

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. III. No. 233.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.



RE EXAMINED. DOCTOR: "Heart seems dicky, and you say you play games a lot."

Roumanians Fighting Desperately as They Fall Back Before Invaders

Not Alone are They Giving Battle to Their Adversaries but They Have at Points Gained Advantages Over Them by Violent Counter-Attacks...

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Although the Roumanians in north-east Transylvania continue to fall back before the Austro-Germans from this region...

CORRESPONDENT NOW HAS ADVICE FOR NEUTRALS

Suggestion is Offered Neutrals by Shipping Correspondent of The Times to Use Interned German Ships in Compensation for Losses Through Submarines...

AN APPEAL TO CITY UNIONISTS TO STAND BY THE FIREMEN

Let No Man Be so Short-sighted or so Selfish As to Desert His Fellow Toilers in the Efforts They Are Making for the Common Good of All.

(To the Editor) Dear Sir,—On Saturday an incident occurred which merits public attention being called to it through the columns of your esteemed paper...

DENIES REPORT DUTCH LINER WAS CHASED

Report That Unknown Dutch Liner Was Being Chased by Submarine off Massachusetts Coast is Denied by Charlestown Radio Station—U Boat Again in Action New York Cessage?

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The nationality of the U boat was not identified. The Bovic in fear of attack because of being a freight ship, put on full speed and steered directly west.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- 2nd Lieut. Samuel Joseph Ebsary, 89 South Side. Died of wounds, leg. 8th. Stationary Hospital Rouen, October 15th. Major Walter F. Rendell, 73 Military Road. Gunshot wound in left leg, slight, 2nd Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, Oct. 14.

Russians Capture Armed Transport

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—The Russian submarine Tulen, on Oct. 12th, after an engagement near the Bosphorus, captured the Turkish six thousand ton armed war transport Rodit...

Opening of Greek Parliament Postponed

ATHENS, Oct. 15.—King Constantine to-day signed a decree, postponing for one month the meeting of the Greek Chambers, which, according to Constantinople, was to be held to-day.

Zapata Rebels Shot

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14.—General Emilio Orozco, of the Zapata forces, who has caused much trouble in the State of Mexico, was captured in the hills with twelve of his men. They were summarily shot.

SLATTERY'S Wholesale Dry Goods House. TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER— In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices: POUND GOODS, YARD GOODS, Also the following, many of which are Jobs: Men's Underwear, Boys' Hose, Girls' Coats, Ladies' Coats, etc.

Successful Allied Raid On Oderdorfs

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A successful raid has been made on the Mauser works at Oderdorfs, and a large number of British and French naval aeroplanes dropped explosives on rifle works in Wurttemberg.

Allied Air Raids In Southern Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Details of operations of the Entente air squadrons in their raids in southern Germany on Thursday are given in reports issued to-day by the War Office.

Russian Gains

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—Russian troops after a stubborn battle with German forces north of Korytniza, in Volhynia, have stormed the Teuton trenches there, says a Russian official statement issued to-day.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The conduct of Mr. Eric Bowring in endeavouring to starve some of our men and to prevent them from earning their livelihood will no doubt come as a surprise to the general public who were under the impression that the business ideals of the old and established house of Bowring were of a higher order. It is evident for the conduct of the junior partner that the former traditions have been reversed and that those who have all, are endeavouring to crush every vestige of independence in the poor—who have nothing but their daily labour to offer society in return for the means of their existence.

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Roumanians Seem Still Able to Hold Back Enemy Attacks

Roumanian Army Headquarters Reports Roumanian Troops Have Occupied Several Positions Held by Teutonic Allies on Alt River Region—On all Other Sectors According to Bucharest Enemy Attacks are Repulsed by Roumanians—In Burseen Valley However it is Admitted King Ferdinand's Troops Were Compelled to Withdraw Slightly Further to the South

LONDON, Oct. 17.—While both Vienna and Berlin war office announce merely a continuation of fighting on the Transylvanian front between the Austro-German forces and the Roumanians, the Roumanian army headquarters reports that in the Alt River region the troops of King Ferdinand have occupied several positions held by the Teutonic Allies. On all other sectors of this front, according to Bucharest, enemy attacks were repulsed by the Roumanians, except in the Burseen Valley where the Roumanians were compelled to withdraw slightly further to the south.

Hard fighting is going on from the west of Lutsk, through Galicia, to the Carpathians. In Volhynia, despite fierce attacks by both sides, there is seemingly a stalemate. Petrograd reports says neither the Austro-Germans nor the Russians have been able to gain any advantage in Galicia, where battles have taken place along the Tarnopol-Kraencz railway, east of Lemberg, and to the north of Stanislau. Several small successes for the Austro-Germans have been attained in the Carpathian Mountains.

