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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915.

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## OFFICIAL BRITISH

(To The Governor of Newfoundland.)  
 LONDON, Oct. 11—General French reports our trenches steadily pushed forward between Hill 70 and Hulloch, the ground gained varying from five hundred to a thousand yards. A German trench was captured east of Hulloch.  
 The French Government report all gains maintained, and further enemy attacks repulsed.  
 The Russian Government report desperate fighting near Dvinsk, and prisoners captured at various points. Enemy reports claim success near Dvinsk.  
 The Italian Government report on the Isonzo considerable attacks repulsed with heavy losses.  
 Serbia reports that the enemy has occupied Belgrade.—BONAR LAW.

## BALKAN SITUATION STILL UNCERTAIN

Nothing Made Public to Indicate a Military Move by Bulgaria Against Serbia—Roumania Getting Alarmed  
 BRITISH COMMONS RE-OPENS TO-MORROW  
 Expected Premier Asquith Will Reveal the Cabinet's Policy Regarding the Balkan Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 12—While the armies of the Central Empires continue their advance into Serbia, nothing has been made public to indicate anything of the nature of an actual military move by Bulgaria against Serbia, except the reported assault momentarily expected on the railroad connecting Nish with Salonika. Roumania is showing increasing alarm on account of the threatened military movement by Bulgaria and the Central Powers in close proximity to her frontier, but neither Athens or Bucharest are exhibiting any readiness to depart from their policy of "benevolent neutrality" towards the Triple Entente Powers.  
 Official reports of fighting along the major fronts are unusually meagre to-day, the only significant point in any of them being a statement from Berlin by Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg on the Dvinsk front, of the repulse of Russian attacks, which seemingly would indicate that for the first time since the German drive through Poland began, the Austro-Germans are making no big offensive at any point along the whole Eastern front.

## FIRST N.F.L.D. REGIMENT OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

The Following List of Casualties Received To-day:  
 902—Private William Frank Hardy, 60 Monroe St.; killed in action.  
 179—Hugh Walter McWhirter, Humbermouth, Bay of Islands; killed in action.  
 J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

## PRESENT GREEK POLICY ARMED NEUTRALITY

Premier Zaimis States Policy of His Cabinet is Aimed Neutrality for the Present  
 BELIEVES HE HAS SUPPORT OF PEOPLE  
 Ex-Premier Venizelos Will Support Government Provided His Principals Are Adhered to

LONDON, Oct. 12—The Greek Chamber was informed by Premier Zaimis at a meeting yesterday that in order to better assure the vital interests of Greece her neutrality will for the present be armed, says a despatch from Athens. The Premier adds that the future course of the Ministry must be adapted to meet events as they occur and expressed the belief that the Government's course has the support of the people.  
 In reply, former Premier Venizelos said no one could wish to create any internal difficulties in the country in view of the present extremely critical situation. This Chamber will give its support to the Government so long as the Government's policy does not alter the principles of its policy, upon which the Chamber has already given its vote. Even if there existed no treaty with Serbia, our interests would oblige us to depart from neutrality, as another State wishes to aggrandize itself at our expense. The question is not whether we ought to make war or not, but rather when we ought to enter the war. In any case we ought not to allow Bulgaria to crush Serbia in order that she may then attack us with all her forces.

## SERBIANS HARASS THE GERMANS

A Two Days' Battle Raged With Bayonets Before Belgrade Was Captured  
 PARIS, Oct. 11—A hundred and fifty thousand Austro-German troops have crossed the Danube river into Serbia, according to reports in diplomatic circles, says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. These troops were stopped by Serbian artillery before they could penetrate beyond the border. It is asserted that Belgrade is the only point in which they have gained a foothold on Serbian soil. Germans in Athens are credited with having circulated a report that the Allies have been unable to send a sufficient force to help Serbia, and have renounced the expedition. Forwarding the Anglo-French troops from Salonika, however, continues uninterrupted.

The Austro-Germans encountered desperate resistance from the Serbians at Belgrade. For two days a terrible battle raged with bayonets before the capture of the city was complete. Describing these operations, the correspondent says:  
 "Our gain of ground-breath on our march into Serbia, continues to increase, despite all efforts of the Serbians, in whose ranks are British officers who use British artillery. The river crossing has been accomplished according to the plan made. The enemy attempted with all means to hold his line of defence, but though he subjected those of our troops who crossed the river to a murderous cross fire, the latter, nevertheless, succeeded in attaining Serbian territory. A bloody battle followed. In the northern part of Belgrade a terrible encounter with bayonets raged for two days and nights. The Serbians were pushed back, step by step, in these fights, and finally had to surrender the whole city."

## AMERICA REMAINS PEACEFUL

Says "America Must Keep Out of the War to Preserve Peace Foundations"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—President Wilson, speaking to-day at the 25th anniversary meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, declared that the States should keep out of the European War, not to avoid the trouble, but to preserve the foundations upon which peace must be built. "We should keep out of the quarrel," he declared. America promises the world to pursue a course grounded on justice. We are trying to maintain foundations upon which peace must be built. America must preserve the cause of humanity.

## FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 11 (official).—We have made very perceptible progress in the wood west of the road from Souchez to Angres, in the Souchez Valley, and to the east of Givinchy Wood blockhouse. We also have gained ground on the ridge toward La Folle. We captured about 100 prisoners from the guard corps.  
 In Champagne we have made further progress north of Tabure, and carried, by vigorous attack, the whole of the German fortified work south of the village, on the side of Lagautte Gully. We captured there 108 prisoners, among them two officers.

## ITALIAN

ROME, Oct. 12—The following official statement was issued to-day from the Headquarters of the Italian General Staff:  
 "In the war zone between the Adige Valley and Prenta, notably at the head of the Valdassa, detachments of our troops made bold dashes against the enemy's positions. Breaches were made in the barbed wire entanglements, some defensive works were destroyed or damaged and groups of the enemy troops were repulsed. We made a few prisoners.  
 "The enemy on his side, during the night of the 10th and 11th attacked our positions on Monte Maronia at Malca Provenera and at Alta on the plateau, north-west of Arsiera, but was repulsed with heavy losses. On Carso Plateau small advances by our troops are reported, particularly in the vicinity of a wood called Ferro di Cavallo."

## GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Sir John French Describes Brilliant Work of Allies Against German Onslaught  
 LONDON, Oct. 11 (Official to-night from Field-Marshal Sir John French).  
 "Further information shows that the German attack on our front south of LaBassee Canal on the 8th was made in great strength. The main German efforts were directed against a chalk pit, north of Hill 70, between Hulloch and the Hohenzollern redoubt.  
 "In the chalk pit attack the enemy assembled behind some woods which lie from 300 to 500 yards off our trenches. Between these woods and our line the attack was mown down by combined rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire, not a man getting within forty yards of our trenches.  
 "Further north between Hulloch and the Quarries, an attack was similarly beaten off with very heavy loss. Here our troops, following up the beaten enemy, secured a German trench on the west side of St. Elio. The enemy only succeeded in penetrating our front line at one point, the southern communication trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, which is still in our hands. Here he was promptly driven out by our bombers.  
 "Our reservists were not required at any part of the front. It is certain we inflicted a severe reverse on the enemy. Our casualties prove to be even less than the first low estimate.  
 "The report in the German official communication of the 9th, that a strong British attack north-east of Vermelles had failed, with great loss, is entirely false. No attack was made, and no losses incurred, other than those described above.  
 "Yesterday, eleven flights in which our air took place, in nine of which our airmen were successful. One hostile aeroplane was driven to the ground inside the enemy's lines, and was almost certainly destroyed. This morning another enemy machine was brought down in our lines. We lost one aeroplane."

## U.S. Consul-General Has Not Been Recalled

LONDON, Oct. 11—A categorical denial was officially authorized to-day, to the report that the British Government had asked for the recall of P. Skinner, the American Consul-General in London.  
 Skinner was recently called to Washington to a conference on the international situation, and will sail with Mrs. Skinner on the steamer Rotterdam on Monday next.

## Both Sides Claim Small Gains

LONDON, Oct. 11—A heavy bombardment progressed today on the Franco-German front in Champagne and both sides claimed small gains. It was not believed there had been any important changes.

## TRANSFER OF TROOPS HINTED

London "Globe" Thinks Troops on Gallipoli Will be Sent to Check Hun Advance in Serbia

LONDON, Oct. 12—The possible transfer of the Allied forces from the Gallipoli Peninsula to meet the Teutonic advance in Serbia is hinted at by the "Globe," which says the Government is divided on the subject. The "Globe" considers it vital that the Germans' plan to link up the Central Powers with Turkey be frustrated, and that to this end all other considerations must momentarily be subordinated.

## MEETING GERMAN ADVANCE

SOPIA, Oct. 12—Serbian troops, who had been occupying the Albanian towns of Shlak and Krija have been withdrawn and are being rushed northward.  
 Seven divisions of the Serbian army, had been concentrated along the Bulgarian frontier, have also been hurried north to meet the Austro-German offensive.

## Another Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 11—The British steamer Thropwood, 3184 tons, has been sunk. There was no loss of life.

## THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES THREW OVER FIFTY THOUSAND SHELLS INTO BELGRADE

Invaders Spare Neither Hospitals, Churches or Synagogues. Jewish Families Who Had Taken Refuge in Churches Were Buried in the Ruins.

PARIS, Oct. 12—Though Belgrade has been evacuated, the "Matin's" correspondent at Nish, in a despatch filed on Sunday last, said that fighting continued stubbornly on the hills surrounding the city, some of which had been taken and retaken several times.  
 Artillery, on both sides, the despatch says, has been firing without respite for three days. The Serbs gained an advantage again this morning when they captured some excellent positions near Topcider and drove the Germans back on a suburb of Belgrade, called Great Vratchar, where a fierce struggle is now going on.  
 The invaders threw over fifty thousand shells on Belgrade, sparing neither hospitals nor churches. Synagogues were destroyed and Jewish families who had taken refuge there were buried in the ruins.  
 French artillery took part in the defence of the city. The British, with several guns, inflicted great losses on the Germans and sank two monitors in the Danube, near Ramon.  
 The Serbians were driven back with a loss of four howitzers and several machine guns.

## British Casualties Since Oct. 1 21,000

LONDON, Oct. 11—British casualties reported since October 1 amount to more than 21,000 for the week end and the casualties list, published today, gives 200 officers and 4,300 men.

## Echos of Rheims

ATHENS, Oct. 11—Three quarters of the city of Belgrade has been destroyed by 6,000 Austro-German shells. Fighting continues says an Athens despatch.

