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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 237.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

Desperate Assault On British Lines By the Turks

Weight of Numbers Force Retirement Down Chanak Bahr

FOLLOWED BY TURKS

Momentum of Charge Brought the Enemy With- in Range of Heavy Guns Which Mowed them Down in Hundreds

London, Sept. 3.—The following description of four days of the greatest battle yet fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula has been received from E. Ashmole Bartlett, the correspondent with the British forces at the Dardanelles dated August 19th:—

"During the night of August 9th the New Zealanders were relieved by two other regiments. At dawn on the 10th the Turks, who were strongly reinforced, made a most desperate assault on our lines from Hill 3 at Chanak Bahr. An entire division in successive lines hurled themselves on the two regiments, who after a desperate resistance were driven from their position by artillery fire and sheer weight of numbers to farther down the slope of Chanak Bahr.

"Following this success the Turks charged over the crest and endeavoured to gain the great gully south of Rhododendron Ridge. They reckoned, however, without our artillery and ships' guns. The Turks were caught in a trap, and the momentum of their charge down the hill prevented them from receding in time. They were swept away by hundreds in the terrific storm of high explosives, shrapnel and cannon shells from the ships' guns, howitzers and field pieces.

"The Turks attacked in great strength all along the line from Damskibi Bahr through Amsadere and a farm north-east of Rhododendron Ridge. At the latter point we were compelled to give ground, but the magnificent conduct of our officers saved the day. Generals and colonels fought with rifles and bayonets alongside the troops. Many commanding officers were killed, including General Baldwin.

Austro-German Co-operation Ends at Brest Litovsk

Germany Army Attends To Russia, Austria To Serbia

TWO COMMANDERS BID FAREWELL

Armies Henceforth Will Each Act Independently of the Other

London, Sept. 3.—The German-Austrian armies on the eastern front are about to part company, according to the despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam.

This quotes a message from Vienna, announcing that Field-Marshal Archduke Frederick, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian armies to-day bade official farewell to Marshal von Mackensen, the German commander at Brest Litovsk. Henceforth the armies of the two commanders will cease co-operating with each other, the message says.

It is believed that the Austrian armies, which have been operating in Poland, will shortly be relieved and sent in the direction of Serbia.

The other day we referred to the fact that city fishermen would use clams as bait. Quite a quantity was secured at Spread Eagle and the fishermen since have been making good catches on them.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 3.—The French Government report four Turkish transports sunk in the Dardanelles by a British submarine.

The Russian Government report some success in rearguard actions, but Lutsk and Grodno evacuated.—**BONAR LAW.**

Britain Borrows In United States

New York, Sept. 3.—All the indications to-day tended to confirm the report current on Wall Street that Britain has borrowed from fifty to a hundred millions temporarily in this market to correct exchange rate of sterling until such time as her commission shall reach New York to consummate negotiations, looking toward the flotation of a much larger credit loan here.

This loan, if made, is regarded as but a makeshift, to clarify the surcharged atmosphere of the foreign exchange markets. Spurred by an unseen stimulant, the rates rallied in a spectacular manner to-day, sterling soaring 10 cents or more at the opening of the market. They fell back later, but on the day's transactions the substantial gain of three and one-half cents was recorded. Sterling closed at \$4.66.

Turkey Beginning To Have Doubts As To Victory

Paris, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Bucharest, dated September 1, says:—

"Constantinople telegrams says the Committee of Union and Progress is beginning to have doubts as to the final victory of Germany and considering the consequences of defeat, has given orders that Greeks and Bulgarians be treated with all consideration. Other foreigners, including belligerents, are closely watched, but are not being molested.

"No more German artillery engineer officers are arriving.

"Falling in her negotiations with Roumania for the transit of munitions the opinion in Constantinople generally inclines to pessimism.

India Prohibits Exportation Of Hessian Cloth

Calcutta, India, Sept. 3.—The exportation of Hessian cloth and bags except to Britain, is prohibited henceforth, except under license. These licenses will be issued to dealers for ordinary commercial purposes, after the Government has been fully supplied.

Prohibition does not apply to sacking and sacking goods.

Benedict Ready To Give Support To the Peacemaker

Pope Benedict to-day expressed pleasure over the fact that diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany have resulted in a promise from Germany to modify her submarine warfare.

The Pontiff is gratified to learn that cordially marked the conversation between President Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons on Thursday, when the Cardinal delivered to the President at Washington a message from him dealing with peace. His Holiness said to-day he hoped everybody both in Europe and the United States would be convinced that his constant prayer is for the ending of the war, and that his work in this direction is entirely disinterested, being inspired only by the teachings of Christ and his love for humanity.

He added he would be ready to give his whole support of the Catholic Church to the person, institution or country that undertook the noble mission of ending a war which dishonors our generation and places an inextinguishable stain on modern civilization.

CRITICAL POSITION RUSSIAN DEFENSES

Germans Carry Fortified Bridge Between Friedrichstadt and Riga, Threatening Whole Russian Line from Riga to Southwest of Vilna. Grand Duke's Armies Must Evacuate Riga and Positions Between Dvina and Vilna, Should the Germans Cross the River.

Russians, Under General Ruzsky, May Offer a Stubborn Resistance Here

Should They Fail, the German Fleet May Gain Command Gulf of Riga, Which Would Shorten the March to the Russian Capital.

Russians On Offensive N.W. of Vilna and Menacing the German Left Flank

But the Centre Still Retiring. Military Men Watch With Concern the Next Austro-German Move in the South-East. Is Kiev Threatened, or will an Effort be Made to Intimidate Roumania into Acquiescence With German Desires for Passage of munitions Through That Country.

Early Move By the Allies in the West Is Expected in Some Quarters to be Made

London, Sept. 3.—The Germans in their official report to-day, claim to have carried by assault the fortified bridge at the head of the Lennwada Dvina river, between Friedrichstadt and Riga. This is considered for the Russians the most critical point of their whole front, for should the Germans succeed in crossing the Dvina, the Russians would be compelled to evacuate Riga and their position between the Dvina and Vilna, and even southwest of the latter city, would be jeopardized.

The Germans do not yet claim to have crossed the river, which is being defended by a reinforced army under the command of General Ruzsky, who has proved himself to be one of the greatest strategists of the war, who brought the previous German advance to a stop on the Buzar river in front of Warsaw. It is believed by military critics that the Russians will make a stubborn defence on the Dvina. The opinion is expressed that should they fail here, the German fleet would gain command of the Gulf of Riga by landing troops at Pernau, which would considerably shorten the protracted march to Petrograd, which is understood to be the objective of the Ger-

man higher command.

In view of the importance of the battle raging along the lower Dvina, fighting elsewhere loses some of its interests, for wherever they are the Russians must keep their eyes on this corner of the map.

Grodno, which the Russians evacuated, proved an empty shell to the Germans, as they captured only four hundred prisoners after street fighting. North-west of Vilna the Russians are on the offensive, while the Germans say that the Russian counter-attacks have been a complete failure.

It is said in Petrograd that this counter-offensive seriously threatens the German left flank and communications with the army of Lieut-Gen. von Elchorn.

The Russian centre is still retiring through a marshy district. Every day they are taking toll of their pursuers, the Russians offering resistance to the Austro-German offensive in Galicia, and south-east of Lutsk they hold a front of more than fifty miles, intersected by hills, woods and rivers, which afford splendid cover for a defensive army.

There is still some doubt as to what

the Austro-German intentions are in the south-east, military critics being divided in opinion, whether it will be to advance to Kiev, or whether an attempt will be made to project a wedge between the Russian armies and Roumania, which would make it a serious matter for the Roumanians to refuse longer the German demands for free passage of munitions over the Roumanian railways for the Turks, who are reported to be very short of shells necessary to prevent the Allies from conquering the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Concerning operations in the Dardanelles, no news has been received since Wednesday from General Hamilton, Commander of the British forces on the Peninsula.

The continued success of the Austro-Germans in the East, leads many writers to the conclusion, that the sustained bombardment of the German line in the West means an early move by the Allies. Critics point to this, the thorough redistribution of the British and French armies, and the shelling of Zebrugge some days ago, as heralding something at least preliminary to a general offensive.

Bulgaria Tossed From Side to Side Is Very Uneasy

Geneva, Sept. 3.—Information reaching here from Bucharest, represents the situation in Bulgaria as becoming more unsatisfactory owing to the indecision of the Government which is attempting to conserve the country's neutrality and at the same time satisfy its national ambitions.

The majority of the Bulgarian statesmen favor a re-approachment with the Quadruple Entente, Serbia and Greece, in view of the state of the public feeling.

News from Nish, is that Serbia is willing to make territorial concessions and the Bulgarian government finds it embarrassing to continue its policy of neutrality.

Relations between Bucharest and Sofia are strained.

Lumber Laden Steamer Abandoned

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The British steamer William T. Lewis, owned by Hend, Ralph & Co., of San Francisco was sunk to-day off Queenstown by a submarine according to a message received here by the Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce.

She sailed from Everett, Washington, on March 29 for Sheerness, England, with a cargo of lumber. Capt. Manning with the crew of thirty abandoned the ship. The vessel is believed to have sunk.

The entire crew were picked up by the Danish motor ship, Australia.

Furness-Withy Co. Have Profitable Year

London, Sept. 3.—Despite the war, the Furness-Withy Manchester liners had a record year in consequence of the high freight rates. The profits amount to over a million dollars, almost double the profits for last year. Dividend and loan payments amount to 15 per cent., against only 6 per cent. last year.

American Mail Is Held Up in France

Paris, Sept. 3.—As learned to-day, the decision of the French Government to hold up the American mail for two days before forwarding it, was due to the discovery that Germany was communicating with persons in the United States through intermediaries in France.

