

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

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## Report Now Comes that Germany is Short of All War Material

According to a Most Sensational Interesting Document Which has Fallen into the Hands of the British Germany is Now Short of Guns, Aeroplanes and War Material of all Sorts—Document Pays a High Tribute to British Infantry and Says One Must Acknowledge the Skill of the English in Rapidly Consolidating Captured Positions

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEAD-QUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 5.—Germany is short of guns, aeroplanes and war material of all sorts, but not of food, according to a most sensationally interesting document the British have captured which is called "The establishment of the Four German Corps in the Battle of the Somme." The document was written as instructions to the troops. It was drawn from lessons of the battle, by General Count von Arnim, a corps commander, who has been fighting opposite the British throughout the offensive. This long detailed revelation of the inner thoughts of the German staff discusses the methods and shortcomings of every branch of the German army in view of the unexpected power and organization the British have shown. The document starts out by paying a tribute to the British infantry which has undoubtedly learned much since last autumn's offensive, and shows great dash in attack. The document continues, the Englishman also has physique and training in his favour: one must acknowledge the skill of the English in rapidly consolidating captured positions, and their great tenacity in defence of them. Because the breach actions of so many German rifles have been clogged with dirt, General Von Arnim suggests in the document that it would be advisable to fit a cover for the breach of their rifles like that used in the British army which can be easily unfastened, and then hangs from the rifle. Explicit instructions are given in the document to the artillery to change their methods of placing batteries in a village behind slopes because of the British method of distribution of their artillery fire which prodigiously searches all obvious shelters.

## BRITISH SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA

Fighting at Yerikeyi Resulted in Complete Success for British Troops—Scottish and Irish Battalions Distinguish Themselves During Recent Fighting at This Point—Enemy Losses Are Very Heavy

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Fighting at Yerikeyi, which ended yesterday morning, resulted in complete success for our troops. Not only did we hold the portion of the village south of Seres, but we also occupied a portion of the north road. Thus the whole village is now in our possession. The remainder of Wednesday was without incident, and was spent in consolidating our position, which extends from Orlika Bridge along the Seres road to Yerikeyi, thence back to the river through both Karajakevi villages. During the fighting of the last few days the Lowland Scottish Battalion and the Irish Battalion distinguished themselves. The enemy suffered heavily in the recent fighting.

## Nearing Monastir

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Allies on the western end of the Macedonian front continue to press back the Bulgarian forces before Monastir. The war office announced to-day that further ground had been gained and that the town of Neut 12 miles south of Monastir, had been occupied.

## A Unanimous Decision

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a resolution calling upon all French people to make good the damage caused by war in the invaded Department of Eastern France. The decision was unanimous.

## British Success in Struma Region

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Re-occupation by the British of the village of Yenikeui, east of the Struma, on the Macedonian front, is reported in to-day's war office statement, which follows:—Nidja Planina overlooking the Cerna Valley, east of Monastir, is held by the enemy. Otherwise the positions are unchanged from Piesba Lake to the Struma. The battle on the left bank of the Struma is still in progress. The village of Yenikeui has again been lost.

## Caucasus Front

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—On the Caucasus front our detachments by sudden resumption of the offensive, with co-operation of the fleet in the coastal region, advanced on a wide front, capturing a fortified enemy position in the region of the River Karaburnu. West of Kalkit Tchivlik our advanced posts broke through the Turkish advanced guards and inflicted great losses upon them, capturing prisoners, some arms, cartridges and equipment, and destroyed earthworks and trenches in the enemy's rear.

## On the Somme Front

LONDON, Oct. 5.—South of the Ancre, on the Somme front there was intermittent shelling during the night, says to-day's official announcement. North of the Schwaben redoubt, our artillery caused many casualties amongst the enemy infantry. On the Maive a successful raid was carried out by a London territorial battalion. The enemy attempted unsuccessfully to enter our trenches west of St. Elot.

## Fishermen Sighted Submerged Zeppelin

FABJENY, Denmark, Oct. 5.—Fishermen, who arrived here to-day, reported that at noon on Monday they sighted a partly submerged Zeppelin 35 miles north-west of the island of Sylt in the North Sea, off the coast of Schleswig. Several German destroyers and two large vessels were surrounding the Zeppelin, the fishermen said, in an attempt to keep her afloat.

## Food Problems in Vienna

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The bread and potato shortage in Vienna, which was acute two weeks ago, is relieved. The Government is now taking measures to relieve the distribution of food so that the waiting line hereafter will be unnecessary. Complaints of women and a campaign carried on by the newspapers have brought about this change.

## Berlin Admits Loss of Trenches to French

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—German trenches along the line between Fregicourt and Rancourt on the Somme front were taken in attacks by the French, the war office announced in to-day's official. The British attack succeeded only in reaching the German position at one point near Le Sars, on the Pozieres-Bapaume road.

