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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH

London, Sept. 13.—There have been further air raids on the East Coast. The French Government reports continued artillery fighting. Attempted German attacks have been checked at various points.

The Russian Government reports a German advance on the road to Dvinsk and Russian retirement. At the Niemen salient and near Tarnopol, the Russians captured over 4,300 prisoners and nine machine guns, obtaining minor successes at other points.—BONAR LAW.

### Von Bernstorff Discusses Situation With Sec. Lansing

Washington, Sept. 13.—Count von Bernstorff was back in Washington today for a conference with Secretary of State Lansing on the situation developed by the sinking of the Arabie.

The Ambassador, it was understood, would begin an informal discussion with Lansing, which would be supplementary to the German Note on the Arabie, with the hope of opening the way to negotiations for an amicable adjustment.

The German view, it was said, was that an agreement could be reached to arbitrate the question of reparation for American lives lost on the ship, inasmuch as the Berlin note has renewed assurances that submarine commanders had been ordered not to attack peaceful liners without warning.

### Germany Explains Attack by Submarine On Liner Orduña

Washington, Sept. 13.—Germany's explanation of the unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Cunard liner Orduña on July 9th, is that the submarine commander violated his instructions, which were not to attack the liner, but that because of the weather he was unable to make out the character of the nationality of the Orduña.

The Orduña was bound from Liverpool to New York with some 200 passengers, of whom twenty-two were Americans. She was attacked by a torpedo, which barely missed her, and then was shelled by the submarine until she was out of range.

The German explanation, which comes in the form of a Note, was laid before the President to-day by Secretary Lansing.

### All Praying For The Skies to Clear

Washington, Sept. 13.—President Wilson to-day expressed his view of the gravity of the international situation which confronts the United States, to a delegation of Virginians. Declining their invitation to visit Manassas battlefield this month, he said:

"We are all hoping and praying that the skies may clear, but we have no control of that on this side of the water. It is impossible to predict any part of the course of affairs."

### To Discuss Finance Situation

Paris, Sept. 13.—Pierre Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, is in Bucharest to-day, according to a telegram received from that point. The Roumanian Government placed at his disposal a special train to take him to the Bulgarian frontier.

### Emperor William Dismisses Commander Eighth Division

London, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Amsterdam says that Emperor William has dismissed General Von Kluge, Commander of the Eighth Division, who was held responsible for the Austro-German check by the Russians on the Sereth River, in East Galicia.

## Hatred of Turks Rankles in Breasts Certain Bulgarians

Men of Note Support Demands of the Opposition

### NO TRUCK WITH TURKS

Bulgarian Government Has Strong Leanings Towards Germans and Austrians

Sofia, Sept. 13.—An urgent appeal to the nation has been issued by a group of Bulgarian men of note, to support the opposition demand for convocation of the Bulgarian Parliament, "with a view to preventing action contrary to the country's centuries old traditions." The centuries long traditions of the Bulgarians, as of other Balkan nations, have consisted of uncompromising opposition to the Turks as the usurpers and tyrants of Europe.

As there have been many evidences of late that the Bulgarian Government, presumably under the leadership of King Ferdinand, is leaning strongly to the side of the Germans and Austrians, and necessarily, therefore, on the side of the Turks, it would seem that the opposition in parliament, demanding the convening of the chamber, is opposed to giving any assistance to the Turks.

Only since the Second Balkan War has Bulgaria become so violently opposed to Greece and Serbia, as almost to forget her age-long hatred of the Turk. It could hardly be said, therefore, that the "centuries old traditions" spoken of, refers to this more recent policy of the opposition to other Balkan nations.

## Turkish Position Very Unfavorable

Athens, Sept. 13.—An American citizen of standing in Athens has received advice from Constantinople, which he says are trustworthy, to the effect that the situation of the Turkish army is unfavourable.

According to the information, the position of the Turkish forces, defending the Dardanelles, is precarious. It is said the Turkish front is thinned by the heavy losses which the fighting has entailed on both sides, and is finding it increasingly difficult to hold the lines against the French and British.

### Submarine Fires Upon Norwegian

London, Sept. 13.—An attack with gunfire on a neutral ship by a German submarine, is reported in a despatch from Christiania. The submarine is said to have fired upon the Norwegian ship Presto, with a cargo of wood on Friday last. The crew was saved.

### Naval Battle In the Adriatic

Rome, Sept. 13.—A battle between Italian and Austrian naval forces, the former assisted by French submarines, occurred on Thursday last in the Adriatic Sea, the Ministry of Marine announced to-day.

### Steamer Santanna Reported as Safe

New York, Sept. 13.—The steamship Santanna, which was on fire in mid-ocean, is safe and proceeding under escort of the Ancona to the Azores, according to a wireless message received to-day.

### Another Air Raid On English Coast

London, Sept. 13.—A Zeppelin raid over the East Coast of England took place last night.

## AUSTRO-GERMANS ATTAIN THEIR AIMS Possession of Rovno-Petrograd Railway

### Russians Forced Retire Before Superior Forces and Weight of Guns---Austrians Struggling to Reach Rovno

### Russians Continue Successes in Galicia, Taking Thirty Thousand Prisoners---Artillery Battle Raging in the West, Particularly Around Aras---German Attacks on Trenches Fail---British Parliament Opens To-Day

London, Sept. 13.—By one of those battering offensives which, although costly in men and munitions, have invariably been successful, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Rovno-Petrograd railway between Vilna and Dvinsk.

The whole of the Austro-German forces have been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish fortress of Warsaw. The offensive which began towards the end of the last week, was carried from three directions upon Dvinsk and the railway on either side of the town, while further south the invaders advanced toward Vilna. The Russians, before superior forces, supplied with the usual mass of artillery, were yesterday forced back to the lake district which the railway penetrates, and are now making a stand there.

Simultaneously the Germans pushed their way eastward towards Slonim and Pinsk, both of which are on the roads which join the main railway line, while the Austrians, with whom there are many German units, are fighting hard to reach Rovno, the southern terminus of the line.

With this railway partially in the hands of the Germans, the Russians will probably be compelled to make a further retirement, although their offensive in Galicia, which continues, might save them by compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to this region.

There is now no doubt of Russian successes in this district, as following the Austrian admission of their retirement, the Germans to-night announce that after repulsing Russian attacks they occupied a "favourable position situated some kilometres west of our former positions." The conditions under which the troops are fighting in marshy country in the centre on the southern end of the line, are described by German correspondents as most terrible. The railway is practically all under water, through which the Austro-Germans have to advance against well-prepared Russian positions. The eastern bank of the Sereth, from which the Russians are delivering their counter-attacks, is a veritable fortress, from which the Russians emerge every time their opponents approach, taking heavy toll of them in killed, wounded and prisoners. According

to Russian accounts nearly 30,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting along this river.

Operations in the West are marked by the continuance of a great artillery battle from Belgium to the Argonne. The duel between guns of all calibres along the entire front has now been going on for nearly three weeks. During the week-end this has been particularly violent around Aras. In the Argonne and Champagne at several points the German infantry, after a heavy bombardment, attempted to storm the advanced trenches of the Allies, but French reports say these attacks all failed.

Fighting of a somewhat similar character is proceeding along the Austro-Italian front.

The session of the British Parliament, which opens on Tuesday, will be chiefly occupied with arrangements to finance the war. This will include the levy of new taxes. However, under the British system, whereby ministers can be questioned and debated, many other matters will be discussed. Compulsory service is certain to come up for consideration, and on this the cabinet is said to be divided.

## British Parliament Will Consider the Raising of Taxes

London, Sept. 14.—When Parliament reassembles to-day its principal concern will be schemes for new taxation to help providing for the expenses of the war. Increased extension of the income tax is expected in most quarters.

An attempt to restrict the volume of imports is urged by many public men it is most likely that there will be measures taking in this direction, as well as large additions to duties on tea, tobacco, wine, sugar and petrol, and possibly new duties on luxuries of various characters.

Other taxes which have been suggested are upon tickets to theatres and motion pictures, autos and carriages, employers of domestic servants, an increase in charges for letters, telegrams and telephone, all of which are under Government control is a further possibility, but the greater part of half a billion dollars or so which the Government proposes to add to its annual income will come according to the well informed from the income tax. Most authorities agreed that the income tax must be broadened to the minimum. Exemption presumably will be made for the assessing of wages of as many workmen, small business men as earn more than the flat minimum demand necessary to support existence.

It is estimated that the total income of inhabitants of the British Isles is \$12,000,000,000 a year. Of this less than five billion dollars are now assessed for taxation. The new Legislation is expected to reach at least three and a half billion dollars more. With small workmen it is proposed that the collection of the tax may

be made in weekly installments, by means of stamps affixed to weekly war tax cards. With the modifications of the income tax law which Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to introduce into the new budget, will come an opportunity for a general revision of the method of collection.

Many influential newspapers and members of Parliament advocated this because it provides that the tax payer may make his payments in easy installments, instead of, as at present, in one annual lump sum.

### British Steamer Strikes and Sinks Four of Crew Lost

London, Sept. 13.—Lloyd's reports that the British steamer Ashmore has gone ashore and sunk. Four of the crew are missing, the remainder are saved.

The last report of the steamer Ashmore in available shipping records was that she sailed from Monte Video on August 9th for St. Vincent, Cape Verde.

### Germans Capture Russian Seaplane

Perlin, Sept. 13.—The Russians lost one of their seaplanes in an attack by these craft on a small German cruiser off Windau, was officially reported yesterday.

One of the hydroplanes was shot down and brought into Windau. Its occupants, two Russian officers, were made prisoners.

### Russians Dislodge Turks Near Arkhill

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—In the coastal region Saturday there was cannonading and rifle firing. In the direction of Olti, near Arkhill, our patrol dislodged the Turks from the rocks. No change on the remainder of the front.