French Artillery Very Active

Paris, Sept. 3.—French war office gave out the following this afternoon: In course of last night our artillery displayed some activities as had been the case recently, without notable incident.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Russian Garrison Evacuates Grodno As Expected

London, Sept. 3.—The evacuation of Grodno is under way, Petrograd admits officially, and the Russian forces are being withdrawn from the right bank of the Niemen. The loss by the Russians of the last of their strong fortresses had been expected and reported that its evacuation is imminent caused no surprise here.

It has been evident for some time that Grand Duke Nicholas had no intention of allowing a number of his men sufficient to maintain a long defence to be penned up in any fortress which could be invested along the Galician border.

General Ivanoff continues to retire, but not without inflicting heavy losses on the Austro-German forces, which have been shaken several times, by vigorous counter-attacks in the centre and in the extreme north—the Germans are making little progress. The Russians claim another local success near Vilna.

No Authority For Peace Rumors

London, Sept. 3.—High official circles have learned authoritatively that the recent rumours of peace have no foundation in any steps taken by the British Government, or in any statement issued here, on authoritative sources.

Great Britain Has Not Changed Her Attitude

New York, A London cable to the Tribune says much discussion has occurred recently as to whether the phrase "freedom of the seas," in Sir Edward Grey's letter to the newspapers had any bearing on possibilities of early peace negotiations.

To-day it was authoritatively stated, says the Tribune correspondent, that the phrase had no such meaning. The attitude of Great Britain towards peace is still unchanged since the pronouncement of Asquith and Grey last Fall.

Germany Has Lost Fifty Submarines

New York, Sept. 4.—A special to the "Times" from Washington says: "Up to three weeks ago the British Navy alone, without regard to the navies of France and Italy, has sunk or captured forty-two German submarines."

"This information is contained in a personal letter from Field-Marshal French to one of the best-known men in America, who is an old friend of French."

It indicates that Germany has lost half a hundred submarines since the war began. French destroyers are known to have sunk several submarines and Italy may have accounted for one or two."

Von Bernstorff's Note Ambiguous Document

London, Sept. 3.—The Times naval correspondent in analysis of Von Bernstorff's Note, arrives at the conclusion that it is an ambiguous document, the real value of which can only be measured when it is put into action.

He says the Note concludes with the proviso which begs the whole question for he adds, that manifestly if a submarine can sight a merchantman before the latter sights the submarine, and if the ship fails to stop quickly enough for the German commander, he has power of acting on the excuse that she attempted to escape.

Serbian Reply To Entente Powers

London, Sept. 4.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Nish says it is semi-officially announced in the Serbian capital that Serbia's reply to the demands of the Quadruple Entente Powers has been drafted and will be presented at an early date.

Little Comment In German Press of Crisis Avoided

Tageblatt and Frankfurter Zeitung Express Satisfaction

CONFLICT AVOIDED

The Concession Granted will Not Effect Very Greatly the Ultimate Result

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The news of the settlement of the crisis between Germany and the United States by reason of Germany modifying her submarine campaign, has as yet evoked comparatively little comment in the German Press. The "Tageblatt" and "Frankfurter Zeitung" print leading editorial articles which evidence hearty satisfaction that a conflict with the United States has been avoided and express the hope that relations between the two countries from now on will continue to improve.

The submarine issue, says the "Tageblatt," which is capable of exercising a decisive effect upon the outcome of the war, could scarcely have been modified, but the concession that passenger steamers will be torpedoed after awaiting, and after non-combatants have been assured safety, certainly will not affect so vitally the ultimate result.

"The American people certainly have suffered during the war and feeling scarcely can be expected to regain its former warmth immediately, but the differences are of a temporary nature. There are no deep-rooted conflicts of interest to perpetuate."

Krupps Subscribe To War Loan Ten Millions

London, Sept. 4.—An Amsterdam despatch says the Krupp Company, of Essen, has subscribed ten million dollars to the German War Loan.

French Airmen Keep Eagle Eye On the Enemy

Paris, Sept. 3.—The French Ministry of Marine gave to-day a note outlining the operations of the naval aeroplane squadron since the opening of hostilities.

"The Marine Aviation Service has made continual progress, showing marked development from day to day, the note says; it has operated not only in France, but in Egypt, where it has assisted in the defence of the Suez Canal; on the Syrian coast, where it aided in blockade operations; and in the Adriatic, taking an active part in the actions in the Gulf of Trieste. In the North of France our aeroplanes kept watch over the shores and seas, their objective being the destruction of the enemy's submarines, the bombardment of the enemy's commissary bases at Bruges, Zeebrugge and Ostend; and the apprehension or destruction of Zeppelins.

Last week, notwithstanding the heavy artillery fire and glare of rockets, our aviators dropped during the night more than 300 bombs on ten German naval bases along the Belgian coast, besides taking effective part in the bombardment of Monthulet forest on August 25. All the machines returned, although several were damaged severely.

In Egypt, Syria and Venice our hydroplanes have shown great activity. Engagements occurred recently with Austrian hydroplanes which were put to flight. One of them was pursued as far as Pola by the French machine.

The schr. "Lilly May," Humphries, master, arrived at Greenspond from Labrador yesterday with 250 qts. cod.

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How Germany Is Able to Defy the Blockade

System of Ferries and Railways to Scandinavian Countries First in the World

In spite of the blockade of German North Sea ports by Great Britain, there has been no shortage of provisions of war munitions in Germany so far because Germany has received big shipments through the Baltic and Scandinavian ports. By this means Germany has received several hundred horses that have been shipped from Newport News and other Atlantic ports to Sweden and Norway, shiploads of cotton from the Gulf ports, and war munitions.

The manner in which these cargoes have been shipped through into Germany is explained in the current issue of The World, of London, which says in part:

"There is a general misconception in this country as to the facilities which Germany enjoys in getting supplies from the Scandinavian countries. As a matter of fact apart from the actual Baltic ports which are open to Germany for shipping, namely, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Lübeck, and Kiel, Germany is directly connected by rail with Scandinavia over three routes. Wagons can be loaded in any port of Norway, Denmark and Sweden, and run through without unloading to any part in Germany, Austria, and the ports of Belgium and France in the hands of the enemy.

"As an instance, the cars which are loaded in the highest points of Norway and Sweden and travel down on a huge steam ferry which carries the actual railway cars to Sassnitz, on the island of Rugen, in Germany. At this station the cars are 'backed' off the ferry and run through to any point of Germany.

"The word 'ferry' may create some misconception in the mind of the reader who has never seen these huge Baltic ferries in use. They are actual ocean going liners of a couple of thousand tons. On their deck are two sets of metals divided by the funnels. These ferries are run right up to the end of the rail head on the main land, and when the train, say of twenty wagons, arrives at the rail head station it is divided—ten wagons being run on to the ferry on the right side of the vessel and the other ten on the starboard side. The time involved in carrying out this operation is but the work of a few minutes, and all the lengthy and irritating process of embarkation and disembarkation, of passengers and luggage to which the ordinary cross-Channel passenger from Britain to the Continent is subjected is thus avoided.

"Besides the Trilberg and Sassnitz route, there is one via Helsingborg in Sweden crossing the Baltic by ferry through Denmark to Gedser, and thence by Ferry to Warnemünde in Germany. An alternative route from Sweden is via Malmo by ferry to Copenhagen, and from thence through Denmark and rail to Germany.

"When once the car is in Denmark there are various routes direct to Germany. Taking Copenhagen, Denmark's capital, as a radiating point, the routes to Germany by rail are: (1) Copenhagen to Korsor, ferry from Korsor to Nyborg crossing the Store Belt, and thence to Strit, from which point the ferry crosses the Little Belt to Fredericia, on the Main Line in Jutland, where the train passes into Schleswig-Holstein, which is, of course, German territory; or (2) the Copenhagen, Gedser, and Warnemünde route mentioned above. The distances are not very great. From the very furthest northern point, Lofoten, near Narvik, the trains run through into Germany in under seventy-two hours.

"The whole system of ferries and lines throughout Scandinavia to Germany is possibly the most developed of its kind in the world. All the routes are double tracked throughout, even as far as the ferries are concerned. At each railhead station there is double accommodation for the ferries, one for the incoming and one for the outgoing, and the facilities are so arranged that the ferries are not inconvenienced or delayed in anyway by the tides. The whole system is worked with such perfection that it is possible to enter the train at Stockholm and without change arrive in Berlin within twenty-four hours.

"It is difficult to say how many thousands of tons of goods it is possible to run into Germany by rail over these routes during twenty-four hours, as no statistics have been published but it is a fact that all the ferries have been running night and day without interruption of any kind

ever since the outbreak of war. How great the traffic has been is perhaps judged from the fact that not only are the wagons of the German and Austrian State railways as well as the Scandinavian railways used, but also captured rolling stock from Belgium and the northern parts of France are to be seen working at the present moment over the Scandinavian lines with traffic to and from Germany."

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I had been suffering from Eczema for four years. I had been to five doctors and they all said, they could not do anything for me. I was told about Steburman's Ointment and I bought six boxes, and after using some I was cured, and no return of it since. I guarantee anyone using this ointment for eczema will be cured also.

I remain,
Yours truly,
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ENTENTE WILL WIN THE WAR IN 18 MONTHS

New Yorker, Bound Home. Holds the Allies Will be Victorious—Will Keep on Till Germany is Whipped

London, Aug. 28.—Otto T. Bannard of New York, who sailed on the American liner St. Paul after a five weeks' stay aboard, expressed the emphatic opinion that diplomatic relations probably would be broken between American and Germany as an outcome of the sinking of the Arabi.

While Mr. Bannard was here in the interest of the International Mercantile Marine, of which he is chief counsel in America, he found time to go to Paris. Speaking of the spirit of France he remarked: "France is no place for a man with leisure on his hands. They are all at work there on this war, and they are going to put it through and beat the Germans. The Russian reverses have only made France more determined. It is the same in Britain. There is the strongest spirit there for pushing the war to end—that's got to mean victory for the Allies. America may rest assured that Britain won't give up this war until Germany is whipped. My opinion is that the war will last another eighteen months."