## Germans Serious And Costly Check

PARIS, Oct. 11—The only news, according to the French official announcement made to-day, is that of severe bombardment on the part of the Germans near La Scrape, in the Champagne district, and in the region of Souai. French batteries everywhere replied effectively.  
 Later information has confirmed the reports that the German counter-attacks, during recent days on the front at Loos, resulted in a serious and costly check. The Germans left a number of dead on the front of the Allied lines, estimated at between seven and eight thousand.

## Rudyard Kipling's Son Wounded and Missing

LONDON, Oct. 11—Rudyard Kipling has received no further news of his son, who was wounded and reported missing in the North of France. He was only slightly wounded when last seen. His parents are hopeful that he suffered no more serious fate than being taken prisoner inside the German lines. Kipling sent the Associated Press to-day the following message:  
 "I should be obliged if you would make public in the United States the fact that up to date my son John, is reported wounded and missing, and not wounded and believed killed, as stated in the Press a few days ago."

## A Parliamentarian Loses His Life

LONDON, Oct. 11—Lord Hillingdon, has lost his eldest son and heir by death. Second-Lieut. Mills was killed in action in France.  
 Mills, who was 29 years of age, was a member of Parliament for Uxbridge. He is the sixth member of Parliament to lose his life.

## Other Messages On Page Three

## ITALIAN ACTIVITY EXPECTED

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 12—That Italy's enlarged participation in the war is, according to a report current here, considered imminent. Premier Salandra, during the course of his recent visit to the Italian front, is understood to have laid before King Victor Emmanuel and General Cadorna, Italian Chief of Staff, various plans of campaign before a final decision is taken.

## EXCHANGE PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Foreign Exchange Takes Another Drop—A Further Credit of \$250,000,000 is Discussed

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Foreign Exchange rates went down again to-day, in face of the successful flotation of the \$500,000,000 credit loan, to the lowest point since September 15th. So disquieting was it deemed that a three-hour meeting, attended by Wall St. bankers and Sir Edward Holden, member of the Anglo-French Financial Commission, was held late this afternoon for the reported purpose of devising some new method to bolster the value of the English pound sterling.  
 To-day sterling sold down to \$4.67 1/4 altogether too far below par to make continued buying of American exports desirable from the British point of view, in the opinion of some New York financiers.  
 The meeting held to-day, it is reported, was primarily to reach an understanding as to the best available method of using the \$500,000,000 to stabilize exchange; also with a view to arranging a private agreement between New York bankers, on the one hand, and London bankers, on the other, for credits which would tend to send the value of sterling up in this foreign exchange market. A supplemental credit of \$250,000,000, it is said, was discussed.

## Russians Punish Germans Severely

LONDON, Oct. 12—The Germans are still making a determined effort to envelop Dvinsk which is costing them severe losses, says the "Times's" Petrograd correspondent. Fortunately, the correspondent adds, the Russians are well supplied with ammunition of all calibres and their artillery continues to sweep many storming columns with wonderful accuracy.

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AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE

Whatever Chance of Success the Germans Had Was at Outset of War

Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known authority, who is the accredited representative of the American Press on the Western front thus describes a visit he has just made to the British Grand Fleet:—  
During the past week I have visited the British Grand Fleet and an important naval base, where I saw dry docks capable of docking the largest Dreadnoughts which had been built since the war began.  
I was also shown maps marking points where German submarines had been sighted and the results of the attacks on them classified as follows:—  
"Captured; Supposed sunk; Sunk."  
When bubbles are observed rising for a long time from the same spot in smooth water it is taken for granted that the career of a submarine is ended.  
When the question was asked officers, "How did you get them?" they answered, "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gun-fire, sometimes by explosives, and in many other ways that we do not tell."  
Officers and men on the battleships and armed cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport.  
In all, Britain has 2,300 trawlers, mine-sweepers, and other auxiliaries outside of the regular service on duty on the blockade from the British Channel to Iceland, and keeping the North Sea clear.  
**Strength of Fleet.**  
Regarding the strength of the British Fleet, it is not enough to say it is formidable. Its position is impregnable, and the number and power of its units invincible. Admiral Jellicoe has under his orders as a fleet in being not less than 3,000 ships of all kinds—Dreadnoughts, cruisers and torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries. The number includes at least 300 warships. This tremendous fleet has always got steam up, and is always ready. Its activity is perpetual, and its immobility as efficient as its movements.  
We were permitted to see the gigantic effort the British Navy is attempting to enlarge its Fourth Arsenal and make it the first in the world. Dry docks, immense basins, workshops for arming and repairing ships have risen up like magic in the Forth. Admiral Lowry, who controls the works, showed us round this gigantic base, whereon 6,000 men have been constantly working on forty locomotives, run incessantly on narrow-gauge railroads. Four thousand tons of mud are daily flying from the bed of the valleys. Here, too, impregnable in their shelter, are 100 big warships and other auxiliaries.  
**The Queen Elizabeth Back.**  
As the destroyer which carried the guests, after a cruise at sea, following the coast turned its head toward land, into the harbour where the Grand Fleet is anchored, we saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some cruisers.  
"We keep at it all the time," the officer with me explained. The cruisers' practice finished, they took their places in fleet formation.  
Among the immense field of grey shapes at anchor, in precise order, which as one drew nearer, became fine after a line of Dreadnoughts painted a colour which melts into the sea, even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun-power, unless compared with the inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands squadron which had just come from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.  
Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief, at fifty-seven, is senior of all. He is rarely without the telescope under his arm, his officers say, when he is on deck, and nothing which the officer on watch sees but he sees also. He escorted his guests through the flagship, showing his men at drill, and particularly called attention to a special machine for giving gun-layers practice in firing where the results of each shot are displayed.  
Stepping into a small room, where telegraph keys clicked and compact wireless apparatus was hidden behind armour, we saw one focus of communication which brings Sir John Jellicoe word of any submarine sighted or of any movement in all

the seas around the British Isles, and carries the Commander-in-Chief's orders far and near.  
Officers whom I met spoke in the same strain about the situation.  
If the German Fleet ever had any chance of success it was at the outset of the war.  
With every passing month the British Fleet had grown stronger and better organized to meet any emergency.  
**Destroyer's Work.**  
The only colour visible in that vast array of fighting ships stretching into the misty horizon or standing out against the green background of the harbour was the blue uniforms of the crews, and occasional signal flags fluttering from the masts. White we were on board Sir John Jellicoe's flagship a message was brought to the commander-in-chief, who called his flag secretary and spoke a few words to him, after which we learned that the whole fleet was ordered to proceed to sea.  
Later, on board a destroyer, at the entrance to the harbour, the guests watched the unprecedented procession of naval power make its exit, led by the graceful light cruisers and the flotilla of destroyers.  
"Are not German submarines waiting outside?" we asked.  
"No doubt; two or three are always there," an officer replied. "But the destroyers know how to keep them off."  
Blithely cutting the choppy waves and with broad, foaming wakes, the destroyers, attendant satellites of the great fighting ships, ran in and out among them by virtue of superior speed, as confident in their evolutions as the hovering guns on their wings. Indeed, wherever we had been on our trip we had seen the destroyers always on the move, flitting, blinking its signals to flotilla.  
**An Impressive Spectacle.**  
The commander of the destroyer on board which we were looked at his watch, and said it was time to go, as he must, at a given moment, take his appointed place in the fleet. At thirty knots an hour he cut smartly across the bows of a battleship to take the guests to the landing place.  
Our last glimpse as we rounded the headland was of that seemingly endless column of ships which stood between German ambition and the seas of all the world, still not free of the harbour, on its way to its unknown errand in the North Sea. Impatience became feeble at the thought of the actuality of that Armageddon should the German Fleet ever give battle. In all the many pictures of war and preparedness for war one had ever witnessed this was the most pregnant in its suggestion of irresistible and concentrated power and the most impressive as a spectacle.

Officers whom I met spoke in the same strain about the situation. If the German Fleet ever had any chance of success it was at the outset of the war. With every passing month the British Fleet had grown stronger and better organized to meet any emergency.

Officers and men on the battleships and armed cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport. In all, Britain has 2,300 trawlers, mine-sweepers, and other auxiliaries outside of the regular service on duty on the blockade from the British Channel to Iceland, and keeping the North Sea clear.

Regarding the strength of the British Fleet, it is not enough to say it is formidable. Its position is impregnable, and the number and power of its units invincible. Admiral Jellicoe has under his orders as a fleet in being not less than 3,000 ships of all kinds—Dreadnoughts, cruisers and torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries. The number includes at least 300 warships. This tremendous fleet has always got steam up, and is always ready. Its activity is perpetual, and its immobility as efficient as its movements.

Condemnations of Count Zeppelin comes very appropriately from Marconi. The first invented a new way to destroy life and the second a way to save it.—Montreal Mail.

## Steel Makers Now Expect a Long War

Preparations Are Been Made to Supply Allies With Ammunition For at Least Another Year

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5.—The production of pig iron is the greatest in the history of the country.  
The output at the present is somewhat over 2,700,000 tons a month. As a result of this, tremendous output ore shipments from the upper lake docks will be carried on late as the season will permit. It is doubtful if enough ore can be brought down by boats to tide the Winter, and the railroads will be freely used from Minnesota and Wisconsin as a result.  
Steelmakers are trying to figure out just what the requirements for 1916 will be. That the European war will continue another year seems assured. That this country will be called on to supply Great Britain and her allies with the major portion of their ammunition is also an accepted fact. It is believed here that the French will attempt to blast their way to the German frontier in the next six months that an enormous quantity of metal will be used in the operation.  
Should the Balkan nations enter the conflict a greater demand will be made upon this country. It seems as if everything will be subordinated in the metal-working industry to the manufacture of projectiles and arms. Exports have not reached their maximum, nor will they for several months. That they will increase as the war progresses seems assured. The steel mills are said to be treating domestic consumers rather shabbily in the matter of deliveries so as to increase deliveries for export. This is largely because of the profit in the making of munitions and the quicker payment of bills.  
As the war progresses larger projectiles are being used. This is eating into our tonnage at an incalculable rate. The French government is seeking to place large orders for bullets and bombs, which are to be wrought into shape in their own mills. Russian requirements are also increasing. Italian steel makers are buying scrap ends and large quantities of scrap, which are being reworked and remelted in their own steel plants. Considerable tonnage is being taken by British steelmakers, but not in as large quantities as are the other nations.

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## WAR MESSAGES

### Bulgarian Minister Still At London

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It was said by the Foreign Office to-day that the Bulgarian Minister P. Hadji Mischeff, had not asked for his passports, nor taken any steps to indicate that he intended to leave the country. The status of M. Mischeff remains the same as prior to recent developments in Bulgaria, he himself reiterates the statement that his country has no quarrel with Britain and that he will not depart unless his passports are handed him.