## Dumba Episode Reacts Unpleasantly On Austrian Court

Francis Joseph Displeased at Action United States

### HUNGARIAN PARTY

Believes Dumba Only Did His Duty in Trying to Check Output of Arms to His Enemies

Geneva, Sept. 13.—Vienna morning newspapers are replete with leading articles and news concerning Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, considering the affair of vital interest. From these articles it would appear that the request for his recall has divided Austro-Hungarian statesmen into two camps. Those of the party of Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, apparently are persuaded that Ambassador Dumba acted under the influence of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador without orders from the Home Government. The Hungarian party, on the contrary, believes that Dumba did his duty, in order to prevent arms and ammunition reaching the Powers of the Quadruple Entente.

It is gleaned from newspaper articles that Emperor Francis Joseph was displeased when he learned that action had been taken by the States. It is declared likewise that telegrams somewhat bitter in tone, have been exchanged on the subject between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor. The question of a diplomatic rupture with the States is being discussed in the Press.

## The Arabic Case Discussed in Conference at Wash.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Conferences today between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing and between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, has brought the situation growing out of the German submarine activities to the following status:—

(1) The German ambassador has been furnished with the evidence, of officers and survivors of the Arabie, all agreeing that the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning and been advised that the United States desires disavowal of the attack and reparation for American lives lost.

(2) Evidence to be sent by Count von Bernstorff to the Berlin Foreign Office, which has not been available before. Probably ten days will elapse before Berlin can be heard from. In some quarters it is believed possible that the foreign office upon examining the evidence may change its position and disavow the action of the submarine commander, who it was claimed in the last note sank the liner because he thought she was about to attack him.

(3) The States has all information in the case, as it now stands at hand, ready to decide upon its course, but action may be delayed until Count von Bernstorff has had time to exchange communication with his government.

(4) While the States will not consent to arbitration neither principle nor question involving the safety of American lives has accepted Germany's assurances that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed without warning. If Germany desires to arbitrate the amount of indemnity the question whether the Arabie actually attempted to attack her submarine or whether her actions justified the submarine commander in believing he was about to be attacked, that probably would be agreed to.

The President and Secretary Lansing were in conference for nearly an hour. Later Count von Bernstorff spent half an hour with the Secretary. No announcements were made.

## Roumanian Troops Being Mobilized

Athens, Sept. 14.—It is reported in diplomatic circles here that there has been heavy mobilization of Roumanian troops, including several regiments of cavalry to face an unexpected concentration of Austrians, which is directed presumably against the Roumanian railroad.

All traffic in Northwestern Roumania is declared to have been suspended in favor of troop movements. All horses have been requisitioned and the second series of reserves are now with the colors.

It is asserted that the Austro-German explanation is that the concentration is directed toward the suppression of Espionage in Transylvania, but that this statement is not taken seriously.

## Russia Views Future Without Least Trepidation

London, Sept. 14.—Since General Polivanoff, Minister of War, reviewed the position of the Russian armies a fortnight ago, says the Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent of the "Times," no single event has occurred which can be construed as an advantage to the invaders. Nowhere have they inflicted either a tactical or strategic blow calculated to alter the military situation in their favor.

General Polivanoff is satisfied the increase in supplies of rifles and ammunition is being well maintained and that the Russian armies are in a position strong enough to view the future with confidence.

## Turk Batteries Found and Silenced

Paris, Sept. 14.—The Allied fleet has succeeded in locating the Turkish batteries along the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, according to a Journal desparade from Athens.

Observers in a captive balloon spied out the Ottoman artillery which was silenced by shells from British and French guns with the result that the camps of the Allied troops now are more tenable.

Advices from Mytilene received at Athens are to the effect that large bodies of Franco-British troops are disembarking on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Steady progress by the Allies is reported.

## Uprising Among Persian Tribesmen

London, Sept. 14.—Anarchy prevails in Persia, according to the Teheran Correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company. Government military forces have been defeated in a series of engagements with tribesmen, and a number of Swedish officers who were in the service have been killed.

The British and Russian Colonies at Impaha, with French and British women missionaries have been forced to leave for Teheran.

Isfahan is said to be controlled by mobs.

## British Public Demand Reprisals For Zeppelin Raids

London, Sept. 14.—Since public opinion has forced the Government to intern aliens and declare cotton contraband, public meetings are being organized to demand reprisals on German towns for Zeppelin raids. It is pointed out that there were no such raids for two months after French aviators had bombed Karlsruhe.

Bonar Law advocates compensation for damage caused by Zeppelins from enemy alien's funds now held by public trustee.

## German Submarine In the Black Sea

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch to the "Morning Post" from Petrograd says that a Turbo-German submarine of a new German type has been sighted in the Black Sea by the Russian post on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea. The submarine came up to reconnoitre and exchanged shots with the shore before retiring at full speed. In view of the size and type of the underwater boat, it is evident it made its way by sea to Turkish waters.

## Straight Loan Billion Dollars Is Advocated

New York, Sept. 14.—The present plan of the joint Anglo-French financial commission, it was reported to-night, is to borrow one billion dollars in the United States on straight British-French Government bonds without any collateral whatever. If this vast sum of money is obtained, it was said, it is to be spent to the last penny in the United States as payment for wheat, cotton meat and other commodity shipments, including munitions of war. It will therefore, in the opinion of financial authorities, be classified as a Commercial Loan.

Whether the neutrality of the States will be questioned in case bankers, financing the big loan, should accept straight British-French Government notes as their security, has been given serious consideration. It was said by financiers familiar with the plan, there is every reason to believe the Washington Administration would not interfere.

"We are not in a position to make a statement at the present time," Lord Reading said tonight, "because we are studying conditions in New York and elsewhere in relation to American exchange in London and Paris."

## Hostile Aeroplane Flies Over Kent

London, Sept. 14.—A hostile aeroplane passed over the Kentish coast this afternoon and dropped some bombs, which resulted in a house being seriously damaged and four persons injured.

The aeroplane was chased off by two naval aeroplanes.



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## The Canadian Prisoners Are Paid Each Week

American Ambassador in Germany to Make Arrangement—Disabled Provided For—Official Statement Sets Forth the Amounts Dependents of Canadian Soldiers are Entitled to Receive

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Replying to an inquiry respecting the pay of invalided soldiers and prisoners of war, Mr. J. W. Borden, Paymaster-General of the Militia Council, states that as regards the former they are paid till they are pronounced fit to return to their civil occupation, or if permanently injured, till they are pensioned.

Convalescent homes have been opened in every Province of the Dominion, where in future invalided soldiers will be taken care of free. Their pay, of course, will be issued to them as usual, and also the separation allowance to their dependents.

As regards prisoners of war, the British Government is arranging, at Berlin, for the issue of one mark a week, the equivalent of one shilling to all British prisoners of war in Germany, including Canadians. (This sum was erroneously given as one mark a day.) This is not pocket money, but a part of the men's pay; the balance due them is credited to their account and will be paid them at the close of the war as soon as the men regain their freedom.

Dependents of these men are, of course, still receiving the monthly Separation Allowance, and also any pay which had been assigned them by the men prior to imprisonment.

Mr. Borden adds that an official report from the Ambassador has just been received by the British Government respecting treatment by the Germans of British prisoners. According to this, prisoners are well fed, housed and clothed. The wounded and sick are treated in hospitals the same as German soldiers, and when prisoners are required to work they are paid a trivial amount.

### Complaints From Wives.

Recruiting officers inform The Globe they continue to receive complaints from wives whose husbands have enlisted for overseas that they have received no money from the Government or from their husbands since enlistment. It takes about six weeks or two months for Ottawa to complete the necessary inquiries and begin the payment of separation allowances, which, however, date from the day of the husband's enlistment. In some cases it has been found the wife has never communicated with Ottawa, though directed to do so by her husband, and in other cases it is apparent the husband has been misleading his wife as to the pay he receives. The latter trouble is more often met with in the earlier stages of the husband's enlistment, before he has gone to camp.

Every wife should know that a private in the Canadian Expeditionary Force receives \$1 a day and 10 cents field allowance. Besides this he is clothed, equipped, and fed by the Government. Till he has gone to camp he receives 75 cents daily for his meals. Every married man is compelled to allow his wife half of his day's pay, and should allow her far more, as he has no expenses save for tobacco, if he smokes. In addition the Government pays the wife \$20 a month separation allowance from the date of the husband's enlistment. No allowance is made by the Government for children, but their welfare is looked after by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, who will allow 10 cents, 15 cents, or 25 cents a day for each child, according to age, and bring the wife's monthly income up to \$45, including her separation allowance and other earnings, but not the money allowed her by her husband from his pay.

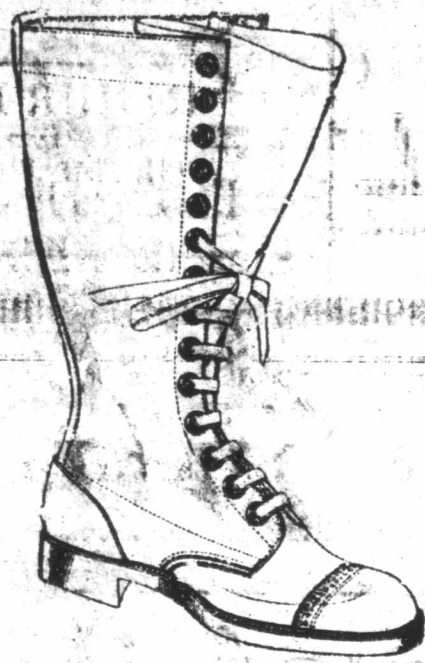
### Permission to Marry.

Only men who obtain permission to marry from their Commanding Officer at the time of enlistment, and marry within 30 days thereafter, are entitled to a separation allowance for their wives.