Mr. Bannard is confident that financial affairs as between America and Britain will soon be readjusted so that the British sovereign will resume its former international value, and that Great Britain's debt to America will be carried over by a loan. He thinks Great Britain will be able easily to float a \$500,000,000 war loan in America. A British loan paying 5 per cent. interest and running one two or three years would be rapidly absorbed in America, he thought.

German Iron Coilage

Berlin, via London.—The Bundesrat has passed a law providing for the coilage of iron five-meaning pieces (1.14 cents). The demand for five-meaning pieces is great, especially because quantities are in circulation in the hostile territory occupied by Germany and more are needed. Under present circumstances, however, the use of nickel as a metal for their coilage is held to be inadvisable.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Industrial Italy

One associates Italy primarily with three things—music, travel, especially of people interested in history and painting, and finally as the centre of Papal Power. Latterly we have come to know her as a military ally capable of mobilizing a million men, and retaining a "territorial militia" of 1,800,000. The Italian Navy and aerial service are notable and efficient.

Trade per Head

Now one comes to regard Italy as a trading nation. In the "Nations of the War" Series, Mr. Redmond-Howard has included "Italy and the Italian People" (Simpkin Marshall, 1s. net), and in that book, which I advise readers to consult, one finds some very useful information. Her commerce stands at about £222,000,000 a year. England (not the British Empire) has about five times that amount. This leads to some interesting comparisons as to how much trade various countries do per head of the population:—

Holland	£83 0 0
Belgium	43 0 0
England	22 16 0
Germany	13 0 0
Italy	6 7 0
Austria	4 13 0
Russia	1 3 0

France probably comes between Germany and Austria.

Agriculture and Forests.

Only about 7 per cent of Italian land is waste, a record that brings her near those economic models, Denmark and Belgium. About 11,000,000 acres are forest, 50,000,000 under crops, 45 per cent is tilled, and 25 per cent pasture. Vineyards and orchards account for only 5 per cent, abundant though they are. Forestry especially is very remunerative and brings in £6,000,000 a year, a hint to Mr. McKenna and those whose business it is to develop our resources.

The quarries of Italy are more valuable than her mines, which only employ about 2,000 persons. Quarries account for 70,000, and in agriculture 1,600,000 are employed, including 3,000,000 women workers. The fisheries are of great value and employ 27,000 men. They catch tunny, sardines, and anchovy in huge quantities, in every respect. Prompt delivery and reasonable prices.

Italy comes second only to Japan in the silk industry, though her manufactures generally take a low place in the national endeavours.

Italian wine is world-famous, and were we a wine-drinking country it would be consumed here in preference to the "doctored" export wines of Germany. Generally speaking, Italy is a big customer of ours, and despite the inevitable industrial losses of the war, she should continue in that relationship. Her commercial attitude to Germany before the war was scornful and to this date no war has been declared between the two countries, though Germany has helped Austria.

Water Supply Short in Gallipoli

Murdos, Base of Allied Armies, Aug. 28.—One of the greatest problems of the allied forces in Turkey is the water supply. Often there has been insufficient water on Gallipoli Peninsula for drinking purposes. Time and again canteens of the men in the trenches have been dry for hours at a time. Every drop consumed by the men must be brought to Gallipoli in water boats.

There are many old Turkish wells, but most of them are dry. The small supply obtainable from them does not begin to be enough for the transport horses and mules. Even on the animals this water has a bad effect.

A huge fleet of tank ships and barges works continually, bringing water to Gallipoli. Some of it comes from Greece, some from the Aegean Islands, but most of it comes from far off places, like Egypt and Malta.

Gradually a reserve supply of water is being concentrated at Sedd-el-Bahr.

French army engineers have built several big underground cisterns, each holding many thousand gallons. These are roofed with bombproof coverings made of, first, a thick layer of cement, then a six inch network of thick, pliable olive tree branches and then some six or eight feet of stone and sand.

Water is handled in the crudest manner. There are no pipe lines through which the water may be pumped ashore. When the sea is calm ordinary ships' small boats are scrubbed out and towed alongside the water barges. They are filled to the gunwale and towed ashore. The water is then bailed out with buckets and carried to the storage tanks in giant Greek wine casks lashed to four muled carts.

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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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| Library Sets. | Morris Chairs. |
| Lounges. | Rockers. |
| Hall Sets. | Fireside Stools. |
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**Passed Exams
With Honours**

Martin, the son of Hon. M. P. Cashin, is amongst the scholarship winners in the C.H.E. exams and took first place in the Intermediate Grade, winning with honors. Miss Getty McGrath, daughter of Mrs. McGrath, of the Osbourne House and sister of Mr. R. T. McGrath of Kent & McGrath, took first place in the Island in the Preliminary Grade, getting 88 per cent, the highest average ever obtained in the Colony. The former was educated at St. Bon's and the latter by the Sisters of Mercy, and parents and teachers as well as the successful students are to be congratulated.

Police Court News

Judge Hutchings who presided to-day fined a drunk \$2 or 7 days. A girl who attempted to suicide by trying to jump through the window of her home yesterday was remanded for 8 days, to be examined by a physician as to her sanity. A gent charged with driving a motor without a tail light, was defended by Mr. W. J. Higgins, and proving that it had gone out unknown to him was let off on paying costs.

The Portia Here

The S.S. Portia, Capt. Jos. Keen, arrived here from the westward to-day after a good run. She had variable weather and Thursday night experienced a terrific thunder and lightning storm in Placentia Bay. She carried about 125 saloon passengers from port to port and over 200 steerage. She brought considerable freight in codfish, oil, lobsters, &c., and her passengers were— Messrs. J. J. Dobbie, G. Penney, J. Kelly, V. Cluett, R. Wright, G. Bartlett, R. Vigus, R. Crocker; Misses Smeeton, Roberts, Francis, Hiscock, Kennedy, Bartlett, Paul, Vigus, Penney, Coady, Crocker (2); Mesdames Percy, Edwards, Harris; Masters Harris, Kennedy, Monroe, and 20 steerage.

Train Notes

Thursday's Westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques on time. Yesterday's inward left Placentia Junction 8.50 a.m. and is due here on time. Express leaves Port aux Basques after arrival of Home. Express and Local combined arrived at St. John's on time with express. The Kyle's express and local trains arrived here at 12.10 p.m. to-day, with several passengers.

Fishery Report

Flat Island—No fishing being done for the past week owing to weather conditions and scarcity of bait. Twillingate—Traps 1-2 to 1-2 bbls.; hook-and-line 1-4 to 1-2 bbl. Sound Island—Plenty squid in this neighborhood; better sign of cod. Labrador Report Makovick—Light, variable, cloudy; no fish. Cape Harrison—Fresh N. wind; hazy; no fish. Holton—Calm and clear; poor fishing. Smoky—Light east, cloudy, fish very scarce. Grady—Light S.W. wind, cloudy; very poor fishing. Domino—Calm, clear; jigging fair. American Tackle—calm and cloudy with rain; fishing fair. Battle Hr.—Light S.E. wind, cloudy. Little fishing with hook.

Glencoe's Passengers

Glencoe left Placentia 11 p.m. with the following passengers:—J. Godstone, Miss F. Genson, Miss G. Clarke, Mr. G. Patten, Miss G. Crocker, Miss Tuik, Miss E. Doeman, Lieut. Smith, S.A.; Miss E. Hall, Cyril McDermott, Capt. Pike, S.A.; Miss F. Lovelace, Mr. J. Casey, Misses J. P. Patten, S. Levitz, Miss J. Murphy, Miss J. Samuelson, P. J. Neven, Mrs. Fudge and child, Miss K. Walsh, Miss A. O'Rielly, C. Parrott, S. Smith, H. C. Gower, S. Parsons, H. A. Wells, J. R. Courage, Miss Miles, S. P. Guinon, Sister Aquilina, Sister Birchmans, G. J. Laughlan and Miss M. King.

**French Aviator
Gets Decoration**

Paris, Sept. 4.—Adjutant Bertin, of the French Aviation Corps, has been cited in the orders of the day for the decoration of the Legion of Honor for alighting behind the German lines and bringing back safely Adjutant Beyer, who was compelled to set fire to his machine as the result of an accident.

Both aviators were engaged in reconnoitering expeditions in the same direction. Bertin's landing unit was about four miles beyond that of Beyer. Returning after executing his mission, Bertin saw Beyer's machine in flames.

He landed in the face of heavy fire, picked up his comrade and flew back to the French lines with a fragment of shell in his thigh.

The aeroplane was struck in 98 places by bullets and pieces of shell.

The S.S. Korfsjord which has salt for Job Bros. & Co. goes, next week, to Baie Verte to load pit props for England. Pilot James Brown will take her along.

Prospero left Little Bay at 7.45 this morning.

Naval Reservists Here

The 100 men of the Naval Reserve, who have been in service on H.M.S. Niobe, arrived by special train from Port aux Basques this morning. The men from the outposts detrained at different places along the line. The Portugal Cove men and the St. John's men arrived here, Mr. Fred. Hibbs taking the Cove men home in his motor at 1 p.m. They all look fine, are on two week's leave and say they were treated well on the ship. There are about 60 other Newfoundlanders on board, and quite a number of these as well as Canadians, left the Navy and enlisted in the Dominion army.

Child Drowned In Well

While the Portia was West we learn that a sad drowning accident occurred at Ramea, the victim being the 2-year old daughter of Mr. A. H. Ingraham of that place. The little one left the house to go to the well for some water in a pail. She was missed after a while and on search being made her dead body was found in the well. She was a curly headed winsome little lassie who knew all the Portia's men, as she often came on board, and the crew like all the residents of the place, deeply deplore her death and sympathize with her parents.