M. Mischeff explained his appointment as Bulgarian Minister to the Netherlands would not affect his position in Britain, as he represents his country both at The Hague and in London.

### London Papers Review Balkan Situation

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Nothing can be gained, according to the Times' military correspondent, by trying to minimize the fact that the Austro-Germans have achieved a signal initial success in the Balkan campaign. He asserts that unless from three to four hundred thousand Allied troops are sent to aid Serbia, and sent in time, the chances for a successful Serbian resistance are not great.

The despatch of a small Allied force from Salonika to Serbia, the Times' correspondent says, is not a military operation, and can be justified on military grounds only if it constitutes the advance guard of a large army, or if Greece or Roumania are to take the field. It is by no means certain that we should be wise even if we could find the necessary men, and submit to German dictation and take the initiative to open a great campaign in the Balkans because Germany beckons us there. Germany's withdrawal of a quarter of a million men for an attack on Serbia, has made the German campaign in Russia languish. It is for us to take advantage of this fact and push our offensive in the West, and for Russia to strive by every means in her power to build up her new armies and complete her equipment.

The Daily Mail points out this morning that the success of Germany in establishing connection with Turkey, would mean the solution of Germany's copper problem, as virtually inexhaustible supplies of metal would be available from the Arghana Maden mine in Asia Minor. This mine, though much neglected, is one of the richest mines in the world. The newspaper says that under German management it would soon be shipping copper wholesale over the new Bagdad railway. Turkey, the Mail adds, could also be very helpful in the matter of cotton, although she would hardly be able to furnish all this staple needed by Germany.

The Daily Mail warns against the sending of any small or insufficient force into the new Balkan theatre. To help Serbia inadequately, it says, is not to help her at all. This is a very big and perilous operation, and requires a great army. It cannot be begun in a haphazard way. We do not want any new or more spacious version of the rescue of Antwerp.

### Germans Make Few Minor Gains

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Germans under Von Hindenburg, continued today to wrest scattered positions from the Russians in Dvinsk.

### Russian Torpedo Boats Destroy Turk Ships

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.—Two Russian torpedo boats have destroyed 19 Turkish sailing vessels off the Anatolian coast, since Thursday, carrying explosives to Turkish troops.

### Celebrating Columbus Day

To-day, Columbus Day, the members of the Knights of Columbus paraded to 8 o'clock mass in the R. C. Cathedral. Rev. Fr. Nangle celebrated the mass and all received Holy Communion. Those of the West End attended mass at St. Patrick's Church. It was said by Rev. Father Ryan, and those members also received Holy Communion. To-night a dance will be held in the rooms.

### COLLISION IN TRINITY HARBOR

#### The Schooner "E. A. Woodman" Sunk With 500 Quintals Cod On Board

By the Prospero we learn that the schooner Lady Irene in coming into Trinity Harbor yesterday afternoon in the height of the storm struck and sank the schooner E. A. Woodman. The latter vessel was riding at anchor with 500 qtls. fish on board for St. John's when the other vessel in beating in made too bold running very close to her and hitting her in the after port quarters, cut her down to the water's edge and she went down stem first in a few minutes.

Fortunately the accident occurred in very shoal water and the crew who jumped into their boat with Capt. Woodman and with the help of others were later able to tow her into the beach. Most of the fish however will be totally damaged, and the vessel is much injured. The clothing and effects of the crew will also be damaged. The crew had a very narrow escape as a high sea ran and they had to jump in their boats quickly to save themselves.

**A GREAT BIG ALL FEATURE PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY.**  
Arthur Huskins and DeWitt Cairns, in up-to-the-minute Novelty Numbers.

**"THE TREY O' HEARTS,"**  
A great modern problem story.

MISS K. RING and BURNARD SPENCER, (Playing the latest musical hits.) JOSEPH F. ROSS, (Adding realism to the pictures.)

WEDNESDAY—EPISODE 21 of "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."  
DON'T MISS TO-DAY'S SHOW AT THE NICKEL—IT'S GREAT.

**2.30---TO-DAY---7.30**  
People's Particularly Pre-eminent Photo-Play Palace Presents

**KING BAGGOT**  
(The Highest Salaried Thespian of the Photo-Play World) in a Remarkable Story of Political Intrigue, Entitled:  
**In 3 Chapters---"JIM WEBB, Senator---In 3 Chapters"**

Other High-Class Features and MISS RUTH EMBLEM who at 3.30, 8 and 9.30 will sing "THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER" and "LADY LOU."

**THREE MEN AND A BOY DROWNED**  
BY THE UPSETTING OF THEIR BOAT IN THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE.

We learn by the "Prospero" that a sad accident occurred one day last week at Cape Onion, near Sacred Island in the Straits of Belle Isle. While three men, natives of Catalina, and a boy, were coming in off the fishing ground a sudden squall upset their boat and all were thrown into the water. A high sea ran, but after desperate exertion all managed to get on the bottom of the overturned boat only to be swept off by the sea and one after another was drowned. Several men who witnessed the accident from the shore and fishing grounds, came quickly to the scene, but were too late to effect a rescue. The men of the "Prospero" could not secure the names of the drowned.

### Stole An Umbrella

A drunk who often appears in court appeared at the bar to-day before Judge Hutchings. He was arrested last evening by Consts. Whalen and Dunn for stealing an umbrella valued at \$2.50, the property of Miss Nellie Callahan. Though he returned the rain excluder he is an incorrigible and was sent down for 30 days.

Mr. Bryan should remember that, by the terms of his own cherished convictions, he can't declare war for at least a year.

**ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE!**  
St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

Tonight—Something never seen here in the history of St. John's

**ATLANTIS---Fisk & Jack.**  
Spectacular Novelty and Lightning Change Artists.

THEY carry one ton of stage rigging. Their curtain a blaze of brilliancy. They make nine changes of costumes each performance. They change their costumes every night. MISS ATLANTIS is the possessor of a Diamond Dress, another costume of Silk, with 250 yards material. This lady performs serpentine dance on a huge globe. Carry their own machine for electrical display. DONALD FISK makes 4 distinct changes of wardrobe in full view of audience. They perform thrilling and daring feats. This is a marvellous act of refinement and beauty. They have more magnificent wardrobe than any Act in the business. This Act was seen by Mr. Rossley at Palace Theatre, N.Y.

**ALL NEW PICTURES.**  
"The Floating Call," in 2 parts, Tannhäuser; "The Jewel Dagger of Fate," Mutual Movie; "Mutual Weekly," War Series.  
MR. DAN ROCHE, of New, Pianist.

TIME AND PRICE AS USUAL.

**German Soldiers Realize Hopelessness of Struggle**

By HENRY DALBY.

He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day—but not if he is a German. When the bold Teuton—and I do not deny him bravery—recognizes that now is the time for disappearing he wisely runs; but his fighting days are over. If he runs rearward he is murdered by his own officers; if he runs forward he first throws his arms down and then throws his hands up, and becomes a prisoner of war. The twenty thousand Germans who surrendered the other day without so much as a scratch on them were very sensible Teutons. They have fallen into the hands of hospital hosts who will treat them with more kindness than they have been accustomed to since they joined the German army. They will get three square meals a day and won't have to do much to earn them. They will not even have to practice that ridiculous goose step. They will have nothing to do but to eat, drink and smoke, and to sing out the Fatherland and Gretchen, and "Gott straffe England," and to swap lies, until they become expert enough as liars to qualify for the German diplomatic service. After a week or two they will never look a potato in the eye, remembering the days when they had to live on potato bread. If they ever shed a tear it will be for the poor sons of Boches, still left out in the cold and wet of the trenches and suffering from rheumatism, sobriety and starvation. The prisoners will have much more liberty than the poor beggars who are still "enjoying" their freedom (qualified somewhat by the lash of the Prussian taskmasters) half of who will be living skeletons and the other half dead skeletons within a few weeks. Then they may begin to learn something about civilization. If they like to take the trouble, they may acquire a language which does not look like a picket fence and sound like a buzz saw with bronchial trouble. After a few months, with lots to eat and drink and nothing to do but amuse themselves, they will go home to Germany too fat for military service; and if there is any Kaiser left, shout, "Hoch der Kaiser" until they are hoarse; or they can join the glee clubs, and

praise the new Hymn of the German Republic. They won't be able to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein," until it has been translated into French.

In all seriousness the surrender of so many Germans, unhurt, points to a great demoralization in the ranks of our enemies. There is a natural tendency for us to magnify both the significance and the importance of this remarkable willingness to throw up the sponge; but it certainly points to something, and that something looks like demoralization. I do not know whether there is anything in the London Telegraph's broad hint that the surrender was what is vulgarly called "a put up job." By whom put up and for what purpose? But the Telegraph is certainly right in saying that it was an astounding fact and without precedent in the war. According to one correspondent they seemed to welcome the chance to surrender. It may well be, that many other would welcome a similar opportunity. The hopelessness of the war must be apparent to the Germans at the front even if it is not appreciated or cannot be expressed by those at home.

It is the same with the submarine crews. According to the Providence Journal, their morale has been destroyed by the failure of so many of the U-boats to return home. Sixty-seven of them are, at says, known to have been destroyed and the sailors are beginning to feel that submarine warfare offers nothing but death. There is neither honor nor glory in the murderous business and the men are asking themselves why should they throw away their lives in such a savage and hopeless warfare.

**The Prospero Here**

The S.S. Prospero, Capt. A. Kean, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day from the North and reports fine weather going, so did returning from Battle Hr., until yesterday when she had the full force of the N.E. storm and sheltered at Bay de Verde at 5.30 p.m. until 4 a.m. to-day. She brought a large freight of fish, oil &c. and her passengers were:—Messrs E. Bishop, E. Taylor, A. Button, J. Bromley, J. Roberts, Rev. Fr. Nolan, R. Manuel, F. Scove, F. Lockyer, A. Horvey, A. Scammel, L. Carew, E. Price; Misses Hughes, Comstock, Albe, Smith, Anthony, Clark, Facey, Borden, Newell (2), Roper, Clark, O'Neill; Mesdames Bussey, Parsons, Elliott, Warr, and 35 in steerage.

The war baby proposition in Turkey pales its ineffectual fires before the problem of war widows.

**OURS---Rossley's West End Theatre.**

**5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.**  
All New. Never seen anywhere.  
The finest in town.

**Miss Aneta, Latest New York Songs**

**2 Shows Nightly---7.30 and 9 p.m. prompt**

**THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE**

"MASKS AND FACES"  
Being a magnificent portrayal of Charles Reade's great story.

