

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. II. No. 238.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

## SUBMARINE SINKS STEAMER 'HESPERIAN' WITHOUT WARNING

Queenstown, Sept. 5.—The Hesperian, outward bound from Liverpool for Montreal, carried 700 passengers and crew. There were about 50 in the first cabin, 150 in the second, 250 in third, with 250 in crew. It is asserted that at 8.30 last night, about 100 miles south-west of the Fastnet, a German submarine torpedoed the Hesperian without warning. The torpedo struck forward of the engine-room, tearing away the forward compartments. Boats got away quickly, the greater number being filled. Among the passengers were many wounded Canadian soldiers returning to their homes.

Wireless calls soon brought a fleet of rescue steamers to her aid. J. H. Brockington, who landed here from the first rescue steamer, declared that the Hesperian was torpedoed without warning.

### OFFICIAL

#### BRITISH

London, Sept. 4.—On the French and Russian fronts the general position is unchanged.

The Italian Government report the capture of an important mountain position in the Peraiba region, and of trenches on the Carso.—BONAR LAW.

### Allan Line Office Issues Statement Re Hesperian

Liverpool, Sept. 6.—A statement issued from the officers of the Allan Line, says, the Hesperian had on board 350 passengers and a crew of 200. All of the passengers have been taken off and landed at Queenstown, while part of the crew remained on board the liner which has been towed to Queenstown. One boat became jammed and those on here were thrown into the water. In the darkness confusion naturally prevailed, but all were picked up, and with other passengers and part of crew were transferred to rescue steamers which arrived in answer to wireless calls for assistance. The Hesperian was about 150 miles westward when struck by torpedo.

### American Consul Sends Full Report of Hesperian Case

Washington, Sept. 5.—The American Consul at Queenstown has cabled the State Department as follows:—

The Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed by a German submarine 70 miles south-west of Fastnet at 8.30 Saturday evening. The vessel was not sunk, and the Admiralty boats landed the passengers and troops at 8.30 this morning, and has returned to bring the Hesperian here. She is due about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There were about forty-five Canadian troops on board, unorganized, mainly invalided, also one 4.7 gun, mounted, was visible at the stern of the vessel. She was bound to Montreal.

### Violent Impact Startles Passengers

Queenstown, Sept. 6.—Ronald White-way, of London, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the Hesperian, said:

"We were sitting on the upper deck, when about 8.30 on Saturday evening we felt a violent impact which almost knocked us out of our chairs. In less than a minute I can tell you, a huge volume of water rose almost as high as the masts, and, breaking, drenched us to the skin. We thought we were out of the danger zone, and were discussing the possibility of a pleasant voyage. Life boats were lowered and rowed away from the steamer, on which the captain, officers and some of the crew remained. The steamer was apparently struck on the starboard side, but as it was nearly dark, the torpedo could not be seen. After the explosion the Hesperian settled down by the head. Rescue steamers were soon on the scene and took the passengers on board."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Germans Halt Their Big Offensive Along Whole Eastern Front

### ARE APPARENTLY SATISFIED TO HOLD THE RUSSIANS

May Fortify Themselves for the Winter, Meanwhile Are Moving Troops Westward and to the Serbian and Roumanian Fronts. Allies Try to Break German Morale by Heavy Bombardment But No Effect.

### THE TURKS FIGHT WITH THEIR USUAL STUBBORNNESS

London, Sept. 6.—Either the full driving power of the Austro-German offensive against Russia is nearly exhausted, or that German generals have decided that their armies have penetrated the Russian Emperor's dominions as far as it is considered safe, and are now preparing to dig themselves in for the winter, is the opinion expressed by military writers here. Certainly very little progress is now being made at many points, the Germans and Austrians are contenting themselves with repulsing counter attacks of the Russians.

From the Gulf of Riga to Grodno, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's armies are at a standstill, having apparently made no attempt to cross the Dvina, after carrying the bridge heads around Kenezvada and Friedrichstadt.

To the north, south-east and south of Vienna, the fall of which has been predicted for some days past, the Germans are faced by a very strong Russian force, who by their offensive movements here, made it dangerous for Germans to push their way westward, north or south of them.

The Germans on the other hand have massed forces between Grodno and the Kobrin-Brest-Pinsk railway, but the immediate object of this is not obvious unless they are looking for a good defensive position on which to hold the Russians throughout a winter campaign.

Further south the Russians are offering fresh resistance, as they are firmly established in the fortified area in which Rovno and Dubno are centered, while in Galicia they still hold a line along the Sereth river.

With the rainy season now a few weeks off, the opposing armies, especially those in the marshy regions in the centre, cannot hope to carry on operations much longer.

## Germany Aimed at World Domination, Says Mr. Balfour

But Her Plans and Her Dreams Came to Naught. She Sees Her Mistake. British Fleet Stronger To-day Than Ever to Keep Supremacy.

London, Sept. 6.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, contributes the following letter to the British press:—"Much has been written about German's military methods and aims on land, but not so much about her aims and methods on sea, yet in truth, the two are so intimately connected that neither can be understood apart from the other.

In 1900 Germany first proclaimed the policy of building a fleet against Britain, from her point of view her own ambitions policy was a perfectly sound one. She aimed at a world domination against the world domination of the British fleet that from time of Queen of Elizabeth and that the present has always been found the surest and most effectual protection.

The Germans had every reason to be aware of the fact, for without the British fleet Frederick the Great must have succumbed to his enemies and Prussia would scarcely have shaken off the Napoleonic tyranny, whatever may be thought of the freedom of the seas or any of its various leanings, freedom on the land is due in no small measure to British ships and British sailors. It takes time, as well as money to create a great fleet.

German statesmen were too wise to suppose they could at once call into existence a navy able to contend on equal terms with the power, which, as they saw clearly enough, was a most formidable obstacle to their aggressive projects, but they did not, on that account doubt the immediate advantages which a maritime policy conferred upon them. They calculated that a powerful fleet, even though it was numerically inferior to that of Britain, would, nevertheless, render the latter important, since no British Government would dare risk a conflict which however successful, might leave them in the end with naval forces inferior to those of some third power. This policy, clearly, though cautiously, was expressed in the famous preamble to the Navy Bill.

"It is unnecessary to add that the German Navy League entertained much more ambitious designs. So far neither the designs of the German Government nor those of the German Navy League have met with any measure of success. The British fighting fleet becomes relatively stronger than it was 13 months ago. There is no reason to suppose that during the future course of the war this process is likely to be arrested. It is, indeed, plain, that after six months of hostilities, Admiral von Tirpitz and the Government which he serves, arrived at the same conclusion. They saw their whole policy broken down and that a new policy must be devised. Submarines they thought might succeed where dreadnoughts and cruisers failed. The change, no doubt, was adopted with extreme reluctance and many searchings of heart. The admission of failure itself is unpleasant, though we cannot regard the government responsible for the Belgian atrocities, as either scrupulous or humane, even the most reckless Government does not desire to perpetrate unnecessary crimes. As to what the German navy much have felt about the new policy we can only conjecture but German sailors are gallant men. Gallant men do not like being put on a coward's job, they know well enough that in the old days, which we are pleased to regard as less humane than our own, there was not a privateer man but would have thought himself disgraced had he sent to the bottom an unresisting merchantship, with all hands on board. It can have been no very agreeable reflection even to the German Navy League, that the first notable performance of the German fleet should resemble piracy, rather than privateering.

"We may, therefore, safely assume that nothing but the hope of decisive success would have induced the German ministers to inflict this new strain upon the honor of their country, yet decisive success has not yet been attained, and does not seem to be in sight. I claim no gift of prophesy, I make no boast for the future, but of the past I can speak with assurance.

