more widely known, the more representative and independent are the men who are brought forward as candidates.

**A Wider Outlook**  
Discussions will not be limited to purely local and parochial matters. The interests involved are more varied and consequently one is not confined to voting either for dark blue or vivid red; finer shades of opinion can find expression in a multimember district.

A voter at the Johannesburg elections was asked to give his impressions of the new method of voting; he stated that "the new system had put him on his mettle. He had never experienced so much pleasure in the act of voting; he had to use his intelligence in discriminating between the claims of the various candidates."

Voting with the single transferable vote ceases to be a merely mechanical operation, the voter becomes conscious of the fact that in voting he is selecting a representative.

**Awaken New Interest**  
Proportional representation will awaken a new interest in political and municipal issues among people who long ago lost all hope of ever having a voice in the affairs of the country. Under our present system you will often find a constituency, not necessarily gerrymandered, that has had for years leanings towards one political party. What happens? Those of the minority, quite discouraged by repeated defeats have given up hoping; with some this situation has led to indifference and the abandonment of political struggle, while with others it has aroused anger and bitterness which—when class, race or religion are involved—sometimes leads to violence.

**Two Classes Unrepresented.**  
It has been estimated that in the United States and Canada over 3,000,000 Socialists and Labor voters are unrepresented. As a result the breach between Labor men and the rest of the community widens daily. If the cause of this injustice were removed, the social upheaval which we are told threatens the civilized world after the war might be averted.

Prof. Dupriez, a prominent Belgian, recently said that since the introduction of proportional representation in Belgium—electoral cam-

paigns have gained in dignity, corruption is almost eliminated and that now one scarcely ever sees the rioting and violence with which elections too often used to end in the larger Belgian cities.

**Gain To The Member.**  
Now from the view-point of representatives themselves. If a man has devoted himself to public life, it is only right that he should be sure of remaining in it so long as he has the confidence of a sufficient body of electors. Under such conditions he can do better work and accumulate more experience than if he is liable to dismissal at any moment by that small minority of electors whose change determines the result in a single-member constituency.

Under the present system the representative is often so afraid of offending that small minority as to be scarcely able to call his political soul his own. He is compelled, if he wishes to keep his seat, to dance to any tune which any handful of his supporters may choose to play.

The new system on the other hand, encourages every representative to be true to himself. No more fraction of a constituency gave him his seat and no mere fraction can take it away.

**"Safe Seats."**  
A politician's seat and career should be safe so long as his own supporters are sufficiently numerous as to be entitled to representation.

Safe seats are at present the exception: a proportional system would make them just so far the rule as they ought to be.

Earl Grey had this in mind when, in testifying before the Royal Commission on Electoral System in 1909, he said that proportional representation may be expected to do "two big things: first to secure the real enfranchisement of the elector, and secondly, the emancipation of the elector."

Proportional representation is a fundamental reform, it is the soil from which other reforms could spring; but even it will accomplish very little so long as people continue to take interest only in those things which immediately concern themselves. Eternal vigilance is the price of all good government as well as of liberty.

**Manitoba Misrepresentation**  
It was pointed out that under proportional representation the Roblin government in Manitoba could not have been elected, which the delegates said might not have been such a calamity.

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President Cameron said that everyone got a fair deal under the system outlined by Mr. Hooper.

Delegate Carroll said that it overcame the difficulty of the three-cornered contest. The labor movement was not class conscious enough to hold entirely aloof from the other parties, and the cry of "splitting the progressive vote, the greatest bogey hit upon by the Liberals," would be meaningless. "If we get the system on the way we shall also be on the way to securing the representation we are justly entitled to," he said.

Mr. Hooper, in reply to a question said it was only the returning officer who had to worry his head about the mathematics of the system, and they were quite simple.

**Should "Boost" P.R.**  
President Cameron said it was a decided improvement on the present system. He said the fact that the Roblin government got in with a minority should be reason enough for them to "boost it for all they were worth."

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hooper.

## Thoughtful People

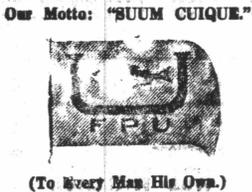
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT 16, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Red Cross Line

It is generally known that the Bowring family own the Red Cross Line steamers. It is also generally known that Sir E. P. Morris recommended Edgar Bowring to the Home Government for a Knighthood, and the public was to be received it for services to the Empire. It is also generally known that Jack Munn, a Director of the Bowring Business Company operating here is the Treasurer of the so-called Patriotic Association of Newfoundland. The public also have read columns of soapy matter about the great Patriots who gave \$5,000 towards the Patriotic Fund last Fall—one of those \$5,000 givers was the Bowring Company here. The public are also well aware of the fact that Bowrings bought some 20,000 barrels of flour last year before the war opened at about \$5.00 per barrel, some of which they sold at \$7.00, and some of it for \$8.50. That fact is sufficient to inform the public of what the firm was capable of doing. The same Jack Munn was the chief cause of all the ill-feeling aroused throughout this Colony last Winter in connection with the demand of the people to stop Kean from sailing as a sealing master because of his conduct respecting the deaths of 79 of the Newfoundland's crew. The trade is now also in a position to realize the extent of the grabbing propensities of the Bowring family, through the continual advance in prices of freight carried by the Red Cross boats between here and New York. Business men have long ago sized up this Company in a manner that few companies doing business have ever been sized up. The fishermen know as yet nothing about the freight grabbing of the Bowring family forming the Red Cross Steamship Line—owners of the Florizel and Stephan. We now intend to give the people some information respecting freight grabs. Before the war the Red Cross Line charged \$2.30 freight for a 4 qtl. cask of fish, from St. John's to Naples via New York; to-day this Company want take a cask of fish for Naples at less than \$7.10 more per qtl. freight on fish is now demanded, than was paid before the war. This \$1.25 is not all paid by the buyers abroad. If freight