Reid's Ships

Argyle left Flat Island 3.15 p.m. yesterday going West. Clyde left Fortune Hr. 12.40 p.m. yesterday going North. Dundee left Blandford 5.35 p.m. yesterday outward. Ethie left Heart's Content 1 p.m. yesterday, due at Carbonear to-day. Glencoe left Placentia 11 p.m. yesterday. Home arrived at Port aux Basques this a.m. Kyle left Port aux Basques 10.10 p.m. yesterday. Meigle left Flower's Cove 9.10 a.m. yesterday going north. Sagona left Twillingate 8.30 a.m. yesterday going north.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

An Exceptionally Strong Programme for the Week-End.

"THE LEECH"
A powerful two-act melo-drama, featuring Alice Joyce.

"THE RED SIGNAL"—A thrilling episode of the Hazards of Helen series.

"SOME WHITE HOPE"—A Vitagraph farce comedy.

TWO OTHER FEATURE PICTURES.
EXTRA PICTURES FOR THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

Monday—Return engagement of the popular vocalists—ARTHUR D. HUSKINS, Tenor, and DEWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone.

Hand Made!



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 \$5.00
Men's 10-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$4.60
Men's 8-inch Bellows Tongue Boots, Price \$4.10
Men's 6 1/2-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 Wtrprf. Boots, Price \$2.40
All Hand-Pegged and Hand-Sewn \$1.50 extra.

**F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes**

**St. John's Ambulance
Brigade Hospital Fund**

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BEDS.

Amount acknowledged	\$2568.73
Collected by Miss Bessie Dyett	1.00
per Lady Davidson	1.00
Proceeds of Sale of Dolls' Clothes and Candy by Misses Florence Taylor and Doris Matthews, per Lady Davidson	2.00
	\$2571.73

J. G. HIGGINS,
Hon. Treasurer

Parish of Conception Bay, per Right Rev. Monsignor Veitch:

Conception Proper

Collected by Miss Gertrude O'Driscoll:	
J. J. Costello	\$1.00
Mrs. M. F. Doyle	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	10.85
Collected by Miss Clara Wade:	
Sums under \$1.00	3.59
Collected by Miss Maud Wade:	
Maurice Mahoney	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	10.05
Bacon Cove and Kitchouses	
Collected by Miss Gertrude Wade:	
Patrick Costello (of Pat)	1.00
Mrs. John aMunfield	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	10.75
Colliers East	
Collected by Miss Mary Hearn:	
John eHarn (of Ml.)	3.00
Miss Agatha eHarn	1.00
John Hearn (of aJs.)	1.00
Richard Conway	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	12.50
Colliers West	
Collected by Miss Christian Whelan:	
eGeorge Whelan	2.00
James Whelan	1.00
Sums under \$1.00	14.27
Total	\$76.01

We are sorry to learn that Mr. F. Parsons of the Telegram reportorial staff has been sitting for some time past and that he will go to hospital next week for an operation. His many friends will hope that he may be quickly restored to his wonted health.

S.S. Hermes left West Wabana to-day, ore-laden for Sydney.

The schr. "N. E. Schmidt" left Herling Neck for Sydney this morning.

**Germans Force
Belgians to Work**

London, Aug. 21.—The following report on the mal-treatment of Belgian railway servants and factory workers by the German Government in Belgium has been communicated by the Belgian Legation in London through the Press Bureau.

Article 52 of the "Regulations Concerning the Laws and Customs of War by Land," which are annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention, forbids an occupying force to exact from the districts of an occupied country, or their inhabitants, requisitions or forced labor of a sort which obliges the population to take part in acts of war against their own country. This rule has been disregarded systematically by the German authorities in Belgium, who use every means of pressure and constraint that is their power to force our people to work for the armies. Since the commencement of hostilities, they have frequently compelled the inhabitants to lend their aid for the construction of trenches, and the same pressure has been employed in respect of industrial work.

At present the chief constraint is being exercised upon railway servants. If these men could be made to resume their occupation, Germans to the equivalent of a whole army corps would be set free, who are now compelled to manage the traffic of the entire system of Belgian lines. The movement and transport of troops would also be much facilitated, for numerous accidents have happened owing to the inexperience of the German staff, with the result that some parts of our lines, especially those with steep gradients, are only partially utilized.

The Susi left Greenspond at 8 a.m. to-day and is due here to-night.

The S.S. Yarborough arrived at Botwood from Greenock yesterday and will load pulp and paper for England from the A. E. Reed Co.

The S.S. Corishbrook arrived at Botwood yesterday from Liverpool and will go to Hall's Bay to load pit props for Wales.

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

FIRST CLASS PROGRAMME,
JACK RUSSELL, in New Songs.
Hear "THE DREAM OF PEACE." Wonderful; something never seen or heard before.

COMING—We have secured the Famous
IAN MCKENZIE and His Talented Lady Artists.

On Monday will be shown a splendid picture of our BRAVE SOLDIER LADS in Scotland, brought across by the officers who have just returned home. Come on and have another look at your boys.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"THE UNKNOWN COUNTRY"
A great mystery drama produced by the Lubin Company.

"THE LOVE OF ORO SAN"
A Japanese love story pictured in Japan.

"ALL FOR BUSINESS"
A Biograph domestic drama with a lesson.

"CUPID TURNS THE TABLES"
A comedy drama by the Selig people.

"WHICH HAM IS SCNAPPMEIRS" & "LOVES ACID TEST"
are two great comedies.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads
The Usual Extra Pictures at the Big SATURDAY MATINEE.
Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

HARD WEAR SHOES For Men

We have just opened a Special Line of Men's Heavy Veal Calf Derbys, or Bluchers with bellows tongue to top.
CLUB SOLED--NAILED.
Solid Leather Insoles. - Will not rip.

An Ideal Working BOOT
Price \$3.00 per pair

STEER Brothers

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

Thoughtful People
Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.
C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
248 THEATRE HILL

SELLING CHEAP
A limited quantity
Lobster CANS.
1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.
Also
Box Shooks.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

COAKER ENGINES
are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—
Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.
I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.
With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.
I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 4, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Under Dog

TO take the part of the big and powerful and influential in any case is not at all a game calling for any particular courage, it is quite easy, and any poltroon may play it, in fact it is the game of the poltroon par excellence as is the part peculiarly suited to certain people.

It is a simple thing to pounce on the defenseless and to brandish a weapon in upholding the cause of the mighty, but to take the part of the weak and defenseless against might, to stand up for the under dog calls for the exercise of some courage.

The "Star" is the doughty champion of muddlers in the case of the powers that be against Mr. Hansen, a solitary stranger within our gates. This gentleman has been taken from Labrador and sent back to New York, because of some half baked fool suspicion that he is a German spy, or at the instance of those whose trade he might have been cutting into. By taking this man away from Labrador no little injury has been done to the people of that coast, to say nothing of the loss to Mr. Hansen himself, whose valuable time has been sacrificed at the mere whim of some hysterical sissy, or jealous trader.

The fact is there are two elements which so very largely control doings in this country, that they might be regarded as the peculiar traits in our character, by the annalist who may be writing our history.

The first outstanding and distinguishing mark of our character is the disposition to jump at conclusions, to go off half cocked, to use a gunnery expression, which Newfoundlanders very well understand, and lack of balance is the great cause of this besetting sin, which makes us so ridiculous, and leads us into very compromising and awkward positions. And we will be surprised if this Hansen case does not involve us in chagrin, and make us the butt of some very uncomplimentary remarks, if nothing more serious.

The second trait of our character, anomalous as it may seem, is the faculty we possess for immobility. We are as dense as owls and stubborn as mules on certain points, where some show of spirit is desirable. We are not writing in these lines the biography of our fellow countrymen, but we are endeavouring to show the inconsistencies of officialdom.

A few thousand dollars spent among the fishermen along the Labrador coast this summer which

we understand Mr. Hansen was prepared to spend in pursuit of his trade, would have been a veritable windfall for the people of that coast. This blessing has been denied them in the removal of Mr. Hansen, and we beg to repeat our question of a few days ago. Why?

City Taxation Of Coopage Lumber

WE learn that the City Council officials are valuing for taxation the stocks of coopage lumber held by local coopers. This is unfair, for it often happens that the coopers buy in large stocks of coopage material in order to help the outport men who bring this quality of lumber to town, which greatly aid the poor chaps who strive to exist by working small mills.

To tax the extra stock that was purchased this season, when so many were compelled to sell to provide the summer outfit, would be a proceeding that will surely tend to prevent coopers from buying in surplus stocks.

We commend our remarks to the City Commissioners and trust no valuation for city taxation will be placed on surplus stocks of coopage lumber for the reason advanced above.

Typhoid At Change Islands

SOME twenty cases of typhoid now exist at Change Islands. Absolutely nothing has been done by the authorities to quarantine any of the cases. There is no doctor at present at Change Islands. The J.P. there has taken no steps to carry out the health regulations. The people are furious over the indifference manifested and the fever has spread over the whole area.

Mr. Coaker on arrival from Change Islands on Monday brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Halfyard who at once took the matter up with the Board of Health. A doctor should at once be dispatched to attend to this serious outbreak and a strict quarantine should be established. Who ever is to blame for this wilful and criminal neglect of duty must be discovered and the authorities may rest assured that when the House of Assembly opens Dr. Brehm will have to render an account of his stewardship in this connection.

It is eight months since the first victim succumbed to this outbreak at Change Islands, yet absolutely nothing has been done to kill out the sickness or prevent its spread. If it is found that the local J.P. has been remiss in his duties, he must be punished by forfeiting his right to a place in the famous list of J.P.'s. Some J.P.s are becoming a nuisance and are openly committing acts that tend to demoralize the settlements they represent.