## Bulgar Success

SOPIA, Oct. 5.—Bulgarian troops from the fortress of Rostchuk and Turtukal attacked and defeated the Roumanian force of some sixteen battalions which recently crossed the Danube into Bulgarian territory near Ranovo. The War Office announced to-day.

## Bulgarian Official

SOPIA, Oct. 6.—All efforts of the Russians and Roumanians to advance on the Dobrudja front have resulted in failure, according to an official announcement issued by the War Office to-day.



"Zeppelin raids closely follow on the heels of German adversity, the Kaiser hoping to hearten his people by the murder of our women and children."—Daily Paper. THE KAISER (to the young man). "Don't mind Halg. Look at the pretty Zeppelin that kills little English babies!"—London Opinion.

## Russian Attacks on the Eastern Front Most Violent Since Start of War

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Russian attacks on the Eastern front are more violent than any known since the start of the war, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. quoting the Eastern correspondent of the "Berlin Lokal Anzeiger." The despatch says that near Karytrus and Zebilino, Russian infantry have attacked the German lines for the last thirty-six hours without cessation. The assault was on a front of fifty kilometres and the cannonade continued all night. German officers who participated in the battle on the Western front are quoted as saying that the Russian bombardment was not nearly so violent as that on the Somme. The Russians are using thousands of cannon, and in a few days the Germans fired sixty thousand shells on a very small front.

## Huns Have New Air Craft Called Flying Whales

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, September 26 (by mail).—Germany has added flying whales to her other war wonders of the air. A hundred yards away these new aeroplanes look like gigantic fish with double fins which have popped out of the water and lie stranded on their bellies on the sand. They have four big eyes on each side. High in the air they are the most startling creatures I have seen on any front. They look like the flying fish one sees on the ocean, many times magnified. On close examination you discover an aeroplane standing about eight feet from the ground. The wings are those of the ordinary aeroplanes, but the body is shaped like that of a fat fish. The motors are enclosed in the head, and at the sides, where the eye of the fish would be, are two windows. The operator, or observer, can look out from above the fish's back or from the sides through the eyes. The censors' scissors has depleted a paragraph of the dispatch at this point, possibly carrying more details of the aeroplane's construction. These flying whales have greater speed, more bomb carrying capacity and quicker action than any other biplanes in Europe, officers at the German aviation camp told me. The one I saw was not large. The Germans have other aeroplanes, much larger, equipped with two motors and carrying three or four persons; but for purposes of combat the flying whales cannot be equaled, even by the famous French Nieuport machines.

## Paris Loan Was Over-subscribed 10 Times in 12 Hours

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The syndicate which is underwriting the \$50,000,000 loan to the city of Paris, France, announced to-night that the loan had been more than ten times over-subscribed in less than twelve hours. The loan, negotiated by Kuhn, Loeb and Company for relief work and to reimburse the city for heavy expenditures in connection with the war, will be offered to the underwriters at 97. Bankers declare that the loan is one of the most popular ever floated in Wall Street, because a large part of the proceeds will be used to aid war sufferers. The loan will be offered to the public early next week. Nothing definite could be learned regarding the price at which it will be offered to the public. The over-subscription by the syndicate in the short time is said to be a record. The subscriptions are said to be as large as \$500,000,000, the amount of the Anglo-French loan.

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one I saw was not large. The Germans have other aeroplanes, much larger, equipped with two motors and carrying three or four persons; but for purposes of combat the flying whales cannot be equaled, even by the famous French Nieuport machines. Every Norwegian interest is dead

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Received 10.30 a.m. Oct. 6.)  
1774 Private John Hanham, Burin. At Wandsworth; jaundice.  
2118 Private William O'Reilly, Placentia. At Wandsworth; disordered action of heart.  
1723 Private James Dober, Little Bay. At Wandsworth; disordered action of heart.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

## Bulgarians Have New Chief of Staff

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—via London, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Sofia says that Col. Lukoff, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, has been made Chief of Staff to succeed the late General Jostoff. General Jostoff was reported to have died from appendicitis on September 1. It was reported at Amsterdam at the time that he had committed suicide, because of Bulgaria's delay in declaring war on Roumania. Another version of his death, which was published by the London "Times" was, that he had been murdered. According to the "Times" story, General Jostoff was an obstacle to the German control of the Bulgarian army.

## 3 Norge Ships Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Three Norwegian steamers, the Brink, Kut and Carl Nesjar, are sunk, according to Reuter's Christiania correspondent. The crew of the Brink landed.

## TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 1.30 a.m.  
Yesterday's No. 1. Left Glenwood 3.45 a.m.  
Yesterday's No. 2. Left Gampo 3.25 a.m.  
To-day's No. 2. Left Port aux Basques 3.30 a.m.

## BOYS WERE SUMMONED.

To-day's 5 of the boys to whom we alluded yesterday were summoned by Const. Whalen for damaging fire alarm boxes, post boxes, etc. on Cookstown Road. As all were so young Mr. Morris, K.C. was lenient and the parents of each had to give bonds in \$50 each for the future good behaviour of the lads.