rates were one dollar per quintal less than charged to-day, the fishermen would receive \$7.00 per qtl. for dry shore fish instead of \$6.00. We ask why the Government has remained inactive and permitted those Companies to filter the gold from our people in such a manner simply because war conditions prevail? War conditions have affected the expenses of the Red Cross Line but very little; they pay the same price for coal, wages and labor as they paid before the war. There is a slight advance in insurance, and that is the only increased expense. Their ships are earning 100 per cent more than they earned before the war. These are the Patriots that some people want acclaimed as Gods of the Earth and recommended to our King for honors. Was Edgar Bowring recommended for Knighthood by Morris because of the manner in which his firm and himself insulted the wishes of the people of this Country last Winter over Kean, or was it because of the extra \$35,000 grabbed from the people on flour by his firm last year, or was it because of the almost weekly increase in rates on the freight of casks of fish to the fish markets? Is it not to protect the rights and property interests of such men that the 2000 sons of the Workingmen of Newfoundland are to-day serving the flag and marching to fight the enemy? Has any of the Bowrings enlisted to fight the Germans? Has Jack Munn volunteered? Are they suffering a single pang owing to war conditions? Have they sacrificed anything in any shape owing to the war? What are they doing? They are becoming rich men, laying by more and more gold day by day,—gold obtained because war prevail,—gold filtered from the miseries of the poor. Talk about them charging the Colony \$1.00 per day board for the poor unfortunate fire sufferers at Little Bay in 1914, who were taken on board the Prospero or Portia to prevent their destruction by forest fire, they being driven to the waters edge by fire, and the coastal boat being in the vicinity was ordered to save the women and children—but Bowrings—the King's honoured titled family—wrested \$1.00 per day from the Colony for the board of those poor creatures who just escaped with their lives—their husbands and fathers being absent to the fishery. That cruel grab was bad enough but the present grabs taken owing to war conditions as stated above, far exceeds the shameful and gold grabbing transaction connected with the Little Bay fire sufferers. They since gave \$50,000 to establish a park at St. John's in commemoration of the centenary of the firm's business operations. Why did they make a park for St. John's? Would it not have been money much better spent if they had devoted this \$50,000 to the support of some of the worn-out men and women who had toiled all their life to make the Company rich? What will they do with their big grab of extra charges on the freights and provisions when the war ends? Will it be given to aid the Country in her hour of need, which will surely come while the grabbed gold is hot in their hands? Is it any wonder that the people are asking why Morris gave Edgar Bowring a Knighthood? It would be interesting to know the whole truth about this Bowring Knighthood. We know a thing or two, rather fishy, about this Knighthood business that would be gladly relished by the toilers of Newfoundland. Some day we may communicate it. May we now stop to ask Jack Munn or Sir Edgar Bowring when the next raise in freight rates will be announced by the Red Cross Line? We ask the toilers to remember

Prohibition

A gentleman interested in the Prohibition cause has succeeded in inducing Dr. Carolyn Geisel—one of America's great lady lecturers—to visit Newfoundland and deliver Prohibition lectures during the month of October. A series of lectures will be delivered here and this famous lady lecturer will probably visit Carbonear, Harbor Grace, Brigus, Bonavista, Trinity, Catalina, Greenspond, Wesleyville, Fogo, Change Islands, Herring Neck, Botwood, Grand Falls, and if time permit some of the larger settlements on the South Coast. Below we re-copy an appreciation of Dr. Geisel, published by the American press, which will enable our readers to form an opinion of this most remarkable woman. AN APOSTLE OF HEALTH There are a few men and women on the lecture platform for whom no one else can be substituted. Dr. Carolyn Geisel is one of them. No audience that has once listened to her is content for very long without hearing her again. Which explains why, in addition to her duties as a practicing physician, she is an annual lecturer and instructor at innumerable Chautauquas; member of the Health Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; chairman of the Health Committee of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs; associate superintendent of Health and Heredity Department of the National W.C.T.U.; national lecturer for Medical Temperance; national lecturer for the Anti-cigarette League; and so on through the list—until one is forced to ask in amazement how she can possibly undertake so many tasks. And the only answer is—out of the goodness of her heart, and the endurance of her wonderful spirit. Her physical strength, to say the least, would appear to anyone quite unequal to the task. Hampered by a frail body—the legacy of a struggle with tuberculosis early in life—she is able to perform a prodigious amount of work by practicing what she preaches. When she talks to you of the power of right living, you see before you the most convincing testimony to the truth of every claim. For fifteen years Dr. Geisel has given herself up—literally body and soul—to the task of showing people how to live healthier and happier lives. Her lectures and classes aim to teach people how to prevent disease—not to supplant the physician but to supplement him. To use her own words, "We try," she says, "to teach the people how possible it is to prevent disease through proper diet, fresh air, healthful dress, exercise, and the application of rational remedies to diseased conditions." Such a task is always a useful one, but in very few hands indeed is it a popular or attractive one. Dr. Geisel, however, has been endowed with an extraordinary share of magnetism for one human being, to judge from the tributes from audiences in every section of the country and the repeated appeals for return engagements. Dr. Geisel is a regular physician, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan; and in addition to a liberal academic education, has received two other medical diplomas and has pursued advanced medical studies in the schools and laboratories of Europe. The demands upon her as teacher and lecturer are so pressing that she spends a large part of each year in the field, and the scene of her activities is a wide one, extending as it did recently in a single season from Florida to the Great Lakes, and from the Atlantic to Denver. Some idea of the volume of work accomplished by this apostle of health may be gathered from an extract of her last annual report to the Federated Women's Club, which indicates that in the course of a single year she travelled 31,422 miles, worked in twenty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and Canada; spoke in 117 cities; attended fourteen conventions; addressed twenty-six Chautauquas; addressed forty-nine Women's Clubs, and forty-two Women's Christian Temperance Unions; addressed twenty-two