The big guns of both sides on the Somme front did the greater part of the work on Monday. To the south of the river, however, a small wood between Genemont and Ablaincourt, with 110 prisoners and three guns fell into the hands of the French. A violent counter-attack by the Germans

Hun Attacks Are Repulsed

Attacks on Newly Won Position of British Near Schwaban Redoubt Are Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Germans last night made a heavy attack on newly won positions of the British in the vicinity of the Schwaban redoubt on the Somme front. The War Office announced that the Germans were repulsed with heavy loss.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

To Governor, St. John's. LONDON, Oct. 16.—On the Somme front there was no general British attack during the week. Our line was advanced at various points, and more prisoners captured.

The French made an important advance on Tuesday between Berny and Chaules, taking 1,250 prisoners. The attack was renewed on Saturday, and further 1,100 prisoners were captured. Last night the French obtained a footing at Sailley-Sailles, where fighting is proceeding.

The Italians resumed the attack on Carso, making progress and capturing some 8,000 prisoners.

There is no change on the Russian front.

The Roumanians are retiring from Transylvania.

HUNS RECALLED SKILLED LABOR FROM THE FRONT

Krupp's Works Will be Enlarged and Twenty Thousand New Workers Will be Added to the Seventy Thousand Already Employed There—Skilled Workmen Are Being Recalled From the Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—According to a news agency despatch from Essen, Germany, published here to-day, twenty thousand new workers this week will join the force of 70 thousand already employed at the great Krupp gun works, in the gigantic task of turning out shells and guns for the German armies. The addition of this force, is one step in the course of Germany's renewed efforts to win the war. Acting under the direction of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the new Chief of the Staff, many skilled workmen are being recalled from the front to aid the speeding up of the production of war supplies. A barracks is being built at Essen to house them.

PORTO RICAN ISLAND WAS STORM SWEEPED

Island Was Swept by Hurricane Last Week—Station and Store Houses Are Completely Destroyed—Island Was Used as Base for American Fleet Manoeuvres—No Loss of Life is Reported

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Culebra Island, a station off the Porto Rican coast, was almost completely destroyed last week by a hurricane, which swept that vicinity. The station had been practically abandoned by the navy, only a few houses and supplies used by marines who practice advance base manoeuvres there, were left. A despatch to the Navy Department to-day says these properties have been blown to pieces.

Another Plea for the Union Firemen.

This Class Struggle can have one ending and that is the Abolition of the Classes

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I ask space in your impartial columns to express my sympathy for the Firemen who are at this time asking their rulers for a living wage, a wage which the Czars say is too much to grant, because the work of the Firemen is not hard and calls for no skill on the part of the Firemen. This is an insult to every other labouring man in the country, for if the work of a steam boat Fireman is not hard, what kind of pleasure what kind of work do they call the work of other occupations, for every time a Fireman goes into the stokehold to "do" his watch he passes through an ordeal approaching the original meaning of this word.

Firing a steam boat is no snap, the stokers come to work wearing only a thin undershirt, light trousers and some times wooden shoes; each Fireman has to tend to 3 or 4 furnaces. He first pokes open the furnaces, tosses in the coal to a yawning fire that's never satisfied; he rushes from one furnace to another spending perhaps two or three minutes at each. Then he dashes to the air pipe, takes his turn at cooling off, and waits for another call to his furnace, which comes speedily. When the "watch" is over, the men shuffle off, dripping with sweat from head to foot, through long, cool galleries to the forecastle, where they turn in for eight hours; four hours of scorching and eight hours sleep make up the routine of a Fireman's life on a voyage. The temperature is ordinarily 120° F., but sometimes varies to 160° F., and the work is then terribly hard. The space between the furnaces, in some cases, is so narrow that when the men throw in coal they must take care when they swing back their shovels, lest they throw their arms on the furnaces back of them. There is no place on ocean or land where man suffering is inflicted and endured by human beings than in these h—holes, quite properly so called; it is the hope of all right thinking people that the Firemen will be granted their just and modest demands for compensation, more commensurate with energy and intelligence expended. As for the unskilled side of the question, I might say that this is a direct loss to the employers if their Firemen are not skilled in the art of firing. The importance of this knowledge is illustrated by a remarkable difference shown in competitive tests in Germany between trained and untrained firemen in the matter of securing a high evaporation per pound of coal. The trained men succeeded in evaporating 11 lbs. of water, as against 6.89 lbs. which was the best that the untrained men could obtain. I have no hesitation in saying that our Firemen can compete with any in the world, there is therefore no reason why they should not be given the same wages as other men are getting. The whole trouble is due to the cursed tyranny of their despotic taskmasters. Of course everybody that employ labour are not tyrants, there is good for that matter in every man, woman and child; it is inconceivable that it can be otherwise. There is beauty and wonder and good in all life. The lowest animal that runs, the crawling reptile, the creeping insect—each has its part in the order of things, and does its part according to its limitations. It is possible that man endowed as he is, wish for higher attitudes than the instinct of these lower animals, with brains, thought, reason, cunning and foresight, is not also, in some way possessed of the good which can be expressed only in service? It is ridiculous to think it, it is a libel on God and Nature to, proclaim it. Man is far above the beasts in these attributes, and it follows that the greatest of all Love and Service, must reach their full fruition in him. We also see it in individual instances, and it fills us with admiration and the desire is quickened within us to do our bit, to be of service, too. But man is gregarious; he is collective as well as individual; in the individual this sentiment of Love and Service is often marked and shows before men so that all may see; in the collective it is so rare as to be almost negligible. Thus, has evolved, among the greatest masses of men, the notion, a system, not founded on Justice and Love, but on the selfishness and greed of a class, which through superior cunning, has become the master of the earth and the controller of all our destinies. This class has seized and holds the wealth and power of all the nations. As a class it has smothered the individual good and takes unto itself, with arrogance and cunning, all that it considers worth while in the world. Hence, we have the "class struggle." The struggle between those who have the wealth and power and those who have not, but who are fast becoming class conscious, and who are waging an endless war against the system which permits this injustice. In its cunning, the master class derides this struggle, they tell us there is no such thing as class in a "free country." They say that in a "free country" chance and that the fillest survive with casuistry and sophistry, this master class, through its hirelings, does its utmost to keep us in ignorance. But the world moves on towards the light. We have schools, name, such as they are, and men may learn. "He who runs may read." How can they keep us in ignorance, much longer, and can they abolish the schools? They dare not. Can they close the libraries? They are afraid.

