

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Teutonic Allies from Three Points Seek to Encompass Roumania

With feverish haste the Central Powers are trying to crush Roumania from the North, East and Eastern borders of Transylvania and through Dobruja—Enemy Has Made Further Progress into Roumanian Territory—King Ferdinand's Troops Give up Ground on Eastern Transylvanian Front to Austro-Germans—Around Verdun the French are Holding the Ground Gained Despite Violent Counter Attacks

LONDON, Oct. 26.—From three points the Teutonic Allies are working with feverish haste in an attempt to encompass Roumania, from the north-eastern and eastern borders of Transylvania and through Dobruja in the latter region and on the eastern Transylvanian front further progress in their inroads into King Ferdinand's territory has been made. On the north-east Transylvanian front, however, in engagements with the Russians, they have been driven from the heights south of Dorna Watra. Keeping up his drive in Dobruja Field Marshal von Mackenzen has brought his line well above the Constantza-Tchernovod railway line, his right wing resting approximately on Techat, near the Black Sea, twelve miles north of Constantza, and his left north of Tchernovoda, whence runs the only bridge across the Danube in this region. Whether the Roumanians in their evacuation of Tchernovoda left intact the fourteen mile bridge, which would be of immense strategic value to the Teutonic Allies in driving towards Bucharest, has not been made known, but following military precedent, and despite the quickness of von Mackenzen's forward push, presumably it is destroyed. Further ground on the eastern Transylvanian front, on the Roumanian side of the Vulcan and Predeal Passes, has been

### French Complete Clean Out of Fort Douaumont

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The clearing out of Fort Douaumont was completed during the night. The Commander of the fort, who was in a dugout, was taken prisoner.

### Submarines Still Active

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Lloyds reports forwarded to the State Department from London, record the destruction by German submarines of the Swedish steamers Svartik and Wilhelm and the British steamer Ethel Duncan.

### Subs Still Play Havoc

Norwegian Steamers and Vessels are Getting Wiped off the Seas at an Alarming Rate These Days.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lloyds reports the Norwegian steamer Anno Garine from Glasgow for Nantes sunk, and the crew landed at Plymouth. A Reuter's despatch from Christiania reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamers Garibaldi and Ravn (previously reported). This despatch says the crew of the Ravn has been saved. The Norwegian barque Randi has been burned by a German submarine and the Norwegian steamer Edam, which was previously reported captured, is now reported sunk and the crew taken to Emden.

### PLEBISCITE BILL PASSES DANISH HOUSE

Matter to be Settled Definitely by End of November Faroe Islds. Will be Included in Vote—Danish Socialist Becomes Cabinet Member—Strong for Neutrality—Ex-Premier Christensen Favors Sale of Islands

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26 (via London)—Both houses of the Danish Parliament to-day passed the bill for a plebiscite on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. It is believed the matter will be settled definitely by the end of November.

The plebiscite also will include the Faroe Islands, but not Iceland and Greenland. Premier Zahle urged immediate action on the bill, in view of the fact that the United States Senate already had approved the treaty.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—King Christian to-night signed the credentials of the three new Ministers, and the Premier then introduced T. H. Stauning, (Socialist), J. C. Christensen, (Premier of the Left), and M. Rottboell, (Conservative) to his Majesty. Afterward both houses of Parliament received the news of the appointments and the session closed with cheers for the King and the Fatherland.

Mr. Stauning, who is the first Danish Socialist to become a Cabinet Minister, to-night gave the following interview to a representative of the New York Times:

"I regarded the recent political crisis with great anxiety because it was my conviction that it might bring in its train dangerous surprises for our country in the form of mistrust of the belligerent powers. I have therefore joined in all the efforts to adjust the internal conflict, and my party, in order to secure the maintenance of an absolute neutrality, almost unanimously voted that our group name a representative to participate in the Government, choosing me as that representative.

"My task will be to make the necessary contribution toward the adoption of a policy appropriate to the situation. My chief aim is to avoid involving Denmark in any way in belligerent complications; incidentally I shall, of course, occasionally look out for the interests of the laboring classes in the best possible manner.

"My fundamental point of view is of course unaltered. I am still a decided opponent of the existing social policy, and shall advocate my principles in that body in which I am going to take my seat."

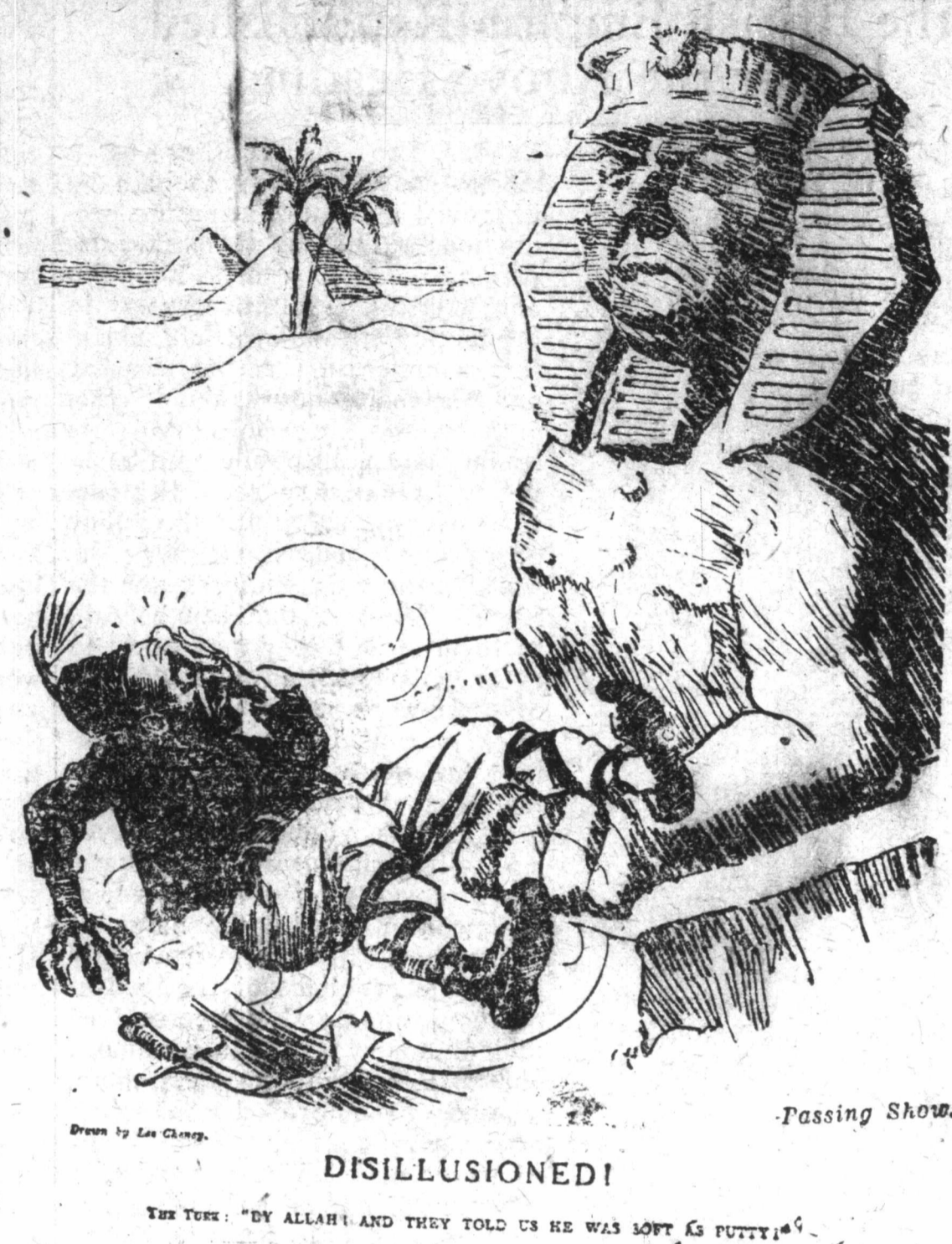
Ex-Premier Christensen is an advocate of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

### Roumanians Meet Some Success

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25.—In the Uzul valley the Roumanians advanced westward, taking more than 100 prisoners. At Otuz enemy troops were driven beyond the frontier, losing 195 prisoners.