## Norway and Sweden Make Secret Pact

The Norwegian Premier admits that in August, 1914, Norway and Sweden made a secret pact not to enter the war except in harmony with each other. The object of the pact was to ensure that no danger should be incurred of war between the two countries, lying side by side in the Scandinavian peninsula. That pact was sensible and beneficial. Norway is far less under German influence than Sweden by reason of its geographical position. Norway is a maritime country, trading chiefly with Britain. Sweden is, and has been, a gateway to the two countries lie on separate paths. If Sweden went to war against Britain and France, on behalf of the Germans, could Norway, dependent almost entirely upon its large sea trade, concur? That is unlikely. During the many occasions when relations were strained near the breaking point, the existence of the Norwegian pact was a stay upon hasty action at Stockholm. It is notable that, although Norway has a much larger merchant marine than Sweden, disputes with the British Admiralty have been inconspicuous. Sweden is ruled by a pro-German court, and honeycombed by German agents seeking day and night to turn everything to their advantage. In Norway these have not had a cordial reception, and still less the ear of the Government and public men. Every Norwegian interest is dead

## Russians Make Big Gains in Asiatic Turkey and Take Much Booty

Considerable Fighting is Again Taking Place in Asiatic Turkey Where Russians Have Made Advances on a Wide Front and Have Inflicted Heavy Losses on the Turks Capturing Arms, Ammunitions and Supplies—Little Fighting is Taking Place on the Austro-Italian Front or on the Western Front in France—Kaiser Takes Another Journey

## French War Loan

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Reports from Paris and the provinces show that the second great war loan promises to be an even greater success than the first.

## Jas. J. Hill Left 52 Million Dollars

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6.—Property left by James J. Hill, Railway builder, subject to probate in Minnesota Courts is valued at more than 52 million dollars.

## More Guns Captured

PARIS, Oct. 5.—On the Schame front last night the French made further progress in the region of Morval, so the War Office announced to-day. They captured nine 3½ inch guns.

## Greek Provisional Government

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. from Canea, Island of Crete, says the Greek Provisional Government, composed of President Venezelos, Admiral Coundouriotis and General Panyotis Dalghe, together with their suite, departed on Wednesday aboard the steamer Hesperia, presumably for Mytilene. The administration of the Island has been organized with former Minister of Public Instruction Birmokos as Governor.

## HUN ATTACKS IN THIEPVAL AREA ARE REPULSED

Little News Comes From West Front—Enemy Counter-Attacks in Thiepval Area are Repulsed and Attackers Severely Handled—From Somme Battle Front July 1-Sept. 30 British Have Captured Many Guns

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A British official issued at midnight says: "There is little to report from the battlefield except the enemy are shelling Groucourt, and its neighbourhood and of enemy counter-attacks in the Thiepval area, which we severely handled and repulsed. Between July 1st and Sept. 30, besides large quantities of other war material, we captured from the Somme battle front 29 heavy guns and heavy howitzers, 92 field guns, and field howitzers, 103 artillery pieces and 387 machine guns.

The steamer Storstad, which was again in a collision which will cost the owners of the other craft something like \$20,000 to repair, while the Storstad escaped with on minor injuries. The accident occurred at North Sydney, while the Storstad, in ballast was coming down from the coal pier of the Dominion Coal Company, and another Norwegian steamer, the Hatters, was on her way to a berth at the pier. The impact ripped a number of plates off the latter steamer and badly damaged her bow.

## FRANCONIA TORPEDOED

Cunard Liner Was Sunk Yesterday in the Mediterranean—Ship Was Used as a Transport—Took a Draft of Newfoundland Naval Reservists to England in Nov. 1914

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Cunard Liner Franconia is sunk. According to the latest reports the Franconia was being used by the British as a transport. She was a vessel of 18,160 tons gross, built in 1910. Her maiden voyage was between Liverpool and Boston in Feb. 1911. She was 625 feet long, 72 ft. wide, and displaced 25,000 tons. The Admiralty announces that the steamer Franconia was employed for transport duty, and was sunk in the Mediterranean yesterday by an enemy submarine. The steamer had no troops aboard, 12 of the crew are missing.