"It may interest you to know that while the losses inflicted upon German submarines has been formidable, the British mercantile tonnage is at this moment greater than when the war began. It is true by this method of warfare many undefensive persons, women and children, as well as men, neutrals as well as gelligerents, have been robbed and killed, but it is not only the innocent who have suffered, criminals also have paid a heavy toll, some have been rescued as prisoners of war, but from the very nature of submarines it must often happen they drag their crews with them to destruction. Those who send them forth on their unhonored mission wait for their return in vain.

"Herein lies the explanation of the change which came over the diplomatic attitude of Germany towards the United States. Men ask themselves why the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of over 1,100 men, women and children was welcomed throughout Germany with a shout of triumph, while the sinking of the Arabic was accepted in melancholy silence. Is it because in the intervening months the United States has become stronger or Germany weaker? Is it because the attitude of the President varied? Is it because the arguments of the Secretary of State has become more persuasive. Is it because German opinion has at last revolted against lawless cruelty?

"The reason is found elsewhere, found in the fact that the authors of the submarine policy have had time to measure its efforts and that deeds which were merely crimes in May are in September seen to be blunders."

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION WAS FIRST WARNING THE PASSENGERS GOT

As Liner Hesperian Plowing Her Way Towards Atlantic

RECEIVES TORPEDO.

Which Drenches Promenaders on Deck With Volumes of Water

London, Sept. 6.—The Allan Line steamer Hesperian with 350 passengers and crew of 300 aboard bound from Liverpool for Montreal was attacked without warning by a German submarine off the Irish Coast just as darkness was falling on Saturday evening last. Although the torpedo found its mark the vessel remained afloat, according to a statement issued by the company to-night. Every soul aboard was saved. Allan Line officials, however, decided not to give out the list of passengers. No submarine was seen, probably it was too dark to observe the wake of the torpedo; but all these passengers and members of the crew who arrived at Queenstown on the rescue steamer to-day agree that the attack was made by a German submarine, basing their opinion by force of

shock and a great volume of water thrown into the air. This dropped back on the deck, drenching the passengers who were taking after-dinner promenades, feeling quite safe in the belief they had passed the submarine danger zone. Force explosion was tremendous.

Passengers landed at Queenstown, many of them scantily clad, about 20 injured. There were no American passengers on board, so far as the American Consul could learn tonight. But two members of the crew were American citizens and they were both saved.

About 30 Canadian soldiers who were wounded in the battle in Flanders were going home to recuperate. Most of the other passengers were Canadians returning from a visit to English, or English people on their way to Canada to settle down. The torpedo struck the Hesperian's forward engine room and the ship immediately began to settle by the head. Captain Main ordered the passengers and crew into the boats, but himself with his officers remained on the bridge although at that time he must have felt sure that his ship would go down. The discipline was perfect.

### Passengers Tell Of the Torpedoing

Queenstown, Sept. 6.—Boats with passengers and members of the crew of the Allan line steamer Hesperian arrived here to-day. They told of torpedoing of the line on Saturday evening by a German submarine off the South Coast of Ireland. Passengers unanimous in declaring that the Hesperian was attacked without warning. The only person aboard the steamer who actually saw the underwater boat, was a man on watch who got a glimpse at it in the distance, and reported the fact to Captain Main. Passengers declare that the steamer was down by the head when they last saw her but she was making her way slowly towards Queenstown under her own steam.

### Washington Gets News of Hesperian Without Surprise

Washington, Sept. 6. (Official)—Washington received news of the torpedoing of the Allan liner Hesperian by a German submarine, with unexcited surprise though there was none of grave anxiety which followed the sinking of the Arabic.

While comment was withheld by both the White House and the State Department pending the detailed report of the attack, it was learned that high officials regarded as inconceivable that after the assurances given by the German Government last week, the German submarine commander had without warning launched a torpedo against a peaceful passenger vessel.

### Torpedoed Barque Is Still Afloat

London, Sept. 5.—Word was received at Lloyd's to-day that the British barque Lewis, owned at San Francisco is still afloat. She is waterlogged.

### Perfect Order One Boat Upset

London, Sept. 5.—Major J. S. Barres, who was returning to Canada with twelve officers and thirty-eight men to recuperate from wounds, said that perfect order prevailed.

One boat capsized through the falls getting jammed, someone cutting the ropes to facilitate the lowering of the boat.

The Hesperian, according to Capt. Main, was 30 miles west of Queenstown when she was torpedoed.

## Until Victory Crowns Her Arms Russia to Fight

London, Sept. 5.—A Petrograd despatch says that, presiding yesterday at the first meeting of the special conference, having for its object the discussion of measures to be taken for National Defense.

Czar Nicholas declared that the question before the conference was of grave importance, and concerned the more speedy equipment of the army with munitions, "which is the one object which our troops wait in order to stop foreign invasion, and bring success to our arms. Parliament has given me a resolution without the least hesitation, and the only reply worthy of Russia, a reply which I expected from it, namely, 'War until victorious.' I doubt not that this is the voice of the whole of the Russian nation."

President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing heard of incident the first time to-day through the Associated press despatches, and later was cabled reports from Ambassador Page at London.

Consul Frost at Queenstown announced the torpedoing of the Hesperian with a loss of about eight lives, but none of them American subjects. Several Americans are said to have been among the surviving passengers. Reports as made public by the State Department, made no mention whether the vessel was warned or whether she made any attempt to escape. Some significance is attached to Consul Frost's statement that the Hesperian carried mounted visible on her stern 4.7-inch rifle. While international law permits merchantmen have guns for defensive purposes particularly when they are all small calibre mounted afts, it was pointed out, if the Allan liner acted at all suspiciously after being approached, the presence of this gun probably would figure prominently in the submarine commander's explanation of torpedoing the ship.

The President to-night studied brief official reports, remaining in his study all the evening, seeing no callers. Both he and Secretary Lansing took the position that there could be no comment until all details of attack were made known.

### Violent Artillery Duels in France

Paris, Sept. 4.—Particularly violent artillery engagements took place yesterday to the north-east, and south-east of Arras, and at other points between the Oise and the Aisne, according to an announcement made to-day by the French War Office.

### Bermuda Swept By Tornado

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 4.—A severe gale swept over Bermuda last night, uprooting trees and doing damage to other property.

## THE NEW FLYING TORPEDO OF THE GERMAN ARMY

The New Aerial Terror Was Invented by a Swedish Officer and Sold to the Krupp Firm.

ROTTERDAM—Germans here are impressed by our establishment of an Inventions Board, with Lord Fisher as chairman; and observant Dutchmen tell me that at last the British are trying to meet the enemy on something like level terms. "So long as you were content to follow Germany in war inventions and appliances," said a clever Dutch engineer, "you had little chance of victory because Germany is never content with the thing she has; she is always striving to go one better. Every body now realizes that this is a war of machines, and now that so much inventive fertility is being used for war purposes there is practically no limit to the ingenious with which the inventor may equip a soldier."

"For several years Germany has been taking some of our best scientific and engineers, both chemical and technical while Dutch scientists contribute largely to the German technical press, which also reprints articles from our Ingénieur. Any invention or suggestion likely to increase the striking force of the German Army and Navy has been eagerly welcomed, and you may be sure that the Allies have not yet experienced all the original weapons and ingenious devices which Germany can and will employ in this war. As one who has a warm feeling for England, I could wish that your government would give more encouragement to workers in laboratories and machine shops; and I believe the newly established Inventions Board will evidently play a greater in the war even than your new Armies."

**Two New Inventions.**

I found the views of my Dutch friend all the more interesting because a few hours previously I had received information of two inventions in which Germany places great hopes—the air torpedo and the automatic gun. Mention has already been made in official despatches of air torpedoes, and I have read several references to their construction and service, but, judging from the plans I have seen, Germany's new aerial torpedo differs from the idea of its design held in Britain.