schools and colleges; taught nineteen classes; delivered 402 lectures, wrote 1,861 letters, and distributed 49,800 pages of health literature. No wonder, in view of this record, that the Federation adopted the following resolution at their annual meeting: "Resolved, That whereas the work of Doctor Geisel during the past year has excited our united amazement and admiration, we, being proud of so honorable, unprecedented, widespread, far-reaching, invaluable and unselfish service to the Federation and to all womanhood, extend to Doctor Geisel our heartfelt thanks." Public Meeting In Aid of Prohibition (Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I would thank you for space in your columns to say a few words as to what is doing here recently. When not busy at fish, which has been scarce lately, our people have been engaged in hay-making and other necessary works. Last week we had the pleasure of a visit from Commissioner Richards and staff. They held a public meeting in the Army hall and were greeted with a large and attentive audience. The party then left by Mr. Knight's motor boat for Twillingate and other places. We also had a visit from the District Methodist Clergy who came for the purpose of holding their annual financial meeting, and they gave us a public prohibition meeting. The meeting was largely attended. A great number of our men are at present away at the fishery and elsewhere; but nevertheless they held a good meeting. All the fair sex were present and keen interest was shown in the matter of prohibition. The addresses of the Revd. gentlemen were listened to with rapt attention and received with great applause. Special mention must be made of the speech of Rev. Mr. Sterling of Twillingate and Rev. Mr. Dunn of Grand Falls. Both these gentlemen delivered able and convincing speeches which will do a great deal towards prohibition in this section of the district. The meeting would have been a magnificent success but owing to the error of the Chairman in asking Magistrate Scott of Twillingate to speak, this caused a little friction which took considerable from the success of the meeting. The Magistrate got off one of his excited orations which included quite a lot of balderdash, so bad that some of the audience would not tolerate it and left the hall. To put the "kibosh" on the whole proceedings Scott requested the audience when he had finished his "oration" to give him a clapp; but no response was heard which showed the common sense of the audience. Congratulations to the ladies of this place on your good sense. Fortunately there was no Kate Mullins or Susie Smith present. —PROHIBITION. Moreton's Hr., Sep. 1, '15. Nipper's Hr. Notes Nipper's Hr., Sep. 11.—The present week has been exceedingly warm for this time of the season. Fine and warm weather has prevailed mostly since the summer came in. Letters received by wives and mothers of our fishermen down on the shore (Treaty Shore) indicate only a fair catch for those who have left home in search of the country's "main stay." The schr. Harry Lewis, from Fortune Bay, is now discharging a load of coal at S. J. Blackley's premises. She arrived Thursday (9th) and will be finished discharging in a day or two. An accident happened on the schooner while coming here. The foreboom struck the cook in the head, leaving him unconscious for a time. The cut which he got from the blow was about two and a half or three inches long. All traps are now taken out of the water. Some have not got enough fish to pay them for their labor. There will be very dull times around the bay this year, if a good fall's catch is not secured. Bait (by all accounts) is useless. Fresh squid is not as good as the jigger. The best way fish can be got is with the jigger. The C.H.E. clergyman, Rev. McKay, arrived to-day by the Clyde. He has been away for a short time. We are very pleased to have him back again.—Cor. Why pray to be delivered from temptation and then go round looking for it?

FOR HOME AND FIRESIDE.