### Rates of Pension.

Private soldiers totally disabled in action will receive \$264 a year. If totally disabled not in action, but on active service, or materially disabled in action, the pension will be \$182. Soldiers materially disabled on active service will receive \$132. A small degree of incapacity will earn a pension of \$75 a year. In addition to the above a totally incapacitated soldier may draw \$11 a month for his wife.

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PARALLEL TO MUSEUM TOWER

Earth Slippage Causes Collapse of Cement Plant—Conditions Very Similar

Ottawa is not the only city that is haunted by a moving pile of masonry. The Capital has its shifting museum, which exhibits convincing signs of mobility, but down in Greenport, N.Y., they have a cement plant which has completely collapsed through earth slippage of a character in many respects parallel to the case of the museum.

The plant in question is that of the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company. The buildings of the company are on flat footings with no piling. This is blue clay common in the Hudson Valley. Blue clay is the kind of soil under the museum. The general slope of the ground of the cement plant is toward a creek, called Clacvrack Creek, 30 feet wide, which bounds the company's property on the east, the water level being about 15 feet below that of the property. The slope is about 1 in 2.

### Water Seepage.

The water of the slippage indicates that water seeping through cracks at the foot of the bank caused a section of the bank to cave in, says the Engineering News, and this started a succession of similar movements, each farther away from the creek than its predecessor. Whether a lateral flowing of the clay soil under the heavy superincumbent load had anything to do with the caving in cannot be determined. Other slides have occurred along this same creek in the past ten years. The disturbance extends over an area of 15 acres, and the water in the creek is from 6 to 8 feet deep. There is a railroad running near the plant, which further strengthens the parallel between Greenport and Ottawa.



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## GREAT BRITAIN IS NOT BEGGING FROM AMERICA

French and British Commissioners on Exchange Nearing New York—Pound Sterling's Sharp Recovery

London, Sept. 6.—Plans for correcting the abnormal exchange situation and putting on a stable basis the entire machinery of settling trade balances between American and Europe will be clarified within the next few days on the arrival in New York of the French and British financial commissions.

Both commissions have received their instructions and are now on their way, the French commissioners having sailed from Boulogne last Saturday. The British authorities have requested that details regarding the British commission be not discussed until the delegates are well outside the danger zone, after which all reservations will be removed and the subject opened to the fullest discussions.

### Allies Not Begging.

Meanwhile it is known that the commissions are in a position to correct some misapprehensions which are believed to exist in the United States concerning British, French, and Russian dependence on America. One of the best informed authorities said today:

"The idea seems to prevail in New York that we are on our knees and begging America to come to our assistance. The situation is exactly the reverse. If America wants to sell Europe its goods, and if Americans hope to continue these sales, they must find a means of giving the usual credits and stabilizing exchange."

The British commissioners are fully conversant with the attitude of the government, which does not regard the present situation as alarming. On the contrary the government view is decidedly hopeful and serene, as the recent success in floating the gigantic war loan has given it confidence that the largest financial problems can be readily surmounted.

### Classes Of Credit.

The commission will be in a position to point out that two distinct classes of credits are being insured in America. The first results from purchases of supplies and munitions by the allied governments; the second from ordinary purchases and sales between private traders.

Concerning the government purchases, not the slightest question has been raised regarding the unbounded resources of the government permitting it to make payments as fast as required. This is likely, it is pointed out, to be emphasized by the readiness of the British authorities to pay in American gold eagles if any question exists, regarding the rate of exchange on the British pound-sterling; that is, that the American unit of value probably would be held to be acceptable if any question arose concerning the fluctuation of the British unit.

### Private Sales.

As to ordinary sales between private parties, this is not considered a matter pertaining to the government, but one which buyer and seller should adjust. However, the British government is interested in seeing this private adjustment satisfactorily accomplished, so as to preserve normal and healthy financial conditions. Therefore the commissions are likely to explain the ability and willingness of the government to meet all credits for governmental supplies by gold payments in the American unit, or American eagles, if desired, while a plan for dealing with credits growing out of private sales will probably await conferences between the British and French delegates and American financiers.

### Expect Overtures.

Indications, however, are that overtures will be expected from the American side, as the view prevails in the highest quarters here that if America wants to sell it must provide the means of credit. As showing that this is the real condition, it is pointed out that America's great wheat crop now being harvested will normally be taken by Europe at good prices if a credit system is provided by the American sellers. Otherwise, it is stated, reports reaching the government concerning the wheat yield in India, Australia and Canada are such as to indicate that Great Britain and her allies would be permitted for the first time to buy their wheat in the countries named, instead of in Canada which give the necessary credit facilities.

This is one of the phases of the situation upon which the commissions are fully informed, in connection with the approaching discussion of exchange and the entire machinery of settling balances between America and Europe.

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# BRITISH VIEW OF SUBMARINE WARFARE

## British Rejoice That German War Party is Defeated.

London, Sept. 1.—The London morning newspapers while recognizing that President Wilson has secured an important concession from Germany with regard to Germany's submarine warfare expresses the belief that the president will not be content with it, but from the point of view that Count von Bernstorff's note to Secretary of State Lansing indicates that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial chancellor, has a freer hand, they express satisfaction over the improved outlook of the situation.

"It is difficult to imagine," says the Daily Telegraph in an editorial, "that President Wilson will accept Count von Bernstorff's proposal since such a settlement would leave merchant sailors under the American or other flags still exposed to the perils of submarine piracy. If there is any whittling away of the broad principle for which the United States government has been contending, the world will be confronted with murderous conditions at sea as a permanent menace in time of war, for Germany has no monopoly of submarines."

**Sub. Policy The Trouble.**  
The Daily Telegraph contends that nothing but a complete abandonment of Germany's submarine policy will be sufficient. It argues that international law recognizes no difference between passenger vessels and cargo boats and says that Germany herself acted in accordance with this principle as long as she had a warship or a merchantman at sea, and only threw it over when British naval power asserted its sway by legitimate means.

"The sobering truth to the Germans," the Daily Telegraph continues, "is that they are confronted by an embarrassing situation where something must be done. Two alternatives are open—either Germany must persist in her policy of outrage and murder or call off her submarines. There is no middle course, unless the United States is to recede from the position she has hitherto maintained."

In conclusion the Daily Telegraph says that while it is believed Count von Bernstorff is trying to obtain minimum terms, it sees hope in the apparently diplomatic illness of Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, which it declares will give Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg a free hand.

**Chancellor's Victory.**  
The Daily Graphic in an editorial takes the same view as the Daily Telegraph. It says the announced German position with regard to submarines is a greater triumph for Dr.

von Bethmann-Hollweg than for President Wilson.  
"It is a clever concession," says the Daily Graphic, "which costs Germany nothing, because her power to repeat such atrocities as the sinking of the Lusitania has to a large extent been destroyed by the heavy toll Great Britain has taken of her submarines. If President Wilson is really in earnest, however, he cannot be satisfied with such partial concessions."

**Von Tirpitz's Reason.**  
The Times, in an editorial, says it awaits with much curiosity the disclosure of the full instructions given to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, and expresses the belief that the motive for the capitulation of Admiral von Tirpitz to the politicians, "who are now so eager to display respect for American opinion," may be found in Great Britain's numerous captures of German submarines and the consequent difficulty in providing an adequate supply of trained submarine crews, which the paper says "may have induced Germany to make a virtue of a necessity."

The Times supposes that "the failure of the submarine policy will be hidden from the German public under cover of a new agitation against British policy—this time about cotton."

**Meets The U. S. View.**  
The Daily Chronicle points out that while the concession made by Germany through Count von Bernstorff is quite insufficient to satisfy the principles laid down in President Wilson's first note respecting the Lusitania, it meets the last note, in which the principles were greatly whittled down, only differing in confining to liners what the president claimed for all merchantmen.

"With President Wilson's eagerness to catch at any straw that may preserve peace, it is plain that he will not press the difference," says the Chronicle, "and yet some of the cases which most unfavorably impressed American opinion were those of cargo boats, and the possibilities of inhumanity, which the German formula leaves open, are great and obvious."

**A German Retreat.**  
The Daily News says in an editorial:

"It is much more than a decisive triumph for the United States; it is a revelation of the internal position of Germany. Faced with the choice between retreat and war, Germany has chosen to retreat. President Wilson may well take satisfaction in having re-established violated laws of humanity without throwing himself into the conflict."

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THE NICKEL—SHOWING THE ABSOLUTE PICK AND CREAM OF THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY.

The Daily News considers the illness of Admiral von Tirpitz the strongest possible confirmation of the belief that the real crisis was not in Washington but in Berlin and that it was force behind the scenes which compelled a change. It has been reported Emperor William supported Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and to-day's news gives this report intense significance.

**Glad Of An Excuse.**  
The Daily Express supposes Germany was glad to have an excuse for abandoning a method of warfare which cost more than it was worth and which covered the German name with "ignominy."

**Criticises Wilson.**  
The Chronicle supposes the sinking of the Arabic was a "try-on" to discover how much America would stand and that the outburst of American anger finally decided the German government to yield something. The paper criticises somewhat severely President Wilson's policy which it contends concedes to Germany the right to sink all enemy merchantmen except liners without notice "thus for the first time giving quasi international sanction to practices never before sanctioned by international law."

**What Does Liner Mean?**  
The Standard assumes in an editorial that the word "liner" will cover broadly all passenger carrying vessels and rejoices unfeignedly in the triumph of Mr. Wilson's calm persistence and unshrinking firmness and also in the evidence thus given of the moral force which the United States exercises in the affairs of the world. It says that since the British navy now has the submarine menace well in hand it is not probable to inquire whether Germany made a virtue of necessity.