The aerial torpedo, invented by a Swedish officer and sold to Krupp, may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell fitted with a turbine engine driven by gas pressure; the German air torpedo is more like an airship fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can theoretically remain in the air for three hours and can be controlled from a distance of two miles. Both weapons are discharged from a tube like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

**Like Submarine Weapon.**

In shape this torpedo of the air, which is about 7 feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About a sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom and an electric motor generator secured at the top. The machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves acting on the Telefunken system of wireless, and it is claimed that up to a distance of two miles the air torpedo can be steered at will.

The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed gas, but as it is heavier than the air, two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in the air, while the motive power supplied by two propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

**Dives To The Ground.**

When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over the selected target it is made to assume a vertical position; the lifting screws are stopped, and the propellers are stopped, and the torpedo dives to the ground carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

Originally these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain im-

provements it has now been found they can be manipulated from warships. According to my information Germany proposes to use torpedoes of the air against the British fleet, and for that purpose small, swift craft armed only with aerial torpedoes are building or have been already built. So far this flying death has not been employed against the Allies, but I learn it is to be tried probably over London this summer.

**Not A Fantastic Invention.**

For the purpose of publication I have tried to be as non-technical as possible in describing Germany's new and terrible weapon of the air, but I warn my readers that this aerial torpedo is not a fantastic invention of the Jules Verne type and destined to scare the British people by its terrifying impossibilities. The air torpedo is a practical weapon, invented by a practical engineer, and it has been tested to the satisfaction of the German military and naval authorities. Compared with the invention of the Swede, Colonel Lunge, is a device uncertain in its direction and effect.

Some months ago I hinted that the Germans were working on an improved Zeppelin weapon, and this aerial torpedo is the result of many experiments in the works at Essen. Undoubtedly this is the secret invention of which we have heard so many whispers that the Germans have held in reserve for the British fleet. Against moving ships, however, it will not prove so formidable a weapon as against a fixed target. Anyhow, we may be sure that Lord Fisher and the Inventions Board will meet science with science, originality with originality, and the flying death will lose its terror as it loses its novelty.

**Automatic Guns.**

Of the German automatic guns I can as yet write little. The idea is to increase the rapidity of the fire of big guns by an automatic feeding of shells. In other words the Germans are seeking to construct a big gun that can pour out shells as a Maxim pours out bullets. As the Maxim has almost superseded the rifle, so say the Germans, the automatic gun will dominate the Maxim, for in this war of applied mechanics there is no limit to invention and no check to destruction.

**FUTILITY OF GERMAN 'SUCCESS' IS SHOWN**

Object Was Primarily to Induce Russia to Sign Separate Peace, Says Prof. Pares, British Eye-Witness—Kaiser Has Had His Shot

London, Aug. 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview on Russia's position and Germany's real aim by Bernard Pares, Professor of Russian in Liverpool University, who for six months acted as the English official eye-witness with the Russian armies. Prof. Pares writes: "In the last few days one feels somehow that the tension of Russia's position, and therefore the whole allied cause, has slackened perceptibly. Everyone has become more at ease. For myself, who have followed the military and political position very closely, both in Russia and here, I will go so far as to say the crisis is passed. From the time when the enemy began his great thrust in the southeast of Galicia I was quite certain that he was aiming at one thing; he was trying to bring Russia to separate herself from her allies. If he could not do that, he could do nothing. On the eastern side the idea of conquest of Russia or of forcing peace on Russia was always from the start ridiculous."

**Kaiser Has Had His Shot**

Russia could never be compelled to make peace. She could only be induced to desire it. For this object, there was a perfectly clear program of which every detail soon became apparent. Of course, the Russian army had to be beaten, driven back, with as many losses as possible. Above all, Russia was to be persuaded that her western allies could do nothing for her. Poland was to be won and then a liberal peace was to be offered to Russia. The Germans have had their shot. They have failed and they know it to be the turning point of the whole project. To my mind the much more important fact of last

week was the announcement made by Minister Sazonoff to all public men and writers in Petrograd. He is a very quiet man, and his simple, straightforwardness is one of the greatest reasons for the immense confidence which his country places in him.

**Will History Repeat?**

"His announcement, which had not a word that could be dispensed with, amounts to this—that the German successes have been accompanied by repeated negotiations for peace, which Russia has refused unconditionally, and that whenever they were renewed they would be refused again.

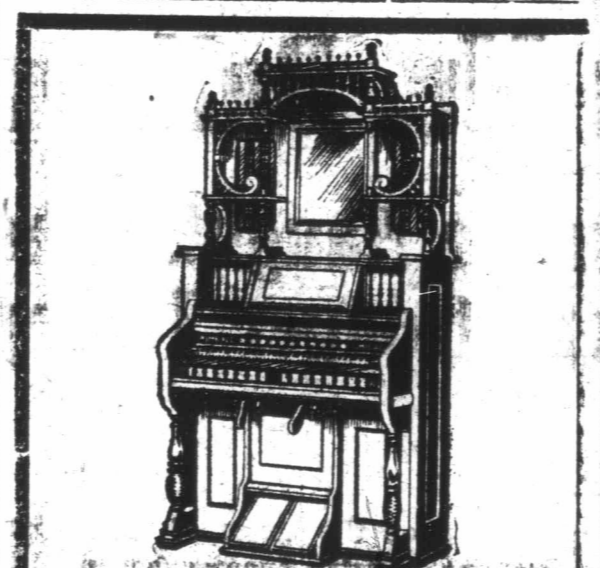
"But this meant the collapse of all that Germany had been playing for. Military success is secondary.

"We are approaching the time when the Russian roads will break up. The country through which the Germans will have to advance is first a marshy plain, and later on a plateau, broken with innumerable cross gullies, in which the grand army of Napoleon perished."

### What Are You Here For?

If you've never made another have a happier time in life.  
If you've never helped a brother through his struggle and his strife.  
If you've never been a comfort to the weary and the worn.  
Will you tell us what you're here for in this lovely land of morn?  
If you've never made a pathway of some neighbor glow with sun,  
If you've never brought a bubble to some fellow heart with fun;  
If you've never cheered a toiler that you tried to help along.  
Will you tell us what you're here for in this lovely land of song?  
If you've never made a comrade feel the world a sweeter place  
Because you lived within it and had served it with your grace;  
If you've never heard a woman or a little child proclaim  
A blessing on your bounty—you've a poor hand at the game!  
—Baltimore Sun.

That the Russians are in retreat before the Germans, we are forced unwillingly to admit, but we take great pleasure in saying that in many homes hordes of Germans are in full retreat before White Russian Soap. Try it. It is equally good for both laundry and bath. The Cleveland Trading Company are agents.—aug31, l.w.t.f



**Kimball Organs**  
Highest Awards in America.  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST  
JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB  
Musicians' Supply Dept.  
ROYAL STORES FURNITURE.



**DEBENT**  
ESTABLISHED 1891.  
For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services. Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.  
We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.  
If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult  
**DR. A. B. LEHR,**  
(The Senior Dentist)  
203 WATER STREET.  
jue14, m.w.t.eod

## WOMEN'S BLOUSES--

Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

### Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

## Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

## Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

## Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY	NO. 2 QUALITY
Check and Figured Percale in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.	Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

## Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A	No. 1 B
Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.	Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

An assortment of  
**CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES**  
In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' **UNDERWEAR**  
For Summer wear.

**WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR**  
Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

**WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS**  
With Rubber Grips

**WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS**  
In White, Tan and Black Colors

**WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES**  
In all the leading shades

**SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES**

**JAPANESE SILK**  
In all colors.

**WOMEN'S BELTS**  
In Tinsel, Leather, Sateen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

Dainty designs in washable **FANCY SILK MOHAIR**  
27 inches wide. A variety of colors Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

**DRESS MUSLINS**  
Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

**Brand New Line of Lawn, Embroideries and Insertions, all with**

# FISHERMAN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

## BATTLE SCARRED RESERVIST BACK IN SYDNEY AGAIN

Amond Jelos, resident of Sydney, native of St. Pierre, a French reservist, invalided home from the war has arrived here the proud winner of the French Medal Militaire, one of the most coveted of French decorations.

Amond does not require the medal to remind him of his prowess in the field for he has been released from the army with the loss of an eye and some scars which testify to the fearful wound he sustained and the wonderful escape from death he must have had.

In an interview accorded The Sydney Post, Veteran Jelos told his story in a quiet unassuming way. Many of the questions were brought out by questioning and otherwise would have been overlooked. The soldier was not at all keen to embellish anything. Indeed it was evident that even his wife was hearing of some of his experiences for the first time as a result of the direct questions.

His story was in effect as follows:

### The Reservist's Story

I am thirty-one years of age and a native of St. Pierre. I was there for a French reservist when the war broke out. Till then I have never had any military training. I had been about ten years in Sydney. Leaving here on the 22nd of September last, I with the other reservists from here went to Montreal and I was sent with other to New York where three thousand of us shipped on the liner Chicago for La Havre, France. We arrived there eighteen days after I left Sydney and were then sent on to Cherbourg. We were uniformed, equipped and armed there and had about twenty days' stiff drilling which was the first training I had had. I was in the Sixth Infantry. I liked it after a while. They were then sent to the Argonne where they went into the trenches immediately. The Germans were trying very hard to get through at this time and the fighting was fierce.

### Got Bayonet Wound Early

He did not like the real war game at first, but on the fourth day after he went into the trench he received a bayonet thrust in the side. The wound was found to be two and a half inches deep, but he did not stop. He fought on for three hours and his wound was dressed in the trench. He was five months in the trenches. There was one time when he and a German had a hand to hand fight for nearly an hour. The German was a big fellow but our bayonet training stood me in good stead. At last I got the bayonet right through his neck and when I got him I despatched him. (Mrs. Jelos, while admiring her husband's feat at beating a German bigger than himself, gave a shudder when she heard the details.)

On February this year, he with two hundred and twenty six men went out on a sortie. Twenty six men only returned. He was unhurt.

In May he was resting with the remainder of his regiment in a trench. There were about two hundred and fifty of them quite close together when a shell from a German 77 gun (a Jack Johnson) came along and killed over one hundred men, twelve out of his company.

### Hit by Shell Splinter

A piece of the shell about an ounce weight wounded me and I ran around mad with the pain. I fell into a hole. I was unconscious and I was afterwards found by Pierre Salabarry who lived seven years in Sydney and left Caledonia Mines when we went to the war, and who is since drowned at the front. He learned afterwards found me in the pit after I had been there forty seven hours unattended and hidden away. He took me to an automobile, then I was taken to a train and sent to the hospital at Bar-le-Duc. It was found that the splinter, which I received and brought home, but have just lost after showing it to somebody, entered my face to the

## AT THE NICKEL

YOU CAN DEPEND ON "THE NICKEL" PROGRAMME--IT IS CONSISTENTLY GOOD.

Opening To-day for a Limited Return Engagement, the Popular Vocalists,

ARTHUR D. HUSKINS, Tenor; DEWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone.

"THE HIDDEN LETTERS"—A beautiful Vitagraph two-part social drama with Norma Talmadge, Julia Swayne Gordon, Antonio Morrenno.  
"THE MAN WHO VANISHED"—A clever detective story by the Edison players.

"OUR MUTUAL GIRL"—Ralph Hamilton unravels the mystery, while Margaret sees a great fashion display.  
"HIS FIRST FALSEHOOD"—One of those side-splitting Keystones.  
For a Real Picture Show, THE NICKEL, ALL THE TIME.

BERNARD SPENCER and MISS K. RING, at the Piano. JOSEPH F. ROSS, Master of Effects.

## SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity  
**Lobster CANS.**

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also  
**Box Shooks.**

SMITH CO. Ltd.

## Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

C. M. HALL,  
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
942 THEATRE HILL

## THE GERMANS KEEPING FLEET FOR FUTURE

Such is Opinion of Col. A. H. Halse, Retired British Officer

Colonel A. H. Halse, late 3rd South Midland Brigade, R.F.A., retired shortly before the war, is at the King Edward Hotel to-day. He has been aiding the recruiting campaign in England and, being on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Arthur W. Moore of Newark, New Jersey, who used to live in Toronto when he was a member of the Royal Yacht Club, the colonel thought a trip to Canada would give him material to satisfy the curiosity of the English people with regard to the spirit in Canada.

The Colonel was emphatic in speaking to The Daily News to-day that this must be a war to the finish. The end must be in no compromise, but in Berlin, and a fighting finish at that. It must be in the material destruction of the military power of Prussia. Germany was keeping her fleet safe for a future war. Before peace were granted, she must be made to give up that fleet. He was glad to find no premature peace talk in Canada.

The Colonel made a tour to the front of France to give the value of his expert opinion on the position there.

Mr. Moore, who accompanied the Colonel, spoke hopefully of the position of the Allies. He said that there was a reason behind the retreat of the Russians, a retreat that was now at an end, a reason that would soon be demonstrated and that would be seen to be sufficient. The German advance was now exhausted.

"Great Britain has not raised its enormous reserve of men for a peace made at a conference," said Colonel Halse.

The smashing of Prussia's military power was the humanitarian end of the war, explained Mr. Moore.

The German general public, who had been taught to believe in militarism, must be taught to put their trust and to base their ambition on something else, lest when the war was inconclusively over the war lords should say to them: "See what we have been able to do," and the domination of the mailed fist should be continued until another war.

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

## PROHIBITION

RUSSIA'S IS VERY REAL INDEED

All the world knows that Russia is teetotal by Imperial decree, writes John Foster Fraser, in the London Standard. Not only is the manufacture of vodka stopped, but heavy is the first of the law if there is the sale of brandy, or wine or beer. You dine at the Astoria, a sort of second-class Savory, and the hand hangs out Yankee rag-time tunes and gives you "Tipperary," and the waiters speak all European tongues (save German), and everybody is in good humor—but there is no wine to make the heart of man glad. You drink the Narsan, a Russian mineral water, or grape juice, but mostly you drink kvass, which is made from bread and tastes like insipid ginger beer. I have had wine in the private houses of my friends, both Russian and English, and I am not saying there are not subterranean means whereby you can get very bad wine at very high prices, but it has to be drunk in secret.

Russia has, in the proportion of 999 cases to a thousand, become a total abstinence country. It is something of an ordeal to the newly arrived Englishman, not so much that he wants alcohol, but because of the uncomfortable feeling that he cannot have it even if he wants it. It is the persistent knowledge that he has to go without that produces a craving and causes him to sigh "Oh! for a whisky and soda!" And in a tragic moment of forgetfulness, standing within sight of the American bar before dinner, he will suggest a cocktail. "Certainly, certainly," is the response, but with sarcasm. Then the truth dawns—you are in Russia.

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.eod

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

## 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 Ed

## ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

BIG PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT

**Farewell Week of the RUSSELLS.**

JACK RUSSELL will present his best Songs, Sketches and Recitals.

There will be shown a picture of the Newfoundland Lads and several other Regiments.

Coming on Sept. 13th,

**The Famous IAN MACKENZIE & Co.**

NOTE—Jack Rossley is in New York and making arrangements for the Best Films on the Market.

## 5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

### "The Riddle of the Green Umbrella"

A thrilling Detective Drama featuring Alice Joyce.

**The Story of How Uncle Brewster was Too Shifty for the Temptor**

Written by George Ade, America's greatest Humorist.