Edward Quinton, Southern Bay, Newfoundland, Member of the F.P.U. now on Active Service. For home and fireside now we fight For all that's brave and true, For Right against the Germans might, Who would not dare and do? Is there a man in Britain's land, Who will not heed the call, Well, here I am, my life I give, My Country needs it all. For loved ones home we gladly march Against our Country's foe, And pray to God to guide our steps, For the way is long and slow. Is there a father, brother or son Who does not cry to-day, "I am ready for the home I love To fight as well as pray." For King and Country; aye for these, For freedom best of all, We will fight as Britons always fight And hold the freedom of the seas. The hearts we love, the lips we kiss; Are shielded with our breasts, Better a grave in a foreign land, Than to shun our Country's request. The World's Press No Place For Germans. The farther the Germans penetrate into prohibition territory, the feebler become their attacks. —Columbia State. From Missouri. The Germans deny the report that the Molke was torpedoed and sunk. Well, let them produce her in evidence.—Hamilton Herald. Spoils Propaganda. One deed like the sinking of the Arabic more than undoes the effect of millions of money spent in German propaganda in this country.—Gloucester Times. Lessons From The War. The chief lesson of the war is the one that impresses upon us the extreme importance of having a navy able to defend our sea-coasts from an enemy. Secretary Daniels recognizes this fact, but unless the next congress acts accordingly the practical details taught us by European naval warfare will not be of much value.—Haverhill Gazette. Jail For Somebody. If the volunteer horse buyers who aided Mr. De Witt Foster in Nova Scotia misappropriated money of the people of Canada, as Sir Charles Davidson intimates, could they not be extradited on a charge of theft? Somebody should go to jail for permitting the sort of corruption that attended the buying of army horses down east.—Toronto Globe. A Pertinent Query. By the way, where is that report of the High Cost of Living Commission? If the commission gumshoed their way all over Canada looking for evidence, that is no reason why they should hide their report as though it were a crime against reason. The public had to pay them for their detective work, and are entitled to know the results.—Montreal Herald. The British Fleet. It was the British fleet that gave them time and opportunity to organize resistance to the tremendous German sloop which was the outcome of 40 years of strenuous planning and preparation. It is the British fleet that in the last analysis has determined the fortunes of war to date. That fleet is still exercising an influence no less momentous.—N. Y. Evening Sun. Why Printers Go Mad. The annual convention of the International Typographical Union, in session at Los Angeles, passed resolutions urging the warring nations of Europe to conclude a lasting peace. The reason why the printers took this step have not been announced, but we know. Here are a few of them.—Przemysl, Novogeorgiysk, Dvinsk, Brest-Litovsk, Sventoslanski, Vozgnitoff.—Winnipeg Telegram.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Roumania Expected To Enter The War Any Moment London, Sept. 16.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says a German newspaper was permitted yesterday to publish sensational telegrams intimating that Roumania's participation in the war may be expected at any minute. London, Sept. 16.—Roumania is expected to enter the war. The massing of German and Austrian troops on the Roumanian frontier has resulted in the Balkan nation making preparation for eventualities. A large part of her army already has been mobilized and reservists in other countries have been ordered home. Battle Front Two Thousand Miles Paris, Sept. 16.—Fighting continues in Africa since last September. Along a front of more than 2,000 miles French Colonial troops, aided by British allies have obtained remarkable results, said Gaston Doumergue, Minister of Colonies, to the Associated Press to-day. New Frontier For Bulgaria London, Sept. 16.—An Imperial decree ratifying the Turco-Bulgarian accord will be issued on September 26th, according to Constantinople advices received at Athens and transmitted by the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company. The new frontier, it is said, will be traced by German staff officers. Czar To Free Political Prisoners Turin, Sept. 16.—"The Gazzetta del Popolo" says it has received a despatch from Petrograd stating that Emperor Nicholas has granted amnesty to all political prisoners, the number effected is said to be more than 100,000. LOCAL ITEMS A little girl aged 9, of Pleasant St., developed typhoid yesterday and is being nursed at home. A man named Taylor of Summerville arrived by the express to-day. He suffers from a sore knee and was taken to Hospital. Miss Flora M. Pike of the Boston Conservatory of Music, daughter of Mr. Mark Pike of Steer's, who serious ly injured her arm, is now improving. She returns to Boston in the fall. In the Police Court yesterday Judge Hutchings discharged 2 drunks and 3 others to-day. A drunk who made his appearance for the 11th time since the New Year was fined \$5.00 or 14 days. The enquiry into the death of Wm. Wiseman will be continued today before Mr. M. A. Devine, J.P. An inquiry into the drowning of Jas. Monahan from the Sagona will be held before the same official to-morrow. To-day, a gentleman who is a member of the St. John N.B. Fire Company, visited the Western Station and was shown the apparatus and the station. He was very well pleased with all he saw, and visits the Central and Eastern Stations this afternoon. In turning the corner of Rock Lane and LeMarchant Rd. yesterday afternoon the wheel of a carriage came off and three ladies and a gentleman in it, were spilled across the thoroughfare. All were more or less severely cut about the hands and face. Shipwright and diver W. Butler left here by Tuesday's express for Little Bay with an assistant. He goes down to Little Bay to go under and survey the pit prop laden steamer Corribrook ashore there in the west channel of Otter Island. A message to Mr. H. W. LeMessurier says her fore peak tank and forehold are full of water. The main hold bilges are leaking slowly and an unsatisfactory attempt was made to float her yesterday. The Prospero may try to get the ship off the rock there.

The Volunteer Dead

Here lies a clerk who half his life had spent Toiling at ledgers in a city grey, Thinking that so his days would drift away With no lance broken in life's tournament; But ever 'twixt the books and his bright eyes The gleaming eagles of the legions came, And horsemen charging under phantom skies Went thundering past beneath the oriflamme. And now these waiting dreams are satisfied, For in the end he heard the bugle call, And to his country then he gave his all. When in the first high hour of life he died, And, falling thus, he wants no recompense Who found his battle in the last resort; Nor needs he any hearse to bear him hence, Who goes to join the men of Agincourt. —London Spectator. SHIPPING The Prospero left Catalina at 7.30 this a.m. going North. The Portia left Rose Blanche at 1.55 p.m. yesterday and is due here Sunday. The Ravenscourt is now discharging her deck load of lumber at A. J. Harvey & Co., South Side, and will be dry docked next week for a survey. The auxiliary brgtm. Alembic sailed to-day laden with cod, oil for Glasgow. The Florizel sailed for Halifax and New York this afternoon. Her passengers were: Miss Hynes, Miss G. Barnes, W. Gear, Hy. Lehr, Miss M. Duder, W. L. Orr, Miss B. Baxter, Mrs. J. Gillard, M. B. Tessier, Misses M. Gifford, C. K. Ily, Miss F. Mercer, H. T. Fournacht, J. S. Rendell, R. Manyers, F. J. Barron, Miss L. Leigh, J. Andrews, J. O'Brien, H. L. Leonard, C. L. Leonard, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Marshall, J. S. Keough, Miss M. Moore, Dr. Andrews, and several second class. FORD FORTUNE FOR PEACE Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer plans to devote his life and his fortune to the furtherance of world peace, he announced in an interview last week. "In the home and in the schools of the world," he said, "I would see that the child is taught to feel the uselessness of war, that war is a thing unnecessary, that preparation for war can end only in war. I have prospered much, and am ready to give much to end this constant, wasteful preparation, not by building palaces of peace, but by teaching the men and women of America that war does not treat us. I would make this a world of work, for all the world cries for peace, and there can be no peace while there remains one set of these militaristic parasites who encourage war. A British private escaped three bullets in an hour's fighting in France. One penetrated his pouch, another the pack on his back, and a third destroyed his rifle. Mayor Gosling had a resident of the Battery Road before court to-day for building a small house without the regulation civic permit. He showed a document which he said he believed to be the necessary instrument and was ordered to remove the building in 10 days or pay a fine of \$50. Mr. Chas. Kelly, sons of Mr. M. Kelly, H.M.C., who resided for a number of years in St. Louis, U.S.A., and who returned here some months ago on a health trip, leaves by the Florizel for New York where he has secured a lucrative position. He is now fully recovered. When searching for the body of the man Sullivan, Sunday afternoon, a band of about 50 men and boys got one side of the little schooner Laura Lee at Bowring's premises and did not realize the danger till she took on a heavy list. All then jumped ashore and the watchman had to close the gates to keep the inadvertently curious crowds out.