These two fundamental things are here to stay. It took thousands of years to attain them and they cannot now be taken from us. This ignorance is being dispelled; slowly almost to discouragement at times but surely and remorselessly. We cannot see the hour hand move on the face of the clock, but it moves and we can prove it, even with a child's discernment. And just so slowly and just so surely, as it is written shall "the time come." This "class struggle" can have but one ending, and that is the abolition of the classes; these two classes, composed on the one hand of those who have, and on the other of those who have not, is abolished, the other with it. It is said that the rich will do everything for the poor except get off their backs. We will lift them gently from the backs of the poor. But can this be done? It can. Justice and Peace and Love and Righteousness will prevail. They are all now here in the world in the hearts of all living things as we have seen; through education and intelligence, they must find their expression. And, as we emerge from ignorance, the task will become easier. The great thoughts of the poets and writers will impress themselves upon us and strengthen our hearts and minds for the struggle. We will dispel the evil clouds that hover over us. First, "ignorance," then, in their turn: "poverty," "oppression," "prostitution" and "crime." We are abolishing ignorance now and it is the turn of poverty to be placed in the limbo of forgotten things. Poverty is begotten of unemployment, unemployment of ignorance. Thus the claim of the "Right to Work." Unselfish service for ourselves and others. In the beautiful words of William Morris, ancient this claim, we find this: "I have looked at this claim by the light of history and of my own convictions, and it seems to me, so looked at, to be a most just claim and that resistance to it means no-

U. S. SPRINTER MAKES RECORD AT STOCKHOLM

Twelve Thousand People Take in Big Athletic Meet—American Team Runners Show up Well and Simon, One of Their Numbers, Beat the World's Record in 110 Meter Hurdle Dash

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—Twelve thousand people witnessed to-day the games in which a group of star American athletes competed. In the 1,000 meters run two Swedes, Seander and Bolin, equalled the world's record of two minutes 31 2-10 seconds finishing abreast well ahead of Ted Meredith, former American quarter-mile champion, who on Saturday won the 400 metres dash in "fast" time. Simon, the American sprinter, won the 110 meter hurdles in 14 8-10 seconds which surpasses the Olympic record by one-fifth of a second. The American team won the 400 meter relay race in 43 3-10 seconds.

WANT SUB. WAR TO BE RENEWED

Count Von Reventlow Places Doctor Karl Hefferisch on List of Undesirables—Says he would be More Dangerous to Them Than Bethmann-Hollweg—Agitation for Ruthless Submarine Again Heard

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—A largely attended meeting of the Independent Committee for German peace and one of the organizations conducting the agitation for ruthless submarine war, which must be and which should begin immediately, Count von Reventlow, editorial writer to the Tages Zeitung, who was one of the prominent speakers added, that Doctor Karl Hefferisch, Secretary of the Interior, was on the list of undesirables. He declared Hefferisch was more dangerous to us than Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg.

New York's Goal Supply

Coal Dealers Say Their Stocks of Both Hard and Soft Coals Are Very Low—City Faces a Serious Shortage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A shortage of coal is in prospect for this city this winter according to dealers, who declare their bins are being depleted and the outlook for the immediate or eventual relief is poor. The shortage applies to both hard and soft coal.