### "Happy Go Lucky"

A Vitagraph melo drama with Clara Kimball Young and Earle Williams.

### "Countess Sweedie"

A roaring comedy.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads

The Usual Extra Pictures at the Big SATURDAY MATINEE.

Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

## Police Court News

In the Police Court to-day Judge Morris presided and discharged two drunks. Two disorderlies were each fined \$1 or 5 days and a drunk, for the sixth time, \$2 or 7 days. Another drunk, conveyed to the station in a cab, was fined \$5 or 14 days. A party driving an auto without a tail light, was given time to get it fixed.

## Belvidere Collection

The collection taken up yesterday for St. Michael's Orphanage, Belvidere, amounted to \$1793.40. It was apportioned as follows:—

Cathedral	\$1274.43
St. Patrick's	452.98
St. Joseph's	30.55
Kilbride	19.00
Littledale	16.44

No collection was taken at Logy Bay or Mount Cashel but it will be taken up at these places on Sunday next. The Rev. Mother and Community of St. Michael's express their grateful thanks to the kind donors of collection, and the kind friends of the institution who acted as collectors at the various masses.

## The "Neptune" From Battle Hr.

The S.S. Neptune arrived here yesterday evening from a Battle Hr. where she arrived from here Saturday week. She landed coal there and brought up some oil &c., but no fish which was not ready for the ship. She brought along two Syrians who were down the coast trading.

Hansen's motor boat was brought along on the ship and will be sent to New York to him. Capt. Joyce says that they are doing well at Battle Hr. with cod and from Chimney Tickle down to Fishing Ships Hr. traps have been well. Fishing Ships Hr. Lewis Dawe has 6000 qts ashore to date. The schr. "Mary Lloyd" will get away to market on the 15th inst. with the first cargo of cod, and two others will also load there. The Neptune takes fish to Europe.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Danish Steamer Goes to Bottom

London, Sept. 6.—Lloyd's announces that the Danish steamer Frode has been sunk, the Captain and 18 members of a crew were saved. The Frode was 2650 tons owned in Copenhagen.

## LOCAL ITEMS

The Minnie, Capt. Wakeham, arrived here at 7 p.m. Saturday from Bahia after a 39 days' run. She had good weather and Tuesday last made in Placentia Bay where she had head winds and calms and was delayed till Saturday.

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

Magistrate Benning telegraphed the Fisheries Department to-day that Saturday at Lawn the wind was south with heavy rain, thunder and lightning; 500 to 800 squid per man jigged and good sign of fish. At Sound Isld. squid is plentiful, but cod is scarce.

At the Flower Service in the C. of E. cemetery yesterday, the sum of \$74 was collected, the most ever collected, the most ever received at the service.

A little boy, aged 14 months, named Goodwin, of New Melbourne, T.B. arrived to-day by the express, accompanied by his mother. He suffers from club foot and was taken to the Hospital by E. Whiteway for an operation.

The wedding of Mr. F. Penny, of Knowling's dry goods store, to Miss Mabel Louise Taylor, daughter of Mr. A. Taylor, of Pleasant Street, takes place Thursday next at the residence of the prospective bride's father.

A little girl, two years old, developed diphtheria at her residence, Rennie's Pond yesterday, and was taken to the Hospital.

## Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

## TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.

"We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers.

(Signed) N. Ritcey,  
"MANAGER."

From Swim Bros.,  
Fish Merchants.

We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

# A. H. Murray

ST. JOHN'S

**MOONSHINE**  
Chewing Tobacco.  
**PARK DRIVE**  
Smoking Tobacco.  
**J. J. ROSSITER**  
Distributor.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 6, 1915.

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**The Fishery**

ANY observant man possessing proper knowledge of the business of the country can now make a sane estimate of this season's fishery. The Labrador fishery will easily be one-third less than last year, and last year's catch was one of the smallest for twenty years. Another important feature of the Labrador situation is that the supply of soft cured fish taken at the Labrador by boatmen will be exceedingly small and will not amount to 50 per cent of last year's supply. This fact should secure a large price for soft Labrador shipped off the coast and the fishermen who are now preparing to ship their fish are demanding \$4.50 and a bonus of 20c. per quintal.

The shore hand line catch up to the present is a complete failure, solely because of the want of bait. Since July 31st the total catch of shore fish North does not amount to 5000 qts. There will be a big demand for shore fish as well as soft Labrador in November and the fisherman who has this fish to dispose of will be glad he did not sell before. The price paid here is still \$6.

The price about Conception Bay is lower, and while Conception Bay fishermen are willing to sell at that price they cannot expect anyone to pay them more. Conception Bay fishermen must make good fish and cure it dry and lead the North in prices. The rule however is to pay from 30c. to 50c. per qt. more for fish North of Baccafileu.

The remedy is in the fishermen's hands and we trust the future will find an improvement in the cure and the highest price paid for the same. The fact that fish is sold at a lower price in Conception Bay makes it difficult to secure proper values for Northern fish. The Conception Bay fishermen as a rule cannot hold fish late as the harbors are unsafe and makes shipping in the fall very difficult; but far higher prices will prevail later and the man who can hold on will be the best off when the voyage is made up.

Cod oil is not coming in as it did in July and August and prices are firmer. We predict much higher values in November.

This season's catch will not exceed that for 1914. This means a harder struggle along even to the coming winter than most people anticipated in July. The hook and line men North will find it hard to struggle along even to the New Year. There will be some employment—logging—but not as much as given last year.

Now is the time for the Reids

and the Premier to prove the value of the Products Co.'s bluff. That act was rushed through the Assembly and railroaded through the Council in order to meet the demands for labor and to supply employment for Conception Bay men who were unable to get fishing supplies as Minister Piccott explained. If ever employment was needed badly it is now.

Who can be base enough to ever again trust the word of a Premier or the agents of speculators such as the Product Co., who sought and secured millions of dollars worth of the people's heritage, free of charge, under the plea of providing labor for the people—bringing back the Sons of Terra Nova who were compelled to emigrate to secure a living,—and employing some 4000 men; and as Piccott claimed, giving employment to all fishermen of Conception Bay who were thrown ashore on the rocks owing to lack of fishery supplies.

Now then, gentlemen, come forward; the time has come for you to make good your promises and your boasts. What is required now is employment, and it is the Government's duty to provide it.

**Public News Service**

COMPLAINTS are quite frequent as to the state of affairs in connection with the public news despatch, and have become of late quite loud and long. The whole thing seems to be rotten in all its branches and roots. The country is paying for this service and the people have every right to demand an improvement of the present existing conditions.

The complaints are to the effect that the messages are effete, badly chosen, irregular, incoherent and badly served, as to this latter part of the complaint, it is said that in many places days and days go by without a word from the outside as to how things are going.

This is the same old complaint and points to the same old indifference and contempt for the people of the outports. This is nothing new as the same state of affairs has existed since the advent to power of the Morris party. This inefficiency was bad enough in all conscience when the world was enjoying the tranquility of ante bellum times, but it is a thousand times more grievous now when so many vital interests are hanging in the balance and the nation's safety in jeopardy.

Do the Morris party realize that the poor fisherman is as keenly anxious to know how the battle goes, and has as deep an interest, from an emotional standpoint in the outcome of the conflict as any of the gentlemen who compose this unfortunate country's governmental party.

Here is the whole world fairly throbbing with the excitement and uncertainty of affairs being decided on the bloody fields of Europe, and still the cold sanguineous fluid of the bifurcated animals who rule affairs in this country, is not warmed. If it were there would be an extra effort put forward to furnish the anxious people with full particulars of how things are shaping themselves in Europe.

This cold blooded indifference at such momentous times furnishes a safe and sure indication of how shallow and how insincere are all talk and outward expressions of patriotism on the part of these toads.