## Lanterns and Globes

ALL PRICES.

**CLIMAX--Tubular**  
**STANDARD--Cold Blast**  
**TRULITE--Cold Blast**

Globes to suit all styles.

**THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.**

## GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON  
 WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

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

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

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

Large Stock of Material always on hand.  
 Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

## GEORGE SNOW

SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

## Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

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

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

Diningroom Sets.	Arm Chairs.
Library Sets.	Morris Chairs.
Lounges.	Rockers.
Hall Settees.	Fireside Stools.
Hall Mirrors.	Screens.

## U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

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are you getting full results from your advertising?

To get the best results you must advertise in a paper that is read by the crowd.

The Mail and Advocate is the best advertising medium in Newfoundland today. Our circulation is increasing week by week.

Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—isn't it. Ask for our rates.

## HOW THE BRITISH LOST SAN BAIR

### Turks Swept Gallant Colonials from Gallipoli Heights They Had Almost Scaled

Eastern Mediterranean, Aug. 19. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post)—Since the great battle, the greatest fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula closed on the evening of Aug. 10, both armies have been busily engaged in consolidating their new positions in taking stock of gains and losses, replenishing their ammunition and munitions, and reorganizing the divisions, brigades, and battalions, which of necessity become intermingled in this rugged mountainous country.

Since my last cabling I have had time to visit the ground over which the Anzac corps advanced in its desperate efforts, extending over four consecutive days, to reach the crest of Sari Bair, commanding the ridge overlooking the Dardanelles. The New Zealand infantry, the Gurkhas, and some other battalions almost reached the objective, but were unable, through no fault of their own, to hold their position. A battalion of Gurkhas actually reached the crest of the plateau, but the Turks taking advantage of the confusion, counter-attacked in great force, and the gallant men from the hills were driven from the crest to lower spurs beneath.

It was a bitter disappointment to have to relinquish the crest when it almost seemed to be within their grasp after so many months, but there was no alternative. The Anzac corps fought like lions and accomplished a feat of arms in climbing these heights almost without a parallel. All through, however, they were handicapped by the failure of the corps to make good its positions on the Anafarta hills, farther north, and thus check the enemy's shell fire.

#### Colonials Reckless Bravery

When all the details of these complicated arrangements are collected and sifted, they will form one of the most fascinating pages of the history of the whole war. It was a combat of giants in a giant country, and if one point stands out more than another it is the marvellous hardihood, tenacity and reckless courage shown by the Australians and New Zealanders.

In order to enable the forces detailed for the main movement forward, which it was hoped would lead to the occupation of the Sari Bair position from the Chanuk Bahr, thru Q Hill to Koca Chemon Tepe, it was necessary to attract the enemy's attention toward the south and force him to keep his troops in front of our lines in position, while the main line debouched from the Anzac position on Lone Pine—a position situated on a plateau 400 feet high, south-east of the Anzac lines.

The Australians rushed forward to the assault with the fury of fanatics, taking little heed of the tremendous shrapnel fire and the enflaming rifle-fire. On reaching the trenches the great difficulty was in forcing a way in, for the cover was so strong and heavy it had to be torn away by main force. Groups of men effected entrances at various points and jumped in on top of the Turks, who fought furiously caught as they were in a trap. Some surrendered, but the majority chose to die fighting. In every trench and sap and dug-out desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place, four lines of trenches being captured in succession, and fresh infantry being poured in as the advancing lines were thinned by losses.

In this fighting bombs played the most important part, and it was only by keeping up and increasing the supply that the Australians were able to hold the position after it had been won. The Turks massed their force and for three days and three nights made desperate counterattacks, frequently re-taking sections of the line, only to be driven out again.

In this extraordinary struggle, which took place almost under ground, both sides fought with utter disregard of life. The wounded and dead choked the trenches almost to the top, but the survivors carried on the fight over heaps of bodies. In spite of immense reinforcements, the Australians held the ground this won, and finally the Turks wearied of the struggle.

Where Turks Lost 5,000 Men  
 The trenches were now merely battered shambles, and the task of removing the dead and the wounded took days to accomplish. The bodies of 1,000 Turks and Colonials were removed from the trenches alone while hundreds of others lie outside. The total Turkish losses in this section alone are estimated at 5,000, chiefly incurred in furious counterattacks, among which each bomb burst with fearful effect.

This capture of Lone Pine is the

most desperate hand-to-hand fight that has taken place on the peninsula, but this was but a diversion and preliminary to the main movement northward, which began the same evening under cover of darkness. No finer feat has been accomplished in the course of the war than the manner in which the troops destined for the main movement against Sari Bair Ridge were deployed for the attack. Millions of rounds of ammunition and thousands of shells were successfully concentrated at advance posts without the enemy becoming aware of the movement. Neither did he know of the strong reinforcements which had reached the Australian corps. All this required the utmost skill, and was successfully kept a profound secret.

At 9 p.m. Aug. 6, the force destined to attack old No. 3 post crept forward from the outposts. For nights past the navy had thrown searchlights on this and other lower positions, and had bombarded them at frequent intervals. This procedure was not departed from on the 6th, and the Turks had no suspicion of the coming attack. When the lights were switched on to another position the Australians dashed forward and speedily captured the positions in succession, and throughout the night Bauchop's Hill and Big and Little Table Tops were occupied.

By the morning of the 7th, our whole force was holding the front from Damakjelik Bahr to Sazil Dere, and slowly moving toward the main Sari Bair position in face of great difficulties, harassed by the enemy snipers and checked by the difficulties of the ground and the scarcity of water.