LEGION OF HONOR FOR BRAVE YOUNG U. S. AVIATOR

Norman Prince, a Young American Aviator, is Awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour as he Lay on His Death Bed in Hospital—Was Hero of Air Fight

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Cross of the Legion of Honour was pinned on the breast of Norman Prince, a young American aviator, as he lay on his deathbed in the hospital at Gerardmer, in the Vosges. Prince had taken part in one of the great aerial raids which had been followed by a stirring fight in the air between Allied aeroplanes and German machines. He suffered injuries to his head which apparently were the direct cause of his death.

French Penetrate German Positions

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Continuing their attacks on the Somme front last night the French penetrated German positions at Snilly Saillisset and Saillisset, the War Office announced to-day. They occupied houses on edge of the road to Bapaume. Germans made violent counter attacks.

NO EXCUSE FOR BOWEN COLTHURST

No Justification Whatever is Found by Commission for the Shooting of the Boy Coade—Sir John Simon Describes Capt. Colthurst's Action as Remarkable and Almost Meaningless

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Commission appointed to enquire into the shooting of Sheehy Skeffington during the rebellion in Ireland last spring have reported that there was no good ground for complaints against the action of Lieut. Morris, who caused Skeffington to be detained and sent to barracks. Sir John Simon, as chairman of the Commission, describes the action of Captain Bowen Colthurst, who took Skeffington from the barracks into the street as a hostage, as remarkable and almost meaningless. No evidence was offered, the Commission reported, which afforded any justification for the shooting of the boy Coade.

Concerning the execution of Skeffington the report says it is a delusion to suppose the proclamation of martial law confers upon an officer any right to take human life in circumstances where this would not be justified without such a proclamation, and this delusion had the tragic consequences in the present case. Apart from the defence of insanity the Commission state there can be no excuse or palliation for Capt. Bowen Colthurst's conduct from the first to the last. In addition to Skeffington, Fred McIntyre and Thos. J. Dickson were put to death on the orders of Bowen Colthurst. The captain was later court-martialed, found guilty, but was declared insane.

UNCLE SAM MUST EXPECT KEEN COMPETITION

John Barrett Who Has Just Returned to England and France Says American Business Men Must Expect Keen Competition After the War

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—American business men must expect the keenest competition with European nations, especially Britain and Latin-American trade after the war, according to a statement issued to-night by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, who returned to-day from Bordeaux on the French liner Lafayette, after a trip to England and France. Barrett went abroad to ascertain the British and French viewpoint of the effect of war upon commercial development of the American Republics.

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1 case ROSE'S LIME JUICE.  
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30 cases HOGARTH'S VINEGAR, 1/4 btls.  
5 cases ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.  
200 boxes NIXEY'S BLUE.

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## STEER Brothers.

# The Fisheries of The North.

by R. J. Fraser.

The prospect of large commercial fisheries in the northern tidal waters of Hudson's and James' Bays has been studied at odd times during the past two centuries but the resultant opinions and reports, which have been diverse and contradictory, were mostly stamped as vague and insufficient and in consequence were laid aside. Little system and less thoroughness were shown in the undertakings and for lack of confirmatory information the project received scant attention, and that only at long intervals. The first explorers, from the days of Henry Hudson and Captain James, claimed that the great waters which now bear their names were the habitat of many edible fishes. In the log-books of the early navigators who sailed the northern waters in the service of the Hudson Bay Company one may read of crews who, caught in the Bay by early freeze-ups and forced to remain for many months far distant from their posts or depots, subsisted mainly on the fish they caught. On the other hand, contemporaries stated that the fish in the waters they had sailed were few, and those few of species generally considered as unfit for human consumption. Tales of the old fur traders living on the coast, whose gastronomic feats have been recounted by early writers, contain descriptions of factors' tables with great dishes of fish as the chief items on the menu. These, though, were caught, not in the salt waters of the Bay, but in the rivers and streams which are tributary to it. In nearly all of these latter goodly hauls of a small specie of whitefish—similar in nature to the whitefish of our lakes—are taken, and used mostly for food for the fur-trading companies' sleigh dogs. Some of these streams are well stocked with sturgeon and trout but not near their mouths, and few other than the Indians who travel these waterways attempt to make use of them. For the natives each spring and fall these fish provide a fortnight's sustenance.

Commander A. P. Low when he made his cruise with the "Neptune" in 1902 investigated the fisheries to a slight extent. The substance of his report explained that in the southern part of Hudson's and James' Bay large quantities of sea-trout and whitefish were taken by the natives. The Arctic salmon, a fish far superior to the Pacific salmon, was plentiful along the eastern side of the Bay to the northward of James Bay, as well as in the mouths of the rivers of the northern and northwest coast; and also along both shores at Hudson Strait.