One instance is that at Lewisporte when the J.P. refused to take action according to law unless he squeezed ten dollars out of a game board supervision. Has the Minister of Justice taken any steps to investigate this scandalous transaction as revealed in evidence before the court at Twillingate the past spring?

F. P. U. Notes

The S.S. Can't Lose sailed today for Ros au Rue with a load of herring for Scotland.

The schr. Maud arrived from Herring Neck yesterday with a load of herring for the U.T. Co.

The schr. Luetta, Capt. Snow, is ready to sail with supplies for the F.P.U. Stores at Seldom, Tiltling, Joe Batt's Arm and Twillingate.

Thrift is the supreme virtue of today. Thrift-lovers are happy: a nation of thrift-lovers is strong and prosperous.

Thrift is the parent of the virtues most needed at this time—strength, courage, patience, self-help, devotion to the Good Cause.

ANSWER THESE FOUR QUESTIONS

By Anna Carter

Very weary one evening I retired to rest, and had a beautiful dream in which I saw the liquor traffic crushed out of existence. It was in this way. I saw printed in bold type at the beginning of the first column of every newspaper in the world, certain statements and questions. They were printed week after week, and in that way they were planted in the minds of all intelligent persons, whether they meant them to be or not, and thus a mental vote was taken without regard to age or sex. This continued until the electrical power of concentrated thought became so intense that no one could run a saloon.

The impression has deepened that God gave me this dream for a purpose, and that you are the one that can make the ideal a reality. For this purpose I submit it for your consideration, praying that you may be guided by Divine wisdom.

This is what I saw standing at the head of the first column of every newspaper in the world:—

"The Saloon is the product of Satanic thought, expressed in human action at the ballot box."

"It can only live by the destruction of human beings."

"It will go by Christian thought expressed at the ballot box."

"When, will depend upon the individual answers to the following questions:—

"1. Do I want a saloon to destroy me, or any of mine?"

"2. Do I want it to destroy anyone else?"

"3. Will I consent by silence, thought, word or ballot to the continuance of the saloon?"

"4. If I consent by silence, thought, word or ballot to the continuance of the saloon, what assurance have I, that I, or some of mine will not be among its victims?"

Thinks Aldershot Better Than Stob's

Badajos Barracks, Aldershot, August 8th, 1915.

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and having a fairly good time. We left Stob's Camp in Scotland last Monday evening at 6.30 for Aldershot and arrived there Tuesday morning at six. We passed through London about 4 o'clock in the morning, just caught a glimpse of the city. It is only about one and a half hours run from here to London and we can get a pass from 2 p.m. Saturday till 12 Sunday night to go down if we wish, it costs about 5 shillings to go there, I expect to go down next Saturday to see the city. We have it very comfortable here in the Barracks, it is better than the Castle in Edinburgh. We have special rooms here to eat in, they are large enough to hold about one hundred men.

The call for to get up goes at half past five and we have to be full dressed and all buttons shined to go on drill at half past six, we have one hour's drill and then go to breakfast, fall in again at half past nine and drill until half past twelve. In the evening we have two hours drill. The drill is not so very hard, the most is bayonet fighting, marches and inspection by Staff Officers and Generals. Every soldier has to be in at nine o'clock every night. There are about four thousand Military police here in Aldershot, the streets are lined off with mounted police as soon as it gets dark, so we have not got any chance to stay out after nine.

There is not much to see here, the most is Barracks and Military engagements. There is a shed about a mile from us, where there are about three hundred airships, we can see airships flying overhead all day; we parade close along by the shed where they are kept.

There is a division leaving the 22nd of this month for the front, about ten thousand, but I expect we will be staying here for quite a while.

I think I will close for this time. So good bye.

From your loving son, —ALF.

Thrift is the only means by which the world can be saved from bankruptcy and from a return to savagery.

Thrift is the one word of counsel, appeal and command that is spoken by the great leaders of the British Empire to every man, woman and child within that Empire.

Touched Sore Spot In the Anatomy Of "Sun" Editor

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—My letter re that article in The Twillingate Sun concerning the pack of herring, has touched some very sore spot in the editorial anatomy, as he devotes a whole column of his paper in criticising my few remarks, and I must once more trust to your clemency for space to reply to some of his statements.

First he claims that we admitted his charges were true. How he could interpret any word of ours are at a loss to understand, but to impress clearly on his mind that we did not endorse his charges, we now say plainly that his charge of "greed and carelessness" as applied to the majority of the herring packers at Twillingate was unjust and insulting and calculated if noticed to do the trade a great injury, and the publication of such things in the public press fully merited the term applied to it and I reckon that ninety-nine per cent of both packers and shippers are of the same opinion.

The Sun also claims that he made some sensible suggestions in the way of improving the herring pack. For my part I failed to see anything of that nature in the whole article. If he is under the impression that Government inspection would be a complete cure he makes the greatest mistake of his life. First the number of inspectors required would be away and above what our impoverished revenue could afford to maintain, and secondly, if the work of those officials brought about the same results as to improvement, as in other branches of our fishery it would certainly puzzle an outsider to find where the reform began.

Again, to prove his case good he quotes hearing of a shipment of herring by rail when a stream of pickle was running from the cars. It is not very creditable to the man who shipped the herring, nor yet to the party who reported it, and less so to The Sun for publishing such thing as the above as a justification for his former article. No person of any experience in handling herring would ship them by rail at all as the knocking about they get in transit is bound to injure the best of packages, and the wonder would have been not to see any pickle running away. In fact very few persons care to have herring shipped by the coastal steamers if they can possibly avoid it. To blame the man who packed the herring for the above charge is adding insult to injury.

The Sun charges us with cowardice and implied ignorance because we made no suggestion with regard to improving our herring pack. Our reply to that charge is that when we do it will not be through the medium of The Sun or any other publication, for we are strongly of the opinion that optical demonstration is the best means of imparting information of that nature, and when it comes to that part, when making a good package, catching and curing the herring, and delivering them in a condition such as not to require Government inspection or any other kind, when we repeat, a practical teacher of such is required, The Sun will be considered a negligible quantity and will have to take a back seat, while possibly the one selected to fill the bill will be the despised.

Yours truly, —INTERESTED. Twillingate Dist., Aug. 31, '15.

Tired Tidewater Takes To Trouting

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I think it about time the attention of the authorities was called, to the doings of a man Davis, tidewater at Port aux Basques. Only a short time ago, he had a month's holiday which he spent at St. John's—now again for the past ten days he has been off on a fishing trip with the son of the collector, Mr. Mark Pike, and rumor has it he is to have another week when the shooting season opens. If there is nothing for him to do at Port aux Basques why not dismiss him. Why are the taxpayers called upon to pay this man \$500 a year to sport around? The other officers at Port aux Basques cannot get a day off, but this man Davis can go and come just when he likes and it seems the collector dare not say a word to him.

Yours truly, —TAXPAYER. Channel, Sept. 1, 1915.

The World's Press

On the Arabic.

Buffalo Express.—With the torpedoing of the Arabic a climax has been reached in our controversy with Germany, in the opinion of the newspaper writers, and it is agreed that the United States must now act; although there is a strong conviction that we should not proceed until the evidence is all in.

Bulgaria and Macedonia

Dundee Advertiser.—The claim which Bulgaria is alleged to be making for Macedonia as price of her intervention in the war is founded on the fact that in far distant times the debatable country formed part of the Bulgarian empire. The Bulgarian Tsar Simeon, who reigned from 893 till 927, conquered almost the whole of Macedonia, and one of his immediate successors made it the center of his empire, fixing his own residence at Prespa. Bulgarian dominion over Macedonia ended in the thirteenth century, but the Bulgarian Bishopric of Ochrida continued to exist until 1767.

Good Humor

London Daily News and Leader:—Our good allies, the French, have been astounded by the light-heartedness of the British Tommy. However heavy the casualties, however wearisome the duty, however imminent the danger, our soldiers have never lost their power to sing and chaff and laugh. As a matter of fact, this power is the quality of the people. The typical working-class Briton meets adversity with a smile, and bad luck with an unconquerable determination to make the best of things. Dickens discovered the humor of England. England at its greatest was "Merrie England." The English tried and proved by the war must be a "Merrie England" once more.

Democracy's Lesson

Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.:—It is interesting to remember that when Washington bound the United States over to strict neutrality upon an occasion of war in Europe he told the people that by retaining a disinterested attitude toward the struggle they would actually aid all the participants more than they could do by taking sides with anyone. He reminded them what they had paid to free themselves from the ties that bound their fortunes with those of Europe. It was as if he bade them be not again entangled with the yoke of bondage to old-time notions of headship, but to remember that a democracy is a homogeneous population, no part commanding the rest, none exalted over another. Independence, equality, and again equality, is the lesson which the American nation has for the world.

Twillingate Notes

Twillingate, Aug. 31.—Commissioner Richards and party arrived here Saturday (28th inst.) and held a meeting the same night.

Sunday afternoon a meeting was held in Alexandra Hall at which W. J. Scott, J.P., presided; the building was packed and the meeting was much appreciated.

The Rev. W. T. D. Dunn also paid us a visit and preached on Sunday. He will also lecture tonight in the interest of prohibition. Though the warning is short posters have been got out and we trust the Rev. gentleman will have a large and appreciative audience.

The prohibition movement is in full swing here, a large and representative committee has been formed and the campaign promises to be a vigorous and comprehensive one. The meetings of the committee are somewhat enlivened at times by our worthy magistrate who becomes exceedingly excited when the Government is attacked for putting the percentage of votes to be reached so high as his loyalty to the present Government is as well known as his zeal for prohibition.

DR. ALEXANDER MacNICHOLL New York City

Eight hundred thousand American citizens are killed each year by alcohol.

Alcohol antagonizes every manifestation of life, stamps every tissue with the seal of disease; depraves the moral and destroys the soul. Instead of the "Elixir of Life," the "Fountain of Immortal Youth" it is the essence of depravity, the grave of hope, the advance agent of death.