Their patriotism is as shallow, as hollow and insincere as themselves. As futile to think that we could accept their lip loyalty for the genuine article, or be deceived by it, as to think that we could mistake the croaking of the bull frog for the song of the nightingale, or the senseless repetition of the poll parrot for the wisdom of the sage.

No person can be patriotic on one side and indifferent to the welfare of his native land on the other, if he displays these two phases of his double nature, he is false to all sentiment of patriot-

ism, and true only to himself and his selfish interests.

P. T. McGrath gets substantial remuneration from the country's chest for the compilation of a daily dispatch to the outports. How is he earning it? If the stuff that goes out daily from that centre is all that he can do, the better for the service if he were relieved at once from a position that he so badly fills. We all know what he can do towards poisoning the public mind with dished up falsehoods at or approaching election times, but we cannot understand why his miserable little soul is not able to rise to this occasion.

There are other complaints also respecting the reporting of the coastal steamers. The failure of the telegraphs to report whereabouts of the different steamers is the cause of much unnecessary privation to intending passengers, who often are compelled to be in waiting long hours and even days for the arrival of a steamer, when, if she were reported the person could avoid all this annoyance of being ready grip in hand waiting for a ship that is not due for many hours.

This is another case of slip shod style and shows into what unsystematic and slovenly style we are drifting.

Officialdom needs a bomb or two dropped among them, nothing else is calculated to wake them up.

**The Exchange Situation**

When, in the House of Commons, he was announcing the recent huge British loan, Mr. Asquith deprecated the thought of floating a loan of any size in America, on the ground that it would make Great Britain a debtor nation—a role which he considered as objectionable as it would be unfamiliar. He has come to it, now, however. There is still an abundance of money to be had in England; that is not the point. A special and temporary expedient has been rendered necessary by the exchange situation.

Usually the money coming into England from the avails of her exports and from the earnings on her investments abroad is more than the money going out; hence her faculty of becoming richer every year, even though the balance of trade may be against her solely in respect to merchandise. After the bulk of transactions has been settled for by the usual process of exchange, there remains a balance to be settled for in gold.

At the beginning of the war, it was considered dangerous to ship across the Atlantic the usual quantity of gold going from the United States to England, and hence it was stored in Ottawa to the credit of the Bank of England. Now the situation is reversed. The war has brought about a vast diminution in the exports of the British Isles, while at the same time the British Government is purchasing enormous quantities of munitions and other supplies in America.

On the whole, therefore, not only is the balance of trade against her as usual, but the balance of all cash transactions, including interest on American investments, is against her. The flow of gold to settle the difference is westward, and not eastward. Only the other day the last five millions of the original hundred was shipped from Ottawa to New York, and further shipments must be across the Atlantic.

There is so little demand now in New York for bills on London that the rate of sterling exchange has sunk from the normal 4.85 to 4.67. Here is a depreciation, roughly, of about four per cent., which means so much added to the cost of all the purchases Great Britain is making in America. Obviously there is need for some method of stopping the flow, actual or theoretical, of gold from America to England, and of increasing the value of the British pound in the American market. Hence the current talk of a British loan flotation in America. The only question now is as to the size of the loan. Some think it ought to be as great as \$75,000,000. Others think it ought to be only sufficient for current needs, and that \$100,000,000—which would equal the amount of gold in Ottawa a year ago—ought to be enough. The weight of

**RUSSIA'S STEP UPWARDS**

By Eric Glenton

Twenty years ago the Russian Government placed restrictions on the sale of vodka. In many places it bought over the distilleries. It took over the vodka shops and allowed the spirit to be sold only in sealed bottles, forbidding the buyer to open on the premises. At this time I was living on a large, wooded estate near the small town of Isum, where I had ample opportunity of studying the effects of these restrictions.

In our case it worked splendidly; but this was because Madame Guersevanoff, the wife of the resident landowner, took great personal interest in the matter. She opened a tea-house, to which the peasants might resort and where they could buy white bread and a glass of golden tea for one cent; they also had the privilege of remaining in the warm room as long as they liked to drink it; of meeting their friends, and of talking together.

But in the large towns the people would buy their vodka, come outside, knock off the head of the bottle and consume the contents. One might say that in some country villages things went well, in others the reverse; all depended upon the interest taken by landed noble and priest. In the towns it did not help much. The people simply took it home. In the homes of the intellectuals and nobles it made little or no difference, for the people I went amongst were self-controlled and knew how to use intoxicants.

I lived in Russia ten years without ever seeing any gentleman leave the table the worse for drink. But I believe in clubs, amongst societies composed only of men, this was not the case. I even heard a woman, here in Canada, say that she had seen men carried away from the table at birthday or namesday dinners. I do not know in what part of Russia she lived, nor in what society she moved; I can only say it was never once my experience.

The Russians have other drinks besides vodka. There is the sweet champagne of the Don; the light Caucasian wines, besides beer. But whatever it was that Russians drank, they drink it no longer, for when the Czar speaks his people listen. One can get nothing in Russian public-houses, wine shops or restaurants stronger than cider or ginger ale. And this has been accomplished by the word of one man.

But still more remarkable is the fact that nobody grumbles—that is, audibly. Breweries are idle, beershops are shuttered, wine stores closed, and yet the newspapers have nothing to say, neither are meetings of protest being held. Even in the most fashionable cafes and restaurants the guests drink only kvass—a drink made from black bread tasting a little thick and sour.

The peasants obey because they have not yet learned to question the Czar's will; but the higher classes acquiesced from the conviction that it is for Russia's general well-being, for nowhere can be found people who are more ready to sacrifice their own personal likes in time of national need than the Russians.

When one adds to these two factors the total abstinence party, which has long fought against the evils of drink, one can readily understand how the Russian nation became teetotal in a week.

And if brewers and wine-sellers are at heavy loss, let them join the ranks of merchants whose businesses are already doubling their receipts. Let them do as the town workmen are now doing—open business on their own account. For the money that used to be spent on clothes and homes,

opinion, however, inclines to \$500,000,000, in one five and ten year periods. There would, of course, be no such thing as the throwing open of the loan to public subscription, as lately in London. The big American bankers would snap up the bonds in a moment, and at rates satisfactory to the British exchequer. Let there be no thought of Great Britain, ceasing to be a creditor and becoming a debtor nation. The measure about to be taken is one to which, recourse would only be had during a world-quaking war. Its object is merely to rectify an abnormal state of the exchange market. The amount spent annually by American tourists abroad would alone offset it in a few years. The Spectator.

while the increase in savings bank deposits is enormous, I am told. In the villages peasants are buying farming implements and increasing their stocks. Wages are higher, and everyone can find employment. Then, too, the patients in hospitals are noticeably less, while the police records show a great decrease of crime.

To buy other than in secret is out of the question, and private vendors are very hard to find. The drug stores ring up your doctor if you take them a prescription which includes alcohol. But though there certainly is scarcity of alcoholic drinks, there is plenty of everything else. Some things are dear, such as raisins, lemons, figs and oranges. The size of the loaves may be a little less, but they are still made in the same way, and as there are fifty-two different kinds of bread to put on your breakfast table every morning, one more delicious than another, the Russian people will not lack their daily bread if they are obliged to forego their daily vodka.

The Russian kitchen is an extensive one; it is quite possible to arrange a menu for three months without once repeating oneself. Add to this the choicest dishes taken from the kitchens of other nations, and you have a variety that will tempt any appetite. Then who wants to drink vodka when they can obtain the golden tea of Russia! To my mind this is the most delicious drink in the world. Our tea is brown mud in comparison. Then, too, their sweetmeats and cakes are so delicious, as are their preserves of all kinds. Truly one need never be hungry in Russia.