Cod were taken at several places along the east shore of Hudson Bay, as far north as Cape Smith; a few occurred in Roes Welcome on the western side and some small specimens were taken among the ice at Fullerton.

Beyond these few facts nothing more of value was known of the fisheries of the deeper waters of the strait and bay. Furthermore, it has been since claimed by many that the cod thus found were merely rock cod and not the true fish that is taken in the North Atlantic waters and on the banks of Newfoundland.

At Cape Chidley, the northernmost point of the Labrador coast, the Moravian Church has for a number of years conducted a mission among the Eskimos. In connection with it a cod fishery was established and these fish have been taken in abundance. The Newfoundland fishermen, who "can smell cod-fish ten fathoms down," followed the fish this far only each summer several of their schooners pursuing the trade to this point on the coast. Beyond that, though, they have not ventured; the ice fields of the strait prevented the small sailing craft from exploring the waters farther west. In the bottom of Ungava Bay, at the mouths of the George River, Arctic salmon are taken in large numbers by the employees of the Hudson Bay Company and the fur trading firm of Revillon Freres. Their respective supply steamers visit these posts once a year and by each annual shipment of cured fish, aggregating many tons, is consigned to the southern market.

This was the extent of the knowledge of the fisheries of the North up till the season of 1914. The subject lay dormant for several years but did not wholly die, and the recent activities in the projecting of the Hudson Bay route revived the investigation. Two parties went north by canoe routes in the month of June and returned again in October. The one which travelled down the Albany River and explored the streams and coastal waters of the west shore of James' Bay brought to light the fact that there were sixteen different species found there, either in the bay or

in the rivets flowing into it. Chief of these rivers is the Albany. From the estuary of this stream, year after year, 1300 pounds are taken and in seasons when game is scarce a population of more than 400 souls find abundant sustenance. Sturgeon, pickerel and pike and a great many speckled trout are caught each season but the whitefish is one of the best fishes on this coast. The economic value of these species, excepting the whitefish, is not great and with a few exceptions they are nearly all fresh water. Rock cod occur in the bay here but no record is available of a single specimen of the true cod being found on the west coast.

Monsieur Droulette, for over ten years District Manager of the Revillon Freres Traders in James' Bay, has claimed that the deeper waters of the bay contain many marketable fishes. He had been connected with the trawling industry of the French ports and the similarity of the waters and bottom of James' Bay to those of the coast of France so attracted him that he had visions of his company employing a trawler there. On one occasion he experimented with this little steamer, rigged with crude, improvised gear, to test the worth of his theory. The results obtained were not unsatisfactory. But thus far nothing on a larger scale has been attempted.

It was from the other party, that which explored the east coast, that more promising results were looked for and these were indeed gratifying in the extreme. C. D. Melville, a western Englishman whose investigations and reports on the fisheries of the Peace and MacKenzie Rivers had brought him before the eyes of parties thus interested, was the man selected for the work. He left Cochrane, Ontario, late in June and with two Temagami guides travelled slowly down the Mattagami and Moose Rivers to Moose Factory on James' Bay. He fished as he went. From the Moose River he travelled across the bay on the Hudson Bay Company's little steamer, the "Inenew," to Rupert House. There he launched his canoe again and from there to Cape Jones, 200 miles up the coast, he prospected the shores, river mouths and coastal waters of the Bay. From officers and employees of the trading companies he gathered information and specimens of the fish to the north of that point, even to Cape Wolstenholme at the west entrance of Hudson Strait. In the fall he returned to Moose Factory and up the Missanabi river to "the line," more than satisfied with the results of his season's work, wonderfully surprised at the possibilities



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It was at Rupert House in July that I met Mr. Melville, then just starting-up the coast. "What are prospects so far?" I asked. "Do you expect to find anything worth while?"

His reply was for from enthusiastic. "No, I don't," he told me, "the truth," he answered. "From all accounts I've gathered, from the inhabitants here and at Moose, the fish in the bay are a negligible quantity. At present I feel like stating in my report that whenever I wished to observe fast days I was compelled to purchase fish from the fur-trading companies—salt cod that came from St. John's Newfoundland."

It was at Moose in October that I again met the explorer. He was on his return to the "outside." Naturally I inquired as to the success of the expedition. This time his words bubbled forth from a well of enthusiasm "I'd contract," he added in conclusion as he stepped into his canoe. "I'd contract to start from Cochrane with nothing but a fish net and live off the country—or rather the waters—all the way to Cape Wolstenholme and back."

Amongst the islands and in the sounds and "toggles" of the east coast of the bay his nets caught land-locked salmon—the ouananiche—similar to that caught in Lower St. Lawrence and Quebec Province waters, lake trout, or salmon trout, and the speckled species of the same family; sturgeon, whitefish, pickerel, and silver chubb, in the mouths of the coastal streams. The sea hauls brought up several species of flat fish. But what, from a commercial point of view, was the most valuable find, was the cod, the true cod—the "Newfoundland" cod—and this in goodly numbers. The ancient controversy over that valuable food fish, existence in Hudson's Bay waters was brought to a glorious end.