### Cavalry Connect

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The cavalry of the Saloniki army is in touch with Italian cavalry detachments from Avlona on the Adriatic Sea.



## Capture of Vaux Fort By French Troops is Momentarily Expected

French Troops Who Gained Such Quick Victory at Verdun Tuesday Are Now Within 500 Yards of Vaux Fort—German Forces Are Reacting So Slowly That Opinion Grows They Are Short of General Reserve and Are Compelled to Withdraw Troops From Other Sections of the Front

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The French troops at Verdun are following up as fast as they can the advantage gained by their sudden forward stroke on Tuesday, and according to latest information, have closed to within less than five hundred yards of Vaux fort. The announcement of its capture is momentarily expected here, thus completely restoring the French line as held on February 25th. The German forces at Verdun are reacting so slowly, and with such apparent lack of strength, that in the opinion of French military men they no longer possess a general reserve, but are obliged to withdraw men from one section of the front to reinforce another section in case of need. Reports of casualties, which are now in hand, show the French losses were very slight indeed, considerably less than the number of prisoners taken and a large proportion of them will be cases in which the men were slightly wounded. Considerable material was captured. The Germans had massed guns of all calibres in the ravine of death, all of which fell into the hands of the French. The three Lieutenant-Generals who, under the command of Genl. Mangin, led the attacking divisions, were all Lieutenant-Colonels at the outbreak of the war, had been singled out by General Joffre for promotion on account of their technical ability, energy and initiative.

### Hun Warship Said to be Lost

Much Wreckage is Found Upon Revshale Island Near Copenhagen—Wreckage Was of a German Warship.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—Large quantities of wreckage were washed upon Revshale Island, near Copenhagen, on Wednesday, according to the "Ekstrabladet." Investigation showed the wreckage was from a German warship and included large sections of the after-part of the ship.

### Mail Steamer Held-Up

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Central News learns a German warship stopped a Norwegian mail steamer which left Bergen on Monday for Newcastle. This is the first action of the kind.

### Baron Shaughnessy On Canada's Future

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Baron Shaughnessy, in an interview granted to representatives of the Canadian Press as he was about to board a steamer en route to Europe, predicted a greater Canada, industrially and politically, when peace is declared. Though bleeding with sacrifices and bending every effort in behalf of the great Empire of which it is an integral part, he said that Canada's biggest role, in the play of nations is not now, but in the future.

### French Repulse All Counter Attacks

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Three successive counter-attacks by the Germans north of Verdun, in the region of Haudremont and Douaumont, were repulsed by the French yesterday, says a bulletin issued by the War Office at midnight. Prisoners taken by the French exceed 4,500.

### Borden To Be Guest of Honor

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has accepted an invitation from the Canadian Club of New York, and will be the guest of honor at a dinner on Monday evening, Nov. 25.

### Another Norge Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Norwegian steamer Tag has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The crew were saved.

### Everything is Being Done For Roumania

LONDON, Oct. 25.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the situation in Roumania, David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, said: "We and our Allies are working in concert. Everything that is possible is being done to help Roumania. Obviously it is undesirable to detail more exactly the measures being taken."

### British Steamer Sidmouth Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British steamer Sidmouth has been sunk. The crew were saved.

### Francisco Again Gets Frisky

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—The War Office announced to-day that Government troops had been despatched from three points to reinforce the garrison at Santa Isabel, and to surround Villista forces, which are attacking it.

### READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## Can the German Line On the Western Front Be Broken by Allies?

### A New Turn To War Says Berlin Tageblatt

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Referring to the official German announcement of Monday, that hostile aeroplanes which attacked Metz dropped bombs, which emitted poisonous gases, killing some civilians and making others ill, the Tageblatt says: "Poison in bombs causes intense suffering and death in a few days." The newspaper continues, "General Joffre could not have sanctioned the assassination of non-belligerents," and expresses the hope that the French Government will apologize and punish the aviators, adding "until this is done the incident will give a new turn to the war, the consequences of which cannot be foretold."

### Wants Mercier's Pastoral Letter Suppressed

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, of Berlin, announces that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has issued a new pastoral letter, in which he speaks of the butcheries in Armenia, and prays to the Guardian Angels of the Allies. The Cardinal says, on account of intermediation of these Angels with God, the independence of Belgium is no longer doubtful. The paper also gives the following quotation from the letter: "We include our prayer above all unhappy Poland, which by German order can no longer be fed from America." The paper demands the suppression of such machinations.

### BRITAIN GETS NEW LOAN FROM U. S. BANKS

Morgan & Co. Announce New Loan Aggregating \$300,000,000 Will Bear Interest at 5 1/2 Per Cent.—J. P. Morgan Arranges the Loan—Repayment to be in Two Installments—One 3 Years and One 5 Years

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—An official announcement was made to-day by J. P. Morgan and Co. that the new British loan by American bankers aggregating \$300,000,000, which has been arranged, will bear interest at 5 1/2 per cent. Repayment will be made in two installments, one 3 years and one 5 years. An interesting feature of the loan, according to the firm's announcement, is that because of the easy money market here it was arranged to advance the time contemplated by the British Government. Another is that it will cause for a time at least a cessation of the enormous inflow of gold to this country, which is said to have caused apprehension in banking circles of late because of the danger of inflation of fictitious values. Morgan sailed for England recently and arranged the loan. He is still there.

### Now Aims to Isolate Roumania

Less of Constantza Puts Roumanians in Serious Position—It is Not Supposed it Will Entail Any Catastrophe—Austro-Germans New Try to Prevent Passage of Russian Troops to Assist Roumania

"Undoubtedly it Can" is General Sir Henry Rawlinson's Reply to the Question the Whole World is Asking—Sir Henry is General Haig's Right Hand Man in the Somme Offensive—When Asked if he Was Satisfied With Results he Answered "Yes"—The New Army he Says Has Gained the Mastery Over the Enemy Who Had 40 Years Preparation

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, via London, Oct. 25.—Can the German line on the Western front be broken? Next to General Sir Douglas Haig there are few British soldiers in a better position to judge than General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Haig's right hand man in the Somme offensive. "Undoubtedly it can," was Rawlinson's reply to the question which the whole world is asking. "Are you satisfied with results," he was asked. "Yes," he replied, "we have taken position after position and thirty thousand prisoners for nearly four months. This new army has kept on attacking and has asserted its mastery over the enemy, who had forty years preparation. With dogged, heroic gallantry and tenacity, our infantry has been proved despite their desperate counter attacks, by how few prisoners the Germans have taken. The Allies in close sympathy and co-operation will keep on pressing simultaneously on all fronts until at some point, the enemy gives way. It is difficult to say what result a break in the line might have, but it will seriously weaken his whole system of defence. Our army has not yet reached the zenith of its power, nor will it have done so until next spring or possibly next summer. I think we have reached the top of the hill, but there is an undulating table land to cross before we really get on to the down grade portion. Beyond this step may be quite a gentle slope, but it will be down hill work and comparatively easy."

### Now Aims to Isolate Roumania

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The loss of Constantza, the Roumanian chief seaport on the Black Sea, according to semi-official comment among members of the General Staff, puts the Roumanians in a serious position, but it is not to be supposed it will entail any catastrophe. Col. Shumsky, military critic of the Bourze Gazette, says the success of the Teutonic Allies lacks that importance which it appears to have, and means only that the Roumanians have fallen back to a new defensive line from Tchernovoda to the Black Sea, slightly northward of the railroad, and protected on the Danube by a strong bridgehead fortification. The assault of the invaders along the Constantza-Medjidie line is linked to the Belgian operations. The number of men crowded on this short front—Colonel Shumsky estimates there is one division to every three miles on a thirty mile stretch,—is said to have been seldom exceeded on any front. Meanwhile the Austro-German campaign against the Roumanians continues to be accomplished by the delivery of a series of blows against the extreme left flank. On the southwestern Russian front, from Dorna Waterna to the Roumanian frontier, the Austro-Germans are attempting to pierce the Russian line in order to isolate Roumania and prevent the further passage of Russian troops to assist Roumania. The Russians are said to have been able to check this offensive on all points on this sector.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