## J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen  
**BLACK PEPPER**, at  
 10c lb.

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

## J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

## SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity  
**Lobster**  
**CANS.**  
 1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also  
**Box**  
**Shooks.**

**SMITH CO. Ltd.**

At dawn on the 7th the left of our line had reached the Asma Dere position. The Indians had advanced a long way toward Dehunuk Bahr.

The advance on the morning of the 9th was preceded by a heavy bombardment at Chanuk Bahr and Q Hill by the naval and land guns. The advance of No. 3 column was delayed by the broken nature of the ground and by the enemy's resistance.

Meanwhile the Gurkhas advanced gallantly up the shore of Sari Bair, and actually succeeded in reaching the heights on the neck between Chanuk Bahr and Q Hill. It was from here that they looked down upon the Dardanelles, but were unfortunately unable to hold the position in face of violent bombardment and heavy counter-attacks.

During this time the Turks counter-attacked the left column in great strength and the column was compelled to withdraw to the lower slopes of Sari Bair. Meantime throughout the day and night the New Zealanders succeeded in maintaining their hold on Chanuk Bahr, although the men were thoroughly exhausted. During the night of the 9th the exhausted New Zealanders were relieved by two other regiments. At dawn the Tenth Regiment of the Turks, who had been strongly reinforced, made a desperate assault on our lines from Q Hill and Chanuk Bahr. To the strength of a division in successive lines they hurled themselves quite regardless of their lives, on the two regiments who, after desperate resistance were driven from their position by artillery fire, and sheer weight of numbers farther down the slopes of the Chanuk Bahr.

Following up their success, the Turks charge, right over the crest, and endeavored to gain the great gully south of Rhododendron Ridge, evidently with the intention of forcing their way between our lines and the Anzac position. But they had reckoned without our artillery and ship's guns. The great charge of four successive lines of infantry in close formation was plainly visible to all of our warships and our batteries on land. In this section the Turks were caught in a trap. The momentum of their charge down the hill prevented them from recoiling in time, and they were swept away by hundreds in a terrific storm of high explosive, shrapnel and common shells from the ship's guns, and our howitzers and field pieces.

#### Turkish Division Broken Up

Never since the campaign started has such a target delighted the heart of gunners. As the huge shell from the ship exploded huge chunks of soil were thrown into the air amid which you saw human bodies hurled aloft and then chucked to earth or thrown bodily into deep ravines. But even this concentrated artillery fire would not have checked the Turks unless it has been assisted by the concentrated fire of ten machine guns at close range. For half an hour they maintained a raid fire, until the guns smoked with heat.

During the whole of this time the Turks were pouring across the front in dense columns attempting to attack our men. Hardly a Turk got back to the hill. Their lines got mixed up into a wedge as those in front tried to retire, while others pressed them from the rear. Some fed back over the crest, seeking to regain their trenches, others dashed downwards to the ravines.

In a few minutes the entire division had been broken up and the survivors scattered everywhere.

Thus, if they succeeded in driving us from the crest of Chanuk Bahr, the Turks paid a terrible price for their success.

Thus closed, for the time being, amid these bloodstained hills, the most ferocious and sustained "soldiers' battle" since Inkermann.



YOUR DINNER

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

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

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

**M. CONNOLLY,**  
 Phone 420. Duckworth St.

#### The Reason

London Canadian Gazette:

"Why did you come to Europe to fight?" we asked a stalwart bright-eyed Saskatchewan youth now in London wounded from the second battle of Ypres. A Canadian born and bred, he left a happy and prosperous farm home on the prairies where life holds out to him the things he most cherishes; why should he exchange it all for the discipline and discomforts of Salisbury plain, the hardships of trench life in Flanders, and the imminent risk of death itself? "Was it the restlessness of youth and love of adventure? You do not look a fighting man by nature; was it some hidden lust of blood?" No; he loves the quiet and ease of his prairie home and longed for the day when he would return to it. "What, then, was it?" At last the reason came. "I should have felt disgraced for the rest of my

life if I had not come to do my little share in such a quarrel."

Montreal Mail:—Germany has called out the physically unfit for war service. The mentally unfit have been on the job at the Foreign Office since the war began.

Be a Mark Tapley  
 Detroit Free Press:—The world needs more Mark Tapleys. Social, political and weather conditions combine to give a gloomy tinge to have spells of thinking that everything is going to smash. War wages on every hand, men are being killed like flies, more wars threaten, peaceful nations see their peace imperilled, and the patter of the rain seems to beat taps for cheerfulness. Out of the welter of war a Mark Tapley would see coming a better, brighter, freer day for the world, and prove by allusion and illustration the beneficent workings of Fate.

## WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

## BLOOD RED APPLES

200 Brls. BLOOD RED APPLES,  
 EARLY WILLIAMS, &c.  
 20 Bunches BANANAS,  
 100 Bags NEW POTATOES,  
 30 Cases SWEET ORANGES.

## George Neal

## READYMADES!

Our Readymade Department is now well-stocked with

### MEN'S

Tweed Suits from	\$7.50 to \$15.00
Serge Suits from	\$7.50 to \$17.00
Fancy Regatta Shirts	65c. to \$1.80
White Dress Shirts	\$1.00 to \$2.00
White and Fancy Vests	\$1.00 to \$1.80

### BOYS

TWEED SUITS:—  
 Compton, size 0 to 4 from \$3.00 up  
 Cyril, size 0 to 4, from \$2.80 up  
 Norfolk, from \$2.50 up  
 Rugby, from \$3.40 up  
 Blue Serge Sailor, from \$1.60 up

### SPECIAL

Boys' Navy Serge Suits, 000 to 4; extra good quality.

## Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315  
 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Building In Dangerous Condition

People who have occasion to pass that way frequently have noticed lately that a brick house occupied by a private family is much out of plumb...