According to Mr. Melville, with the questions of quick transportation to a waiting market and a sufficiently lengthy period of safe navigation settled, the whitefish fishery of the North will prove one of the greatest in Canada. With its development the other fisheries will become of relatively great value.

At present the fisheries will become of relatively great value.

At present the fisheries in operation—on a very small scale with what we shall see in the near future—are those of Port Burwell and Ungava, already mentioned, and the smaller ones conducted by the Hudson Bay Company's posts at the mouth of the large rivers on the east side of Hudson Bay. At Fort George, 800 miles south of Cape Wolstenholme, nets and tidal weirs are being successfully operated and large catches of salmon are taken annually.

It is in this locality that Mr. Melville obtained his finest specimens. For many miles out to sea the waters are studded with islands and the sounds abound in whitefish. The coast is very similar in nature to that of the North Shore of Lake Superior between Thunder Bay and Jackfish. And the experimental fishing here compared most favorably with the fresh water lakes for in four days in August 140 fathoms of net, of different meshes, 4 1/2 inch, 4 inch and 2 1/2 inch, caught over 600 pounds of fish. This section gives promise of a most profitable fishery. The chief reason why the trading companies have not established a greater industry in this line on the east coast is because the chief consumers, the dogs, are well fed on seal blubber, easily obtained.

The present great drawback to the establishing of commercial fisheries is that of quick and short transportation to a market. The future will see that overcome. By 1197 the Hudson Bay Railway from LePas to Port Nelson is to be completed and the latter will then have been made a port in more than name only. Sheltered harbours on the east coast of the bay are numerous and facilities for wintering fishing craft of all tonnage can be found. The shore country is quite habitable, except for a few hundred miles from Wolstenholme. Timber is plentiful—in fact, the seasons and climate are less severe than those experienced by the fishermen of the bleak and barren Labrador. Large coal deposits have been found on Clarke Island and others in the neighbourhood of Port Harrison and from these points to Port Nelson is but 400 miles—a comparatively short voyage for collecting steamers.

Now, what is known of the feasibility, the safety, of the much discussed "Hudson Bay route?" What of the risks incurred by vessels entering these waters? The following facts should at least breed optimism.

Between the years 1870 and 1870, the two centuries during which the Hudson Bay Company exercised its chartered monopoly, seven hundred and fifty vessels, ranging from seventy-gun ships of war to ten-ton pinnaques, in the service of the great fur company, crossed the ocean, passed through the strait, and sailed to and fro over the bay. And only two were lost. If one considers that this was

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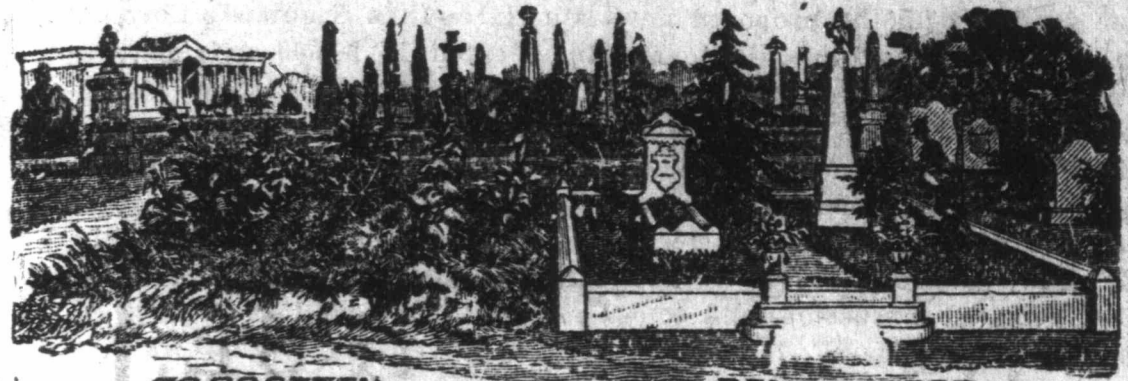
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**Russia Makes Demand on China**

**Representatives of Outer Mongolia Must Not Sit in Chinese Parliament**

PEKING, Oct. 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Russia's demand that representatives of Outer Mongolia shall not be permitted to sit in the Chinese parliament is an indication that Russia does not intend to slacken the hold which it obtained upon Outer Mongolia through its treaty with China, recognizing the autonomy of Outer Mongolia in so far as domestic affairs are concerned.