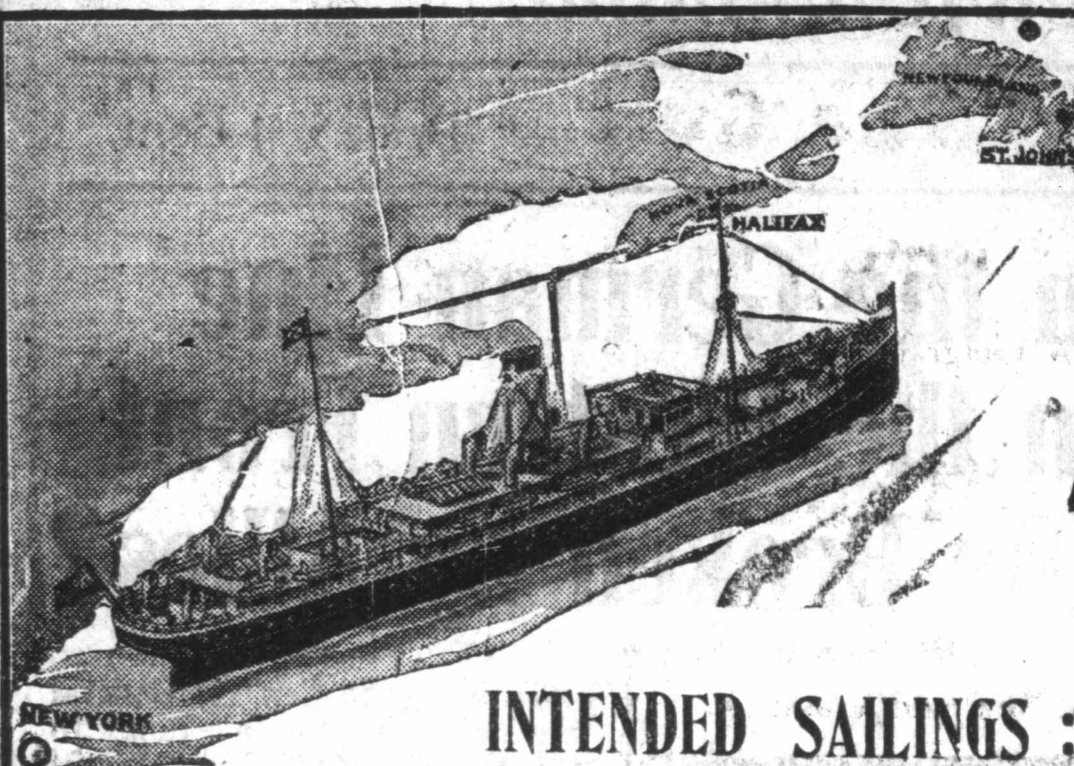
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## THE ROUND TABLE

### THE WAR AND ENGLISH LIFE.

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

##### IV. THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

THE attempt to review some of the domestic problems preoccupying the minds of the people at the present time would not be complete without a glance ahead; for the question of future relations of Capital and Labour, under the altered circumstances brought about by the war, is already much in men's minds, and has, in fact, been responsible for some of the most serious difficulties which have arisen.

Every thoughtful working man realizes that great difficulties are looming ahead for the working class after the war. Its growing strength before the war and the strong strategic position it occupied in its earlier stages will be the measure of its economic weakness then. The sudden cessation of war-contracts, which are employing several millions of workers, the demobilization of the Army, the weakening of the financial resources of the Trade Unions by the loss of contributions from members on war service, the presence in the Labour market of thousands of new recruits, difficult to organize, imperfectly trained, yet skilled enough to be available as blacklegs, seem likely to create a problem such as the working-class has never—nor even after Waterloo—had to deal with before. It is clear that Labour will not be able to face it alone, without an understanding with Capital and active help from the State; just as Capital was not able by itself to face the unprecedented situation created by the demand for munitions. As the three partners were called into partnership by the problems of the war, and Labour forebore to press its full economic advantage by making concessions on the right to strike, and on Trade Union rules, so the partnership must be continued and extended in the effort to set the trade of the country on its feet again after the war. The prosperity of the next fifty years may, and probably will, depend on the rapidity with which our economic system adjusts itself to the new conditions. All three parties have a joint interest in the national task of recuperation, and if it is thwarted or even delayed by mutual suspicion and bickering and by the absence of considered plans, much of the sacrifice of the war will have been in vain.

It is too early to discuss in detail the problems that will arise; but certain main facts are already clear, and can be briefly stated.

Both Capital and Labour have much to learn. They have to adjust their minds to a totally new situation in which past landmarks and shibboleths will avail them little. In some form or other the problems which divided the nation before the war will still await solution. But to go back to pre-war conditions will be impossible. The nation will have lived through a great experience, a few years of crowded life embodying a century of development, which will have left its mark on every field of the national life—spiritual, social, economic and political. All sorts and conditions of people will have met and mingled, and will have learnt to know and respect one another's opinions and prejudices. Feelings of bitterness and suspicion born of isolation and segregation will often have been dissipated, even if only for a time, in the fellowship of common work. Vast new sections of the community—notably women in every class—will have become conscious of powers hitherto untried, and eager for wider fields of activity. Others, formerly classed as unskilled, will have become accustomed to a broader horizon and a higher standard of physical health and will be unwilling to sink back into the ancient groove. Great strides forward will have been made in the organization of production—not only in the munition trades but in the other trades affected by the war. Even agriculture, as a result of high prices and the shortage of labour, will find itself equipped, in part at least, with scientific labour-saving machinery.

These are the facts which Labour must boldly face and to which it must wisely adjust its attitude.

Labour, like the country as a whole, has everything to gain by improved and more scientific production, if only its temporary injurious reactions can be kept under control. Improvements in production mean, or could mean, fair remuneration to the worker and reasonable hours, and it rests with the working class and its leaders and with public opinion to see to it that they do. Restrictions on production and the policy of 'cannily benefit neither the workman nor the industry nor the State. The best that can be said of them is that they may serve to avert evils (such as the reduction of piece-work rates) which the workers consider to be impending; but there are other and better ways of combating such dangers as this. Labour will never rise to its full stature in the State, it will never achieve an industrial constitution worthy the name of Democracy, till workmen boldly claim the problems of the working conditions and processes of their industry as their problems, and treat attempts to meet them, whether by improved production or "scientific management" or whatever may be the particular suggestion, not as something imposed on them from above, but as their own concern, on which they should be consulted as a matter of right and on which they should offer responsible advice, not simply from the point of view of their own personal convenience, but as partners with Capital in the working of the industry and of the community as a whole. It is not enough for Labour to have the power of Veto, as exercised by the Strike. The people of England controlled the Executive by their power to veto supplies generations before they gained the positive rights of democratic self-government. Something more than blank negation is needed from Labour—a real understanding of the problems which each industry has to meet and a readiness to confer with and give considered advice to the industrial executive on matters within their competence. The more Capital and Labour can be brought together, not simply to

strike a "collective bargain" over the disposal of the surplus profit, but actually to discuss the problems of the industry or service which is their common concern, the better it will be for Trade Unionism, for British Industry and for the security and prosperity of the State.

The attainment of such a position presupposes the abandonment by Capital of certain patriarchal notions of proprietorship, still cherished in many quarters, and a willingness to meet the representatives of the workers on the common ground of industrial service. It presupposes no less a change of attitude and organization within the ranks of Labour itself. It implies the spread of broader and more democratic forms of organization within the Trade Union world, the elimination of relics of monopoly and privilege and craft-selfishness, the ready association of craft with craft in the pursuance of common ends, an eagerness to welcome new classes of members and to make them free of the fellowship, a readiness to bridge what has been too often in the past the impassable gulf between skilled and unskilled and between men and women, and, above all, a closer attention to the development of the industrial training and education by which alone the dignity and prosperity of the craft or industry can be maintained. In some of these directions progress can already be recorded. The executive of the English railways have at last broken with a bad past by consenting to negotiate directly with the representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, while the Union, on its side, followed by the Railway Clerks' Association, has opened its doors to women workers, realizing that only by common membership and association can the new recruits be initiated into the spirit of the service.