**Ethical Question Is Unsettled.**  
"It should be borne in mind," the Standard says, "that the president's aim was not to be a ruler and judge over nations, but to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The ethical question remains unsettled but President Wilson went as far as his demands as his position as a neutral enabled him to go and his success establishes a principle which will be extended beyond its present limits. For that all humanity may thank him. He has won a position which will make his voice more powerful when the basis upon which international relations stand comes to be reaffirmed after the war."

**Defence and Taxation**  
"I am not in favor of this voluntary form of enlistment. Why should the finest and willing ones go and others be left to go to ball games. The taxation of the country is not voluntary, neither are other obligations to the State voluntary. Imagine voluntary taxation to keep the politicians with money to run the country!"—Col. Geo. T. Denison.  
The colonel here touches upon related points. The declaration that taxation and military service are comparable will meet with much approval in thoughtful circles. There is no reason in the world why the "finest and willing ones" should go to war while the idle rich or others are left at home. But it is the fault of the taxation system that such things are possible. The possessor of privilege, whether that be in the ownership of land or natural resources or public utilities, properly the property of all the people, is not the sort of patriot who risks his life while there are hundreds and thousands of others, not overburdened with the world's goods, ready to respond to the call. Surely the finest and the willing ones should have an interest in the country they are called upon to defend and are willing to die for, if need be. Even to make all the privileged or other shirkers take their place in the ranks, as the Toronto colonel advocates, would not make the game a fair one; the finest and the willing ones would be merely defending the possessions of the others.  
Moreover, when the war is over who will bear the lion's share of the burden of taxation? The privileged classes or the men who went to the front? What we need is not military conscription but a conscription of wealth and privilege. When every man has a stake in the land there will be no need to compel him to get out and fight to defend it.—The Citizen.

**TEN NEW WONDERFUL SUBMARINES**  
Cross Atlantic and Enter War in the Interest of the Allies

New York, Sept. 4.—To-day's New York Herald prints the following story:

Operating under their own power, without refuelling or restituting and without the slightest mishap, ten submarines, designed by American naval architects and built by American artisans, have within the last few months crossed the Atlantic ocean and are now doing yeoman service for the allied cause in German and Turkish waters.

While the rest of the world has been dreaming of the day when the trans-Atlantic submarine would be an accomplished fact, the thing has been done by American genius and American craftsmanship.  
In just five months from the time that Chas. M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, signed a contract for the submarines with the British government, the "little vipers," as they have come to be known, were turned over to British crews at the Vicker-Maxim yards, in Montreal, where they were built jointly by the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Electric Boat Company, and started for the war zone.

Five are now operating near Helligoland, behind which island the main German fleet has been hiding since the outbreak of the war. The other five are with the allied fleets in the Dardanelles.  
All records in submarine construction have been surpassed by this feat, and all records for speed and sustained effort have been exceeded. Within two weeks after leaving Montreal, five of the submarines were safe in the English channel. Inside of 20 days the other five were in Turkish waters and their commanders had reported for instant active service to the British commander of the allied fleets, Vice Admiral De Robeck.

The construction of these craft and their despatch to the European war zones were attended with the greatest secrecy. In the face of the wonderful German system of espionage, the American workmen did their tasks unsuspected. So thorough were the precautions taken that until now not a person outside of those intended to know had an inkling of what had been done.

The Herald's information concerning the construction of these trans-Atlantic submarines comes from a source which cannot be questioned. There is not the slightest doubt that the thing has been done and that the men who did it soon are to surpass even this achievement by the launching of a cargo submarine, which it is expected, will defeat any blockade of commerce that is attempted by any of the warring European powers.

It was to discuss with officers of the British admiralty the possibility of speedy construction on the American continent of submarines that could safely cross the ocean that Mr. Schwab went to England last December. Mr. Schwab convinced British officials that it could be done. Contracts for ten of the submarines were signed at once. Mr. Schwab returned to the United States. In five months the submarines were ready for delivery.

**CASTING THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE**

Young Mother—What business will baby take to, do you suppose?  
Young Father—The feed line apparently!—Judge.

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

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Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
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**THE GREATEST OF ALL WARS**  
A Struggle of Nations, Not of Armies and Governments

Former wars were wars of armies and governments; this is a war of nations. Former wars were wars of soldiers; this is a war in which the workingman at home are as vital to the victory as the fighters at the front. Former wars were on a great scale; but none of them, saw as this has seen, some 20,000,000 men under arms. Former wars were expensive, but never until now has civilization paid \$50,000,000 a day for the pleasure of blowing itself to pieces. Former wars brought in their train, within certain narrow limits, a derangement of commerce; but no war, except this one, has precipitated an economic and financial upheaval of such unimaginable dimensions that there is probably not a single human being on this planet who has not in one way or another, for good or evil, directly or indirectly, been affected by it. Former wars took place—or such of them at any rate as can be compared with the present one—before the credit system had become internationalized, before the telegraph and the cable and the railway and the steamship were invented, while the mechanism of modern trade was as yet in its infancy, and when each nation, to a degree we can now hardly conceive, was able in the main to support itself. This war has burst upon a world so bound together by ten thousand links of commerce, finance, and communications that a shot fired in the Dardanelles sends down the price of wheat in Chicago, and the intervention of Great Britain disorganizes for the time being the trade of China and Brazil, and armies are raised in the ends of the earth, transported across the seven seas to a single spot, and are there fed and clothed and munitioned from the resources of another hemisphere thousands of miles away.

**THE HOPES OF OF PEACE PEOPLE**

Are That Appeals to President Wilson Will Lead To Overtures Being Made

Washington, Sept. 4.—Efforts of Pope Benedict to bring about peace in Europe continued an absorbing subject of discussion today in official and diplomatic circles here.

Press despatches from Rome quoting the Pope as expressing the belief that the United States is now in a position to address both groups of belligerents in the matter of peace with the probability of inducing them to take the preliminary steps which would lead to negotiations for the cessation of the war, attracted considerable attention here. The pontiff also expressed gratification at the cordiality of the interview between President Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons on Thursday, when the latter delivered a message to the president from the Pope, regarding peace.

**Question Of Finances.**  
The Pope's statement confirms the reports in Catholic circles here that he was hopeful that the United States would make an effort to get the belligerent nations to sign an agreement to enter a peace conference. The belief was expressed by prominent Catholics usually informed regarding affairs at the Vatican that the financial condition of the leading belligerents would compel a consideration of peace overtures before the opening of another winter campaign.

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Yours truly,  
**WALTER HILLIER.**  
Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,  
April 1915.

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(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**  
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 14, 1915.

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**The Labrador Fishery**

YESTERDAY President Coaker received reports of the Labrador floaters belonging to Trinity and Bonavista Bays which shows the voyage to be the worse for twenty-five years. The whole catch for Trinity Bay floaters will not exceed 10,000 qtls. Bonavista Bay schooners have fared very badly. The North Shore fleet never fared worse. A few who were early on the coast and secured prime berths have secured good fares; but three-fourths of the schooners went average 100 qtls. each. The whole supply of soft cure taken by floaters to be sold here this season wont exceed 30,000 qtls., exclusive of Green Bay. The Change Island fleet which often secure 10,000 qtls. have not taken 4,000. The Herring Neck fleet which secured 10,000 qtls. last year will be 5,000 qtls. short. The Twillingate and Little Bay Island fleets are not all heard from; but nothing better than half of last year's fares can be reckoned on.

Altogether the outlook is extremely gloomy and extremely serious. During our twenty-five years' business experience we have not known worse returns from the Labrador floaters.

Bait still continue to shun our coasts and there is no fish being taken by hook and line men. Some 500 herring nets have been sent North during the past ten days, the demand being caused by the fishermen being compelled to fall back on herring bait.

The year 1915 will loom up in years to come as one of the hardest in the history of this Colony. It will bring loss to every branch of business. The fishery will be less by 200,000 qtls. than 1914, which turned out to be one of our shortest catches.

This year's Labrador fishery might well take place side by side with our seal fishery. The Shore fishery, so far as hook and line men are concerned, might take a third place at the side of the seal fishery. The Bank fishery will about equal last year, while the salmon and lobster fishery is not equal to 50 per cent of last year's short catch. The only improvement was in the Green Bay herring fishery, which turned out indeed to be a blessing; and the market for turbot which came in so favourably for the southside of Trinity Bay.

The Graball "die hards" will face an intolerable financial position when the Legislature meets in February. They will have to face a deficit of \$1,000,000 for 1915-16. The deficit for 1914-15

amount to \$800,000, the very amount Dr. Lloyd claimed, it would be when reviewing the financial position in the House last spring. "Where are we and whither tending" is the universal question now upon the lips of every lover of Terra Nova.

The collapse that the Government has toiled for during the last six years is not far off, but as sure as fate their ugly misdoings will follow them, for the electorate today is as anxious to end the carnage of givings out and deliberate waste practised by the Morris Government, as it was in 1901 to cast off the shackles of the Reid octopus.

"Let Morris finish his work," wrote P. T. McGrath and John Alexander Robinson in 1913; and be sure to put down "godless schools" and this red hot, double headed "Socialist"—Coaker; and from 500 Graball platforms this cry was re-echoed, to be endorsed by a small majority in a few districts who had voted so, because of the direct boodle they had received. The vote was a bribed one—a purchased one—and those who bought and purchased power with gold taken from the people are now reaping their reward—the reward that eventually must follow deliberate wrong doing, graft, grab and dishonesty.

From the highest to the lowest of them, the same verdict apply—weighed in the balance—found absolutely worthless—the worse bunch of public men that ever ruled any land under God's Heaven.

**Public Wells And Public Health**

THE recent outbreak of typhoid fever at Change Islands may be attributed, as a correspondent suggests to the impurity of the drinking water.