**PEG WOFFINGTON**  
Produced in 2 Reels.

**"ARTHUR TRUEMAN'S WARD"**  
A Vitagraph drama with Lillian Walker.

**"THE BOND SINISTER"**  
A Thrilling feature produced by the Biograph Company.

**"AIN'T IT THE TRUTH"**  
An Essanay Comedy of the better sort.

**DAN DELMAR** arrived by the "Stephano."  
Will sing at Crescent to-day

**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.

**Special Values in Men's Tweed Suits**

WE have just opened a splendid lot of Men's, Readymade Suits, that are especially selected for Fall Wear, in a handsome array of neat, dark patterns, and it will pay you to examine them before you buy your next suit—you'll be able to get the particular weave, design, quality, style and fit in the English, Canadian or American cut that will thoroughly please you, from our representative stock. Here are a few prices:

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS**—A good weighty quality, price considered, correctly cut in neat, dark patterns, splendid value, latest style; sizes 4, 5, 6, & 7. Price a Suit.....\$5.50.

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS**—A serviceable quality in dark, neat patterns, that for style, fit, finish and wear is hard to equal at the price. Sizes 4, 5, 6 & 7. Prices.....\$6.30 and \$7.00.

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS**—Handsome designs made of strong, finely woven, English tweeds in a variety of patterns—the kinds that most men like. Correct style, perfect fitting,—special care taken by the makers, with the fit of the shoulder and collar. Finished with a good quality of lining and inter-lining. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices.....\$9.00 and \$10.50.

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS**—Here you'll find a large variety of different weaves, in the finer grades of English and Scotch tweeds—in Browns, Grey, etc., in striped and checked, shadow effects.

You'll get splendid wear from these high-class suits and above all you are assured a perfect fit, correct style, best linings and inter-linings.

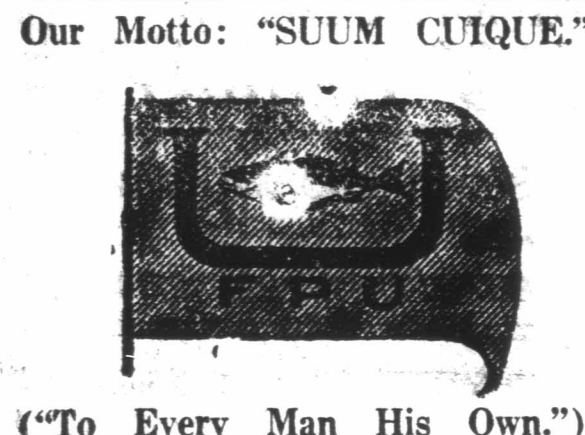
Every item that goes to make a suit perfect are put into these suits. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices.....\$12.00 and \$17.00.

**MEN'S FINE TWILL SERGE SUITS** in dark Navy Blue—good quality, correct style, perfect fitting and excellent finish. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices.....\$11.00 and \$13.50.

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



**FOR SALE**  
That splendid  
Residence and Stable  
with about twenty  
acres of land, known  
as **Roches**  
at Manuels, and  
situated near Rail-  
way Station.  
**J. J. ROSSITER**  
Real Estate Agent



(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**  
Issued every day from the office of  
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lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 12th., 1915

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**Liquor Importation**

SOME Anti-Prohibitions claim that the prohibition of liquor into Newfoundland will cause trouble with countries from which we import such liquor, which countries purchase our codfish. We find the total value of liquor imported during the fiscal year of 1913-1914 was \$135,000, that much value is not sufficient to cause any one to worry, as regards what might be done in relation to any foreign country from which liquor is imported, which country purchases our codfish.

We take 99 per cent of whiskey imported from the United Kingdom. The value of whiskey imported from Britain last year amounted to \$53,000. No trouble can possibly come to us by cutting off whiskey imports from Britain. Most of the rum comes from the British West Indies, \$23,000 worth being imported last year, while the total value of rum imported amounted to \$28,000. The West India purchase some fish, but we take all our molasses from them, which more than repays them for what fish they take from us.

Wines to the value of \$28,000 were imported last year, \$17,000 worth coming from Portugal, and \$2,000 worth from Spain. Brandy comes from France, and last year's liquor imports from France amounted to \$20,000. We have nothing to lose by excluding liquor imports from France; and what we take from Portugal and Spain don't amount to the value of one schooner cargo of fish.

No serious man can therefore claim that any injury can be done our fish markets by prohibiting imports of liquor. Brazil, which takes one-third of all our fish, sends us no liquor.

A peculiar feature of the liquor imports, is the fact that last year \$352,000 was received as revenue from all liquors imported, while the total value of the liquors paying such a revenue amounted to \$135,000. The poor man's drink—rum—pays the great bulk of the revenue from liquor. The revenue from rum alone for the year 1913-1914 was \$185,000, and this large amount of revenue was derived from rum that was valued at \$28,000, while the value of wines imported amounted to \$28,000, yet paid into the revenue only \$14,000.

Fancy, you toilers who consume rum; the value of all the rum imported in 1913-1914 was \$28,000, upon which the Government collected \$185,000 duty. The value of wines imported was \$28,000 and the duty paid into the revenue upon this amount of wine was only \$14,000. One Hundred and Eighty-Five Thousand Dollars taken from the poor man as a tax on his rum, while the rich man's drink—wine—was taxed but \$14,000; yet the value of the wine imported was exactly equal to the value of rum imported.

Even the whiskey drinkers pay nothing as compared to the toil-

ers, for on \$54,000 worth of whiskey imported \$100,000 duty was collected. This means that whiskey to nearly twice the value of the rum, was imported last year, and while \$28,000 worth of rum paid \$185,000 into the revenue, \$54,000 worth of whiskey paid but \$100,000.

Those figures speak plainly, and cannot be contradicted. Therefore the claim of the Anti-Prohibitions that the prohibition of liquor into our Colony will cause fish consuming countries to retaliate and therefore injure the exportation of fish is a pure humbug, utterly false and without any support whatever.

**Other Leaders  
In the Fish Trade**

MOST of our exporters are literally waybacks in the fish business; and few of them seem to have any other interest in the trade than the scooping in of profits. Such is not the case elsewhere; and even the little town of Canso, Nova Scotia, has fish merchants who are thoroughly awake. They take the keenest interest in everything that pertains to the fishery, and make every effort to raise the status of the fishermen, for in elevating them, they realize that are helping their Province and its development.

Prominent amongst Canso fish leaders is Mr. E. C. Whitman. Interviewed recently by a representative of a local journal, he said: "I believe in Technical Education for our fishermen, especially for the younger men. It is full time that our young men awake to the full requirements of the trade and to the methods that have for years been practised in other countries where—I must say—a product to ours is being placed on the market. Why, we should be progressive enough to be pioneers in improved methods of catch and cure in vogue elsewhere."

What have we ever done educationally for our fishing industry? We squander \$10,000 annually in so-called Higher Education which in its ultimate analysis is simply the most effective means of destroying the staple industry of the Colony. We squander other large sums in chasing rainbows; but we seem to forget that we are a fishing people, and that all other industries are, and must be, subordinated to the fishery.

Providence has placed us within reach of riches inestimable; but we fail to grasp the situation. We have never voted a dollar for technical education for our fishermen; and we have nobody connected with our Educational Department who cares a tinker's dam for the technical training of the sons and daughters of our toilers. All who give the matter consideration must admit that we are letting the wealth of the seas, which lies at our doors, slip from our grasp.

We have the finest fishing grounds in the world. We have all the natural conditions favourable to the prosecution of the industry. We have men bred to the sea life. With such advantages should be producing actually ten-fold our present production. Yet we neglect the education of the fishermen's sons along lines such as would make them more efficient, and cause them to advance further in the development of their natural calling.

We need technical education and not systematic stuffing of our young men, with useless H.E. rubbish. Furthermore, we need the inauguration of a thoroughly progressive administration, the introduction of the best methods of curing and packing, and some system whereby the movements of the various fishes can be followed. This is what has made Norway a progressive fish country; and unless we awaken to the necessity of doing likewise, we shall fall behind in the race.

Would it not have been more profitable to the city if the \$5000 spent by the Municipal Commission had been expended on a Fish Market, centrally situated? But what of that, a Fish Market would be beneficial to the toiling masses, while the Tarvia payment is intended only to serve the pleasure of motive car owners.

The first year of the Panama canal's operation closed with a total of receipts from tolls of \$5,200,000, representing the passage of 1,300 ocean vessels having a gross tonnage of 6,400,000. The number of ships passing through the Suez canal was three and two-fifths as great and the tolls received totaled four and five-eighths times as much as those of the Panama canal.

**Backing Wrong Horse**

LORD PALMERSTON is said to have declared that in the Crimean War England was backing the wrong horse. The Tsar of Bulgaria, the truckling Ferdinand, seems to have made the same mistake. Personally, Ferdinand is apparently out of sympathy with the Bulgarian people; but the Balkanians seem to be adepts in fetichism; and the fetichism at the moment is the dream of imperious sway in the Balkans. Like the archassassin of the Teutons, Ferdinand is guilty of the deadly sin which drove Lucifer from his high estate. He seems beset with the idea that he is the heaven-designated ruler of the Balkan States.

The Eastern "cock-pit of Europe," unfortunately has influence altogether out of proportion to its population; and this arose largely out of the Balkan wars of 1912-1913 when the Balkan League acquired territory from Turkey. But when came the division of the spoils, the League was undered; and like the proverbial "Kilkenny cats," Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia fought with each other over the political rejectamenta. The result was that the Bulgarians surrendered Salonika to Greece; Roumanian troops crossed the Danube; Turkish janissaries retook Adrianople. Then came the Peace Conference, and the squabble was temporarily patched up.

Evidently, the Entente Powers failed to effect a reconstruction of the Balkan League, and Bulgaria has cast in its lot with its erstwhile violator and implacable enemy—the unspeakable Turk. The world has rarely witnessed a more suicidal national act; and the bitterest enemy of the Bulgarian people could not have wished a more dreadful lot for the Bulgars. It is just a few months ago that the emissaries of Abdul the Damed brought woes unnumbered to the hearts and homes of Bulgaria—now, the victims have joined hands with the Padishah, and formed an alliance which will deluge the Balkan States with blood and infamy.