But if Labour has much to earn, if it is to weather the coming storm, Capital has even more. If the moral for Labour is 'maximum production, as the only way to make up for the waste of wealth during the war, the moral for Capital is maximum taxation, the only way of meeting the State's new burden of debt. The war has made Capital scarce, and in the natural course it will make dear: the rate of interest is already and is likely to remain unusually high. But what Capital demands and, owing to its international character, can succeed in exacting in interest it will have to field in taxation. The investing public must realize that it cannot in justice be allowed to enjoy to the full the advantages arising out of its economic position, just as Labour did not enjoy to the full the advantage arising out of the scarcity value of its service. The idyllic, affluent days have passed away from this country for long years ahead. Long may England till remain, what Mr. Lloyd George once described her, "the best place in the world for a rich man to live in"; but wealth will be asked to contribute in unprecedented measure to the service of the State. The gross inequality of the distribution of wealth in this country has long been felt to be a standing evil; but many have acquiesced in it, not simply out of selfish slothfulness, but because they distrusted the remedies proposed and the spirit of class-bitterness which often seemed to actuate their promoters. They felt uneasy about "great possessions," which seemed to separate them from the mass of their fellow-countrymen; but they felt still more uneasy over the designs of those who proposed to despoil them. Henceforward, if we are to pay our way as a nation, there must be, what England has not known for a century, a real simplicity of life in all classes, and an approximation, if not of incomes, at least of standards of living. If we are to avoid reverting to a struggle between the classes no less fruitless and even bitterer than before the war, the excesses of both ends of the scale, the luxury at the top and the destitution at the bottom, must be sloughed off by the State. New habits will bring new horizons, as the war has brought to so many already; and England, fortified by a more firmly knit association of all classes of her citizens, may yet lead the way in the solution of the industrial problems with which the civilized world will be everywhere confronted. The "sophists and the calculators," the subjects of Burke's everlasting derision, may demonstrate by their statistics that England after the war will be an immeasurably poorer community. The duty rests upon Englishmen to show that her loss of riches has made her richer in the things that count.



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**Big Greek Meeting in New York**

**10,000 Gather to Denounce Old Government as Betrayer and Traitor—Four Thousand Dollars Handed in Ten Minutes—90 per cent. Greeks in America Strong for Venizelos Party**

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—With tumultuous enthusiasm and prolonged cheers, followed by the singing of the National Anthem, the Venizelos party in America was formed this afternoon at a meeting of more than 3,000 Greeks in the hall of Pan-Hellenic Union at 56 West Thirtieth street. Greeks from all over the city and nearby cities attended the meeting. It was estimated that more than 10,000 flocked to the Union, and those who could not get into the hall held overflow meetings on the sidewalk.

All were insistent that the old Government of Greece had tried to betray their country, and that Venizelos, with his Provisional Government, was destined to be its savior.

When the call for funds for the assistance of Venizelos was sent out in the hall more than \$4,000 was subscribed in less than ten minutes. So great was the enthusiasm and so earnest were the patriot that a little boot-black, who went to the meeting straight from his stand gave \$150.

In addition to the immediate contributions a great number added their names to the list as willing to give a stated amount each week or each month. To-night the managers of the meeting said that the fund would reach \$100,000 within a month, and that similar amounts would be raised monthly.

The "True Hellenism."  
Resolution condemning the old Government and supporting the Venizelos

party were adopted at the end of the meeting, which was presided over by Petros Tatanis, founder of the National Herald, a Greek daily newspaper. In his introductory remarks he announced that the Greeks had been called together to express their sympathy, support and allegiance to the Venizelos Government, and to denounce the old Government. He said that Venizelos represented the "true Hellenism" and the national aspirations and ideals of Greece. The shortcomings of the old Government and its attempt to "betray Greece" were fully set forth by Mr. Tatanis, and much applause followed his peroration, which consisted of high praise of Venizelos and his patriotism.

Dr. S. Dadakis, of 258 West Forty-third street, appealed to the patriotism of the audience, and was greeted with cheers and the promise of the support of the movement. C. Vas-sardakis, former consul-general, the last speaker, took up in detail the scope and purposes of the organization.

It was explained that this was the first meeting of a nation-wide movement, in which more than 300,000 Greeks in every city of the United States had agreed to join. Practically 90 per cent of the Greeks here it was said, were heart and soul in favor of the Venizelos Government, the others being "followers of the King." All the speakers disapproved of King Constantine and roundly denounced him.

Following the speaking the collection was taken up. Several hundreds of those who were unable to give as much as they wished put their names down as volunteer for Venizelos' army.

"Can you direct me (hic) th'other shide?"  
"Over there, of course."  
"Jusst been over there (hic) an' they to' me it was hover here."

**Blame Wilson**

(H. B. G. in Craig Empire.)  
"Blame Wilson for everything, says Hughes in speech.—Headlines in Denver News.)

If your crop is on the bum,  
Blame Wilson;  
If your old Ford will not hum,  
Blame Wilson;  
If your false teeth break in two  
And your food you cannot chew,  
And your stomach's feeling blue,  
Blame Wilson.

If your water main runs dry,  
Blame Wilson.  
And if some one blacks your eye,  
Blame Wilson.  
If your sewer is not laid,  
If your taxes are not paid,  
Just start up a great tirade  
'Gainst Wilson.

If your street is never paved,  
Blame Wilson.  
If your soul is never saved,  
Blame Wilson.  
If your collar's torn and split,  
In your shirt there is a slit,  
If your old suit does not fit,  
Blame Wilson.

If election's drawing near,  
Blame Wilson.  
If you have to drink "near beer,"  
Blame Wilson;  
If war's off in Mexico,  
And we do not have to go  
Where our blood would freely flow,  
Blame Wilson;

If the woods grow on your lawn,  
Blame Wilson;  
If your summer cash is gone,  
Blame Wilson;  
If you have no overcoat,  
And old winter's got your goat  
As you ride in hard luck boat,  
Blame Wilson.

If you're sore at all mankind,  
Blame Wilson;  
If your pants are patched behind,  
Blame Wilson;  
If we're out of Europe's war  
And our absence makes you sore,  
Do not rant and rave and roar—  
Blame Wilson.

If the railroad strike is off,  
Blame Wilson;  
If Republicans all scoff,  
Blame Wilson;  
And on November eight  
Mr. Hughes, the candidate,  
Is three million votes too late,  
Blame Wilson.

**U. S. Wins Place as World's Chief Producer of Zinc**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"In consequence of the rapid strides recently made in America, she now takes her place as the world's chief zinc producers."

This statement was made at the annual meeting of the Institute of Metals, by Ernest A. Smith, of Sheffield, one of the leading experts in the smelter industry.

He declared that until America had pushed by sheer energy to the top rung of the ladder Germany had been the world's leading zinc producer. Owing to the cutting off of the European supply the call upon American plants had been brought up to about 625,000 tons a year, or double the output of 1913.

**Southern States is Rocked and Storm Swept**

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—The south was rocked by earthquake and swept by storm at the same time, today. While a tropical hurricane was flaying the gulf coast, earth tremors overturned chimneys and frightened many people from their homes in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The earthquake did little damage but a wind that reached a velocity of 114 miles an hour lifted roofs from houses at Pensacola, Florida, and sank a number of vessels in the harbor. One life was lost.

The earthquake was felt as far north as Louisville, Kentucky, and east to Augusta, Georgia. Its duration was about three minutes and there were 250 shocks.

**POLICE COURT NEWS.**

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P., presided to-day. Two drunks and disorderly, who went into a fight yesterday evening on Water Street, were the first to appear. One was fined \$5 or 14 days and the other \$2 or 7 days. A similar penalty was imposed on a third disorderly. A Water Street laborer, in for safe keeping, was discharged.

**WILL TAKE LIBEL ACTION.**

We learn to-day that Dr. Alexander Campbell, of Duckworth Street, will enter an action for libel against the "Evening Telegram" on two counts. One has reference to an item appearing in the paper asserting that the Florizel had been held up an hour waiting for the doctor, and the other referring to an item referring to the Fever Hospital.

**A BIG CODFISH.**

Yesterday, at Bay Bulls, there was good fishing. One of the men, Mr. W. Mulcachay, caught the biggest cod ever taken at Bay Bulls. It weighed when landed 82 lbs., and when gutted, 62 lbs., the head weighing 20 lbs. It was brought by the Mid-American Packing Co.