The Susu Arrives Here

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Howard, arrived here at 2 a.m. yesterday. She had good weather to Change Islands...

Prospero's Passengers

The Prospero which was delayed getting some repairs to her steering gear left here at 1.30 p.m. yesterday...

Boys Brutal Behaviour

Yesterday a poor old half-finished man who ate with avidity a crust of bread while coming up out of Bowring's Cove was treated with the utmost brutality by two boys...

Damaged In Stormy Weather

The banker "Kasaja", Capt. Abe Moulton, owned by Hollett Bros. of Burin, arrived here Tuesday afternoon to get repairs. She was on the way to Labrador after squidding at Davis Cove...

The Allaguash Dry Docked

The S.S. Allaguash was dry docked yesterday forenoon and we learn will be given permanent repairs here, which will likely take three weeks to accomplish...

Hon W. C. Job left England for New York by the S. S. Rotterdam on Friday last. Miss Gladys Job, his daughter, accompanied him.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The last holiday for the season was observed by the Nickel Theatre with a specially prepared program which afforded pleasure and satisfaction to all...

ROSSLEY'S EAST AND WEST END.

At the East End theatre during the remainder of this week, the Ian MacKenzie Company will give a complete change of programme of songs, stories and violin selections.

Miss Rex Guerin has an established reputation in New York and Boston and has been enjoyed at many of the best concerts in these cities...

THE CRESCENT

To-day and to-night the Crescent is out again with one of these choice original and entertaining programmes for which it is now justly famed...

Tuesday night a large number of the youth and beauty of the city assembled in the new C. C. C. hall, Mechanics' Building...

Mr. P. C. O'Driscoll yesterday took a fine 16 lb salmon from Whitrop Pond, near Torbay. This is the first captive of fish of the kind in this pond...

MISS JESSIE DIAMOND, A.T.C.M.

WILL resume Classes in Piano, Organ, Theory and the Myers' Musical Method for Children, September 16. Studio: 201 Gower Street.

To Float Stranded Ship

The Prospero which left here yesterday afternoon took some powerful pumps to be used in refloating the S.S. Carlshook, which went on a rock near Little Bay a few days ago...

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

Florizel's Passengers

S.S. Florizel, Capt. Martin, arrived from New York and Halifax at 2 p.m. Tuesday, bringing a full freight and as passengers—D. Baird, H. J. Crowe...

Arrived by S.S. Florizel: 40 Crates California Plums, Pears, Grapes, 20 cases Oranges, 5 cases Lemons, 40 bunches Bananas, 25 brs. American Apples, 4 brs Water Melons, 2 crates Cucumbers, Preserving Plums in 6 quart baskets...

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.40 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—W. E. Lefoux, Mrs. R. G. Reid, Miss Dean Bragg...

Kyle's Passengers

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.40 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—W. E. Lefoux, Mrs. R. G. Reid, Miss Dean Bragg, Mrs. J. Power, Mrs. D. White, Ross White, Mrs. W. Long, Hattie Long, Thomas Rose, Mrs. Pedde, Miss Katie Pedde, Mr. Butler, Mrs. S. S. McPherson, J. E. Roggs, N. J. Burke, Miss J. Hawson, H. and Mr. Barnes, Mrs. W. B. Friez, Mrs. K. Forward, W. Burry, A. T. Wheelan.

Glencoe's Passengers

S.S. Glencoe arrived at Placentia 9.30 a.m. yesterday, with the following passengers:—B. Quinlan, J. K. Scoville, A. Morgan, H. Ashford, G. Bennett, J. Dunn, Jas. Hiscock, T. Martin, T. Lawton, G. Pike, Miss L. B. Clarke, Miss E. Ryan, Capt. G. Hollands, T. Kelloway.

Obituary

MR. PETER HARVEY

The death occurred at Bell Island yesterday forenoon of Mr. Peter Harvey, a man widely known and respected in St. John's and Bell Island, as well as along the South Shore of Conception Bay...

The funeral of the late Timothy Sullivan, who was drowned from the Mildred Saturday night, took place yesterday afternoon. It was attended by a large number of citizens, a squad of Naval Reservists acting as a guard of honor...

LOCAL ITEMS

The police were busy yesterday and Tuesday, and put six prisoners, mostly drunks, in the cells.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Yesterday being the last commercial holiday the Christian Brothers gave their pupils an opportunity of enjoying a kindness, which was highly appreciated.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

Tuesday, Felix O'Connell, Donavita, and Bert LeDrew, Keligrews, enlisted in the volunteer force and now there are 2367 men to-date on the roster.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

As a result of the N. E. blow of the past few days a heavy sea ran into Torbay and considerable damage was done stages and fishing boats...

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf

Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the Alexandra Workers was held, when the Treasurer, Mrs. Tessier, made a financial statement, which shows the funds to amount to more than \$9,500.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,ead

The Susu reports the hook-and-line fishery a perfect blank all round the district of Fogo, there being absolutely no squid up to the time she left, coming South, an unprecedented circumstance...

You can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,ead

By the express Tuesday evening, 9.15 a.m. excursion train to Renewes yesterday, the regular 8.45 a.m. train and 2.30 p.m. train yesterday there went to the country roundly about 1200 people, who all returned by 11 last night without mishap...

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Captain Clarke's Body Arrives

The remains of the late Capt. Clarke who died as the result of the gasoline explosion on the schooner Hiawatha at Halifax, arrived here by the S. S. Florizel, Tuesday, and were forwarded to his native place, Burin, for interment by yesterday morning's train...

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14,ead

Mr. Tasker Cook, the Norwegian Consul here, is acting as agent for the S. S. Allaguash and the barque Ravenscourt, damaged in collision on Friday last.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

PERSONAL

Mrs. A. B. Lehr left here by Tuesday's express for her home in Boston.