With Japan encroaching upon Inner Mongolia, as is indicated by the recent riot at Chengchiatun, and with Russia pressing in on Outer Mongolia, Chinese officials are especially uneasy about the intentions of these two powers, particularly in the light of the recent Russo-Japanese treaty in which the two countries agree not to interfere with each other's "special interest" in the Far East.

Prince Koudacheff, the Russian minister, represented to the foreign office that Outer Mongolia being an autonomous government naturally should not participate in the Chinese parliament, but should have an assembly of its own to direct its own internal affairs.

Chinese officials have, apparently, never conceded the absolute autonomy of Outer Mongolia. The foreign office is unwilling to admit that the members designated to represent Mongolia when parliament was first convened in 1913 should now take their seats. Furthermore, the question is raised as to the validity of the Russo-Japanese treaty granting autonomy to Outer Mongolia. Republican leaders say the treaty is not valid, as Yuan Shih-kai negotiated it without the ratification of parliament. Originally twelve Outer Mongolian senators and fifteen Mongolian representatives were designated to sit in the two houses of parliament. Ten were Chinese, five Manchus and twelve Mongolians.

Russia's absolute control of Outer Mongolia is well known to all persons in official life in the Far East. Trading with the enemy regulations in Outer Mongolia is quite the same as they are in Russia. The Hutuktu of Urga, who is the real ruler of Outer Mongolia, is under absolute Russian domination.

So far Outer Mongolia has not officially stated whether it desires to be represented in the Chinese parliament. However, in view of Russia's control of Outer Mongolian affairs, it is believed that the Hutuktu will decline representation at Peking if he be called upon by Russia to make a decision in the matter.

**Wilson Tenders Greeting To Filipino People**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—President Wilson and Secy. Parker to-day cabled Governor-General Harrison of the Philippines, asking him to convey greeting to the Filipino people on the occasion of the convening of the first Philippine legislature, composed entirely of natives.

**No Suspicious Craft Seen by French Liner**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The French line steamer Lafayette arrived early today from Bordeaux. The officers of the ship said that they received warning by wireless when in mid ocean to look out for submarines near Nantucket. A new course was immediately set and the ship approached the American coast at a point far southward of the usual route. No suspicious craft were sighted.

**Venezelos**

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Entente Allies have formally recognized the provisional government of Greece in the island of Crete, which has been set up by former Premier Venezelos.

**No More Press Interviews For Him**

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Commander of Zeppelin LZ2, one of the two destroyed in a raid on England on Sept. 23 was Lieut. Werner Peterson, who in Sept. 1915 gave to the Associated Press an extended account of repeated visits of German airships to the British capital and coast towns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A shortage of coal is in prospect for this city this winter, according to dealers, who declare their bins are being depleted and the outlook for immediate or eventual relief is poor. The shortage applies to both hard and soft coal.

**AT THE NICKEL, MONDAY AND TUESDAY.**  
 The Vitagraph Company present  
**Maurice Costello**  
 and other eminent Vitagraph stars in  
**"THE MAN WHO COULDN'T BEAT GOD."**  
 A powerful five-act Vitagraph Blue Ribbon production. The cast includes ESTELLE MARDO, NAOMI CHILDERS, EDWINA ROBBINS, DENTON VANE, and GLADDEN JAMES.  
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 COMING—"THE DUST OF EGYPT," five acts; "THE RIGHTS OF MAN," 5 acts; "THE TURN OF THE ROAD," 5 acts.  
**THE NICKEL—"ALWAYS WORTH WHILE."**