**FOUR CARS DERAILED.**

The Nyle's express is not due here till 11 o'clock to-night, owing to the fact that an inbound freight train came off the track at Glenwood and it took some time to get the four cars which left the track on the rails again. Not much damage was done to the cars.

**ACCIDENT ON PORTIA.**

One of the crew of the crew of the Portia as the ship came to Placentia a man named Hynes fell in the hold of the ship, striking on his head and receiving serious if not fatal injury. The accident occurred yesterday we and the unfortunate man suffers from concussion of the brain. He was brought in by train to-day and taken to Hospital in the ambulance.

**POULTRY THIEVES ABOUT.**

Poultry thieves are now active in some of the suburban roads. Monday night Mr. John Neville's place, Topsail Road, was visited and a lot of poultry stolen, including some fine hens known as Rhode Island Reds. These were prize fowls and were very valuable.

A case of typhoid fever was reported yesterday afternoon from New Gower Street. The patient, a young woman, aged 18, was sent to hospital.

The schr. General Laurie, Capt. Beason, left here to-day, taking 3,623 drums of fish for Pernam, shipped by Geo. M. Barr.

**SOLDIERS' VOTE ELECTS BOWSER**

VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 20.—With the whole of the soldiers' vote case in Canada counted, with the exception of South Vancouver and Richmond, the Conservatives have gained two seats which the civilian vote gave to the Liberals. Premier Bowser, on the soldiers' vote, has wiped out the adverse majority of 215, which put P. Donnelly (Liberal) in sixth place on the successful opposition ticket in Vancouver, the premier now leading by 45 votes. His plurality over Donnelly is apt to be increased by the votes now being counted in England.

**Assassin of Sarajevo Dies in Army Prison**

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Nadjo Kerovic, one of the conspirators in the assassination in 1914, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, has died in a military prison, says a report from Sarajevo, Bosnia, given out by the Overseas News Agency.

Three of the conspirators in the assassination of the Archduke were executed in February, 1915, and Jakov Zilovic and Nedja Kerovic were sentenced to imprisonment for life, but the penalty later was commuted to twenty years. Gavrio Prinzip, the actual assassin, was sentenced to twenty years in prison.

September gone? Dear, dear, how fast the weather goes!

**THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE**  
EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Allan Forrest and Jay Morley in  
**"The Gulf Between."**  
A Lubin Drama in Three Acts.  
**"The Unforgotten."**  
A Vitagraph Drama with Charles Wellesley and Zena Keefe.  
Davy Don in  
**"Frocks and Frills."**  
A rich and funny comedy.  
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A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

**Wanted to Purchase**  
A quantity of  
**OAT BAGS.**  
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**UNION TRADING Co., Ltd.**

**U-53 Sunk off Nantucket?**

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A news agency despatch from Norfolk, Va., to-day says:  
A German submarine probably the U-53 has been sunk off Nantucket, according to a signal from a British cruiser to the British steamer North Pacific taking on bunker coal here to-day.  
The North Pacific in Monday night from New Orleans did not report until early to-day that the cruiser had signalled.  
The message read: "German submarine sunk east of Nantucket."  
Officers of the North Pacific said the cruiser was lying off this coast.  
A London cable a few days ago said a sudden reduction in insurance rates on trans-Atlantic shipping by Lloyds had aroused speculation as to whether the U-53 has been sunk, captured or had returned to a German port, it being believed that the reduction was ordered because Lloyds had received inside information.

**London Butchers Do Big Business In Horse Flesh**

London, Oct. 20.—Prior to the war there was not a single shop in London where horseflesh was sold for human consumption. A horse butcher, who started business in Soho, the center of the Franco-Italian colonies, six years ago, failed to obtain customers.  
To-day, owing to the great influx of Belgian refugees, there are more than twenty horse butchers, all doing a thriving trade, including five who are located in the southwest district of London, which abuts on aristocratic Kensington.  
One of the probable effects of the war and the high price of beef and mutton will be that the London poor will acquire a taste for prime cuts of horseflesh at 14 cents a pound, against beef and mutton at 37 cents a pound.  
Labor leaders and social reformers view this tendency with growing alarm. They fear it will lower the standard of living and, incidentally, spread numerous diseases among the consumers, as they declare that old and diseased horses have been slaughtered for human food.

**Horse Shipment Held up at Chicago**

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Shipments of 4,000 horses, purchased by the Allies were stopped by a quarantine on the Calumet Shipyard, following the discovery that 600 of the animals were suffering from contagious stomatitis, which causes a sore mouth.  
They were isolated and orders given that none could be shipped until further notice.

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**Men's Tweed and Fancy Worsted Suits.**

Good Patterns. Neat Dark Checks and Stripes.  
\$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00  
\$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00.

**Men's Navy Serge Suits.**  
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**OVER-COATS.**

"Chesterfield" Style single breasted, made of heavy fancy coating, \$9.00, \$12.00.

"Chesterfield" in Navy and Black \$10.00 to 13.00.

"Stormway," with large storm collar, some with belt at back. Made of heavy coating, in Fancy Greys and Browns. \$9.00 to \$14.00.

Light Weight Showerproof Overcoats, in Plain Grey \$7.00

Striped Grey and Olive Green \$9.00.

Nap Reefers \$5.00.

**PANTS.**

Strong Tweed Pants, good pattern. \$1.35, \$1.60, \$1.80, \$2.00, \$2.35, \$2.60, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.80, \$4.00.

Homespun Pants, \$2.20; \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.10.

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**500 Sax Pure  
WHITE HOMINY,  
840 Sax Best  
WHITE OATS.**

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("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L., OCT. 26th., 1916.

**That Jackman Incident**

THE public were much agitated by the letter published by us some few days ago signed by Mr. Jackman. Few were surprised to find Capt. Carty writing in explanation. Capt. Carty's duty is to keep regimental secrets and blunders to himself.

Dr. Rendell has added nothing to the universal respect the public always had for him by his letter which endeavoured to exonerate his son from any blame in reporting regimental complaints. Dr. Rendell need not have troubled about explaining.

The public are wide awake enough to know what's what. There are not 100 men in this city who disbelieve the statement published by Mr. Jackman. The regiment is fast becoming unpopular, chiefly through the conduct of its chief officers, who in some instances treat our boys as though they were blacks or worse. We have received complaints about the foul language on duty used by an officer high in command. This officer has earned the contempt of the ranks and there is a very bitter feeling aroused by him. The regiment has become unpopular and the boys in future who intend to do their duty to King and Empire will enlist in the Navy. The Navy is where our boys should belong; they are now realizing this fact.

Mr. Jackman's statement must be denied, if it can be, by some authority that the people respect and believe in. Many stories are going the rounds about regimental matters and officers conduct that are finding many believers. Some of the discharged heroes have had experiences and seen strange happenings. Much of the trouble and talk is no doubt exaggerated, but it is certain some officers are not blameless.

**Our Missing  
Soldier Lads**

WRITING in this paper some time ago Mr. George Snow of Pleasant Street asked if it were possible for the Authorities here to ascertain if any of Our Boys missing in the Big Drive of July 1st were prisoners of war in Germany. Mr. Snow at the time asked if it were feasible for either the American Ambassador in Berlin or the Pope to use their efforts in this direction. His suggestions were ridiculed by The Telegram, who said the Pope would do nothing (although he has done quite a lot to alleviate the suffering of Irish prisoners of war in Germany and being the means of bringing much cheer and comfort to the Belgian and Polish people in their hour of trial). But then the Editor of The Telegram is an authority on such matters.

The Telegram and other Government organs on the appearance of Mr. Snow's letter in The Mail and Advocate were loud in their praise of the Military Authorities, who they said were doing all possible to find out if any of Our Boys who were posted

missing were prisoners of war in Germany. The Premier, who was in London at the time, wired his henchmen here that HE was personally attending to the matter and as soon as he would hear of news he would wire it. So far we have heard nothing from the Premier over the matter, only the usual—"I am personally attending to the matter."

It now transpires that it has been left for a private citizen to find out that three more of Our Boys are prisoners of war in a German prison camp. The names of the other three previously reported were wired by a Canadian Red Cross Association.

This is a matter which will cause an indignant public to ask what are our local authorities doing in the matter?