The adjustment of the Balkan Question was a complicated one; and British Diplomacy has failed. Its failure has been qualified by a section of the English Press as "ghastly"; and the record of the Foreign Office has been pronounced as "one of dismal failure and tragic weakness." But we must not forget that Britain has lost more battles at "green table"

of Diplomacy than on sodden fields. Gladstone failed when he permitted the Turk to remain in Europe, and Lord Salisbury failed when he bartered away Heligoland to the Teuton for a mess of Afrigan pottage.

The adjustment of the Balkan situation could only have been made by the elimination of the accursed Hohenzellern spirit which is now dominant in the Eastern war-theatre. This spirit has been fostered by the Tsar of Bulgaria and the consore of the King of the Hellenes, who is a sister of the Potsdam Butcher.

Another difficulty, and one which has not seemingly been considered by casual readers, is the outstanding fact that all of the Balkan States are averse to Russia occupying Constantinople. They do not seem to realize that they would be infinitely worse off with Germany in control of the Black Sea. If the Sultan chastised the Bulgars with whips, the Kaiser will chastise them with scorpions.

The war situation is now more critical than ever before; and people are again asking, if it was not "diplomatic" blunder to have tackled the deadly proposition of the Dardanelles.

**Edward, Attention!**

WE just wish to draw your attention to the following, if you are not too busy concocting "airy nothings" as has been your wont since you assumed the Premiership of this distressful country. We have made almost superhuman efforts to make you understand that this is a fishing country, and that it is your bounden duty to give, at least a little time, to the consideration of the fact that nine-tenths of our wealth come from the harvest of the sea.

We draw your attention to this little item, which we found stowed away, as "cullage," perhaps, in one of our organs, The Daily News:—"After taking supplies the 'Hollitt' will leave for the Virgin Rocks (these are shoals, within a hundred miles of Cape Race, Edward) to finish up (the voyage) on SALTED CLAM BAIT WHICH WAS OBTAINED FROM BOSTON!"

You have doubtless a copy of The Century Dictionary; if you look up the rear end of it you will find under the heading "Familiar Quotations," the expression *O Tempora, O Mores!* (nothing to do with Coal, remember) which is

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**  
**BAY - DE - VERDE**  
**BRANCH.**  
All Freight Charges are to be Prepaid to Stations at this Branch.

very expressive. We give you a free translation, "Where are we at?" We have tried to make you aware of the necessity of providing bait depots for our hardy producers like the Hollitts and others; but yet, you don't seem to realize the necessity of doing anything of this kind. Our Bank fishermen, as we have told you frequently in our columns, must now go to the United States for bait supplies, whilst there are hundreds of tons of these supplies around our own shores, and might be made available if you were just sufficiently interested in our fishermen to protect them.

You toured this Island some time ago, waxed eloquent about cold storage plants, bait freezers, and sundry things connected with agricultural (?) developments; but you lost sight of the juicy clams which are now being imported from our neighbours in the United States!

If you had just devoted a small fraction of the sums handed out to political parasites in the way of sops, Edward, we would not need to go a-begging for the requisites in our fishing industry. Even the amount which you handed out to your doughty, and patriotic (?) lieutenants in the way of—well, your Finance Minister calls them "Subsidies" (we have another term for the dole), it would have provided bait depots for every fishing district on the Western Shore where we have a Banking fleet.

You cannot further gull our toilers, Edward, so be honest enough to admit that you have erred, and that you have been recreant in your duty to the great producers of our wealth.

**Composition on  
Prohibition**

By a Pupil of a R. C. School In  
Hr. Main District

The great question confronting the Newfoundlanders of the present day, is whether we will have Total Prohibition or not. This is a question which should interest every Christian man, let him be good, bad or indifferent.

There is an old adage which says, "It is the duty of every man to leave the world better than he found it," this applies chiefly to fathers who are raising sons and daughters, and wish to have them walk as respectable as possible in their different avocations of life. Now the chance has come to the fathers and future father in Newfoundland to put the greatest stumbling-block of their lives, the evil of the saloon, which is intemperance, for ever out of their reach.

Many are the promising young men who start life with the best of education and the best of positions, but alas! the fall comes. First he drinks a little and perhaps he intends to take no more, but the saying is "Never put the enemy in your mouth to steal away your brains," so he is ashamed perhaps to leave these false friends who play on him in order that they might get drunk for themselves. So he goes on to his ruin, and the day comes when he is discharged from his employment disgraced and ruined.

Now imagine the home of this man for about 6 or 7 months or perhaps a year before his fall. We see the young wife with the babe on her knee waiting for the return of her husband, but he is rather late to night. When he comes there is none of his welcome smiles as there were one night before, but in their place are the fumes of liquor and scowls.

The times wear on, but oh! what a change has taken place, the babe which a few months ago was so beautiful and was its mother's pride, is now buried in the pauper's grave, and the wife—what has become of her? She is waiting again to-night, a mere skeleton of what she was, waiting for him who is the curse of her life. He comes and tells her that he is discharged but through no fault of his, then he curses and raves, and wonders where he will get money now. At last he commits some crime or something and is imprisoned for life; thus ended a promising career.

So then should every father vote for Total Prohibition; he might have kept within bounds himself and his son might do the same, but we must help our neighbor, who perhaps, is more unfortunate. Every man is bound to help his neighbor and this is about the best opportunity yet offered and it should be embraced by all.

SCHOOL BOY.  
Conception Bay,  
Oct. 2nd. 1915.

**Three Belgians  
Sentenced To Death**

Amsterdam, Sept. 23—(Via London Sept. 23)—For smuggling letters into Holland, a German court martial at Antwerp, has sentenced three Belgian citizens to death, and thirty-three others to hard labor in prison, for terms ranging from fifteen months to ten years; according to the Echo Belge. The men condemned to death were Police Commissioner Alexis, Joseph Baeckelmans, an architect, and Alexander Frank, a merchant.

**Indians Strong  
for Prohibition**

Blame White Man For Destroying Race With "Fire Water"

DESCRONT, Ont., Oct. 6—At the 30th annual convention of the council of the Indian tribes Wednesday, every delegate who spoke condemned liquor as one of the greatest destroyers of the race. Indian after Indian arose and delivered temperance addresses. The white man was blamed for considerable of the downfall of the Indian through whisky. It was argued by all the speakers that the dividing of the North American continent into two countries by the American War of Independence could make no difference to the Indian. They were at one time one race, despite any international boundary.

**Turks Accepted  
Terrible Losses  
Unflinchingly**

London, Sept. 23.—A description of the fighting in the Anzac region on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the last week in August and the result achieved during this period is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The capture of Hill No. 60 was important, says the correspondent, as it is the last crest of the last ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to high ground beyond it.

The Turks, he says, clung to the hill with the utmost determination and when they were thrown out of their trenches would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground, with the result that when the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three days to oust the Turks and the ground around, he says, is still thickly strewn with their bodies and those of British soldiers who fell in the assaults.

It is computed, declares the correspondent, that the Turks lost 5,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting, with Australians and New Zealanders.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Turks will not attack the Anzac positions again after the terrible losses they sustained in previous attacks. They did succeed, he adds, in sweeping two British batteries out of existence on the ridge which had been won by the New Zealanders; but when they got across the crest into the ravine below they came under the fire of British machine-guns.

"They came down in thousands," said a staff officer of the New Zealand brigade; "they went back in hundreds," the correspondent's story continues. Machine-gunners, he says, claim that five thousand were killed. Danger to this part of the line, the correspondent thinks, could only come through physical overstrain of the troops, as they have made the position virtually impregnable, and even supplies for the men are now taken up through gaps which run right down to the beaches, while the sides of the hills are covered with dug-outs. The Turkish batteries still make it exciting for landing parties, but once ashore there is now plenty of cover for the men, and since the August victories they have much more elbow-room.

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	Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:		
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We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

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### Published by Authority

Under the Provisions of the War Measure Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order as follows:—

1. The Colonial Secretary may, if he considers it expedient so to do, appoint a person to be Censor of the writings, copy or matter printed or the publications issued at any printing house, printing establishment or works, and any person so appointed shall have the right to enter and visit the premises with any assistant or assistants, from time to time, and remain there for such time or times as may be reasonably necessary, and to examine, consider, approve or reject any writing, copy or matter printed or proposed to be printed at or issued for publication from the said premises, and, after the appointment of any such person and the notification thereof to the proprietor, manager or person in charge of the said premises, no writing, copy or other matter shall be printed therefrom or issued for publication therefrom which is not approved by the person so appointed as Censor, and any such printing or issue for publication, without such approval, shall be deemed to be a contravention of this order.

2. The printing or circulation or procuring to be printed or circulated of any letter, communication, report or news concerning the operations of any of the forces, naval or military, of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies, or as to any of the naval or military forces or operations of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies connected with or for the purpose of the war, or criticising or commenting upon the policy, proceedings or action of the Government or any neutral state, if such printing or circulation or any of the statements contained in such letter, communication, report or news is likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to prevent, hinder or interfere with the success of the forces by land or by sea of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with any foreign state or otherwise to assist or encourage the enemy, or to prevent, embarrass or hinder the successful prosecution of the war, shall be deemed to be a contravention of this order, and, in any prosecution instituted by the authority of the Attorney-General, it shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the printing or circulation of the statements in respect of which the prosecution is brought were likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to prevent, hinder or interfere with the success of the forces by land or by sea of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with a foreign state, or otherwise to assist or encourage the enemy or to prevent, embarrass or hinder the successful prosecution of the war.

3. For any contravention of this order the offender shall be liable upon indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars; and the proprietor or officer of any corporation controlling, or operating the premises, where any such offence is committed, shall also severally be liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment and fine as aforesaid. Moreover, all copies of any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or tract printed, issued, circulated or published in contravention of this order, in the possession of whomsoever they may be, may be seized and destroyed by any peace officer, and, if the Colonial Secretary, so direct, the printing presses, plan and machinery within or connected with the premises shall be seized, and the premises may be closed indefinitely or for such period as the Colonial Secretary may name.

JOHN R. BENNETT,  
 Colonial Secretary,  
 Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,  
 October 5th, 1915.

### Fogo Welcomes the Governor

"Hard Worker" Tells of His Excellency's Visit and Has Something to Say of Overpaid Officials

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Fogo was recently honored with a visit from His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson. As a slight token of Patriotism and respect for the King's representative the town was gallantly decorated with bunting. The good old flag—the British Ensign—that bit of bunting we love so dearly was flying from the Court House. We think more use should be made of the ensign in this town and the flag staff at the Court House should not look so bare and naked so many times as it does.

When our brave Naval Reserve lads left for to do their bit for King and Country, "no flag was displayed at the Court House and many people thought it strange. On the night of the arrival of His Excellency an entertainment was held in the hall of the I.O.A. in honor of His Excellency's visit. His Excellency gave a very interesting and instructive address on the great war now raging. Five young men sang a chorus entitled "We are True British Soldiers."