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

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

District Chairmen

Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.

Harbor Grace, A. Morgan, M.H.A.
Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.

Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.

Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

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

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

BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION:

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| PORT-DE-GRAVE | CLARK'S BEACH |
| BAY ROBERTS | BAY-DE-VERDE |
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| NEWTOWN | CAT HR. |
| DOTING COVE | SELDOM |
| TILTING | JOE BATT'S ARM |
| MAIN TICKLE | NORTH END |
| (Change Islds.) | (Change Islds.) |
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JUST ARRIVED

Another Shipment of GILL NETS

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

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333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
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Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

READYMADES!

Our Readymade Department is now well stocked with
MEN'S

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

BOYS

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

SPECIAL

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

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315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Write For Our Low Prices

- Ham Butt Pork
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All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

REFLECTIONS ON FIRST YEAR OF GREAT WAR

Noted London Editor Reviews Course of the Struggle. The Pessimist is to be Feared.

(By A. G. Gardiner in The London Daily News and Leader, July 23.)
It was on this Saturday a year ago (the actual date of the anniversary is to-morrow) that the Kaiser put his signature to the declaration of war against Russia and plunged Europe in blood. There is, I believe, strong foundation for the statement that having signed his name he threw down the pen and, turning to the victorious soldiers about him, said: "Gentlemen, you will live to regret this." How- ever that may be, we cannot doubt that the feelings of the authors of the crime to-morrow will have little resemblance to those with which they saw the Kaiser's fingers tracing the fateful letters on August 1, 1914. I am not going to preach an anniversary sermon in the key of the optimist. I dislike the world and I dislike the attitude of mind it defines. The man who insists on seeing only what he wants to see, and believing anything that is impossible because it is agreeable has his uses in small emergencies, but is a nuisance and a danger in time of real peril, when the only things that count are facts.

A Letter From The Front
And if we at the end of a year have not been realized, what of the enemy? Have they had no disappointments and no failures? Mr. Garvin, whose writings throughout the war have been inspired by a spirit worthy of this unparalleled time, asked in the "Observer" last Sunday what would be lamentations of panic Press in Germany if that country were afflicted by such a burden. In Germany, whose methods "The Times" and the "Daily Mail" seek to impose on this country, Lord Northcliffe would long ago have been dealt with as a public danger.
But were he able to-day to cry "stinking fish" in Germany as he cries it in England, what a basket he would have to offer. History furnishes few parallels to the disillusion that Germany has suffered. When on this Saturday night a year ago the Kaiser's army invaded Luxembourg there was only one thought in the German mind. It was the thought of victory swift and overwhelming—the French armies swept out of the field, Paris captured in a fortnight, a mighty surge eastward for the overthrow of Russia and peace terms dictated to a conquered Europe within six months.
And instead, what do we see? There is not one theatre in which the has so much as approached a decision. It may be that she will complete the year with the capture of Warsaw, but that will be an empty triumph if the Russian army remains intact, for it is only the defeat of the armies in the field that can give her victory; and the prospect of accomplishing that has become negligible. And if there is no hope of reaching a decision on the Eastern frontier there is still less room for confidence on the West, where the resources of the Allies increase as those of the enemy decline and where the great army raised by Lord Kitchener steadily approaches the point at which it should be the decisive factor in the struggle. Nor must we overlook the fact that Italy is becoming a powerful element whose influence on the disposition of the enemy will constantly work to the advantage of the Allies.

The Pressure of Sea Power
But behind the military failure of Germany there looms another fact which throws a still darker shadow over the picture. The victory of the British navy has been won with a completeness that we are apt to forget because it has been won so silently. The early expectations as to the immediate economic and financial effect of isolation upon the Central Powers have not been fulfilled. Not sufficient attention was made for the power of adapting the internal resources of the beleaguered countries to a state of war; but the pressure of sea power, though slow to make itself felt, has a deadly and cumulative certainty that is the more irresistible because its operations are so subtle and incalculable. It is this fact that makes time so precious to the enemy, and a year has passed without bringing them within sight of that goal which seemed so near last August.

It is, however, the failure of Germany in another sphere which would offer the most fertile field for the Panic Press if such a thing were permitted by the enemy. What should we say to the policy of a government which had succeeded in mobilizing the opinion of the whole neutral world against its cause, which had allowed the ally of a generation to drift into open hostility, and which by the clumsy misunderstanding of America had

brought that country almost within the orbit of the Allies? What a cry of "Betrayed," we should hear, what demands for victims, what lamentations about lack of "leadership!"
Our Own Disappointments
But there is a more pestilent creature even than the optimist, and that is the pessimist, and it is that creature who is the peculiar affliction of this country at this time. He is more to be feared than the enemy himself, for he is the enemy in our midst. He is poisoning the blood of the nation, and still worse, he is poisoning the mind of our Allies against us and filling the enemy's papers with cheerful tidings. I saw this week a letter from an officer at the front. It was a letter enclosing £5 as a contribution to the cost of reprinting an article which he had seen in one of our publications describing the spirit of this country,—not slandering it, but painting it soberly, truly, without panache on the one hand, and with false enthusiasm on the other. Why did he want that article reprinted? "I want to distribute it," he said, "as an antidote to the poisonous effect which 'The Times' and the 'Daily Mail' is having out here. Those papers are doing as much harm as if we were suffering a defeat once a month."

Rugged Paths
Let us leave for the moment the question of the motives of this monstrous policy of blackening the name of the country, and let us ask ourselves whether it has any relation to the real facts. Truth, as Ruskin said, is polygonal. We shall not make any approach to it if we look at only from one aspect, and if we complicate the objective vision by refusing to see any thing that does not square with our preconceptions. We have had disappointments and we have had failures. Was there anyone so fatuous as to suppose last August that we should not have both? Was there ever a war in history in which the path to victory was a path strewn with flowers? We have but to recall the campaign of the two most successful generals this country has produced, the campaigns of Marlborough in Flanders and Wellington in the Peninsula, to know how rugged is the way to goal, how full of checks and failures, how slow and halting the progress, how heavy the price of victory.

The Great Disillusion
It is well to recall these things, not as a means of putting our anxieties to sleep, but to correct that false and mischievous view of the position which is doing the cause of the Allies such immeasurable harm. We need the whole truth, and not selected truths if we are to get a just perspective of the field of action. No one will deny that we have been disillusioned too. We have but to recall the prophecies of "The Times" about the arrival of the "steam roller" at Berlin last October to understand the frame of mind of those days. We anticipated a much more decisive movement in the West than has taken place. We had hoped that diplomacy would have secured for us a set off in the Balkans against the intervention of the Turk on the German side. The attack on the Dardanelles has proved a vastly more serious enterprise than anything that had been foreseen. And whatever the truth about the failure of munitions, there can be no doubt that there was serious delay somewhere in understanding what was wanted and how to supply it. Finally the expectation of a speedy conclusion of the war has passed away. The people who used to look for the end of the war before last Christmas are on the ground that the conditions of modern society could not survive the strain of a lengthy war, no longer venture on their cheerful vaticinations. We have come slowly, unwillingly, but without fear to the contemplation of a long war.

What We Have Done
But can this record of unfulfilled hopes be put in the balance against the failure of the whole German programme? We did not set out as the enemy did to accomplish an instant victory. The utmost that we were entitled to look for was that we should hold up the Germans until the greater numbers and resources of the Allied Powers could be developed and brought into play and that has been done and more than done. And in the interval this country has swept the enemy from the seas of the world, has fought in Flanders and France, in Africa (East and West) and in Mesopotamia, has borne the brunt of the great struggle for the Dardanelles, has made munitions for France and Russia, has shamed the war, and, over and above all this, has raised an army of three million men.

There is not a demand that has not been met instantly and completely. Lord Kitchener asked for 500,000 men. They came so readily that a check had to be applied. He asked for 500,000 more and they came; for 500,000 more and still they came, and so on. The government asked for money, the whole nation rushed to it with its savings. It asked for men for the munition factories and the men enrolled themselves in such numbers that to-day only one-fifth of them can be employed.
The Slander of England
And yet we have all this magnificent record travestied and derided in the face of Europe. Russia and France are told by the Morning Post that they cannot be blamed if they make a separate peace because we have done nothing for them except to hold 30 miles of front, and here is a heading I take from a paper which has just reached me and which is published by the Germans to corrupt opinion on the Continent:
"Germany Judged by the English"
"Doleful lament of the Times" concerning the unpreparedness of Great Britain for war. Germany seems to suffer no strain or economic exhaustion, says The Thunderer."
And then follows the familiar moan, of our Mrs. Gummidge. If this campaign reflected the facts it would still be shameful. But it is a travesty of the facts, and it is inspired by a motive that has no relation to the successful conduct of the war.

It is not that voluntarism has failed. On the contrary, its success has astonished the world and no part of the world more than Russia. What could conscription have given us that free service has not given us? It could not have supplied another man or put another man in the field. And when it is suggested that the wrong men have been enlisted, we may ask how conscription would have prevented that? It has not prevented it in Germany or in France where men have had to be withdrawn in large numbers from the field to serve in the shops. Compulsion, in short, would have given us nothing that we have not had for the asking, but it would have robbed us of that spirit of free service which is the spirit of victory. Compulsion is against the grain of our people and those who scoff at freedom scoff at the essential principle for the defence of which we are fighting this war.

And that is the key to the whole mystery. It is not because compulsion would help us to win the war that we are being invited to split the country in twain by setting up compulsion where freedom has triumphed; it is because it is believed that compulsion is the weapon with which democracy can be kept in subjection. It is a device, not for overthrowing the idol of Prussianism, but for setting up that idol in this country.
If that conspiracy against freedom were to succeed we might indeed despair of winning the war, for it would break the arm of England in breaking its solidarity and its spirit of willing service.