If Mr. Geo. Snow can through his own efforts find three more Newfoundlanders in a German prison camp, could not the Government do as much, if not more, with all the machinery of intercourse in their hands?

Bungling and hot air have marked their management ever since the inception of the Volunteer Force here, and we fear this bungling is not yet near its end.

How many more Our Boys may be to-day hungry and cold in a German prison camp through the utter incompetency of a Government of wooden heads? The people should immediately arouse themselves and call a public meeting and show the Morris clique that if their solicitude for Our Boys ceases when they leave the shore of Terra Nova for Europe, that their fellow countrymen will not be content to accept nice sounding speeches prepared for the occasion when the official list of missing comes over the wires.

Action is wanted, not words. Too much of this kind of thing has been permitted to go unchecked, and the Government and Military Authorities have grown careless in their duty to the people whose sons have answered the call at arms.

Everything with our Regiment has been hushed up. We have received letters and verbal protests from soldiers who have gone through Gallipoli and France which would make this town ring from Hoylestown to the Cross Roads if given the light of publicity.

The Premier, although he was in London and France talking peace and making himself and the Colony look ridiculous in the eyes of the outside world, has done nothing but promise to do something in connection with those boys missing on July 1st. Mr. Snow is able, through a little energy and financial outlay to find out that three more sons of Terra Nova are prisoners of war in a German prison camp. Withers are we and wither tending!

This is a matter which calls for prompt attention. The public want to know why some action has not been taken by the Authorities, and why it is that it is left to a private citizen to find out such matters?

Now then, what are YOU going to do about it?

**What About This?**

THE ROYAL GAZETTE of last issue contained the official announcement of the appointment of Mr. M. J. Mulcahy, law clerk of the firm of Squires and Winter, to the position of Deputy Registrar of Deeds and Companies.

Why has this position been created at such a time? If the position is at all necessary, why has it not been given to some one who has done his duty on the firing line? What is the meaning of this appointment? Is Squires economizing at the public expense? It looks like it. There is a rumor to the effect that for years back payments have been paid by cheque each month from the Department of Justice to Mr. Mulcahy, although he was working in the private law office of the Minister of Justice. How long more is this kind of thing going to be permitted?

We were assured by Morris and Bennett some weeks ago that every means possible would be taken by the Government to see that returned soldiers would be provided for. Is this how the Government is doing it?

Coming fast after Mr. Jackman's letter, as well as that of Mr. Geo. Snow's, the public will now have an opportunity to see how they have been fooled by those who preach one doctrine and practice another.

If Mr. Adams, the Registrar of Deeds and Companies, is so overworked that he requires an assistant, that position we solemnly affirm should be given to one of those who have done a man's part in the world's war.

**Mr. Jennings Publicly Exposes the Dirty Doings of a Tory Heeler at Kings Point, N. D. B.**

(To the Editor)

Sir,—While visiting King's Point, South West Arm, lately, complaint was made to me that a mill owner named Thistle living there was in the habit of mooring his motor boat at the head of the public wharf of that place thereby making it impossible for the "Home" to come alongside the wharf. I went over the wharf and the conditions were pointed out and explained by several residents of King's Point. The original wharf (I was told) about one third of the present structure was built by Mr. Thistle, some time after he received a grant of \$180.00 from the Government with which he extended the wharf, also, for how many years I know not, getting a rental of \$50.00 per year.

This past year another grant of \$100.00 was given and was expended by the Road Board who

We have men who went through the horrors of two years campaign working to-day with pick and shovel on Bell Island digging a livelihood out of the bowels of the earth for fourteen cents an hour. Is this all we have to give those who went through shot and shell in return for their services?

The appointment of Mr. Mulcahy to this new made position is an outrage and a slap in the face to every man who to-day in the trenches in France is as we are told in yesterday's messages fighting our battles in trenches full of mud and suffering untold agonies through rain and other adverse weather conditions.

This Colony to-day is held fast in the grip of political desperadoes whose only care is to fatten and enrich themselves at the public expense. With them it is a case of the "public be damned!"

The public have been fed up with hot air speeches of cheap patriots who, while they ask fathers and mothers to send their sons to the battle fields of Europe, are making the lot of those brave fellows parents here harder to bear.

While the present gang of political nonentities are left manage affairs of this unfortunate Colony we can only expect matters to daily grow worse. You cannot make them realize their duties. They are too engrossed in furthering their own selfish ends. To try and infuse into their wooden heads the spirit of Justice and Fair Play would be as useless a task as to perform a surgical operation on a head of cabbage.

How long more are the people going to stand for this kind of treatment to those who have gone forth to battle, leaving mothers and fathers broken hearted. Men who went knowing not the day or the hour they would be ushered into eternity and laid to sleep in an unmarked grave in No Man's Land.

Wake up, citizens, wake up! Your country to-day is being bled white by a gang of "get-rich-quickers" who have as much idea of statesmanship as a parrot has of prayer.

**GLEANINGS OF  
GONE BY DAYS**

OCTOBER 26

Bishop Carfagnini presented, on his arrival as Bishop, with an address by St. John's Benevolent Irish Society, 1870.

The war in Afghanistan began, 1878.

Father Daniel O'Brien preached his first sermon in Newfoundland, 1879.

St. Patrick's Church bazaar opened; realized \$5,500, 1874.

Brigantine Charles, Capt. W. C. Taylor, owned by J. B. Barnes & Co., arrived here from Demerara via Bermuda, at which latter port she called for men to replace six of her crew who died from yellow fever; the captain's wife also died, 1853.

The Swansea, belonging to this town, found dismantled and abandoned at sea, and brought into Halifax by a Nova Scotia schooner 1868.

John O'Reilly (grandfather of Rev. Dr. O'Reilly) died at Placentia, aged 84, 1893.

Licenses of twelve city publicans suspended for alleged smuggling, 1895.

still further enlarged the wharf making it full three times the size of the original, repairs were also made on some of the second addition. At the same time the rental was stopped, presumably because the part of the wharf really built and owned by Mr. Thistle was not worth the sum paid. Apparently as a reprisal Mr. Thistle moors his boat in the position above stated.

I forwarded the complaint to the Minister and Fisheries Dept. and received an answer to the effect that the department considers the wharf to be the property of Mr. Thistle. The reply was signed by the Deputy Minister.

Now if the story told me was correct, and I have no reason to doubt it, this is a surprising condition of affairs. Over two thirds of that wharf have been built out of the public revenue and yet the wharf is the property of a private individual who can at will debar all the rest of the residents from using the wharf for any purpose whatever. Now I was informed that a store close to the wharf is hired by Mr. Thistle to the Redman Bros. for packing herring and they often monopolize the whole wharf with their shipment of herring, but to learn that there is no remedy for all this and the public have no rights whatever in the matter is certainly the limit.

The whole thing is an outrage and should not be tolerated by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for an hour much less upholding such measures. I can hardly credit that Mr. Piccott endorses the explanation given by his Deputy. I have again written the department as follows: Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Dear Sir,—The reply to my letter re wharf at King's Point signed by the Deputy Minister was certainly a surprise to me. I closely examined the wharf and heard the conditions explained by several of the residents, and according to their story, Thistle does not own a third of the wharf, and his action is an outrage and insult to the people of King's Point, and the action of the department in allowing this man to be the owner and thus monopolize a public institution, in this manner, is calculated to arouse public feeling to an extreme height and I certainly hope its decision will be reversed and justice done to a long suffering public.

(Sgd.) W. B. JENNINGS.  
I think if high time the tables were turned and instead of paying hire, the Government should charge rental, or else evict the offenders.

Yours truly,

W. B. JENNINGS.

Moreton's Hr., Oct. 17, '16.