## HIS 25th ANNIVERSARY.

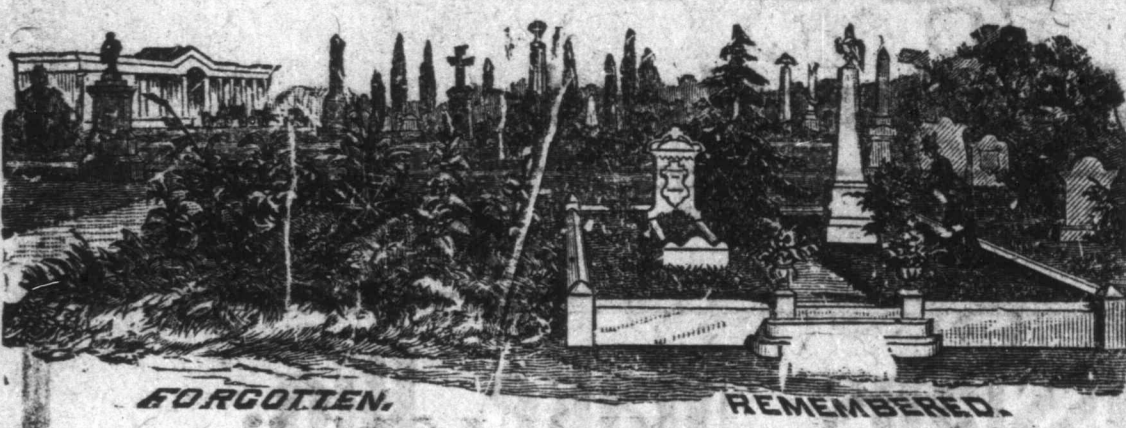
Capt. Edward English, the popular and efficient harbour master, to-day celebrates the 25th anniversary of his appointment to that position. Capt. English took up his duties on the 6th. October, 1891. The Mail and Advocate wishes him heartily ad multos annos.

Sometimes people ask you for advice just to be pleasant with you.

against a break with the Entente. It may be discovered that the chief preventive of a joining of the Swedish and German causes has been influence at Christiania.

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200 Bags WHITE OATS.  
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**GEORGE NEAL**

# British Dug the Huns Out From Beneath Town

## German Garrison at Thiepval Was Below in Long Series of Deep Tunnels And Vaults--The Wonder is That, Considering the Full Strength of the Place, Our Losses Were So Small.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Oct. 1.—(Despatch to the London Chronicle)—The doom of Thiepval is fulfilled. That place upon the ridge with its thirty-four black tree stumps which has been harrowed, ploughed and cratered under incessant storms of high explosive fell into the British hands last evening, all but one corner to the northwest, which was taken to-day.

Weeks ago I said that the garrison there must know their doom was creeping nearer, and sooner or later they must surrender or die. I was longer reaching them than I expected. I watched the attack on the Hohenzollern Trench and the defenses running up to the Wunderwerk. It seemed to me then, watching the rapid progress of the British, that in a few more days from the Wunderwerk and Mouquet Farm, on the east side of the British lines would close in and put a strange grip upon the place.

**Amazingly Light Losses**

It has taken longer than that, more storms of shells, more splendid lives to win the stronghold, and the wonder to me—now that I know the full strength of the place, the resistance of its underground fortifications and the fighting spirit of the troops holding it—that the British captured it yesterday and to-day with such little loss, for the loss was amazingly light considering the long stubborn fighting there and the machine gun fire which swept upon the British from many hidden places and the desperation of the garrison, who defended themselves with great gallantry. Let me give them honor in saying, for they were fine fighting men, in the defence the advantage was all with them, but for the power of the British gun and the way in which the British troops fight, meaning to win whatever the cost, they were in an impregnable position.

**Cunning of Enemy Earthworks.**

The taking of Mouquet Farm by the Australians and afterward by the Canadians was the worst menace to them, inclosing them on the right, but the astounding episode which happened yesterday will show more clearly the cunning of the British troops and the cunning of the German earthworks. It is many days since I saw its ruins from High Ridge. These bits of broken brick work were the remnants of a place more important than the ordinary French farmstead. It was a series of buildings such as one finds in France attached to a big chateau with barns and out-houses and stables. The last British line of trenches struck through the middle of the place, having two bits and one to the north of the trench and one to the south behind the line.

The Germans seemed to be well away to the northward in the shell craters beyond the British parapet, and nobody suspected brother Boche was near at hand. It was with great surprise a few days ago that one of the English officers saw two Germans rise suddenly from a hole behind the British line near the southern ruin of bricks. One of them beckoned to him. **Officer Treacherously Shot.**

"Be careful sir," said a sentry, but the officer imagined that the two Germans had strayed into the British lines and wanted to be taken prisoners. He went forward slowly until quite close to them, then he fell dead, shot by the men who beckoned to him, who with his comrade disappeared immediately into some hole which could not be found.

A day or two later a working party digging in the neighborhood broke through a deep tunnel. Instead of searching it they filled it up again. The British found themselves being sniped at, from other holes in the ground. It came into the heads of the British officers that beneath the ground, even behind the lines, were nests of Germans who might turn upon them at any moment or blow them up by a charge of gunpowder. Orders were given to draw back a little from Mouquet Farm, and the guns were turned on it again, flinging high explosives and shrapnel over the place as in the old days. Then some soldiers were sent forward to clear the trenches if they could find them. They came back without success, so the place remained one of our "mystery corners" until yesterday.