Whether this is so or not we cannot say, but we go so far as to say, and then we are only repeating a truism that the sources of water supply for most of the towns and villages in this country are very unwholesome, so much so that it is more than surprising that the public health remains even as sound as it is.

Wells are the chief source of water supply outside a few of the larger towns that have a regular water system. Wells are always dangerous, and it is disgraceful to see what utter carelessness exists with regard to the proper construction of those wells, and the indifference with which the authorities look upon the selection of sites for those sources of water supply. The Government votes a sum of money—often ridiculously small—for the construction of a well, and having made the vote thinks that all that is necessary to be done has been done, as far as their duty to the public is concerned.

The Government never bothers itself beyond the main chance of catching a vote by the granting of the sum for the sinking of a well. The matter of the selection of a site and the construction of the well is left generally in the hands of the Chairman of the Road Board, when not placed directly in the care of some private individual to whom the money is sometimes granted.

The amounts granted for the purpose are often and in fact it might be said, always too little. The Road Board so pinched and circumscribed by pecuniary circumstances cannot make the selection for a site or construct a well as they might desire, but is forced to scratch a hole somewhere where water may be had easily and cheaply, and as a consequence it often happens that both site and construction are faulty.

There are two departments of the Government to be blamed for this systematic and dangerous as well as highly unsatisfactory state of affairs, and these departments are themselves the victims

an hereditary sleepiness in those offices.

The Public Works Department and the Public Health Department must share the blame between them, and which of them is the greater sinner it is hard to say.

From an economic standpoint the Department of Public Works should take a more active interest in the matter. That office is responsible for public money spent under such a head as that of providing water supply to the people of the various settlements. It should therefore be the duty of that department to make a thorough investigation of the subject of water supply.

There are two heads under which such enquiry might be held, with decided advantage to the country. One of these is how best to furnish adequate supply of pure water at least cost, and the next and the most important consideration how best to insure the health of the people against the dangers that menace them in a contaminated water supply.

For this latter consideration the Public Health Department should be made responsible. It should be the duty of that office to make recommendations to the Board of Works respecting well sites and construction.

It seems to us that there is no excuse for having impure water in this country where nature has endowed us with the most bountiful supplies of the most sparkling and wholesome waters to be found anywhere in the world.

The old curse of indifference on the part of a lazy and worse that mediocre administration blights us at every turn, till it seems to us that a revolution is the great need in our land.

Not a department of the whole public service is capable of performing the duties that in every enlightened country under heaven devolve upon such administrative branches. We have men in public offices who have no capacity for the performance of the business of such offices beyond the very commonplace.

There seems to be an entire absence of initiative, the heads of departments are mere monkeys, in the sense that they are but parricide monkeys.

It is positively sickening to hear, year after year, the same old stereotyped petitions for wells, being presented by the same old style of political numskull in the House of Assembly.

We wonder why men do not see how absurd, how utterly silly they appear as they read those petitions, year after year.

The digging of a back yard well may seem a great engineering feat to those paltry politicians, but intelligent people must shrivel within themselves when they hear a petition for a well being read.

How much longer is this mockery of conducting the government of a country such as this to be tolerated?

**English and German Gold**

N.Y. Times:—As one studies the continuing revelations of the conduct and character of the people in this country who have been talking so long and so loudly about "British gold" and its effectiveness in influencing the American press and through it American public sentiment, there gradually assumes form in the mind something between a suspicion and a conviction. The chief if not the only object of this talk may have been to start flowing toward certain empty pockets here a stream of German gold. It is evident that the German gold has come, and in all quantities. It has produced a sudden and hitherto inexplicable prosperity among the German propagandists, but what they have propagated, except their own fortunes, seems to be merely a few little plots, some of them sufficiently annoying and irritating, but not one affecting public sentiment in the slightest degree, or the press to any measurable extent.

Just before he went down with the Lusitania Charles Frohman said: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

**PROSPERITY STATISTICS OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI**

From Address Delivered at National W.C.T.U. Convention, Atlanta, Ga.—Lillian M. Mitchner, President Kansas W.C.T.U.

What does the saloon cost the people of the United States every year? Government statistics tell us we spend \$2,500,000,000 for liquor every year.

What do we receive in return for this large sum of money? The same statistics tell us that as the direct result of the legalized saloon we receive 2,500 little dead babies, 5,000 suicides, 10,000 murderers, 60,000 fallen women and for every fallen woman a fallen man, 100,000 orphans, 100,000 paupers, 100,000 criminals, 100,000 insane, and every year 100,000 men die and fill drunkards' graves, and the Bible says, "No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of Heaven."

I believe the saloon would kill the church if it could and I also believe the church could kill the saloon if it would. I believe that any man or woman who signs a petition for a saloon license, who votes for license, or who rents property for saloon purposes, is just as guilty as is the man who sells liquor over the bar.

In Kansas statistics show that many of our inebriates are old people who acquired the drink habit, either before they came to the state, or before our laws were well enforced. When I was on the Pacific Coast I was handed a slip containing extracts from William A. White's article, "When Kansas Bordered the Water Wagon." Only a part of the article was there. If the whole story had been given the reading public would have been told how we finally won out what a terrible struggle it was and that no other state would have such a struggle, owing to the fact that we had no Supreme court decisions by which to be guided, but had to fight every possible legal point that could be raised and every technicality in the law, through all the lower courts and then through the Supreme court. This took many years. Now we have Supreme court decisions on almost every possible phase of the liquor law for which our sister states will not have to fight.

In 1880, when prohibition was adopted, and prior thereto, Kansas was exceedingly poor. During the thirty years of prohibition it has become one of the richest states, per capita, in the Union. Let us compare it for a moment with Missouri, which adjoins Kansas on its eastern border.

Missouri has better natural advantages than Kansas, more mineral deposits and forests, richer soil, more rainfall, nearer market facilities and its population is nearly twice as large. In Kansas almost every town owns its own electric light plant, waterworks and sewer system, while in Missouri many towns of even 4,000 and 5,000 people have no paved streets, electric light or water system. In Missouri the assessed valuation is \$1,650,000,000, or \$300 per capita. In Kansas the assessed valuation is \$2,750,000,000, or \$1,750 per capita. In the panic of 1907, when eastern banks appealed to the west for money, Missouri, with its large banks and great cities, refused to send one penny to the east and Kansas bankers sent \$50,000,000 to help the eastern banks in their emergency. In Missouri there is \$20 per capita and in Kansas over \$148 per capita deposited in the banks. In Missouri one farmer in 100 and in Kansas one farmer in five owns an automobile. In Missouri common laborers receive eight dollars per week and in Kansas they get fourteen dollars per week.

Why these differences? In Missouri there are over 4,000 saloons, into which the people of the state pay \$80,000,000 annually. In Kansas there are no saloons. We expend our money for food and clothing, for public improvements, for schools and colleges. We have \$18,000,000 worth of school buildings and public endowment funds of \$10,000,000 or more. The growth and extent of private and denominational schools is correspondingly large. Illiteracy has been reduced from forty-nine per cent to slightly more than two per cent, and that trifling amount is nearly all among the foreign element in our mining regions. With over 800 newspapers and magazines published in Kansas only eight will carry any liquor advertising whatever.

We have 105 counties in Kansas and eight-six have no insane; fifty nine have no feeble minded; ninety-six have no inebriates, the few we do have coming from the cities which so long defied the law. Twenty-nine county poor farms have no inmates and there is only one pauper to every three thousand population. In July, 1913, when report for the fiscal year was made, fifty-three county jails were empty; sixty-five counties had no prisoners serving sentence.

We had 724 convicts in the penitentiary when the prohibition law was passed; since that time our population has increased nearly one hundred per cent and the number of our convicts increased only three per cent. We have no capital punishment in Kansas, hence murderers become permanent occupants of the penitentiary. Aug. 3, 1914, we had 733 men and twelve Kansas women in our penitentiary, located in Kansas but containing prisoners from other states, there were 1,031 prisoners on that date. There are incorrectly credited as Kansas prisoners by those who seek to discredit prohibition.

No other state will ever have the fight to enforce the prohibitory law which has been waged in Kansas. When our law was passed the public sentiment was not aroused against the liquor traffic as it is today. Maine was the only prohibition state. Kansas had not one foot of local option territory. There had been no general demand for the prohibitory law and the issue was unexpectedly forced on the temperance people. There were 1,200 saloons when the law was passed; 800 closed and 400 remained to wage a bitter fight, which battle we have won. Our era of law enforcement in the last five years has made the open saloon unknown in any part of Kansas, the dive rare and almost impossible to find and we have not one red light district in the state.

In 1906 there were in Kansas City, Kansas, over 250 open law-leaving places where liquor was sold, with a regular system of monthly fines collected by the city. When Attorney General Coleman commenced to enforce the prohibition law a large delegation of politicians and business men came from Kansas City to Topeka. They urged that closing the saloons would drive away business, and that they already too many empty buildings and increase taxes. They were told the law would be enforced to the letter—and it was. A year later, when it was thought a change in office might mean less vigorous law enforcement, these same men made a second trip from Kansas City to Topeka.

But how different their mission. They came to beg that the vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law might continue. The city had never been so prosperous, bank deposits had greatly increased, property values were better, working men were now buying lots and building homes, the school enrollment was greater, children were better dressed and better fed. The grocers, the merchants and the furniture dealers told of increased sales. People were moving from Kansas City, Missouri, across the line to Kansas City, Kansas, to get away from the saloons and all empty buildings were filled. The cost of criminal prosecutions had decreased \$25,000 during the year and \$25,000 more was saved by reduction of police court expense. How much was saved to the merchants in better collections they could not fully estimate. What prohibition, well enforced, has done for Kansas City, Kansas, is duplicated in many other cities of the state.