[The Road Board has the power to take over any portion of this wharf claimed by Mr. Thistle and pay him the value of the same as agreed or settle the amount by arbitration. Mr. Thistle is no better than he ought to be if he deliberately moors a motor boat in such a manner as to prevent the steamer from calling at the wharf, yet such is the case. Such men are the deliberate incubators of trouble and division in many an outpost, abetted and supported by influential men in the Government who think more of aiding party wire pulling than protecting the rights of the general public. This man Thistle has been a continual cause of public annoyance in his vicinity for years and this explained by the fact that he is a bitter double dyed Tory and as such is supported in all his whims by the powers that be. The rent of \$50 per year paid him by the Government out of district funds was stopped this year when control of grants came under the control of the district representatives, hence Thistle's gentlemanly conduct. As for Mr. Goodridge's action in deciding Thistle owned this wharf for which the public paid so much—anyone who knows him and his ideas of party support—will not be surprised by his action. It is another proof of the utter unfitness of such a man for the position he occupies. If there is one public official in the service that is occupying a position he is absolutely unsuited for, it is that of the Deputy Minister of Fisheries. He may be a very good chap to attend at Government House on state occasions, but there his usefulness ends so far as the public are concerned. There is no department of the civil service which requires the very best procurable man as Deputy than that of the Fisheries Department.—Ed.]

**REVEILLE  
BY CALCAR**

THE more one considers it the more does astonishment grow upon him that any association of men having the temerity to pose before the country as a governing party, as statesmen or leaders of the people could foist upon a community such a piece of stupid statecraft as that grandiloquently styled the Morris Agricultural Policy. Agricultural Development has been halted in spite of all the expenditure, of time, energy and money used in a vain effort to make fruitful an idea born in a mental Sahara.

The men responsible for that policy know as much of the requirements of the agricultural sections of this country as the Eskimo knows of the aspirations of his brother who swelters at the equator. If they had made an intelligent study of the question before launching out on their policy of free distribution they might have seen that such an attempt at raising farming conditions to a higher plane was a beginning at the wrong end.

Among the items, and one of the most important, that should have received attention from the Government in the very initial stages of attempt to improve the status of the agricultural industry of the country, is the road problem.

Roads are an all important factor in the economy of any community and to the farmer they are of paramount importance.

In farming as in every other industry time is of the greatest value, and how to conserve it is one of the prime considerations, and bad roads are time killers where farmers have to truck their produce long distance to the points of shipment. Not only do bad roads kill time, they are also destructive of valuable property in the form of horses, carts and harness, not to speak of the teamsters' equanimity.

It is a very poor system of economy which compels the farmer to make two or as sometimes happens three trips to a distant point where with good roads the transportation might be accomplished in one operation. This is what really occurs in many sections of the country, and it is a condition of affairs that speaks loudly in condemnation of the Government that permits it, while at the same time that Government is boasting

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If a business man sent out his accounts couched in the language of a tax notice his customers would drop off like buttons from a pair of ready-made trousers.

You'll never miss the water till the "wrench-man" turns it off.

of its agricultural policy. It is an illogical policy that robs with the one hand while it pretends to conserve with the other.

Nobody but those who are obliged to use them can estimate the drawback it is to have bad roads. It is one of the most serious disadvantages which many farmers have to contend with.

The Codroy Valley may be taken as an example as it is one of the greatest sufferers on a score of bad roads, and at the same time a section the most full of promise from an agricultural view.

In this place we find farmers having to haul their produce to the railroad, any distance up to eight or ten miles. When such distances as these are considered it should give us some idea of the importance of good roads.

How it is possible for any Government in pursuance of an agricultural policy to overlook this very weighty matter passes comprehension. We can only ascribe the neglect to utter incapacity on the part of the Government to understand the problems of the farmer. To leave roads out of account in considering an agricultural policy is the grossest act of stupidity, and nothing can excuse it, but in this respect the Government did nothing unusual or out of harmony, where all they have done has been stupid.

Words cannot describe the state of some of the roads in the Codroy Valley, and were we to attempt to picture them, we would lay ourselves open to the charge of overdrawing and exaggeration.

What we have said of an ordinary road having to be subdivided into two or three parts should give one a fair impression of the condition of the roads.

To compel farmers to haul over such roads is a shame deep enough and black enough to cover any Government with obloquy undying, but this is not all the complaint which residents of the Codroy Valley have. They complain loudly of the fact that although a station has been built at Doyle's (Grand River) they are still obliged to cart their produce to Little River. They are thus compelled to go five miles further than should be necessary, and this over one of the most abominable cow tracks imaginable, of any that rejoice in the name of road. The station at Doyle's was built during the election fall 1913, and an agent was put there, but after a few months removed, since that time no agent of the R. R. Company has been there, and the place is now but a flag station. This, not because it is not important as a shipping point, but because it is in accordance with the cheese paring policy of the Reid Newfoundland Company.

How can the Government square this indifference to the interests of so large and important a section devoted entirely to agriculture, with their professions of deep interest in the farmers' welfare and their agricultural policy? The fact of the matter is, it squares very well with their plan of political humbug and that is quite sufficient warrant to their minds.

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 35005—"Oh Promise Me"—Tur-  
 35006—"Dear"—Elsie Baker.  
 35007—"The Millers' Wedding"  
 The Bridal Chorus—Lyric Quar-  
 35008—"The Spinning Wheel"  
 Victor Opera Co.  
 35009—"Marital Troubles"  
 Golden Hughes. "Nothing to do  
 35010—"Tomorrow"—Billy Murray.  
 35011—"Goodbye"—Girls, The  
 35012—"H. Dixon"—"Ragtime  
 35013—"The Bell"—Murray.  
 35014—"Who Hoose Mang"—the  
 35015—"The Heather"—H. Lauder.

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 sept 17, sat, tues

**Hon. John Anderson Replies to 'Yorick'**

(Editor "Daily News")  
 Dear Sir.—It was only two days ago, that I read for the first time, a letter written by "Yorick," and published in your issue of Sept. 19th. In reply to a letter of mine which appeared in The Evening Telegram of the 16th of the same month, under the head lines "The Inner Workings of the Pay and Record Office in London."

What I have written, "I have written," what I have said "I have said," and I take the full responsibility of any statement made in that letter. If Yorick wishes to fire his venomous spitfire inuendos at any person—fire then at me "Leave my son alone."

I have openly and above board criticized and expressed my opinion on matters pertaining to the honour, glory and credit of the Newfoundland Pay and Record Office, 58 Victoria St., London, and I intend to stick by it, and uphold the dignity of that office and its staff. But as Yorick has brought the name of my son, Hugh, before the public in his criticism of my letter, I think it only natural and fair that the name of my son should be properly understood, and I am sure my friend Yorick, the Military Fugleman, will not find fault.

I hate in any way to refer to matters that do not concern the public. I must take you back to the Autumn of 1914, when every young man throughout the Colony had War fever. He was anxious to join the Regiment, but on account of the health of his mother it was impossible, as he had to accompany her to Scotland. After seeing her settled he wrote a joint letter to Mr. Cowan and myself, saying that he wished to enlist, but before doing so desired our opinion. I cabled him at once these words—"Do your duty to the Empire." He offered himself in Edinburgh, but failed on account of his eye-sight. He tried Glasgow, the same occurred there. He then cabled me that he was going to London to offer his services to the British Government as interpreter, speaking French and having a good knowledge of German. Failing that, he was going to offer himself as a War Correspondent, and that he would ask Lord Northcliffe to help him as he was anxious to get to the front and do something for his King and Country. These facts became known to Capt. Timewell and Sir Edgar Bowring, both being in London at the time, and they thought he would be useful in the office doing work as a

civilian between the British War Office, Canadian and other Dominion Record Offices (sort of a messenger boy position—with no promotion—save the mark!) They recommended him to the Newfoundland Government, and I understand he was accepted. Before I left London I asked him the following questions:  
 Question—Who appointed you?  
 Answer—Capt. Timewell and Sir Edgar Bowring.  
 Question—Were you approved of by the Newfoundland Government?  
 Answer—Yes.  
 After being in the Record Office for some time, he presented himself at a recruiting Office in Regent Street, London, again offering his services to his Country, under the Derby Scheme. When full enquiries were made, who he was and what he was doing, he was sent back to his work more important for his Country than if he were at the front.

I think it only fair and just to have his true position placed before the Country, after the insulting statements made by Yorick. As regards a commission, I have nothing to say—perhaps he is not worthy of it. I have no desire to dwell longer on a topic of this kind. The greatest battle he has had to fight against was Jealousy, which I regret to say has been raging for many months. His worth and value grew, although it does not appear to be appreciated in his native land.