Its Motive
That motive is to use the agonies of this time to establish the Prussian military system in this country. It is not that voluntarism has failed. On the contrary, its success has astonished the world and no part of the world more than Russia. What could conscription have given us that free service has not given us? It could not have supplied another man or put another man in the field. And when it is suggested that the wrong men have been enlisted, we may ask how conscription would have prevented that? It has not prevented it in Germany or in France where men have had to be withdrawn in large numbers from the field to serve in the shops. Compulsion, in short, would have given us nothing that we have not had for the asking, but it would have robbed us of that spirit of free service which is the spirit of victory. Compulsion is against the grain of our people and those who scoff at freedom scoff at the essential principle for the defence of which we are fighting this war.

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Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and \$1.50 2.50 Values

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

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

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

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

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

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

APPLES ! APPLES !

Due Monday, Sept. 6th
75 Brls. New Apples
George Neal

WRONG SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Munich Man Says His Countrymen Taught Irrational Idea of Militarism

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 28.—That Germany was the victim of a wrong system of education, was the declaration made by John Mez, of Munich, Germany, at the closing session here last night of the national educational Association. "Internationalism" was the subject of his address. He said, in part:
"Those in my country, who made war, meant it for the world's gain. They did not mean to destroy. They are the victims of a wrong system of education. They have been taught nothing beyond an irrational conception of militarism."

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"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

B.I.S. Visit To Grand Falls

Never in the history of football in Newfoundland has a team been accorded the reception that was given to the B. I. S. on their visit to Grand Falls.

Leaving here on Sunday evening by express they arrived at Grand Falls about eleven. At the station they were met by Mr. Goss of this city, who was sent with cabs to convey them to the Cabot Hotel. Mrs. Forsey, the proprietress of the place, and her able staff of assistants were most painstaking in their attention to us and left nothing to be desired.

On Monday evening we played our first game, and as you know, won by 5 to 0, the game itself was a fairly good one; the G. F. team, perhaps, deserving better luck. They were probably somewhat nervous, owing to their being for the first time up against a city team. In their line up were Messrs Fahy and McPherson, both well known to St. John's footballers. After the game we were given a dinner at Woods' Restaurant, Mr. L. R. Cooper, the secretary of the G. F. A. A., in the chair. The dinner, itself, was certainly a bang up affair.

Mr. Wood, has, we think, been fortunate in having as manager of his restaurant, Mr. Hayward. He certainly is their right man in the right place, and his catering that night was as good as the best we have ever seen. Mr. Cooper proved a very able chairman and deserved all congratulations tendered him. Amongst those present at the dinner were Mr. Scott, manager of the company; Mr. Judge, asst. manager; and Mr. Phillips, the popular treasurer of the G. F. A. A. To Mr. Scott and Mr. Judge we were certainly indebted for much pleasure. Both these gentlemen had a very pressing engagement, particularly Mr. Scott, but they cancelled them to be with us.

The second game was played in somewhat bad weather, and as you know ended in a draw. The G. F. team certainly gave us our hands full and we were lucky to get away with a draw. The night we were given a ball at the City Theatre, Mr. Cooper again being the charge. Needless to say all the boys enjoyed themselves to the fullest, and were sorry when the enjoyable affair was brought to a close.

Wednesday we went, or at least, were taken through the mills by Messrs Allan and Sampson. Both these gentlemen were most painstaking in their explanations of the different phases in the manufacturing of the paper. We began at the arm, the logs come out and at the finish saw them in paper. To sum it up it was wonderful. Imagine reader what kind of a mill it is, when you begin to realize that the installation of the plant cost between 8 and 10 million dollars. At the inside of the exit door, as we finished, were the words written on large paper, "Welcome B.I.S."

During our stay we called on Mr. Judge in his office and had a very interesting conversation. That gentleman is an American and has been with the company since it opened up. He is very kindly, and I am sure at no small inconvenience, threw open his office to us to transact any and all our business through, and the boys are more than indebted to him.

The third game resulted in a repetition of the first 5 to 0. In connection with the G. F. team we may say they are good players individually but they lack combination, but with a little more attention to this and more dash when on goal they may be heard from with a different result. They are sports from the word go, took their defeat in a sportsmanlike way, and to Mr. Hay, their captain, and the other members of their team, we say "Better luck the next time boys."

After the game we returned to our hotel, where a smoker was held. The most prominent amongst them friend Red McVane, his song "What Will we do 100 Years From Now" bringing down the house.

After getting through our program we had to hustle for train. Cabs were at our disposal, with cheers for G. Falls, Cabot Hotel, and accompanied by over 100 residents of the place, headed by Red McVane singing "I wish they would shift Old Ireland over here," we made our way to the station. Our referee for the series was Mr. Ogilvie. He proved himself to be a master of the game, was cool and collected, and his de-

Remember the Orphans

Though we believe it be altogether unnecessary to remind our generous fellow Catholic citizens that tomorrow the annual collection for the orphans of St. Michael's and Belvidere will be taken up, still, a reference to it will we deem, help on the worthy cause. The good Sisters of Mercy, who look after the 120 little ones domiciled in the institution, leave nothing undone for them, and their healthy, happy and cleanly appearance makes this most apparent. But to be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of such a large number of children must be indeed a great care on the devoted ladies of the Orphanage, especially in this period of stress and economic disturbance. These little ones, bereft of homes and parents, possess a happy hope, and the places of loved fathers and mothers are lovingly filled by the good nuns.

Much is required to continue the well-being of these children, but there is no doubt that the generosity of a kindly and generous people will supply all that is necessary, and we, therefore, believe that to-morrow's collection will be in excess of other years.

Trooper O'Keefe's Interesting Letter

Mr. Peter Maher of the Sub-Station, yesterday had a very interesting letter from Trooper Andrew O'Keefe, 4th Troop, "A" Squadron, Six Canadian Mounted Regiment, No. 6304, C.E.F. He writes under date August 12th from Shomecliffe, England, where he is in hospital suffering from a broken leg from which he is slowly recovering.

Trooper O'Keefe says that this place is only four hours journey from the trenches. He observes that McGill Medical Corps left there four weeks before he wrote, and that there are only fourteen living out of a total of 350 men, the others all being killed shortly after going into action. Lots of disabled Canadian soldiers are at present at Shomecliffe, and what is left of the brave "Princess" "Pats" only a few of whom are fit for the resumption of active service.

O'Keefe was speaking to one other Newfoundland who had just come from the trenches severely wounded and who is in the same hospital as he is. His body is covered with shrapnel and bayonet wounds and he says although the poor fellow believes and hopes he will go back on the firing line again the physicians think his fighting days are over, though they hope to pull him through.

O'Keefe could not remember his name but says he is a Kelligrews man and will send Mr. Maher his name later. He was at the Battle of Mons and also at Hill 60, the fiercest engagement of the war. He says that his regiment is expecting to leave soon for either Egypt or France and O'Keefe, like the rest, is anxious to have a chance at the Huns. He says it is believed over there that the war will be over earlier than many imagine.

Trooper O'Keefe is an ex-member of the C.C.C. St. Patrick's Hall Coy., this city, received his first military training from Mr. Maher when an officer in the corps and says his knowledge of the drill, &c., gained in the Cadets has stood him in good stead since enlisting. He wishes to be remembered to any chums of his left in St. John's.

Decisions were not questioned (nor did not need to be) questioned. During our last game one of our players, R. Jackman met with a slight accident. Dr. Chamberlain was on the job and soon had the accident fixed. Our man continued and on his reappearance received quite an ovation.

In conclusion we again wish to thank the G.F.A.A. for their great reception; Mr. Cooper and Mr. Phillips in particular being most painstaking in their efforts to make our visit most enjoyable and it certainly was. We left on Wednesday night about 11.30, having had the biggest time and reception ever given a visiting team. The club rooms were at the B.I.S. team's disposal during their stay and Mr. Hayward photographed them. Com.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

C. of E. Sunday Schools—The Sunday School children of the Cathedral, St. Thomas's, and St. Mary's Parishes will assemble in the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at three o'clock, when the annual united service will be held.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's, West—Hours of Service in Parish Church.

Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon.

Wednesdays—Holy Communion, and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 10.30 a.m.

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m. Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m. Churching of Women—Before any Service.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room.

Brookfield School Chapel—Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, the Goules, Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. **Asylum for the Poor**—Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.

Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST

Gower Street—11. Rev. C. A. White-marsh; 6.30. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon. George Street—11. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30. Rev. N. M. Guy. Cochrane Street—11. Rev. H. Royle; 6.30. Rev. C. A. White-marsh. Wesley—11. Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30. Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterians—11 and 6.30. Rev. J. S. Sutherland. **Congregational**—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. H. Thomas.

C. OF E. CEMETERY—The Annual Flower Service will be held in the Church of England Cemetery on Sunday at 3 o'clock. The C.L.B. Band will be in attendance.

WESLEY—The subject selected by the Rev. H. Royle for to-morrow evening is "The Knob Inside the Door." All are welcome.

S. A. CITADEL—The farewell meetings of Adjt. and Mrs. Hiscock will take place at the S. A. Citadel, New Gower St., to-morrow. These being their last public meetings we would invite all friends to attend the same. Their next station will be Carboneau, for which they will be leaving on Tuesday evening's train.

ADVENTIST—The theme for Sunday evening at the Adventist Church on Cookstown Road, will be: The Gospel, what it is, and how we can distinguish the true from the perverted. Elder Wm. C. Young will occupy the pulpit (D.V.) All seats are free.

To Erect Smelting Plant

Mr. W. A. McKay has applied to the Civic Commission for the rental of a piece of land at the rear of the public wharf near Job's Bridge to erect a small smelter for the purpose of demonstrating its ability. He does not, he says, require the use of the water front and only requires the place for the winter. He would install the machinery later and it will arrive here about the 17th inst. The matter will be considered when further information is available.