**Young Officer's Quick Action.**

When the attack was to begin on

Thiepval from the trenches to the south and swinging to the left from Mouquet it was dangerous but it was decided to carry on the attack without worrying about the underground inhabitants. The attacks on Thiepval began and instantly the British troops on the right had advanced beyond the farm to the Hohenzollern Trench, par-ties of graycoats came out of the tunnels and began firing machine guns into the backs of the British soldiers. By good luck there was a young British officer not far away who kept his head and had a quick way of dealing with a situation of this kind. He was in charge of a working party, but he saw his chance of a scrap.

"Come on, boys," he shouted. "Never mind your shovels."

His men threw down their tools and followed him. I don't know how many there were of them, but only thirteen came back. They brought with them one German officer and fifty-five men as prisoners. And there were no living men left at six o'clock last night in the tunnels of Mouquet.

**Subterranean Fighting.**

It was only a small episode in the rear of the assault on Thiepval, but it was extraordinary and not without importance on the right wing of the advance, for men do not like to go forward with machine gun fire from behind. It shows the way in which the ground all about here has been used for subterranean fighting.

So it was in Thiepval. Above ground there was nothing to see to-day and for a long time but the black and broken tree trunks with their lopped branches. No man could have remained alive above ground yesterday when the British guns hurled upon it a stream of heavy shells which burst all over the village with violent upheavals of earth and vast clouds of curly black smoke filled with death.

The German garrison kept below in a long series of vaults and tunnels which they had strengthened and

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linked up and dug deeper, in a way that would have surprised the old French farmers who used to keep their wine and stores down there centuries ago.

**Defend It to the Death.**

The men I met to-day had been at Thiepval only seven days without relief and had guessed it would be their turn to defend the place against the great English assault. They had pledged themselves to defend it to the death.

Before telling the narrative of the British attack and the adventures of the attackers, I think it interesting to give this glimpse of the defenders of their life underground. When I talked with them this morning they had just been captured. I was struck by the superior drilling and intelligence of them all. They certainly were the best type of Germans I had seen on this front. Wurtembergers all and handsome fellows who had kept their spirit; one of the last groups of men who had fought against the British in the early days and survivors of the first line troops of the German army, who have fallen like autumn leaves upon the battlefields of Europe in the endless massacre of this war.

**British Were Astounded.**

The attack began yesterday at half past twelve after a great bombardment which was continuous for twenty-four hours, arising to infernal heights of shell fire. The attacking troops leaped out of the trenches to the south of Wunderwerk and advanced in waves up to a trench by a row of apple trees. The right wing swung round, as I have said from Mouquet. It was on the left that the men had the hardest time. One battalion leading the assault had to advance directly upon the chateau and from the cellars beneath it came waves of savage machine gun fire. They were also raked by the enfilade fire of machine guns from the left top corner of ground where the village once stood. The British were astounded.

"I didn't believe it possible," said one of them, "that any living soul could be there after all that shell fire but as soon as it was switched off blessed if the Germans didn't come up like rabbits out of the bunny holes and fire most hellishly."

For a long time it was impossible to get near the Chateau or take the trench dug in front of it. It was a Chateau once belonging to a German. It is splendid to see the smiles come over the faces of the British every time they talk of the tanks. Whatever their sufferings have been they cheer up and laugh in a comical way for the tank is a wonderfully fine tonic to the spirits of the men and an outrageous comedy.

Thrusting its blunt nose into the grim business of fighting, a tank had been coming along slowly in a lumbering way, crawling over an interminable succession of shell craters, lurching over and down, into and out of old German trenches, nosing heavily into the soft earth and grinding up again as though quite winded by this exercise, then waddling forward in the wake of the infantry. There it faced the ruins of the Chateau and stared at them very steadily for quite a long time as though wondering whether it should eat them or crush them.

Unfortunately, the great grasshopper got into trouble with some part of its mysterious anatomy and had to rest before crawling home to its lair, so that the rest of the fighting in Thiepval was without his powerful support and our infantry faced many other machine guns alone.

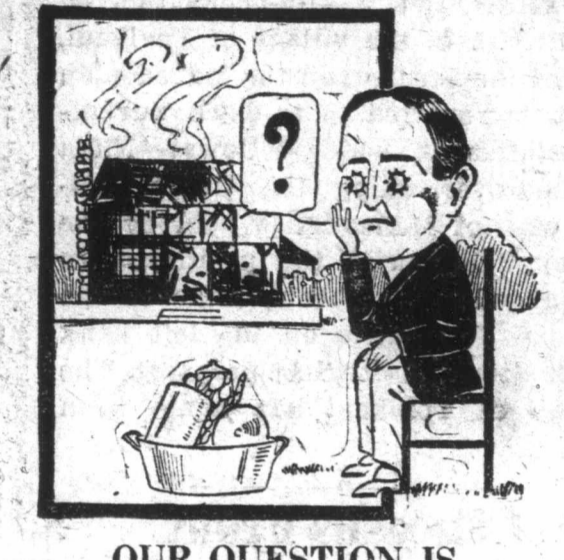
I suppose only drillers can rank with Thiepval for long and close fighting. The British had to tackle underground a foe who fired at them out of holes and crevices while they remained hidden. Many deep ditches were blown in at the entrances so that the men were forced to come up at the other side. The British smoked them out and dug holes to tease them out. It was like rat hunting, but they were dangerous rats, life size and often desperate. They surrendered in hundreds when the British got all around them and right down in their tunnels I cannot tell the number of the German garrison. Nine hundred and ninety-eight unwounded men and forty wounded were brought down safely as prisoners but others were killed on the way by their own barrage.