The highest and the greatest compliment to his native country, and his worth, has been paid him by the War Office, and the Colonial Office, as a civilian, without a scrap of paper called a commission, or costume-dress, khaki, is that he received a pass to go to France. I hope on his return he will give his experience and what he saw, for the benefit of his native home.

Yorick says—"so that he might be able to throw off his civilian's clothes and strut around in fine feathers." Yorick:

We see you birkie, ca'd a lord  
 Who struts, and stares, and a' that,  
 Tho' hundreds worship at his word,  
 He's but a coof for a' that.  
 For a' that, and a' that,  
 His riband, star, and a' that,  
 The man of independent mind,  
 He looks and laughs at a' that.

There is one other matter I would like to mention although it may be a breach of confidence. Hugh has been asked by a gentleman in London to write the Record history of our heroic boys, and what part they have played in the Great and Fearful War. Many officers and gallant men who sleep, sleep on, and sleep on, were his best and truest companions. Many were his playmates at school—he knew them all.

**A Clear and Well Cut Issue**

The Chicago Tribune's correspondent, E. C. Hill, who followed Candidate Hughes in his campaign of the Middle West, reported his Milwaukee speech in the columns of The Tribune as follows:

"Through Mr. Hughes' address the applause, fled to hair-trigger speed, exploded constantly like gun volleys. The first burst of applause came when he said in the principal city of the state of La Follette that the La Follette shipping bill must be repealed; the next, when he said that the Underwood tariff must be replaced by a protective tariff; the third, when he declared that the whole Democratic legislative accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country."

At last we have a clear and well-cut issue. All who favor the repeal of the La Follette shipping bill, all who favor the repeal of the Underwood tariff, all who favor the repeal of the Federal Reserve law, the Rural Credits law, the Income Tax law, the Agricultural Extension act, the Child Lab or law, and the other labor legislation of the Wilson administration, the Alaskan Railway bill and the other progressive and conservative legislation of the Wilson administration should vote for Mr. Hughes. Those who do not favor the wiping out of the whole Democratic legislative accomplishments should vote for President Wilson.

Hail and Farewell!  
 Hail and Farewell!  
 All honour give,  
 To those who nobly striving, nobly fell,  
 That we might live.  
 That we might live they died,  
 Hail and Farewell!  
 Their courage tried,  
 By every mean device of treacherous hate,  
 Like Kings they died,  
 Eternal Honour give,  
 Hail and Farewell!  
 To those who died,  
 In that full splendour of heroic pride,  
 That we might live.

Many officers' and men at the front now appreciate his value as he is ever ready to their call.

I would ask Yorick to leave the name of my son out when he shoots his frigid, calculated, misstatements at me. My son has nothing whatever to do with my opinion upon public questions. I am not ashamed to sign my name to any article I write.

We should devote more of our time to try and expand the mind and ideas of our people. We are too narrow, we seem to live in this country, upon the lines of a Colony with two ideas. There is a Yorick in London who writes for the Evening News—Under the Clock—His letters are an inspiration and educator to his readers—an example that many of us might follow.

There is scarcely a settlement in any part of the country but mourns the loss of a loved one. At the present time each day with many is like a year. We are, as it were, living a day to day life, never knowing what news we may get to-morrow. This country for the first time in its history has learnt to know, at a great price, the awfulness of war, and its great meaning. Let the boys at the Front be our first prayer and consideration. Many a mother says in a prayer for her boy: Where are you sleeping to-night, my lad, Above ground or below? The last we heard you were at the front, Holding a trench and bearing the brunt, But, that was a week ago. Ay! that was a week ago, dear lad, And a week is a long, long time. When a second's enough in the thick of the strife, And end it in its prime. Oh! a week is long when so little's enough to send a man below. It may be that while we named your name The bullet sped and the quick end came. And the rest we shall never know. But this we know, dear lad, all's well, With the man who has done his best. And whether he live, or whether he die He is sacred high in our memory. And to God we can leave the rest. So, wherever you are sleeping to-night, dear lad, This one thing we do know, When the Last Post sounds and he makes his rounds, Not one of you all will be out of bounds. Above ground or below. Yours truly,

JOHN ANDERSON.  
 St. John's, Oct. 20, 1916.

**LADIES' COATS**

For FALL and WINTER  
 Now showing at  
**BLAIR'S.**

Our Values are absolutely the best obtainable.

This year's style in Coats is distinctive. The Coat with the Flare (or Wide Skirt) is the Fashion. Coats this year are either without belts or come with a belt effect. This is quite different from last season's Military Coat which had a belt all round and was much tighter in the Skirt. Despite increasing cost of Coats, through rising prices of materials, and the Fashions demanding more cloth in each, we are able to offer you the newest goods at the lowest prices. This we are enabled to do by our early contracts and consequent good buying as also by the moderate margin of profit we put on these goods, which has built us up such a successful coat business, as it is well known our values are the best procurable. Our Prices for the Newest Styles (we don't talk old styles) or jobs are:—

**\$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90 and upwards.**

We are also opening a Full Selection of

**Misses', Children's and Infants' Coats,**

which you can depend on will be the best values obtainable.

N.B.—Customers by mail for Ladies' or Misses' Coat, please specify height, bust measurement, and length of sleeve from under arm, and enclose extra money for postage.

**HENRY BLAIR.**

**Britain to Demand a Tariff on American Goods.**

Great Britain Must Protect its Home Markets After the War, London Globe Declares.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—London newspapers are giving increasing attention to the subject of trade with America after the war. The Globe declares that, while England does not seek a "trade war" with any neutral, American goods which enter into competition with those produced in Great Britain must not be allowed to come in without paying tax or toll. The article says:

"America is profiting remarkably through supplying ourselves and our Allies with munitions and foodstuffs, and partly by sending to neutral countries goods which the combatant powers at present are unable to supply them. Being free from all serious competition, her manufacturers are making enormous profits, which they are employing in laying down new plants and erecting new workshops. America will thus be in a better position to compete in the world's markets at the close of the war than she has ever been before."

"In order to be able to deal successfully with American competition we must develop to the full extent the resources of the British Empire. All the needs of the empire can be supplied from within its own borders, with abundance to spare for the requirements of other nations. But this requires imperial organization and a closer partnership between the mother country and the Dominions. One of the principal instruments to accomplish this is imperial preference, the admission of the products of the empire into the mother country on better terms than the products of foreign countries. The Dominions already gave a preference in their markets to this country and to one another. It only remains for us to reciprocate that preference, and in order to cope with American competition we must also have a greatly extended tariff."

"American goods which enter into competition with our own productions must no longer be allowed to enter our market without paying tax or toll. We must treat American goods in the same way as America treats English goods. Such a policy will not decrease the volume of our trade with America, but it will regulate it and direct it into more profitable channels. It will give us a negotiating

**Firemen Get Raise**

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company to-day issued a statement to the effect that after lengthy negotiations the locomotive engineers and firemen on the G.T.R. system have been granted an increase in pay. "with the result that an agreement has been reached mutually satisfactory to the interests concerned."

The increase was not stated, but representatives of the unions concerned state that the increase amounts to 15 per cent spread over three thousand men. A few weeks ago the Grand Trunk increased the pay of the conductors, brakemen, baggage-men and yardmen, five thousand men participating in the increase.

**J.J. St. John**

The TEA with strength and flavor is **ECLIPSE,** which we sell at **45c. lb.**

**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER** 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

**SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,** 1s. and 2s.

**J.J. St. John**  
 Duckworth St & LeMarchant St

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POUND GOODS		YARD GOODS	
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Also the following, many of which are Jobs:—

Men's Underwear " Braces " Sweaters " Handkerchs. " Ties	Boys' Hose " Overcoats " Suits " Pants " Rompers " Rain Coats	Girls' Coats " Sleeping Suits " Gantlers " Wool Mittens	Ladies' Coats " Neckwear " Blouses " Nightdresses " Underskirts " Sweater Coats " Aprons
Boys' Underwear " Braces " Sweaters	Girls' Underwear " Dresses	Ladies' Underwear " Corsets " Corset Covers " House Dresses	
Hair Pins Dressing Combs Fine Tooth Combs	Crochet Cotton Brooches Hat Pins Cushion Tops	Toys Mirrors Playing Cards	Dress Fastners Shirt Buttons Neck Beads, assorted

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