Of course there are to be found those who are trying to profit by the war—merchants who raise prices, especially in oil and wood, probably because these two articles are absolutely necessary in Russia. But here a Government which asks sacrifices will see to it that they shall not be of an unnecessary nature, and these greedy ones will, sooner or later, pay the price of their greediness.

Taking it altogether this war will probably do for Russia what would have taken the Progressives years to accomplish. It may heal Poland's wounds, and even ameliorate the restrictions of the Jews. One wishes it would kill the bureaucracy and forever wipe out the secret sections of police.

**AN OCEAN SUPPLY OF POTASH**

(Rural New Yorker)

Your article in last week's issue about the cultivation of seaweed for fertilizer purposes leads me to inquire why it should not be possible to make some use of the enormous masses of floating seaweed which are to be found in the Sargasso Sea, situated 1200 miles off the coast of Florida. Columbus ran into this mass of floating vegetation on his first voyage of discovery to America, and pretty nearly lost his way therein. There are thousands of square miles of this substance containing about 16 per cent of potash to the ton, and I am informed that it could be very cheaply concentrated on the spot in suitable barges and brought ashore by an attendant steamship.

This supply of potash is inexhaustible because it is renewed from year to year by natural processes, and there is no chance for any individual or nation monopolizing it. It is much more available than the kelp of the Pacific coast because it is floating on the surface and not attached to the bottom of the ocean as is the case with the kelp. Again, a vessel does not have to be moved about in it, but just allowed to drift and keep sucking the weed into her hold day and night, where the water is squeezed out of it between rollers and the pulp properly treated to concentrate the potash.

R. S. HOWLAND.

Florida. R.N.Y.—We submit this to our readers. We do not know whether our agricultural scientists have considered this supply or not. We know they have hunted everywhere for a potash supply. There may be objections to this seaweed supply which our correspondent has not mentioned. At any rate we should like to see the subject well discussed by those who know.

**Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.**

Established, 1908.

President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.  
Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.  
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

**District Chairmen**

- Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.
- Harbor Grace, A. Morgan.
- Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.
- Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
- Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
- Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
- Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
- Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.  
Membership—20,000.  
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.  
Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

**Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.**

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.  
Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.  
Inspector of Outport Stores—J. G. STONE, M.H.A.

Head Offices, Warerooms, and Water Front. Premises, 167 Water St. ST. JOHN'S.

**BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION:**

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| PORT-DE-GRAVE   | CLARK'S BEACH   |
| BAY ROBERTS     | BAY-DE-VERDE    |
| WINTERTON       | PORT REXTON     |
| CATALINA        | BONAVISTA       |
| KEELS           | GREENSPOND      |
| NEWTOWN         | CAT HR.         |
| DOTING COVE     | SELDOM          |
| TILTING         | JOE BATT'S ARM  |
| MAEN TICKLE     | NORTH END       |
| (Change Islds.) | (Change Islds.) |
| HERRING NECK    | BOTWOOD         |
| LEWISPORTE      | TWILLINGATE     |
| EXPLOITS        | NIPPER'S HR.    |

## JUST ARRIVED

Another Shipment of  
**GILL NETS**

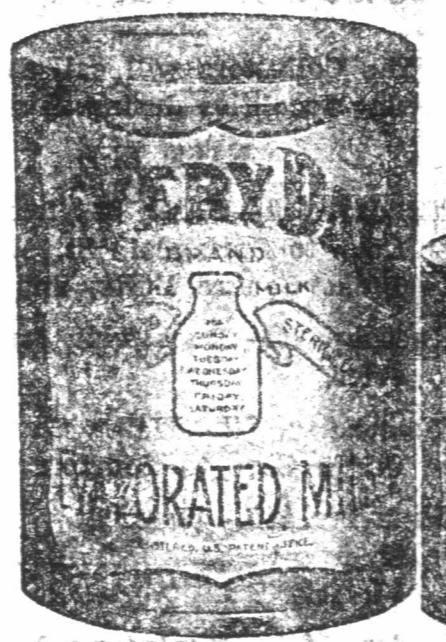
6 in. Mesh

Length, 69 1-2 fthms. Mounted.  
Complete with Leads & Buoys.

**ROBERT TEMPLETON'S**

333 Water Street.

## THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day  
**"EVERY DAY" BRAND**  
EVAPORATED  
MILK

**Job's Stores Limited.**

DISTRIBUTORS

## 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,

## Write For Our Low Prices

—of—  
**Ham Butt Pork**  
**Fat Back Pork**  
**Boneless Beef**  
**Special Family Beef**  
**Granulated Sugar**  
**Raisins & Currants**

All Lines of General Provisions.

**HEARN & COMPANY**

St. John's, Newfoundland.

## Germans Force Belgians To Break Hague Rules

Compel Railroad Employees to Aid Movement of Troops—Threaten Famine for Refusal to Work—Many Imprisoned for Failure to Respond—Intimidation Fails.

**Must Aid Germans or Starve**  
The persecution extends over the whole of Belgium. Herr Hulzebusch, the "Secretary-General for Imperial German Railways" at Brussels, has openly said that he will achieve his purpose by means of famine; he will drive back the railwaymen to their lines by preventing the relief committees from helping them.

Detailed information concerning certain recent incidents at Luttre and at Malines has come to hand. At Luttre the German authorities assembled about 30 mechanics belonging to the central railway workshops, and requested them to resume their vocations, promising a rise in their wages. Ordinary workmen were offered 5 and 7 marks a day, skilled machine-men up to 20. The mechanics returned a decided negative. They were thereupon shut up in railway carriages and told that they would only be let out when they consented to work. The threat was useless. After several days they were told that they would be sent off to Germany, and there set to forced and unpaid labor. At the same time their families were warned of the threat, in the hope that they would induce them to yield. Nothing of the kind happened and on the following day, as the train steamed off, the imprisoned mechanics and the people who crowded down to the approaches to the station joined in hearty cheers of "Vive La Belgique!" The train went no farther than Namur, where the workmen were turned loose!

**Could Not Believe in German Promises**  
In consequence of these incidents M. Kessler, the manager of the Central Railway Works at Luttre, was arrested at Brussels on May 10. He was moved to the goal at Charleroi, where he had to sleep on straw, and on Wednesday, May 12, was taken under escort to the Luttre works, where a great number of his mechanics had been already assembled. A written notice had been given to each of them threatening deportation to Germany if work was not resumed. Mr. Kessler was told to induce the men to yield; he replied that he had sworn fidelity to his king, and that he never would perjure himself. He added that all his foremen were bound by the same oath. He was then invited to request them to work, on condition that they would only be employed on civil goods traffic. M. Kessler made no reply to that he would state the offer to the men, and leave them each to act as his conscience directed. Not a man consented to resume work. It may be added that no one believed in the faith of the German promise, for the class of engines standing by for repairs were not intended for goods traffic.

After this M. Kessler was remanded to the goal at Charleroi, where the cashier, M. Gishlain, and a clerk, M. Menin, are also imprisoned. A hundred and ninety workmen were sent off to Germany, and sixty more were arrested on June 5.

**Forced to Work Under Armed Guard**  
At Malines the German authorities directed the Communal officers to give them the list of the staff of the Central Works. The officials replied that they had no such list, having nothing to do with the railway administration. The Germans persisted in their demand and threatened to fine the town 10,000 marks (\$2500) unless a list was sent to them within twenty-four hours. The burgomaster thereupon posted up a notice stating that the German authorities required all railway servants to present themselves at the offices of the German engineer in charge of the works. This appeal had no effect. The Communal officers were then forced by the Germans to draw up a list of railway men extracted from the register of householders, and these persons, numbering some 500, were arrested at their homes and taken under armed guard to the workshops. To make them work they were locked up and not allowed to return to their houses. Their wives or children brought them their food. The manager, M. Dograux, was also detained for ten days.