**Got Short Shift.**

In one case a party of sixteen prisoners behaved treacherously. They turned on the escort of two English soldiers taking them down, wounded them and tried to go back to fight. They had no mercy from other English soldiers who came up at this moment. All through the night until early this morning the last remnant of the garrison held out in the north-west corner of Thiepval until they were swept into a net by separate and gallant assaults of south country troops.

All the British soldiers are fighting with a spirit beyond the normal laws of human nature. They are fighting for a quick finish, if that may be had by courage, to this most infamous and vile war.

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# A POST-BELLUM TARIFF SCHEME

The London Chamber of Commerce has formulated a complete programme for British post-bellum trade policy. If it, or any policy approaching it in comprehensiveness, were adopted, the nations of the earth would find themselves divided and subdivided, so far as trade preferences go, according to their attitude in this war. The chamber suggests that the United Kingdom put into effect a minimum tariff for other parts of the Empire and its Allies. Friendly neutrals, which give Great Britain most-favored-nation treatment, would face a tariff twice the minimum. Other neutrals, giving preferences to other powers, including those that might be swung into the Teutonic commercial system, would pay a surtax, and enemy countries would pay the maximum duties, up to about 30 per cent. If France and Russia and Italy, which have trade treaties giving to outside States most-favored-nation treatment, were to abrogate these, and adopt a similar tariff policy of grading and sifting, the economic alliance that would thus be formed would speedily charity trade affiliations, and either bring about economic disaster upon the Teutonic group, or force that group and its satellites to stand apart. The Entente group would be much more powerful commercially, and most neutrals would wish to swing along with them.

The programme would, of course, involve entire abandonment of free trade as a general policy. Free trade must go, anyway. For interest on the war debt alone, about \$600,000,000 a year will be required. So far, heavy taxes on industry, enormous taxes on incomes and special Customs imposts have been placed to meet that item. But some of these taxes can scarcely be permanent. The tax on excess profits, for instance, is purely for war revenue. Such a tariff arrangement as the London Chamber of Commerce recommends would yield annually a net sum of about \$375,000,000. Foodstuffs would not necessarily have to be included in the tariff on the preferential basis. At any rate, the supplying power of the Dominions and Allies, such as Russia, would give assurance of stability. As an auxiliary arrangement the Chamber would have the giving of a preference to British shipping in Allied ports, as against German or Austrian shipping. Inasmuch as the British would have to rely chiefly on their own shipping to serve both themselves and their Allies, the building up of trade by it, at the expense of the Teutonic shippers, would serve the general cause. In the year to July 1, 1915, 70 per cent. of British imports were carried in British ships and 30 per cent. in neutral. Since then the large requisitionings for Admiralty service have reduced the free supply of British ships, but after the war the recovery to normal conditions would enable British ships in conjunction with the discriminatory tariff, to build up a most powerful economic alliance among the present Allies. As Britain is now lending billions to these Allies, and would have to take goods as interest payments after the war, such an economic alliance would help both borrowers and lenders, and enable them to overcome largely the narcotic effect of revision to peace.

If such a plan were about to be adopted it would be very necessary to be careful about forcing neutrals into the arms of the Teutons. The United States is bound to trade to the British cause. For the first seven months of the year the United States exported and imported \$4,300,000,000 worth of goods, of which \$1,950,000,000, or about 45 per cent, was to or from the British Empire alone. Trade with all of the Allies would be 75 per cent. of the total. But it would be important to keep Holland, Norway, Denmark and other such countries from allying themselves economically with the enemy.—Ex.

**SOMETHING DOING CRIS PARROT AS ZEP DESTROYS HOUSE**

London, Sept. 30.—Among the stories of Sunday's air raid told to The Gazette correspondent was one of a suburban resident who kept a parrot. Awakened by the crash of a bomb, which hit a part of his house, the owner went into the parlor, which he found almost reduced to ruins, and he found the parrot in his cage unhurt. The parrot's greeting was: "What ho! here's something doing here."

In the neighboring house several rooms were badly damaged, but a servant was found sleeping soundly, although the doors and window frames had been blown away.

**A Matter of Necessity.**

"Got a chauffeur, eh? I thought you were averse to having one."

"I was, but you see our cook got married and we had to give her husband a job to hold her."