**Subscriptions from Barr'd Island and Joe Batt's Arm For the Cot Fund.**

**Barr'd Island and Joe Batt's Arm. Collected by Mr. Hackett:**  
 Michael Hackett, \$5.00; Nath. Brett, \$3.00; Arthur Jacobs, 3.50; Wm. Newman, 3.50; Peter Pinton and crew, \$7.00; Wm. Adams & brothers, \$3.00; Peter Hawke, \$2.50; Patrick Eiberidge, \$2.50; Frank Pomroy, \$1.89; Pat. Higgins, Jr., \$1.50; Thomas Higgins, \$1.50; John Hynes, \$1.50; Jerry Hackett, \$1.00; Rich. Jacobs (S.S.), \$1.00; John Pierce, Jr., \$1.00; Thos. Jacobs, sr., \$1.00; Thomas Jacobs, jr., \$1.00; John Jacobs, \$1.00; Thomas Tobin, \$1.00; Frank Beson, \$1.00; Pat. Decker, \$1.00; John and Enos Emberley, 80c; Peter Hamlin, 70c; Joseph Jacobs, sr., 80c; Ambrose Down, 70c; John M. Pinton, Jr., \$1.00; John Hackett, 50c; Tim Burke, 50c; Pat. Higgins sr., 50c; Ambrose Pinton, 50c; Henry Head, 50c; Mike Head, 50c; S. Budgie, 50c; Frank Pinton, 50c; Gregory Pinton, 50c; Peter Pinton, jr., 50c; Mike Pinton, 50c; Jeremiah Donohue, sr., 50c; Peter Emberley 30c; Wm. Pierce, 20c; Leonard Pinton, 25c; Peter Donohue, 50c. Total \$56.44.  
**Collected by Mr. S. Hancock:**  
 F. P. U. Store, \$10.00; Stephen Hancock, \$5.00; Joseph Hancock, 50c; Edith Head, 50c; James Freake (of Chas) 50c; Al. Head, sr., \$1.00; Geo. W. Head, \$1.00; Mrs. G. W. Head, \$1.00; John Freake (of Chas.), \$1.00; Chris Rhobothan, \$1.00; John Wells jr., \$1.00; Mrs. Francis Head, 50c; Miss Mary Head, 30c; Master Harold Brett, \$1.00; Obed. Freake, (Boyd's Cove) 50c; Thomas Brett, 50c; Charlie Freake, \$3.00; Wm. Head, sr., \$1.00; Alb. Head, jr., \$1.00; George Coffin, sr., \$1.00; John Coffin, sr., \$1.50; James Coffin, sr., \$1.00; Simon Coffin, \$1.50; George Cobb, \$1.00; Joseph Coffin, \$1.50; Wm. Henry Brett, \$1.00; Wm. Brett, 50c; Mrs. W. Brett, 50c; Wm. Hancock, \$1.00; Joseph Brett sr., \$1.00; Wm. Jas. Cobb, \$1.00; Alf Coffin (of James) \$1.46; Wm. James Coffin, \$1.46; Wm. Miller, 75c; Step. Jae obs, S.S., \$1.00; Joseph Jacobs, S.S. \$1.00; Walter, S.S. \$1.00; John Decker sr., & Sons, \$4.00; John Hewitt, \$1.00; James Jolliffe, \$1.00; Joseph Brett, jr., \$3.00; Lot Brett, \$1.50; Joe Head & Sons, \$3.30; John Wells, sr. \$1.00; Ephraim Coffin, \$1.65; Arthur Coffin, \$2.65; Thomas Head & Son, \$3.00; Nath. Randell (B.I.), 50c; J. Wells, \$1.00. Total \$74.57.  
**Collected by Mr. Levi Perry:**  
 Sidney Torrance, \$2.00; Stephe Freake, \$2.60; Aaron Brett, 50c; Rich. Jacobs (of James) \$1.00; John Head, \$1.00; Thomas Fogarty, 50c; John Fogarty, 50c; Wm. Davit Freake, 50c; Josiah Oke, \$2.00; Lev Perry, \$3.00; Zebedee Ford, \$1.00; Geo. Primmer, \$1.00; James Coffin jr., \$1.00; Thomas Coffin (of James) \$1.00; Patrick Hamilton, \$1.00; Frank Hamilton, \$1.00; Timothy Donohue sr., 50c; Timothy Donohue, jr., 50c; Edw. Donohue, 50c; John Rol Brown, 50c; Hubert J. Freake \$1.50. Total, \$23.10.  
**Collected by Rev. F. P. Law:**  
 John Brett, \$3.00; Fred Owen, \$1.50; Chas. Head (of Joe), \$1.00; Absalon Freake, 50c; Chas. Mercer, \$1.00; Mr. Chas. Mercer, 50c; Miss Elsie Mercer, 50c; Thomas Freake, \$1.50; Mrs. Thomas Freake, 50c; Sam. Newman \$1.00; Moses Brown, \$1.00; Alf. Brett; Geo. Wm. Brett. (of Wm.), 50c; Obed. Brett, \$1.00; Henry Alb. Brett \$1.00; Will'rd Brett, 50c; Alex. Brown, 20c; James Eveleigh, \$1.00; Geo. Wells, 50c; Wm. Wells, 50c; Kenneth Coffin, 50c; Alex. Coffin, sr. \$1.00; Aquila Coffin, 50c; James Coffin 50c; Thomas Coffin, 50c; David David Toms, 20c; Horace Cobb, 50c; Mrs. Joe Head, 50; Chris Cobb, I.B.A. James Brown, \$1.00; Abel Brown, \$1.00; Richard Brett, \$1.00; Mrs. Richard Jacobs, \$1.00; Joe Coffin, \$1.50; John Welcome, \$1.00; Esau Wells, 50c; Stewart Coffin, 50c. Alf. Ernest Coffin, \$1.00; John James Brown, 50c; Sam. Coffin, 50c; Edwin Coffin, 50c; Fred Abbott, \$1.00; John Mercer, 40c; Harold Simms, \$2.00; John Pigot, 50c; Samuel Brown, 50c; J. Beson, S.S., \$1.00; Geo. and Arthur Miller, \$1.50; Frank Cobb, \$1.50; Jos-

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