**Reign of Terror in Malines**  
Since the workmen refused to yield to the Germans they have themselves on the whole population of Malines. They should submit, it was ordered that one should quit his dwelling after six o'clock in the afternoon. Moreover, by an edict issued by General Von Bissing on May 30, the town was to be isolated, no one was to enter or leave Malines. For some days

a reign of terror prevailed. There was a violent scene at the gates on the day when Cardinal Mercier proposed to visit Brussels and attempted to quit the town. But all these measures of intimidation were vain. No single mechanic of the Central Railway Works has resumed his vocation. At Sweveghem, near Courtrai, incidents resembling those at Malines occurred about the same time. Here M. Bekaert has a large factory for the manufacture of wire. On June 8 the Germans ordered that barbed wire for their trenches should be put in hand. The 300 workmen refused to enter the works. M. Clays, the Secretary of the Commune, and Senator Von de Venne were arrested and sent to Courtrai. The burgomaster, however, was released in the evening. On June 10 notice was given that severe punishment would be inflicted unless work was resumed within twenty-four hours. When they refused once more to get to work, in spite of much brutal compulsion, harsher measures still were taken. Sixty-one of them were sent off to the goal of Courtrai. On June 16 their wives were also despatched thither; on their way they were odiously maltreated.

**Systematic Cruelty of German Staff**  
As may be gathered from Governor General von Bissing's proclamation these three incidents did not result from local errors of subordinate authorities. The whole formed part of a system, in which there were concerned the governor general and the highest German military personages, who were perfectly well aware of the stipulations of The Hague Convention and did not hesitate to violate them. This cynical attitude is sufficiently displayed in a proclamation posted up at Ghent on June 10, of which a copy has come to hand:

### NOTICE

By order of His Excellency the Inspector of the Etappe, I make the following communication to the Communes:  
The attitude of certain factories, which refuse to work for the German Army, under pretence of patriotism and of a reliance on The Hague Convention, proves that there is a movement on foot to raise difficulties for the administration of the German Army.  
I therefore give notice that I shall repress, by all means in my power, any such intrigues, and they can only result in a breach of the good relations hitherto existing between the administration of the German Army and the population.  
If such tendencies continue to develop, I shall first make the communal authorities responsible, and I must declare that the people will only have themselves to thank if the ample liberties hitherto accorded to them have to be suspended, and replaced by measures of restriction made necessary by their own fault.

(Signed)

Lieutenant General  
Count Von Westcarp,  
Etappenkommandant.  
The Belgian Government begs to bring before the notice of the British Government the new German violation of the Rules of War, of the universal principles of international law, and of The Hague Convention.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## HOW WATER IS MADE IN THE TRENCHES

Empty Flare Cartridge With Layers of Cotton and Coke; Water Boiled

Coburg, Aug. 27.—Lieut. E. Curry, of the 2nd Battalion, in writing from the battle line says of his little home in the trench: "My dugout is quite a classy one. I have a shelf affair for a bed, a small shelf for necessaries; pegs for clothing, and it is papered with sandbags that have come unsewn. Some mansion. We took the trench over from some English territorialists. They say the people over the way are Bavarians. They certainly don't bother us much; about twice a day. Daybreak and night fall, both sides start a row, and of course there is sniping at each other. They had not even shelled us till our artillery started in on them; then they put a few small shell over."

Lieut. Curry describes how they make filter for their water bottles out of empty flare cartridges, which just fit over the neck of the bottle. He says, "You punch a hole through the primer and load the empty shell with alternate layers of cotton wool and coke; half fill up the bottle with water, put on cartridges and insert over your mess tin and there you are." "Often," he says, "our drinking water is drawn from a pit near the trench. It is always yellow and muddy, but this clears it splendidly. Of course, it always has to be boiled as well. It took me half a day to make up the first, as it was necessary to think up materials. Cotton comes in detonators, in which the high explosives are packed, coke and charcoal are issued once in a while for fire, and the flare cartridges are fired every night."

## FOUGHT IN TRENCHES FIFTY YARDS APART

Huns Called to Canadians  
That They Would Not Attack if Others Did Not

Sergt. Dan MacLeod of the Eleventh Battery, writing to a friend in Hamilton, speaks of evidence of a lack of zeal among the Germans from which he argues that the people at large are not anxious for the war. In the course of his letter he says: "Things have been very quiet here for the last week or so. The Germans have been shelling a town on our left rather hard for a week. The farmer, where we are, said they have shelled it since last February, but have never done any harm. Well, yesterday they sent over lots of them and set the church on fire. That seems their one idea; to spoil everything they can, now that they know that they cannot win the war. I surely do not think it is the people of Germany that want this war, for last week up in the trenches, where they are only about fifty yards apart, when the Canadians took someone in their trench, called out, 'Who is over there, Canadians?' and our boys told who it was and they said, 'If you don't attack we will not,' so you can see for yourself they are tired of it, but I guess if they don't do as they are told, they are taken out and shot, so they take their chance."  
"We have not had any of the second Canadians here yet; but there is some talk of them taking over our guns before long. I only hope it is true, for we sure have hit it very hard for this last seven months, and over one-third of our men have had to pay the cost with their lives and those that are left have God to thank for coming through safely."

ADVERTISE IN THE  
MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## ALSACE FIGHT PICTURESQUE

French Alpine Troops and Artillery Are Making a Steady Progress

New York, Aug. 30.—A London cable to the Herald says: The French, by sharp actions in the Vosges in which they have overcome innumerable obstacles, have straightened out their front north of Sondernach and are believed to be about ready for their final operations against Munster and the lower Fecht valley.

**Picturesque Campaign.**  
Outside the official communique little attention has been paid recently to this offensive in Alsace. The field of action is relatively far removed from the centre of the western theatre, and the picturesque nature of the campaign, which in many respects resembles the struggle between the Austrians and Italians in Tyrol and in Carnia, has been lost. For more than two months, however, the French Alpine troops, together with large bodies of line infantry, have been engaged in a consistent advance of which never once has been stopped.

**Steady Advance.**  
The progress has been slow, necessarily, since every hill crest, every mountain summit is a strongly fortified and strongly held position, which is occupied only after long artillery bombardment has paved the way for assault. Sondernach is on a south fork of the Fecht river,

## Shade

The kindest thing God ever made,  
His hand of very healing laid  
Upon a fevered world, is shade.

His glorious company of trees  
Throw out their mantles, and on these  
The dust-stained wanderer finds ease.

Green temples, closed against the heat  
On noontime's blinding glare and heat  
Open to any pilgrim's feet.

The white road blisters to the sun;  
Now, half the weary journey done,  
Enter and rest, O weary one!

And feel the dew of dawn still wet  
Beneath their feet, and so forget  
The burning highway's ache and fret.

This is God's hospitality,  
And who rests beneath a tree  
Hath cause to thank Him gratefully.

less than two miles from Metzlar, which the French occupied in July. The front in this sector now extends in a shallow half-circle from Munster from Reichackerkopf to Sondernach, with Munster under the fire of the French guns.

**Heavy Armies Engaged.**  
There is no estimate possible of the number of French engaged in this portion of Alsace, but reports from Berlin indicate they are opposed by more than a full army corps of Germans. There is reason to believe the vigor of the French offensive has caused big reinforcements to be sent into the region to prevent further progress toward Colmar.

## Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and \$1.50 2.50 Values

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

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

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

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

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

## 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.

Received To-Day, July 16th,  
**At W. E. BEARNES**  
Haymarket Provision Store

20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.  
10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.  
20 Crates BANANAS.  
20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.  
10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.  
2 Crates TOMATOES.  
10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE  
20 TWIN CHEESE.  
20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.  
STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.  
APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.  
GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.  
All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

**W. E. BEARNES** HAY MARKET GROCERY  
PHONE 379

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