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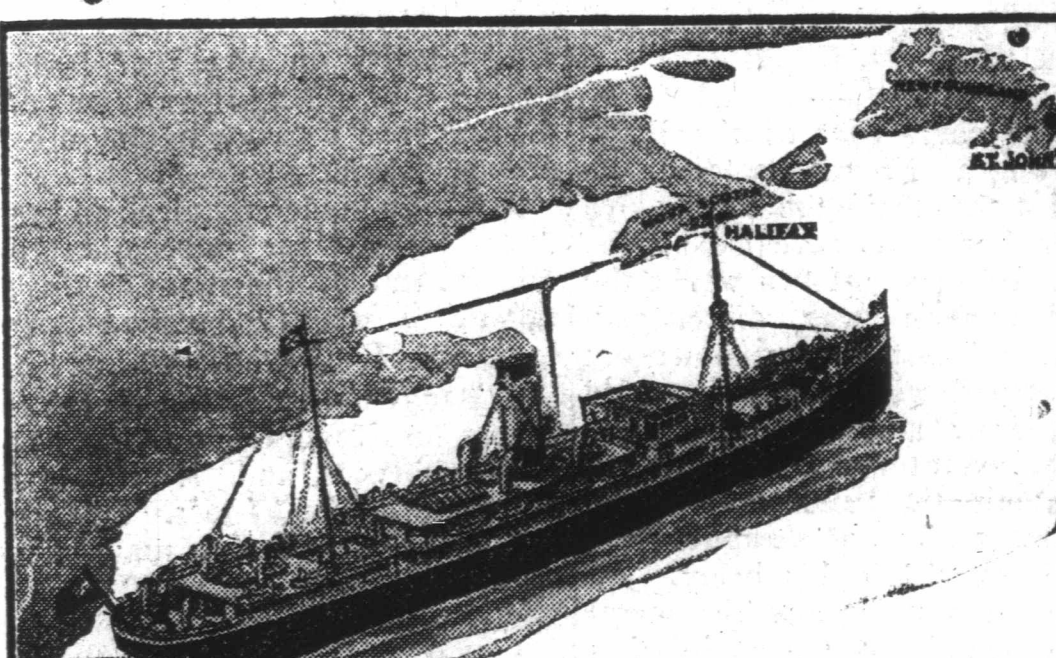
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## To Relieve Dearth of Husbands

Among the many plans under discussion to relieve the anticipated dearth of husbands in France after the war, that of an official matrimonial agency conducted by the state, proposed by M. Eugene Brioux, the noted playwright and sociologist, appears to many French people as practical. With a view to increasing the number of marriages and to multiplying homes, towns and villages would establish matrimonial bureaus through which young people desiring marriage would become acquainted. At the same time encouragement and opportunity to emigrate to France's colonies and "grow up with the country," finding ample and quicker chance for fortune-building there while spreading French influence and civilization, would be given these young couples eager to tempt the adventure and raise sturdy families of French citizens in France's "overseas empire."

A campaign against the marriage contract and the dowry, the classic "dot" which has been the great barrier to the marriage of the French girl without a fortune, has also been started by M. Brioux, who is one of the best friends of woman in France, and other thinkers who see large difficulties looming ahead socially as a result of the war. Some predict a great flood of spontaneous and genuine sentiment in which many will be drowned for a time the "interest" which has presided largely so far in the traditional bourgeois marriage.

## SPEAKER SOON TO WEAR TY COBB'S CROWN

Ty Cobb's dethronement as batting champion of the American League after wearing the crown for nine successive years is an event in baseball. But it has been apparent for some time that he is out of it therefore does not occasion any surprise.

The "George Peck's" loss of the title does not appear to be due to time's slowing-up process. He yields premier honors to a man who has always batted well and this year, playing in a new field, has hit the ball in an extraordinary manner. Then, too, it is recalled that Cobb got the worst start of his career, barring perhaps his first season in fast company. And when he regained his batting eye he was unable to come within hailing distance of the Texan who had an immense lead and never slumped.

Cobb has not yet begun to show any ill-effects from the terrific pace at which he has traveled for the past ten or eleven years, and, despite the predictions that he was consuming too much of his nervous energy, the Georgia man seems to be as fast as ever. And for that reason he is expected to make the coming champion travel at his swiftest speed next year.

The honours are soon to be Speaker's and he has handsomely earned them. He is king of the swatters of both leagues, or will be shortly so acclaimed.

## His Words Are Said to Have Sealed His Fate

Milan, Sept. 30.—There are indications that the Hungarian Opposition leader, Bela Rakowsky was deliberately murdered. There were threats two weeks ago against certain Opposition leaders, and as Rakowsky was one of the most violent speakers last week in the Hungarian Parliament, his words are believed to have sealed his fate. His sudden "illness" and death resembled those of Von Der Goltz, and the Bulgarian, chief of staff, Jostoff Rakowsky was obnoxious to the pan-Germans in Budapest and Vienna. Other Opposition leaders in the Hungarian Parliament are working sincerely for German. Rakowsky, however, was inclined to obstruct a further pro-German policy. Ten days ago he was a strong, healthy and able man. A few days later he was dead.