Hon. M. P. Gibbs left here for the Westward Sunday on legal business, and returns Monday next.

Dr. and Mrs. Carnell who had been here on a holiday the past five weeks, returned to their home at Newtown B.B., by the Prospero.

Mr. Jas. Kavanagh of McMurdo's left by the Prospero on a business visit North, as did Mr. James Vinnicombe.

Mrs. Frank Miller, wife of the purser of the ship, with her child and Mrs. Miller, his mother, went for the round trip on the Prospero yesterday.

Mr. Frank Carnell of the Royal Stores with his wife left by last evening's train to spend a fortnight at Tor Cove.

DEATH

HARVEY.—At Bell Island, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., fortified with the rites of Holy Church, Peter Harvey, a native of Portugal Cove. Deceased leaves a wife, 2 children, mother and 2 brothers to mourn him. Funeral will take place to-morrow at Portugal Cove.—R.I.P.

SHIPPING

The Stephano should leave New York to-morrow for this port via Halifax.

The S.S. Fogota arrived here from the Northward at 4 p.m. yesterday bringing Commander McDermott and a number of volunteers.

The S. S. Seal left Codroy for Halifax yesterday with 1600 qtls dry cod, 100 qtls green, and a lot of lobsters &c.

The Susu left here at 1 p.m. to-day with a large freight and as passengers:—Misses L. Barter (Lieut. S. A.) E. Rowe and several steerage.

Two Bucksport bound liners, the Gladiator and Regina arrived at Bay Bulls for water yesterday.

The Wilfred Marcus sailed for Oporto from Grand Bank, fish laden yesterday.

Plebiscite Nov. 4

Thursday, November 4th, has been set by the Government for the prohibition plebiscite.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,tf

Sagona Reports Stormy Weather

The Reid Nfld. Coy. had the following to-day from the Sagona, via Macovik: "Thursday 16th arrived at Macovik at 6.30 returning. Arrived at Nain on the 13th at 5 p. m.; had to lay up 3 days with heavy N.E. gale. Weather still strong with heavy sea. Making slow progress."

Large stock Gasolene and Kerosene on hand. P. H. COWAN, 276 Water Street.—sep16,3i

Glencoe's Outward Passenger List

The Glencoe which left Placentia at 1.54 last night took H. C. Harvey, J. Penny, H. E. Simms, J. Larson, R. Bradshaw, J. Livitz, Master Makavitch, Miss B. Lynch, Miss M. O'Rielly, Misses E. and Lorensen, Mrs. T. Ashford, Mrs. Pike and daughter, and 3 second class.

P. H. COWAN has received a shipment of 200 brls. Gasolene per schr. Arthur D. Story.—sep16

The Tabasco Here

The S.S. Tabasco, Capt. Yoceman, arrived here from Halifax at 9.30 a.m. to-day. She brought a good deal of freight, mostly apples, and has a large cargo of the same fruit for Liverpool for which port she leaves to-morrow.

Fiona Causes Damage

When the Fiona was coming down the harbor from the dock pier Tuesday evening, in running for Tessier's wharf, she hit the western side of it, swung over and hit the eastern section with a resounding crash. The wharf and shoring were much damaged. A man other than Capt. English was on the bridge.

Train Notes

Tuesday's Westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques at 10.30 last night.

Yesterday's left Notre Dame Jct. at 9.10 this a.m.

To-day's express arrived here at 1 p.m.

Misses L. Barter, Anna Barter and Nellie Barter of the Salvation Army left here by the Susu to-day to take charge of the S. A. schools at Winterton, Felleys Island and Wesleyville respectively. All three are daughters of Mr. Jonas Barter, President of the Truckmen's Union.

Assault At Bay Bulls Arm

Two men—father and son—named Parsons were brought here at midnight from Bay Bulls Arm, T.B., charged with assaulting and beating a neighbor named Aaron Smith. The assault occurred over a disagreement between the children of the parties and the younger Parsons finding Smith with a box on his back and unable to defend himself, sailed into him. The father had to separate the men later. Parsons, Jr., was fined by Judge Hutchings to-day \$10 or 21 days, to find two sureties to keep the peace or go down for 30 days more with his official namesake who runs the hotel near Quidi Vidi Lake.

St. John's Municipal Board. NOTICE TO TRUCKMEN

TENDERS

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Cartage" will be received until Saturday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the cartage of about Sixteen Hundred Tons of Pipe, from Messrs. A. Harvey & Co's. premises to certain parts of the City.

Particulars as to location, weight of pipe, specification and form of tender will be furnished on application at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Secretary-Treasurer.

1st Newfoundland Regiment.

Parcels destined to the Battalion on active service may be sent to the Newfoundland Pay and Record Office, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W., for transmission to the front.—sep13,1w

RHODES' Scholarship, 1916

The Rhodes Trust has notified the Council of Higher Education that there will be no qualifying examination for this Scholarship.

Candidates are now required to have had at least two years University Training. Exemption from Responsions can be obtained through all the Canadian Universities.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to December 1st next.

A. WILSON, Secretary C.H.E.

LOST—On Thursday between Sergeant Noseworthy's and English's Farm, Freshwater Road, a Purse containing about Twenty Dollars. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to MRS. PATRICK HOGAN, Thornburn Road.

Lost, Stolen, or Strayed from Brigus on August 18th, a BROWN BOSTON TERRIER DOG, answering the name of "Buster." Anyone giving information that will lead to the recovery of same will be rewarded by communicating with H. T. BARTLETT, Brigus.—sep9,6i

WANTED—For Hant's Hr. and vicinity, a DOCTOR. For all particulars apply to MEDICAL COMMITTEE, Hant's Hr., T.B.—sep13,m,t,h

JUST RECEIVED A Shipment of BRIAR WOOD PIPES Call and inspect our Stock or write for Price List. SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY MARTIN HARDWARE CO., LTD. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.