One other matter, we folk at Fogo can't understand is, why we have a Customs officers here with so little to do that only one-half of his time is spent at his office. Certainly when we are taxed to the uttermost to provide revenue to help keep up the Civil service of the country, economy with the same degree of efficiency should be the order of the day. Our Magistrate here could assume the Customs work with his other duties, and give complete satisfaction with a saving to the colony of one-half or two-thirds of what is now paid for Customs work. It is scandalous to keep such an active young man in idleness and the Road Board should get him to dig gravel for the Roads and thus give some compensation to the man who is doing his duty.

Yours truly,  
 HARD WORKER.  
 Fogo, Sept. 29th, 1915.

### Published by Authority

Under the provisions of Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following Rules and regulations.

1. No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information with respect to the movement or disposition of any of the forces, ships or war materials of His Majesty or His Majesty's Allies,

or with respect to the plans of any such forces or ships or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with the fortifications or defence of any place, if the information is such as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy.

2. No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model or other representation of any of the forces or ships of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Allies, or of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work in or in connection with any place in this Colony, and no person in the vicinity of such forces, ships or work, shall, without such permission, have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus, or other material or things suitable for use in making any such representation. For the purpose of this regulation, the express "Harbour work" includes lights buoys, beacons, marks and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

3. No person shall, by word of mouth or in writing, spread reports likely to create disaffection or alarm among any of His Majesty's forces, or among the civil population.

4. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures, aid or abets, the commission of any act prohibited by the foregoing special regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of such regulations, shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of the regulations in like manner as if he had committed the act.

5. No person shall, without lawful authority, sell, give, distribute or permit the selling, giving or distributing of any newspaper, tract or pamphlet or any information which is forbidden to be published or communicated under paragraph one of these Orders and Regulations.

6. No person shall, without lawful authority, sell, give, distribute or permit the selling, giving or distributing of any photograph, sketch, plan, model or other representation which is forbidden to be under paragraph two of these orders and regulations.

7. Any person contravening any of the provisions of the foregoing Orders and Regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

JOHN R. BENNETT,  
 Colonial Secretary,  
 Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,  
 October 5th, 1915.

### Another Voice for Prohibition

We Must Help Those Who Are Unable to Save Themselves From the Reefs of Destruction

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding the fact that the day for the Prohibition Plebiscite is coming on apace it is surprising to see so many educated people who are apparently disinterested, and are silent so far as expressing their sentiments publicly is concerned. It is incomprehensible to me that there is not more discussion on this matter of such vital importance both to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the rising generation.

If we were on the eve of a General Election we would have no difficulty in finding many self-styled patriots who, in transcendent flights of oratory, would be ready (if there was a five dollar bill in it) to die (?) for their bleeding country. There are able pens than mine and to these the country is looking forward to and expecting their opinions through the press. Where are the educators of the youth of the Colony? Surely an opinion from these would be worth having.

There is one danger and a very serious one, which the workers of prohibition will have to contend with in this district, and that is political prejudice. In all sincerity I would ask every voter, in this great cause at least, to scrape these political barnacles from their eyes. Don't be hoodwinked by those who are working for their own aggrandizement, and who have proved time and again that they are not above stooping to bowdlerism, hoodlumism and every other ism to boost up any rotten cause they may espouse.

We should not grow listless, indifferent or careless about this important matter. Let us remember that as Christians we have a sacred duty to perform, we are fighting against a most powerful enemy—the Demon of Drink,—we are fighting to remove from our children's way, if not from our own, that great temptation of drink, of intemperance, and if we neglect this great opportunity we may regret it in our declining years, and this disinclination now may be the cause of bringing our "gray hairs in sorrow to the grave."

Another contention—an extremely perille and ludicrous one—is put forward by men who consider that they are remarkable for their good common sense and sound judgment, that is that the hardest men against the liquor traffic are the hardest drinkers. Does not Holy Writ tell us that "he who loveth danger shall perish therein" and taking it for granted that these contentions are right, would we not be imbeciles if we would not do all in our power to remove from our path this source of all evil and misery—the saloon?

The saloon is that dangerous reef, from which many have not the courage, the stamina, or the back-bone to steer clear, it is the reef upon which so many brilliant careers have been wrecked, it is the reef which has caused many heart-broken mothers and wives to shed bitter tears on looking at the squalid surroundings, their half-naked children with pinched faces, and lastly it is that terrible reef upon which so many immortal souls have been lost. What greater nobility of soul can a man show than to help his weaker brother to evade the pit-falls into which perhaps he has sometimes fallen himself.

Had I Shakespeare's power of portrayal, or the eloquence of Burke, I would consider myself honored to use them in behalf of such a righteous cause.

In conclusion, I would say, let us arouse ourselves and cast off this lethargy, embrace this golden opportunity of effectually combatting the evils of strong drink on Nov. 4th, mark our X for Prohibition and thereby earn the gratitude of future generations.

"SERPENTINA."  
 St. John's, Oct. 7th, 1915.

### Private Bryant Writes from Egypt

Zafaran Barracks, Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 3rd, 1915

Dear Julie,—Just a word to let you know that I am well at present and hoping this will find you the same. You will have to excuse me for not writing you before; but we did not know where we were going. We are now in Egypt and it is very warm here. We left Aledshot on the 20th of August and sailed from Plymouth the next day for the Dardanelles and we got there about seven days later. We were about 30 miles from the firing line and we thought for sure we would be going into action.

### A Mother Writes for Prohibition

Says Drink Evil is the Worst Foe We Have—Makes a Strong Plea For Future Generations

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Certainly our people owe a deep debt of gratitude to you for the way you have written against the great drink evil.

It has been my good fortune to attend all the lectures given by the talented Dr. Geisel, and I am glad to see from the columns of The Mail and Advocate you are to publish them for the benefit of your large circle of readers. It should be a great matter of importance and benefit to our people, both city and outports, if they would carefully read those lectures and make an earnest attempt to apply the valuable hints and suggestions for good health to themselves.

Dr. Geisel's indictment of the liquor traffic was a masterly one and has awakened a great number of our people to the dreadful effects of strong drink on the human system. We, of the older generation, can look back and see for ourselves what a great blight it has been to many of our men both young and old. Newfoundland has had unfortunately too many victims of this liquor traffic.

How many happy homes have been left desolate by its damning effects? How many children left without their fathers, have had to face a cold world without the necessary education—a condition caused through no other means than that of drink.

We have had many trials and sorrows in dear old Terra Nova. Fires, bank crash, etc., but we have, thank God gotten over them. But the deplorable and heart-rendering effects of drink can never be effaced. It is only those who have gone through the fires of suffering can tell what misery drink has caused. There are very few homes in our dear island home but have had their bitter experience, it might have been a father, brother, or husband.

Many a sad story of patient suffering could be told. Periods of agony well nigh at times unbearably long and weary nights without rest, watching beside our dear one, and nursing him back to health. The lingering hope always before them that one day their loved one would be able to resist the cursed drink. Then only came a few weeks of sunshine and then the clouds came heavier than before. At last the day came, all hope died, and God in his great mercy lifted the heavy load and took the poor erring one to himself.

Oh if our dear dead came back to life they would tell us that only for drink they would have lived longer and lived happier lives, and have seen their children grown to manhood and womanhood, and how proud they would have been of them. Drink was the cause of their downfall and but for this great evil they would have enjoyed life as God intended they should.

Women of Newfoundland, you are the greatest sufferers to-day from the curse of drink. Do your best with your husbands and sons and get them to vote "YES" on Nov. 4th. Pray every night that Prohibition will become the law of the land on Nov. 4th next, and then future generations can say that the mothers of Newfoundland did their duty in 1915.

Mothers, ask your boys to think of the generations yet unborn who will live to bless those who helped to stamp out the curse of strong drink from our island home.

With thanks for space.

A MOTHER.

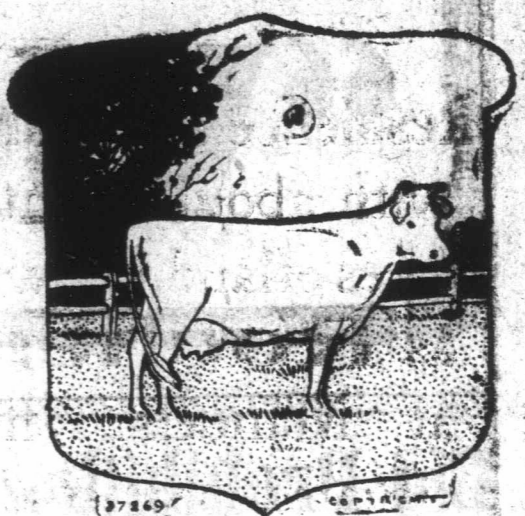
When we got orders that we had to go back to Alexandria, so were very much disappointed. We were two days and nights coming back. We got to Alexandria the last of August and we were there a day, before landing, and then we left for this place, which is three miles from the capital of Egypt. I was out there all day yesterday and you bet it is, some place. There are some queer sights to see, I cannot say how long we will be here, we are in Barracks now but we are going in the desert in camp again. I do not believe we will ever see the front, anyway it looks like it now.

It is wonderful hot weather here, although it is Winter now, and it is too hot to do any drill. We only have two hours in the mornings before breakfast and when we are finished we are wet with perspiration.

Julie do not worry, I will be back to you again please God, and I will be able to tell you something more than I can tell you on a letter. I will write you as often as I can, hoping that you will do the same.

I am enjoying the best of health and hope you and all at home are well. So I must close. Good-bye for this time.

Your friend,  
 PTE. AARON BRYANT.



COWS ARE ALL RIGHT as milk producers, but their meat is apt to be tough and tasteless.

ALL THE BEEF IN THIS MARKET comes from young grain fed steers, especially bred for the purpose. The cheapest cuts of our meat are better than any cuts from any cow that ever lived and we can prove it.