If you will look at the young men, grown to manhood in prohibition Kansas, you will find them a type of which to be proud. Because its men were physically stronger and more capable of endurance the Twentieth Kansas won special honors in the Philippines. When our Kansas boys, grown to manhood, took up the burden of official responsibility, they showed their belief in prohibition by passing the most drastic prohibition law the world has ever seen. They riveted on the "lid" in Kansas, and any candidate, or party, which would attempt to loosen it digs his own political grave.

Prohibition is the doctrine of self-defense. It has established a quarantine against a plague more destructive than cholera. It has taken politics out of the saloons and the saloons out of politics. Kansas has helped to solve for the world the greatest civic problem of the age. It has demonstrated that the solution of the saloon problem is no saloon. It stands for state and nationwide constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic.

**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
Change Islds.)	NORTH END
HERRING NECK	Change Islds.)
LEWISPORTE	BOTWOOD
EXPLOITS	TWILLINGATE
	NIPPER'S HR.



**BERNARD SHAW AND SOLDIERS**

**Says That Man Behind the Gun is Slave Without Any Rights**

New York, Sept. 5.—A London cable to the Times says: The Daily Sketch publishes the following letter written by G. Bernard Shaw to a fellow Socialist on the subject of compulsory service: "I don't think anybody is justified in asking anybody else to join the army. It is a serious question which every man should decide for himself. It seems to me that all Socialists should advocate national compulsory service both civil and military, but compulsory soldiering is another matter."

**Soldier Is a Slave.**  
"A soldier is a slave without rights of any kind. There is no reason why the work of the army should not be done by citizens with full civil rights. I have dealt with this question in the preface of 'John Bull's Other Island,' and in my 'Commonsense About the War.'  
"Human nature breaks down under the strain of war, just as it does under the strain of fever. You must regard people at present as more or less delirious. They will come right again when the war is over."

**THE NEW PROPOSAL**  
Kenneth was discussing the cricket team of which he was a member, and said to the girl:  
"You know young Barker? Well, he's going to be our best man before long."  
"Oh, Kenneth," she cried, "what a nice way to propose to me!"

**TERRIBLE FIGHT IN DARDANELLES**

**Yeomanry Battalion Makes Vain Sacrifice. Gallant Work of Raw Recruits on Gallipoli Peninsula. Hill 70 Won by British But Could Not be Held.**

London, Sept. 3.—The following graphic description of the fighting by the British forces on Hill 70 on August 21 is furnished by the officially recognized observer for the British press with the Franco-British forces at the Dardanelles. E. Ashmead Bartlett:  
The last attack was made by a battalion held in reserve for the mounted division behind Lala-Baba. This splendid body of troops, which was in action for the first time, was led by men bearing some of the best-known names in Britain. It moved out from under cover and proceeded to cross the Salt Lake in open order.  
No sooner did they appear than the enemy concentrated heavy shrapnel fire on the advancing lines, now fully exposed in the open. The crest was furiously bombarded by every available gun, while the Turkish batteries concentrated their fire on our trenches.

**Majestic, But Awful.**  
The scene was majestic, but awful. The light was now rapidly waning and the whole horizon was almost blotted out by enormous clouds of smoke and flames as the trees and scrub and the homestead grass burned furiously at a dozen different points.  
The noise of the guns was incessant, and the never-ceasing roar from thousands of rifles rendered the scene a perfect inferno.  
A little after six the battalion went forward, seized the southern slopes of the hill, and began to dig themselves in preparatory to a further advance against the top. At this point the shell-fire seemed to begin to tell on the Turks. Many were seen streaming from the northern knoll of the hill down the trench line, either because it had become untenable, or they were preparing to meet the advance of our men.

For about an hour there was no change in the situation. Then the Yeomanry again moved forward in a solid mass, forming up under the lower western and northern slopes.  
**Charge Up The Hill**  
It was now almost dark, and the attack seemed to hang fire, when suddenly the Yeomanry leaped on their feet as a single man and charged right up the hill. They were met by a withering fire which rose in crescendo as they neared the northern crest.  
Nothing could stop them. They charged with amazing speed without a single halt from the bottom to the top, losing many men and many chosen leaders, including the gallant Sir John Milbank.

It was a stirring night watched by thousands in the ever-gathering gloom. At one moment they were below the crest, at the next they were on top. A moment afterwards many disappeared inside the Turkish trenches, where they went at the work of bayoneting all the defenders who had not fled at the time, while still others never stopped at the trench line, but dashed in pursuit down the reserve slopes.  
From a thousand lips the shout went up that Hill 70 was won.  
But night was now falling rapidly; figures became blurred, then lost shape and finally disappeared. The view of the battlefield had vanished completely.

**Lull in Rifle Fire**  
As one left Chocolate Hill one looked back on a vista of rolling clouds of smoke and huge fires, from the midst of which the roar of rifle fire never for a moment ceased.  
This was ominous for, although Hill 70 was now in our hands the question arose, could we hold it throughout the night in the face of determined counter-attacks.

All through the night the battle raged incessantly.  
When morning broke Hill 70 was no longer in our possession. Apparently the Turks had never been driven off the knoll on the northern crest, from which they enfiladed us with their machine gun and artillery fire, while those of the Yeomanry who dashed down the reverse slope in pursuit of the Turks were counter-attacked, and lost heavily and were obliged to retire.

During the night it was decided that it would be impossible to hold

**PRINCE RUPERT'S NEW INDUSTRY**

The perseverance and foresight of Mr. H. S. Clements, M.P.P. for Comox-Atlin, has gained for Prince Rupert an enviable place in the fishing industry of the Pacific Coast. His representations to Ottawa secured a federal order-in-council granting concessions to American fishing vessels engaged in deep sea fishing in the Northern Pacific waters, which has caused them to transfer their base of operations from Seattle to Prince Rupert. This has occasioned a remarkable development in the fishing industry of that port, which has recently been described by a staff correspondent of the Toronto Daily News. He found that sixty Seattle fishing boats of the American halibut fleet, which formerly used to outfit in the American port, and take their fish there for shipment across the continent, now make Prince Rupert their headquarters. Commenting on this new development of the Pacific halibut fishing industry, the Toronto News editorially says:

"The American boats have done this because the Dominion government has passed an order-in-council facilitating their business through this Canadian port and because the port is several 100 miles and several days nearer the halibut banks. The outcome has been a great impetus for the Prince Rupert fish industry. In May 1,500,000 pounds of fish were landed, in June 3,000,000 pounds, and in July 12,000,000 pounds. Halibut and salmon are brought east in refrigerator cars attached to transcontinental express trains, reaching Eastern Canada and the Eastern States in prime condition.

The new development has led to an increased consumption of fresh sea fish on the Canadian prairies, and in Toronto, Montreal, New York, Boston, and many intermediate centres. As many as twenty-two car loads of halibut have come through from the Pacific coast in a single week, and three or four cars are attached to every passenger train which leaves Prince Rupert. Here is a new Canadian industry which deserves cultivation. The halibut and other coast fisheries off the shores of northern British Columbia and Alaska are declared to be the most abundant in the world.  
"They far excel those of the North Sea, and there is a movement to transport colonies of English fishermen to the Queen Charlotte Islands. Meantime, inland Canadians should learn to eat more sea fish, one of the most delicious and wholesome foods in the world. In war time there is a special reason why we should ignore none of our natural food supplies. A newspaper advertising campaign such as that successfully conducted by the Dominion government in connection with the marketing of the apple crop last year would do much to popularize the products of both the Atlantic and the Pacific with the consumers of inland Canada."

**HER VERSION**  
Mistress—From your reference, I see you've had four places in the last month.  
Servant—Yes'm, that shows how much in demand I am.

**J.J. St. John To Shopkeepers:**

- 100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.
  - 500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.
  - 500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.
  - 150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.
- J.J. St. John**  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant, Rd.

**SELLING CHEAP**

A limited quantity Lobster CANS. 1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs. Also Box Shooks. SMITH CO. Ltd.

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**THE RETREAT FOLLOWED BY SEA OF FLAMES**

Austrian Officer Describes Russian Fall Back As Masterpiece of Terrifying Devastation

Geneva, Wednesday, Sept. 4.—(Via Paris, Sept. 3.)—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Lausanne Gazette publishes a letter from an Austrian officer fighting on the eastern front, in which he says:  
"The Russian retreat is a masterpiece of terrifying, systematic devastation which recalls the retreat of 1812. There is an immense sea of flames behind the retreating Russian armies, caused by burning houses and crops. General Mischlenko is followed by well-organized detachments of Cossacks whose duty it is to burn everything behind the army. They accomplish their task implacably."

**Every Street In Flames.**

"When the Honveds tried to enter Krylow in pursuit of the Russians, every street was in flames. They were unable to pass through the huge furnace and lost many precious hours in going round the town by indirect roads across fields.  
"When the Austro-Hungarians arrived in Vladimir-Volynski they found the town burning and the town of Verba, also was blazing. Every village on the Volynski plain as far as Kovel was in flames. The Austro-Hungarian troops had no shelter for days."

**The Roads Cut Up.**

"The roads are indescribably cut up and obstructed. Convoys arrived a day and a half late. Thousands of men worked upon repairs on the railway from Sokol to Vladimir-Volynski and if the road had not been repaired in time we would have met with disaster."

**WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!**

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.  
To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.  
Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.  
BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.  
BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.  
BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

**INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.**

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

**BLOOD RED APPLES**

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

**George Neal**

**READYMADES!**

Our Readymade Department is now well stocked with

**MEN'S**

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

**BOYS**

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

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

**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe**  
Limited.  
315 -- WATER STREET -- 315  
Agents for Ungars-Laundry & Dye Works,

**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**

**Write For Our Low Prices**

—of—

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

—and—

**All Lines of General Provisions.**

**HEARN & COMPANY**  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

**THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END.**

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



**Job's Stores Limited.**  
DISTRIBUTORS

**TEMPLETON'S**

--for--

**HERRING NETS and GILL NETS**

**ROBERT TEMPLETON'S**  
333 Water Street.



# "VICTORY" FLOUR THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

## Volunteer Ill At Cairo

Mrs. Ehsary of the South Side was yesterday the recipient of a telegram from Col. Burton, commanding the Nfld. Regiment, through His Excellency the Governor, stating that her son, Private Herbert Ehsary is ill of tubercular meningitis at Cairo, Egypt and is in hospital there. He is a young chap of 17 years, who enlisted with the 1st contingent, and his brother Samuel, the well-known oarsman and an officer in the C.L.B., went as a sergeant in the regiment, but it is said since that he resigned and joined the famous Black Watch Regiment. All will hope that news will soon be received of the young soldier's recovery.

Another young chap, Thos. Jones, of the West End, is ill in Scotland, at Ayr, and is in hospital there.

## Oporto Market

Nfld Stocks . . . . . 4640 qtls.  
Consumption . . . . . 5230 qtls.  
Norwegian Stocks . . . . . 590 qtls.  
Consumption . . . . . 2960 qtls.  
The Eva arrived here to-day.

A well-known young lady of Pleasant Street while alighting from one of the excursion trains Sunday night slipped and fell and sprained her leg. Her injuries are painful and she is being attended by a doctor.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 Gallons from your dealer.—ap14,ed

## Wedding Bells

### HUELIN-SEELEY

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. James' Church, Channel, Sept. 8th, when Miss Lovetta Huerin and the Rev. Maxwell H. W. Seeley were united in the holy bonds of Matrimony by the Rev. H. J. Read, Rector of the Parish. The bride was charmingly dressed in white satin with overdress of lace, and wore a veil covanet of Lillies of the Valley. The bride was attended by her sisters Lilly and Jennie and Margaret Seeley, niece of the groom. They were becomingly dressed in pink satin which formed a nice background. The groom was ably supported by Mr. Isadore Huelin, brother of the bride, and the bride boys were Mr. John Read and Mr. Percy Carter.

After the ceremony the company returned to the home of the bride where a reception was held, which was attended by many of the relatives and friends of the happy pair. The Rector in proposing the health of the bride and groom gave a short history of his acquaintance and wished them every happiness and God-speed for the future. On behalf of the bride and himself the groom thanked the Rector for his kind remarks and good wishes.

The "best man" arrived that morning from Halifax where he was training as a soldier of the King. His presence in uniform gave the whole affair a military appearance. The bride was the recipient of many useful presents.

The happy couple leave by the S.S. Portia on the 14th inst. enroute to Jackson's Arm in the Mission of White Bay, where they will reside in future.—Com.

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

## The T.A. Savings Bank

At yesterday's meeting of the T. A. and B. S. President Ellis referred to Savings Bank, established for the members three years ago, and told all that when their third year expired they could get their cash from the cashier with an addition of 3% per cent. This idea was taken up on the initiative of the worthy president, and over \$3000 are now to be divided amongst the depositors. Such an institution encourages thrift, industry and sobriety and we congratulate the Society and its president on the excellent outcome of this new and worthy venture.

In the Police Court today a disorderly was discharged. Six young men, residents of Torbay, were summoned for assaulting a woman of the place. The hearing was postponed till Friday next.

## OUR THEATRES

### ROSSLEY'S EAST END

Last night the Rossley Theatre was crowded and Ian MacKenzie, the world renowned Scottish baritone, met with immediate and unprecedented success. His magnificent voice and magnetic presence raised the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and he received repeated recalls. Besides singing some well-known ballads as "Loch Lomond" "Annie Laurie" and "Eileen Alannah," he related Scottish humorous tales with a quiet pawky style that created genuine laughter and good feeling. His partners on the programme—a voice of great range and purity, captivated the audience, not only with her fine singing but also her simple and unaffected manner, and Mr. William Wallace, a young and promising violinist, rendered solos of a very high-class order with a breath of feeling remarkable in so young a performer. He is only 17 years of age, but is certain to make a great name for himself in his profession. The films that Mr. Rossley sent from New York were among the finest that have ever been shown here and there is no doubt that the whole entertainment is of the very highest excellence and should not be missed by all classes of patrons. Mr. A. Crocker presided at the piano with great acceptance to the artistes, and also played with great discrimination and good taste the music to the pictures.

## Presentation To Ex-Inspector Collins

Last night a number of the sergeants and men of the police force waited on ex-Inspector Collins, who has always been popular in the force, and through Sgt. Noseworthy presented him with an address and a beautiful Meerschaum pipe and tobacco pouch. The Inspector, who recently resigned from the force, expressed in a few well-chosen words his appreciation of the kindness of the men, whose present came to him as an agreeable surprise and one which he would long treasure.

All were then hospitably entertained by the Inspector and his good wife, and a very pleasant hour was spent. The address is as follows:—  
St. John's,  
Sept. 13th, 1915.  
To William Collins, Esq.,  
District Inspector.

Dear Mr. Collins.—On this the occasion of your retirement from active duty, we deem it expedient and opportune to express our appreciation of the many qualities of head and heart, which rendered easy the discharge of the very onerous duties, which in the course of a long and faithful service you were called upon to perform.

Your kindness, and affability of disposition, have made it easy to other members of the Force in the discharge of their obligations and duties to the general public, and you combined the qualities of an efficient and fearless officer of the law, and those of an esteemed and popular citizen; and you leave behind you a greater respect for discipline, a splendid condition of order, and a general feeling of regret at your retirement, which personally we all share.

We therefore hope that you will accept this small token of our regard, not for its intrinsic value, but as a slight recognition of your sterling worth.

(Sgd.) S. NOSEWORTHY, Sergt.  
JAS. MacKAY, Sergt.  
M. SAVAGE, Sergt.  
J. BRYNE, Sergt.  
E. LAWLOR, Const.  
L. SHEPPARD, Const.  
JAS. TOBIN, Const.  
ARCH GREENE, Const.  
P. EMBERLEY, Const.

## Takes Over Little Bay Mines

We hear that Mr. W. A. McKay who is now in this country in connection with the establishment of smelters for ore in St. John's and elsewhere, has taken over the copper mine at Little Bay. The mines will not be worked for the present, but the dumps will and a number of men are now engaged separating the ore from the debris.

## General Melee Succeeds Illicit Killing of Deer

On Thursday last quite a battle occurred as the result of killing deer out of season, and a Norwegian sailor of a Norwegian steamer loading pit props at Hall's Bay, suffers from several dangerous wounds and is in a precarious state in Hospital at Little Bay, and his aggressor, an American, has been placed under arrest. Another seaman is laid off with a broken head and an investigation is being made as to a violation of the Game Laws by one of the crew of the steamer and a local pilot who brought her North.

Thursday morning last these latter two saw some deer swimming across the Bay and chasing them in a boat killed two of the animals with an axe, thus of course breaking the Game Laws in the time and manner of killing. The Game Warden quickly learned of the men's proceeding, went to the ship, seized the meat and threatened the law on the transgressors.

Afterwards when the ship was going to Patrick's Cove to complete loading, trouble occurred on board. An effort was made by the crew to identify the man who informed the Warden. There was a free fight, one Norwegian sailor was stabbed with a chisel five times by an American seaman, and the sailor dangerously wounded had to be hurried to hospital in Little Bay, while fearing his death, Magistrate Wells came quickly from Pilley's Island to take an ante-mortem statement from the man. His assailant was arrested after much trouble, by Const. Dewling.

Then another row occurred on board later when an officer of the ship knocked out another seaman with a blow of a club and a most sensational incident was that the ship went ashore and came near being wrecked. The Magistrate and Constable are engaged securing the parties who are the principals in the whole affair and they will likely be brought to St. John's to stand their trial.

## The "Ravenscount" Towed Here

At 3.30 p.m. yesterday the S.S. Prospero entered port towing the barque "Ravenscount" which was badly damaged by collision with the S.S. Maguash, Friday night, off Cape Race and now also in port.

As we stated yesterday the "John Greene" had to slip the vessel owing to the high wind prevailing, and left her within a mile of Cape Spear, and the Prospero took her in tow about three miles off this port. A high N.W. wind blew and the work of getting out hawsers to the damaged vessel was attended with some difficulty, one of them snapping in the process of towing.

The barque, however, was brought safely to port and as she rides at anchor in the harbor presents an interesting sight, her foretopmast is gone, rigging damaged, bowsprit carried away, head gear gone, star and cut water smashed and twisted, and her forepeak filled with water. A survey will be held to-day to ascertain the extent of the damage. Two of her crew narrowly escaped death when the topmast and rigging came down with the impact of the collision.

## Our Volunteers

Inspector O'Grady put the men through various drills in the armory yesterday. There will be examinations for non-coms. shortly. The average for medical exams has been high of late. The number on the roster is now 2265. Yesterday the following were added:  
Wm. S. Hann, Grand Falls.  
Wm. Alex. Sullivan, Pouch Cove.  
Reuben Costello, Pouch Cove.  
Jas. Carew, St. John's.