St. John's Boy Wounded and Gassed

Mr. Thomas Walsh, of Balsam St. yesterday had a letter from his son, Michael, who since shortly after the outbreak of the war, has been at the front in Flanders, serving with the R.A.M.C.

Mike writes from hospital, and says that the Germans time and again have shown not the slightest hesitation in shooting at members of the Red Cross and lately have gone so far as to turn their villainous gas on them. No less than eleven of his comrades one of them a dear pal, have been killed by the Huns, and Mike himself has been severely wounded and "gassed" by the Germans. His sight is affected as the result, but will not be permanently impaired. He is now in hospital, but will come out in time. He was greatly relieved on hearing that his father, who was hurt last spring by a horse, is getting better, and was delighted to get letters from his brother, George, now with "the boys" in Egypt.

He tells harrowing stories of the damage done to many flourishing towns and villages, by the Huns, and the cruelty perpetrated on the unfortunate people. Some of his chums, who have been badly "gassed," will lose their sight and others cannot recover from its deadly effects.

C.C.C. Route March

The C.C.C. battalion with the bugle corps paraded last night and had a route march in the country. The battalion with the band will parade with the band on next Friday night and all members must be in the ranks. To-morrow Sunday week the corps will parade to last mass at St. Patrick's Church.

Weekly Health Report

During the last week four cases of diphtheria and one of typhoid were reported. Four residences were disinfected and released from quarantine. Twenty patients suffering from diphtheria and three with typhoid are being treated at the hospital, and three with the former disease, at home.

Oporto Market

The following letter dated August 11 was received by the Board of Trade yesterday from Lind & Conton, Oporto. "Two cargoes of new British cure arrived last week and are going off fairly well. The Norwegian cure remains in the same position as last advised. The rate of exchange is 35 11 16 d.

Bay-de-Verde Notes

Bay-de-Verde, Aug. 30--We have had some beautiful summer weather during the last two weeks.

The fall fishery promises to be one of the worst on record, the catch for August being practically a failure.

Squid continues very scarce and it is the opinion of some that the noise and disturbance of the water made by motor engines have a great deal to do with the jiggling of squid, consequently a movement is on foot to consider the establishment of regulations for the preservation of this most valuable bait fish.

A picnic and dance was held in St. Joseph's Hall on August 18th and a very enjoyable time was spent by all who attended.

Sister de Sales and Sister Gertrude who has been on a visit to this place, returns to Conception Harbor by to-morrow's Ethie.

The S.S. Prospero on her way south arrived here early Sunday morning and the Susu also arrived here this morning.

Those who had squid reports a fair sign of fish in Baccaicu Tickle to-day.—Cor.

Mr. Joseph Ashley had one of his hands severely crushed at Bell Isid Thursday and came here yesterday for medical treatment, accompanied by his wife.

LOCAL ITEMS

This week the city collected in taxes \$6,770.09 as against \$1,925.47 for last year.

Across country to-day the weather is S. E. light and dull, temperature from 50 to 60 degrees.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Cape Race reports to-day that a white painted barque passed in at 9.30 this morning.

Mr. W. F. Maddigan of Hr. Grace who has been here on a visit returns home this evening.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

It is raining hard in some places to-day and it looks as if a general storm is imminent.

A number of cases of typhoid fever have developed at Change Islands during the past few weeks.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Mr. Geo. Bartlett and Mr. Crocker, of Bowring's premises, with the Misses Crocker, arrived here by the Portia from Burin.

Several young ladies returning to resume their studies at the various educational establishments, arrived here by the Portia to-day.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

The man Francis Pearcey, charged with burning the railway station at Norris Arm, yesterday, was committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Frazer and bride (nee Miss Kennedy) returned to Bell Island from their honeymoon trip Thursday and were given a cordial welcome by their friends.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

A case of typhoid from Power St. and diphtheria from McFarlane St., were reported yesterday, the patients being taken to Hospital.

Two women patients for the General Hospital arrived here by the Portia to-day. One came from St. Lawrence and the other from St. Mary's, the latter being dangerously ill.

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

The Portia reports squid very plentiful at Burgeo and that about twenty bankers baited there, and went to the Banks last week. There is also much squid at Salmonier and cod is very plentiful.

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S EAST END

On Monday the film of the various regiments together with our own soldier lads will be shown at Rossley's East End theatre. Patrons will have a chance of comparing their own sons and brothers with other regiments; and "ours" can stand the comparison, for they are seen swinging along in great style, all clear and very plain. There will be a matinee to-day, when Punch and Judy, and Don, the most wonderful performing dog in the world, doing Charlie Chaplin's tricks. Mr. Jack Rossley has gone to New York after several things, each to give pleasure to patrons. The famous Ian Mackenzie and Co. are coming; there will be some splendid performances soon.

DEATH

SNOW—Died at Manuels, Sept. 3rd. John C. Snow, after a long and severe illness. He leaves to mourn, a wife, two sons and one daughter. Funeral on Saturday at 3 p.m.—Sydney and American papers please copy.

The Civic Commission

At last night's meeting of the Civic Commission, Chairman Gosling presided.

In reply to the Colonial Secretary re application of the standard and Imperial Oil Co's to erect storage plants, the following was sent:—

"Permission will be granted to erect the plants, plans to be in accordance with the specifications of the International Board of Fire Underwriters, and providing that the installation will not interfere with insurance rates; and that an annual tax to be levied, to be decided upon later."

The following matters were referred to the Engineer:—Deputy Minister of Marines complaint of public lane, South Side of Circular Road being closed; Bank of N. S. application to alter telegraph and telephone poles near their new building, Water Street, and for a three-inch water service; and W. J. Ellis' application to repair house, 92 Military Road.

Peter Purcell, recently dismissed, wrote making certain charges against the supervisor and members of the Sanitary Staff. A copy of the letter will be sent employees named in it with a request that they report on the allegations by next meeting.

The matter of Mr. W. J. Ellis' claim for \$74.75 for pane of plate glass broke for city employees August 2nd, will be enquired into.

A. Mills who gave the lowest tender was given the plumbing contract. Secretary Slattery reported, calling on the lawyers collecting arrears of taxes, who said the Bailiffs will call on many delinquents the coming week.

Government officials whose wages could not be attached were also defaulters and many had their property assigned to relatives so that the law could not be enforced in such instances.

Harvey & Co's car will be repaired. Mark McCormack, South Side, can build if he will arrange for a proper sewerage system.

The meeting adjourned at 10.15.

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

Patriotic Association

Women of Newfoundland

A general meeting of all who are interested will be held in the Methodist College Hall, MONDAY, Sept. 6th, at 3 p.m., to receive reports from Committees of work done since January 1st and to plan work for the coming winter. Especial welcome will be extended any outport members who may be in the city.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to repeat his lecture on EGYPT (recently given to the Men's Patriotic Association) at the close of the business meeting.

Hon. Sec. Women's Patriotic Assoc. sep3,2i

MOTOR BOAT FOR SALE

Here is your chance to secure a Splendid Motor Boat at a Bargain. Boat is twenty-four foot over all and is fitted with an American 6 h.p. engine. Outfit complete. Boat all ready for use, and in splendid condition. Price One Hundred Dollars. Owner compelled to sell, not being able to use boat owing to his advanced age. Apply to F. JURE, Laurence-town, Exploits River, daug31,sep3,4,wsep4,11

WANTED—A Man to run a Motor Truck. Apply at this office.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble. —ap14,eod



PUBLIC NOTICE PASSPORTS.

Residents of this Colony, intending to travel out of Newfoundland, are hereby notified that they may be required to produce Passports at various points on their journey.

Passports are issued at the Department of the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with Rules and Regulations approved by the Governor in Council, to persons domiciled in Newfoundland, who are:—

1. Natural-born British subjects.
2. The wives and widows of such persons, or
3. Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of Newfoundland by post.

Applicants are requested to have their Forms of Application (which can be obtained at this Department), properly filled in, according to margin instructions there on, and forwarded to the Department in sufficient time to permit of any necessary alterations being made in the same before the date upon which the Passport would be required.

The charge for a Passport is \$2.50, which covers a period of two years, after which it may be renewed for four further periods of two years each at a charge of \$1.00 for each renewal.

Copies of Rules and Regulations, Forms of Application, or any desired information may be obtained upon request.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, Department of the Colonial Secretary, September 3rd, 1915 spt4,sat,mon.

Some Awful Examples

One man thought he was getting a great bargain in gasoline—but when his engine refused to work, and he had to row ten miles to his home, in the teeth of a gale, he realized that low prices do not always represent bargains.

Another man bought a rifle for a couple of dollars less than the cost of a good one—but when it exploded, and tore off most of his fingers, he recognized that a cheap article is sometimes a dear investment.

Then there was the man who bought Cheap Rubbers, and laughed at his neighbour, who paid a higher price. The wet weather came—the man with the cheap rubbers spent the next three months in bed, with pneumonia—whilst his friend walked through all the slush with dry feet.

The friend wore BEAR BRAND. Moral: If you want to be truly economical, buy Bear Brand Rubbers—the most durable rubbers made. First in style, first in fit, first in wearing qualities—BEAR BRAND.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO. aug30,21w,tf

WANTED—A Man to run a Motor Truck. Apply at this office.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble. —ap14,eod

Boats, Schooners or Motor Boats DESIGNED OR BUILT

WE have sleek models of Fishing Boats, Schooners, Motor Trap Boats, Hand Line Boats and Pleasure Boats. Having excellent arrangements with Saw Mill Owners and other exceptional facilities for procuring material for this kind of work we are enabled to do so at rates which are the cheapest in the country. We guarantee good and serviceable Boats and guarantee workmanship. Orders for Boats for next Spring should be sent in before September 30th next. For further particulars as to prices, etc., apply to

P. J. Tremblett,

Designer and Builder Salmonier, St. Mary's Bay.