M. CONNOLLY,  
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100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

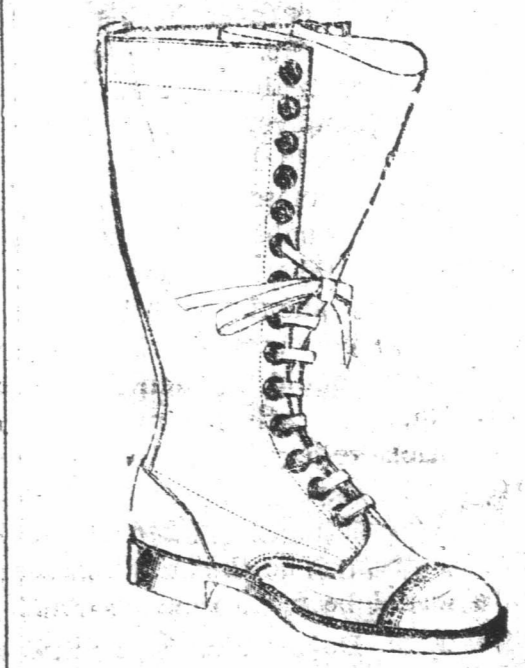
500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

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 St

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Our Hand-made Waterproof Boots, for Fall and Winter wear, are now ready. We are showing as usual, good honest footwear. Mail orders receive prompt attention. All orders filled same days as received.

Men's 16-inch Bellows Tongue Boots	Price	\$6.50
Men's 14-inch Bellows Tongue Boots	Price	\$6.00
Men's 12-inch Bellows Tongue Boots	Price	\$5.50
Men's 10-inch Bellows Tongue Boots	Price	\$4.00
Men's 8-inch Bellows Tongue Boots	Price	\$4.40
Men's 6-inch Ordinary Tongue Boots	Price	\$3.00
Boys' 10-inch Waterproof Boots	Price	\$4.00
Boys' 8-inch Waterproof Boots	Price	\$3.50
Boys' 7-inch Ordinary Waterproof Boots	Price	\$2.40

All Hand Pegged and Hand-Sewn \$1.50 extra.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



# "VICTORY" FLOUR--THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

## Big Prohibition Meeting in the T.A. Hall Last Night

Great Enthusiasm Shown by Large Attendance - Brief Speeches Made by Several Speakers

THE OUTPORTS ORGANIZED  
Strong Wave of Sympathy for Prohibition is Now Sweeping Throughout the Country

A largely attended meeting of citizens was held in the Total Abstinence Armoury last night, preliminary to a thorough organization of the city and suburbs in the interests of the Prohibition campaign. Mr. H. E. Cowan presided, and explained the object of the gathering. At a previous meeting it was decided to have a special committee take up the work in St. John's, and to that end a Nominating Committee had been appointed to select officers. They were now ready to report, and it was the privilege of this meeting to deal with it. Mr. George J. Coughlan, acting for the Committee, nominated the following officers:

- President—Dr. H. M. Mosdell.
- Vice-Presidents—Messrs. C. R. Steer, Charles Myler and C. R. Johnstone.
- Secretary—Mr. P. G. Butler.

These nominations were then concurred in. Dr. Mosdell, through unavoidable circumstances being unable to be present, Mr. Cowan was requested to continue in the chair and conduct the meeting to a close.

Mr. Butler expressed his thanks to the Committee for nominating him as Secretary, and pledged his enthusiastic assistance. He had been only recently converted to the Prohibition cause, having seen enough of the evil effects of liquor to throw himself fully into the campaign for its elimination. He believed Prohibition to be the only effective way of dealing with that which was taking from the young their birthright, destroying happy homes and causing sorrow and distress widespread. For these reasons, and because, that scientifically and economically the value of liquor was disproved, he was resolved to do all in his power to carry Prohibition on November 4th next.

Mr. W. J. Ellis, the veteran President of the Total Abstinence Society, which was well represented amongst the audience, was the next speaker. He had always been a total abstainer, and to be consistent he could not do otherwise than join forces with those who wished to see the country free from the liquor evil. His fight was not against the men who drank, or against those who sold it; most of them were good fellows. But he was thoroughly in earnest in his opposition to the traffic, and while he believed the campaign should be conducted inoffensively, he likewise thought it should be carried on with every thoroughness so that there should be no doubt of the issue. On organization could not be too complete, every agency should be utilized, and careful and persistent house to house canvassing should be done. There was a strong sentiment in favour of Prohibition to-day, and he believed that as the days go by and the campaign was actually pushed it would gain in strength so that the necessary voices would be more than obtained.

Mr. J. M. Devine also being invited to address the meeting, uttered some words of cheer. He had not expected to speak, was unprepared to do so, but inspiration must surely come from such a gathering. The matter of Prohibition had been given much serious thought and study by him, and the result of his reflections was to throw in his lot with the men who believed that liquor was useless. Duty to humanity, to ourselves, to the children,—demanded it. Many believed that there were other ways of combating the evil, that moral suasion should be used. What was the good of moral suasion asked Mr. Devine, once a man's will power was gone. The opportunity had now come to settle the liquor question once and for all time, and we should take no chances, but make sure it was wiped out. He believed there was a strong feeling in favour of it throughout the city, particularly among the silent voters, and he was confident a big majority would be rolled up for Prohibition.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland was the next

## Firemen Will Hold Patriotic Dance

At the meeting of the Firemen's Protective Union, held last night, it was decided to hold a dance shortly in aid of the Cot Fund and for the relief of the city poor, arrangements for which will be made later. A Union representative will go to Channel to settle difference which have occurred as regards the employment of stokers on the S. S. Kyle.

## Newfoundlander Wounded With Canadians

We notice from late Canadian papers the name of Aubrey White, of Victoria, amongst the list of casualties. White is reported as wounded. He was a member of the Thirtieth Battalion.

He liked to hear the laymen speak. They dealt not with theories, but with facts. Their conclusions were usually based on sturdy foundations which it was difficult to move. He had never done much temperance talk, but when the opportunity presented itself to vote for Prohibition in Canada he had done so, and would gladly do so again in November. Some people disputed the moral rightness or value of prohibition. He contended the people had the right to say whether prohibition was good for the country. The question had come to them almost without request, and it was the duty of the country to decide it. In the campaign we should not think ourselves, but of the other fellow. It was not a question of whether an individual personally wanted the business continued—it was the welfare of the whole people that should be considered.

Rev. Harry Royle also spoke for a few minutes. He desired to take advantage of the opportunity to repudiate some stories that were being circulated. He was a Temperance crank, and against the traffic for all he was worth, but he did not forget he was a gentleman, and repudiated the stories that were being circulated that those who were engaged in the traffic were brutish. He spoke strongly against liquor being given to volunteers. He was a Britisher, and at this time wanted to see our volunteers most efficient. Any business that made them inefficient was a bad business, and not true to British ideals, and should be wiped out.

Mr. R. Callahan was invited to speak, but excused himself on the plea that he was no speaker, though he had always been against the liquor traffic and was heart and soul in the movement for Prohibition. The chairman then brought the meeting to a close by reminding those present of a further meeting on Wednesday night in the same place. He also referred to the organization work that had been going on outside the city. There had been some criticism of the campaign, of course, but the best that could be done was being done. A big effort was being undertaken in the various extern districts, such as St. Barbe, Twillingate, Burgeo, etc., which evidenced strong endeavor to enthrone the people in the Prohibition movement. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.—Daily News.

## OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A. S. WADDEN wishes to announce to his Patrons and the General Public, that his New Store 368 Water Street West (2 doors West of old stand) is now open with a full line of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. All orders personally attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. S. WADDEN  
368 Water Street West

## OUR THEATRES

### ROSSLEY'S EAST END

Atlantis-Fisk and Jack—opened their engagement at Rossley's last night and its safe to say it is one of the most wonderful acts ever seen and such an offering has never been seen in the history of St. John's. Atlantis, a handsome petite young lady of great charm and beauty on the huge ball has no equal, her costumes are positively magnificent. Donald Fisk had the house in roars, while taking off his numerous vests. They are certainly quick change artists. Their daring feats on the high rolling globe were past belief, especially the marvelous feat of Donald Fisk standing on the monster of stars. The English bull dog in his bag punching act was also very fine. The wonderful finish of the act, was Miss Atlantis in her wonderful costume of 250 yards of silk, performing a Serpentine Dance on the rolling ball. With her wonderful electrical and spectacular effects, her drop curtain of gold, one blaze of brilliancy, held the house spell-bound. All together this act is going to be the talk of the town. Its wonderful, its gorgeous.

### ROSSLEY'S WEST END

There is a first-class show at Rossley's West End theatre to-night. The pictures are simply splendid and are all new and the very latest and best. The new song of Miss Aneta is one of New York's latest. The pictures will be changed three times weekly, the first show commencing 7.30 and second show at 9 p.m. prompt.

### THE NICKEL

The inclement weather last evening did not prevent Nickel patrons attending the popular place of entertainment, and the theatre was crowded. The show was a charming one and repaid all for braving the storm. The great problem story "The Trey O' Hearts" which has become extremely popular with Nickel goers was continued. Thousands of citizens are now keenly interested in this story and will see all the episodes at the Nickel. The chapter last night was most sensational and very cleverly acted. The other subjects were equally as good, while the singing of the Harmony boys, Messrs Huskins and Cairns was enthusiastically applauded and they responded to an encore, rendering one of their catchy novelty songs. This evening the entire programme will be repeated and no doubt there will be another large attendance. To-morrow, "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be repeated and there will be other high-class pictures and new songs.

### THE BRITISH

Owing to the bad weather conditions the attendance at the above theatre was not as good as usual but those who did weather the storm were amply repaid for their hardship, as they witnessed a most interesting entertainment thoroughly up to the British standard. The one and only King Baggot appeared in a 3-reel masterpiece entitled "Jim Webb-Senator" and his work need less to say was much admired. Possessed of wonderful personal charm, ability and magnetism; he is indeed the finished actor. Miss Leah Baird also shone very prominently. "The Lure of the West" is a most interesting picture of the trials and tribulations of two brothers. It is portrayed by a splendid cast. Miss Ruth Emblem was heard to good advantage in both of her numbers. Her first being one of the favourite writers, Jeff Brannen's compositions, whilst her second was "The Last Rose of Summer" in which she excelled herself.

### Two Hop Beer Cases

As the Mail and Advocate stated a few days ago, two more hop beer cases came up in Court today. The parties charged with selling the beverage overpiped are Messrs Ford and Terry of the West End. The former appeared and the case against him was postponed to Thursday next while the other who did not appear on the summons, will be arrested under warrant. Mr. W. J. Higgins, B.L., defends Ford.

### Capt. John Lewis Has 4000 Qtls. Fish

Capt. John Lewis arrived here by Shore train today. His banker, the "Metamora," arrived at Holyrood from Labrador yesterday and hauls for 700 qtls. after a month's work. The schooner has now 4,000 qtls. and if he gets a bait supply, Capt. John, who looks well, will go to the Grand Banks to-morrow. He fished from Indian Hr. to Battle Hr., found cod scarce and says that twenty-five other vessels fishing there are doing very little.

The police made three arrests last night, two drunks and a party charged with larceny.