## St. Thomas' Church Intercession Service

Sunday last the Rector announced at St. Thomas' Church that in future the weekly intercession service for our soldiers and sailors would be held at 10 a.m. on each Wednesday instead of Thursday at 10.30 as heretofore. The offerings at the service each week will go to the Women's Patriotic Association.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

## LOCAL ITEMS

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

The police made one arrest yesterday evening, a drunk being taken to the station. \* \* \* A 12 year old boy of Brennan St. was yesterday removed to Hospital ill of typhoid fever. \* \* \*

### Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Quite a number of volunteers who had been on special duty North, returned here yesterday and will take up drill in the usual. \* \* \*

An enquiry will be held this afternoon in the Magistrates Court before Mr. M. A. Devine, J.P., into the death of Wm. Wiseman, whose body was found in Buckmaster's Field Saturday morning. \* \* \*

### Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Capt. Rendell who came up commander of the Lake Simcoe from Barbados has been given command of the Mildred. It is said that Capt. Marshall will likely be appointed to the "Simcoe." \* \* \*

The members of the Loyalty Club to-night held their first dance in the C. C. C. new hall. The full orchestra will furnish music and an enjoyable time will be given all who attend. \* \* \*

### Wallace's Chocolates R excellence.—ap12,tf

We hear that the Betts Cove coppe mine which was worked for years by a local and British syndicate has been transferred to American ownership. An expert will arrive there shortly to survey the proposition and it is likely big development work will be inaugurated there. \* \* \*

Mr. Gus Wadden, the well-known fruit and confectionary dealer will shortly transfer his business two doors west of the store on Water St., now occupied by him and which is for more spacious than the present place. \* \* \*

### Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

The body of the late Timothy Sullivan who was drowned from the Mildred Saturday night was confined at the Morgue yesterday afternoon by Under taker J. T. Martin and his aides, and conveyed to his late home Livingstone Street. \* \* \*

No squid being obtainable the fishermen of St. John's are doing nothing with codfish. There was never such an object lesson of the necessity of cold storage depots, a fact which is patent to all except Premier Morris, who promised them so often, but whose promises are like pie crusts, made to be broken. \* \* \*

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

## Want Extension Of Improvement

Hons G. Knowling, R. Watson, J. A. Paddon, Mr. White (Nfld. Clothing Factory) and Dr. Frazer, have petitioned the Civic Board to have the Tarria pavement on Duckworth St. continued to the Eastern end of the Clothing Factory, they to pay the cost of the improvement. It is rumored that other property owners will ask to have it extended to Fescott Street, they paying the cost of the extension. A special meeting of the Board will be held to consider the matter.

## His Inventions Tested

Rumour had it yesterday that Mr. M. Comerford who is at present in England having tests made of some useful appliances for military purposes, has met with complete success. His ideas, we hear, have been taken up by financial people of standing in the Old Country. One of them is of a most original character, and if what we hear is true the inventor's fortune is made.

## Fire Yesterday Causes Damage

At 3.40 p.m. yesterday a still alarm of fire brought the Western and Central firemen to the residence of Mrs. Brien, 21 Hamilton Street, where the woodwork near the grate, and the mantel in the parlor were in a blaze. After some difficulty the blaze was flooded out with water brought in by pails and a good deal of damage was done the room and furniture, some of which also caught. The owner of the house who occupied the lower flat, of three which compose the building, was away from the house at the time and how the outbreak was caused is a mystery, as there was no fire in the parlor when the woman left. It is thought that burning soot came down through the flues from one of the upper residences and fired the apartment.

## Movements of Shipping

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier had the following telegrams to-day:—  
The S.S. Crowley left Botwood or Glasgow and Manchester yesterday with 4,100 tons pulp and paper.  
The following from Labrador arrived at Trinity yesterday:—  
"Ligant, 100 qtls.; Easter Lilly, 50; Bright Water, 550; Roselear, 400; Primrose, 600; H.K.P., 0; and Empire, 150. All bring cry bad reports of the Labrador hore fishery.  
The Little Gem sailed from Grand Bank for Oporto yesterday with 3,206 qtls. cod.  
The S.S. Gallier left Horwood or Barry yesterday with 3,300 ords pit props.  
The steamers Ushurer and Parneria are loading pulp at Botwood.

## Reid's Ships

The Argyle left Placentia at 3 a.m. to-day.  
The Clyde left Botwood at 1.40 a.m. yesterday.  
The Dundee left King's Cove at 3.30 p.m. yesterday.  
The Ethie arrived at Trinity at 3.50 p.m. yesterday.  
The Glencoe left Burgeo at 4 a.m. yesterday.  
The Erik left Catalina at 6.15 a.m. yesterday.  
The Kyle left Port aux Basques at 10.30 last night.  
The Meigle left Port Saunders at 4 p.m. yesterday.

## Will Lose His Eye

While chopping a piece of pine at the mines on Bell Island on Thursday last Albert Parsons received a painful injury to his right eye by a piece of the material flying from the axe and striking it. He was attended by Dr. Corrochan and has lost the sight of the optic completely. He arrived here yesterday and the eye will be removed in the hospital here.

## The Florizel Arrives

The S.S. Florizel, Capt. Martin, arrived here at 1.30 p.m. to-day, after a good run from New York and Halifax. The ship brought a full cargo, had fine weather with strong N.W. winds from Halifax and brought a large list of passengers, including a number of round trippers.

## A Pit Prop Steamer Ashore

The S.S. Carrisbrook, which has a load of pit props on board, went ashore a couple of days ago near Little Bay, striking a rock and is still hanging on the ledge. She was bound to Cardiff and is a large British steamer owned in Whitby. It is possible that a steamer will be sent from St. John's to her assistance. This is the ship on which a free fight occurred last week as alluded to in another column.

His Grace Archbishop Roche accompanied by Revs. J. McDermott and J. J. McGrath, left here Saturday morning on an episcopal visit to St. Mary's Bay, where Confirmation will be administered in many places. The people have prepared a great welcome for His Grace and the clergy with him.

# LATEST WAR MESSAGES

## Insurrection In Portugal

Paris, Sept. 14.—A new insurrectionary movement has broken out not only in Lisbon but in the principal Provincial cities of Portugal, says a despatch to the Journal from Madrid.

## French Patrol Sinks Submarine

Paris, Sept. 14.—A German submarine has been torpedoed and sunk by French torpedo boat patrol, between Mytilene and Tenedos, says an Athens despatch.

## Norwegian Ship Sent to Bottom

Christiania, Sept. 14.—A Norwegian motor schooner laden with pit props for England was torpedoed on Sunday by a German submarine.

## Munition Workers To Visit Trenches

London, Sept. 14.—The Press Bureau announces that it has been decided to send eight parties of munition workmen on a four days visit to the trenches.  
Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the Cabinet, who has charge of the preliminary party, reports that he was impressed with the need of an overwhelming supply of munitions. A vast preponderance of projectiles, he says, is required for the shortening of the war.

## Threatened Danger Draws Balkan States Closer Together

Athens, Sept. 14.—The situation on the Russian frontier is not considered immediately menacing by persons in official circles here, especially in view of the fact of Roumania not yet fully prepared for eventualities.  
The tenseness of the situation has promoted steps, however, for closer understanding between Greece, Roumania and Serbia, with view to eventual action in the event of an Austro-German attack.

Bulgaria has not been included in these negotiations, for it is now admitted that the Turko-Bulgarian agreement finally has been signed, and that Bulgaria will not accept Serbian concessions.

## Loan Without Collateral Security Finds No Favor

New York, Sept. 14.—Report that the Anglo-French Financial Commission contemplated borrowing a billion dollars here, without collateral of any sort, and solely on Government notes of Great Britain and France, caused the biggest sensation of the year in the New York financial district.  
The consensus of financial opinion is that the Commission would find its task tremendously more difficult than would be the case were the proposed credit loan secured by collateral of American bonds and stock as at first suggested.

## Removed To Hospital

Mrs. Cantwell of Cape Spear was taken to hospital yesterday in the ambulance which met her on Blackhead Road. She is very ill of appendicitis.  
Fred Moore of Spencer Street, also ill of the same disease was taken to the institution.  
Wm. Walsh of the Goulds, suffering with a very sore hand, was taken to hospital yesterday by Mr. Eli Whiteway.

We regret to hear to-day of the very serious illness of Mr. Gordou Bully, who has been confined to his home for the past three months. His condition is giving his relatives much concern.

## North East Gale On the Labrador

The Fisheries Department were to-day advised that Macovik, Harrison, Holton, American Tickle, Venison Island and Battle Harbor a gale of N.E. wind is blowing. It is likely that as a result a good deal of loss in trawls and damage to shipping will be reported.

Mr. Tasker Cook is acting as agent here for the ship Ravenscount which was in collision off Cape Race Friday night.

The vessel, as well as the S. S. "Allagash" with which she collided, will likely be dry docked for a survey and repairs. The barque was built in 1892 and is 23 years old, and is commanded by Capt. Andersen, whose wife and child are on board.  
She is a fine ship and is greatly admired by seamen.

Sunday's Westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques on time yesterday.

The "Susu" left Badger's Quay at 9.15 this a.m., and is due here tomorrow.

The Portia left Curling at 3 a.m. today for Bonne Bay.

The Prospero sails north at noon to-morrow.  
By the Mildred Capt. D. Robinson will take over a crew to bring out a new vessel (a barquentine) recently purchased by Geo. M. Barr.

Arrived by S.S. Florizel: 40 Crates California Plums, Pears, Grapes, 20 cases Oranges, 5 cases Lemons, 40 bunches Bananas, 25 brs. American Apples, 4 brs Water Melons, 2 crates Cucumbers, Preserving Plums in 6 quart baskets. Wholesale and Retail at GLEESON'S, 108 Water St. P. O. Box 681. Outport orders personally attended to, shipped promptly. sep14,16,21

## 1st Newfoundland Regiment

Parcels destined to the Battalion on active service may be sent to the Newfoundland Pay and Record Office, 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W., for transmission to the front.—sep13,1w

## RHODES' Scholarship, 1916

The Rhodes Trust has notified the Council of Higher Education that there will be no qualifying examination for this Scholarship.  
Candidates are now required to have had at least two years University Training.  
Exemption from Responsions can be obtained through all the Canadian Universities.  
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to December 1st next.

sep14,6i A. WILSON, Secretary C.H.E.

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

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

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