## Prohibition Campaign Fund

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed we beg to hand you a list of the subscribers to the Prohibition Campaign Funds, you would oblige very much by giving publication to same in your paper.

Yours truly,  
R. A. TEMPLETON,  
Secty. Finance Com.

Subscriptions may be handed to the treasurer, J. F. Downey, M.H.A., or any of the following members of the Finance Committee: A. H. Hickman, M.H.A.; Hon. John Harvey, Hon. Donald Morrison; Messrs Jno Brown- ing, W. J. Ellis, R. A. Templeton. A large sum is required to insure a successful issue.

- John Browning \$250.00
- John Harvey, Hon. \$250.00
- Bowring Bros. \$250.00
- A. J. Harvey \$250.00
- Sir J. Outerbridge \$250.00
- T. & M. Winter \$250.00
- A. Macpherson \$250.00
- A. E. Hickman \$250.00
- Hon. R. K. Bishop \$250.00
- Hon. D. Morrison \$250.00
- Steer Bros. \$150.00
- James Parker \$100.00
- W. J. Ellis \$100.00
- W. A. Munn \$100.00
- A. H. Murray \$100.00
- J. Frank Martin \$100.00
- Thos. Mc Murdo & Co. \$100.00
- Jas. Angel \$100.00
- Albert Soper \$100.00
- H. E. Cowan \$100.00
- A. B. Morine \$100.00
- Omega \$100.00
- Union Trading Co. \$100.00
- C. P. Ayre \$100.00
- Daily News \$100.00
- Rothwell & Bowring \$75.00
- Percie Johnson \$50.00
- Hon. R. Watson \$50.00
- H. J. B. Woods \$50.00
- Tasker Cook \$25.00
- Gear & Co. \$25.00
- J. Maunder \$25.00
- D.M.B. \$20.00
- R. Templeton \$25.00
- P. H. Cowan \$10.00
- J. M. Devine \$10.00
- Pope's Furniture Factory \$5.00
- Thos. Curran \$5.00
- W. Campbell \$5.00
- S. G. Collier \$5.00
- J. W. Taylor \$5.00
- R. Callahan \$5.00

## NOTICE

A General Meeting of the St. John's Prohibition Committee will be held in the T. A. Armoury on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Every voter interested in the cause is invited to attend. P. G. BUTLER, Secretary.—oct12,2i

## Capt. John Lewis Has 4000 Qtls. Fish

Recently there were mounted on the South Side Range a fine automatic gun, while another was placed at the armoury of the Nfld. High-landers. This latter will provide a means of instructing the volunteers in the use of quick firers, while the other will be used for quick firing practice.

While one of the boys of Mount Cashel was driving the milk team to town this morning the axle broke, the team was badly wrecked and about 20 bottles of milk were broken and the contents spilled. The wagon was brought to Mr. N. J. Murphy's factory for repairs.

Trainman Breaks His Collar Bone  
After the shore train, coming this way, left Hr. Grace at 4.30 p.m. yesterday when at Riverhead Station, brakeman James Kelly met with a painful accident. While jumping on the engine his oil coat caught in the steps, he fell heavily and broke his collar bone. He was looked after on the train, and arriving here last night was taken to hospital.

The report that whisky is killing fish in West Virginia streams will put artificial bathing pools at a further discount with the oldest inhabitant.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Quite a fleet of vessels are now ready to leave for Brazil and Europe fish laden, and will likely get away to-day.

Before you buy Gasoline and Kerosene get our prices. P. H. COWAN, 276 Water St.

A N.E. gale prevailed on the Labrador yesterday, so that it is likely fishing operations were retarded as a result.

The express which left here Sunday evening arrived at Port aux Basques at 10.55 last night, and the Kyle sailed for Sydney at 11.20.

His Grace Archbishop Roche, with Revs. J. McDermott, Adm., and J. J. McGrath, returned from Trepassay by the train at 11.40 to-day.

Rev. Mr. Hommon of Gower St. Church will deliver a lecture to-night in the basement of Wesley Church.

Large stock on hand.—Gasoline and Kerosene Oil. P. H. COWAN, 276 Water St., St. John's.

To-day in the police court Judge Hutchings discharged a drunk, and another whose third offence it was, was fined \$2.00 for 7 days.

Albert Legge of Twillingate with paralysis of the legs, and J. Mahoney of King's Cove of an internal ailment arrived here for hospital to the Prospero.

A woman passing along Water St. to-day became suddenly attacked with bleeding from the nose, and becoming faint went to the police station where she was looked after by Guard Carew and others present.

Owing to some slight disarrangement of the wires, as a result of the storm yesterday, the street cars were stopped running for a while last night, but the defect was remedied after a while and the service resumed.

If your dealer does not sell Elastic Cement Roofing Paint, we can tell you where to get it: P. H. COWAN, 276 Water Street.

All preparation for the herring fishery at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay are now pretty well completed and the fishery promises to be a most remunerative one, there been keen competition amongst buyers. A good fishery will be a great thing for this section of the country.

Frederick Churchill of Portugal Cove, one of our R.N.R. boys, who was in the police force here arrived here Thursday last on 14 days leave. Fred is serving on the Canadian destroyer 'Grilise' and is delighted with the service.

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## Dr. Geisel at Carbonear; Given a Great Reception

Three Hundred Women Formed Themselves into a Committee For Prohibition  
800 PEOPLE PRESENT

The Lecturer's Arguments For Prohibition Strongest Ever Heard in That City

Carbonear, Oct. 11.—Dr. Geisel lectured in the Methodist College Hall last night to an audience which taxed the seating capacity of the Hall to its utmost. Hon. J. R. Goodison occupied the chair, and on the platform were Rev. F. R. Matthews, Adjutant Hiscock, S.A., and Mr Harry J. Crowe. Between 700 and 800 people faced the speaker, notwithstanding the stormy night, when she began her address at 8.45. For nearly an hour and a half she held her hearers spell-bound, and as she told them in her own inimitable way, the story of tuberculosis, its causes and the way to prevent it, closing her address with the strongest prohibition argument ever heard from the platform in this good old Local Option town. Dr. Geisel simply and literally captured all her hearers.

Mr. John Rorke paid a warm tribute to the talented lecturer in moving a vote of thanks, and Mr Simpson, J.P., seconded the motion in an earnest and complimentary speech. The audience carried the motion by a rising vote, and Dr. Geisel briefly thanked them. The Chairman then announced that after singing the National Anthem the meeting was closed, but that Dr. Geisel gave an invitation to every woman to stay behind and organize for the prohibition campaign.

Practically every woman accepted the invitation, some three hundred forming themselves into a Woman's Committee to help on the cause. This morning the Committee elected Mrs. Goodison, President, Mrs. Lee, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. W. H. Butt, Sec.; Mrs. Stentaford, Treas.; Mrs. Hiscock, S.A., Recruiting Sergeant, Mrs. Russell, Chairman of the Committee. This morning Dr. Geisel met the Committee and gave them the benefit of her advice and instructions. Her visit has been an inspiration in deed.

## Herring Vessels Arrive

Mr. LeMessurier of the Customs had wires to-day stating that the schr. Senator, and gasoline boat Prinz Olga, arrived at Woods Isld from Gloucester to Cunningham and Thompson. The Grace Oils from Gloucester to the Bay of Islands Fisheries Co. Both arrived yesterday and will load herring for Gloucester.

## Arrested For Disgusting Crime

Still another arrest was made by the police for a crime similar to that for which two men were given six months last week. The man in this case is an Ernest Day, a baker, aged 45. He was arrested yesterday at 5.45 p.m. and to-day was ordered by Judge Hutchings to be held on remand. His trial will take place to-morrow.

Capt. Churchill of the schr. "Success" will likely leave here to-day in his vessel on his first voyage as master to the Brazils. Since taking charge of this fine schooner he has done some good work in her. He is a navigator and mariner of ability and his many friends here wish him continued success.

## READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## WANTED

TWO large Schooners to load Coal here for Northern Outports.

UNION TRADING CO.

## Our Wounded Soldiers

The wound from which Lieut. Gerald Harvey, son of A. J. Harvey Esq., is suffering from is in the shoulder.

Capt. Walter Rendell has been invalided from Malta to England and is suffering from a shrapnel wound and some bruises.

Private Chesley Mercer was wounded by shrapnel in the right shoulder on the 20th of September past.

## SHIPPING

The Olinda, Capt. Courteney, left Pernam yesterday for this port.

The schr. 'Hans' is loading codfish at Monroes for Brazil.

The Ketch 'Rasmussen' is loading fish at Monroes for Europe.

The Portia left Channel going North at 8 p.m. yesterday.

The Prospero goes North at 10 a.m. Thursday.

The Fogata sailed at 3 p.m. to-day for the Northward with a full freight and several passengers.

The Prospero reports fish and squid plentiful on the French shore and in fine weather boats getting 3 to 6 qtls.

The Earl of Devon left LaSdic at midnight Sunday and is due here this afternoon.

The Beatrice left Gibraltar Sunday last for Halifax.

The schr. Success, Capt. Churchill cleared for Bahis yesterday with 4310 qtls codfish, shipped by James Baird Ltd.

The S.S. Maud which was here from Philadelphia last week should leave Tilt Cove to-day or to-morrow, ore laden for New York.

The steamers 'Frontera', 'Beatrice' and 'Armadors', all coal laden from North Sydney, are now due here and evidently got the benefit of yesterday's storm.

The Dunure, Capt. Connolly, and the Nellie Louise, are now 53 days out to Bahis and Pernam respectively, and are no doubt delayed by stormy weather.

The schr. 'Carl' which arrived here recently for Cadix with salt goes to Burgeo load it and loads fish there for Europe.

The S.S. Erik is due here to-night from Labrador. She was detained by yesterday's storm and has five ship-wrecked crews on board. There is nothing from the Sagona to-day.

The S.S. Senlac is due to arrive here to-morrow with a full cargo of flour, hay and other produce, live stock &c., from Gulf ports. As considerable freight is offering she will likely make several other trips here this fall.

The S.S. Frontera arrived here from Sydney this morning, coal laden to A. J. Harvey & Co. She left there Saturday last, and in the storm of yesterday received a drubbing but sustained no damage. She loads codfish at Job Bros. for Europe.

## Patriotic Association

A Meeting of the Newfoundland Patriotic Association will be held on WEDNESDAY night next in the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

VINCENT P. BURKE,  
Hon. Secretary.

## TRUCKMEN'S UNION

The Postponed Annual Meeting of the Truckmen's Protective Union will take place at the L.S. P.U. Hall at 8 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. T. RICE, Secretary.—oct12,2i