So We Noticed.  
To extreme women go  
In their dress, so it seems;  
But the dresses don't go  
To the women's extremes.

## A Great Big Feature Programme at The Nickel To-day.

"THE WOMAN WHO DID NOT CARE."

A beautiful social drama produced by Selig as a Red Seal play. The cast includes Eugen. Besserer, Edith Johnston, H. Mestayer

The Broadway Star Feature present—

"THE WANDERERS."

A powerful three act Vitagraph melo-drama presenting Mary Ruby, William Duncan, George Holt and Otto Lederer.

"The Web of Destiny,"

Lottie Pickford and Irving Cummings in Chapter II of that wonderful serial

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

SEND THE CHILDREN TO SATURDAY'S BIG BUMPER MATINEE. SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

Monday—"PLAYING DEAD," a Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature drama, by Rich. H. Davis, in 5 acts with Mr. and Mrs. S. Drew.

Coming—"THE GREAT RUBY," by Cecil Raleigh, in five acts, a Lubin production.

## How the Submarine E-31 Narrowly Escaped Destruction by a German Warship

How the British submarine E-31 brought down the German Zeppelin L-7, afterwards narrowly missing destruction or capture by a German warship, is told in a story compiled for the British Official Press Bureau. The story follows:

"It now appears that, although severely damaged by the Galata and Phaeton, the destruction of L-7 was completed by a British submarine commanded by Lieut. Commander F. Feilman, R.N. She rescued seven of the Zeppelin's crew, and has returned with them. She was attacked and slightly injured on her return journey.

"Now for the fuller account. E-31 was lying on the bottom somewhere in the North Sea, when her commander thought he would see what was going on 'on top.' So up she came. Her luck was in there, just to the north-west, only two or three hundred yards away, flying very low, and obviously in difficulties, was Zeppelin L-7, fresh from her baby-killing expedition to the north of England.

"So E-31 decided not to show herself too much, but just to keep her eye on the prey, 'for,' she argued, 'mayhap some German cruiser will come to her assistance, and then—' But though she waited and waited, following the L-7 as close as she dared, no cruiser appeared. Instead there hovered in view an armed trawler, of which for many reasons, she could not run foul.

"And so, on the assumption that half a loaf is better than no bread, E-31 emerged and let fly at the Zeppelin at a range of about 100 yards with a twelve-pounder. The first shot blew away the centre full within the envelope. L-7 collapsed, and burning fiercely, plunged into the waters of the North Sea.

"Those of her crew who escaped the wreckage swam to the E-31, and she picked them up. But the trawler was approaching, and therein lay danger. Still, she managed to save seven, and was proceeding with the rescue of those hanging on all around, when, since discretion is the better part of valor, she found it expedient to dive. She took them all; those inside and those out.

"E-31 spent several hours on the bottom. Later she emerged again, and it is doubtful (since it is not chornicled) which was the more surprised—E-31 or the big four-funneled German cruiser within fifty yards or so of which she found herself. But she was the wrong way on for loosing a torpedo, and too close, while the cruiser had to slow round before she could ram. Still, she had all the advantage over the E-31, for she could shoot. She did, too; but E-31 was wary, saw her danger, and dived. Disappeared at an angle downward of something over 45 degrees. As her length was about 60 feet more than the depth of the water, it was a manoeuvre attended by some risk. But this risk saved her life.

"Just as she dived the cruiser fired. She couldn't have missed if she'd tried; yet she did. The shot carried away the outrigger of poor E-31, and she plunged to the bottom. You can't blame the Germans for thinking she was done, and for issuing an official report to that purpose, for if she had been hit she could not have 'plunged' quicker; her own men didn't know what had happened, though they knew something had.

"Again E-31 lay on the bottom. Some hours later she came up and the damage was inspected. The shot had missed her by one inch—no more. She could tell by what was left of her outrigger

and marks elsewhere. The angle at which she had dived had been her salvation.

"It was a great experience for the crew, and one they won't soon forget. Nobody had ever heard of a dive like that, and many names have been sent to the Admiralty by Lieut. Commander Feilman. Later, making her own time, E-31 put back to port for repairs."

### NOT EXACTLY.

One of our Hughes-supporting brethren, denouncing President Wilson's intervention in the railroad crisis, for reasons best known to itself, asserts that "Roosevelt would not so have paltered."

At the first impact of a crisis Roosevelt always acted. He did not watchfully wait until bad grew into worse.

President Roosevelt intervened to settle the great coal miners' strike that came in his administration. But the strike had been under way for five months before he acted, during which time rioting, bloodshed and the destruction of property had grown intolerable.

Waiting five months was hardly acting "at the first impact of a crisis." Roosevelt is entitled to great credit for ending the coal strike, but when his apostles get to making invidious comparisons, to the disfavor of President Wilson, they should be sure of their facts.

President Wilson did not wait until a strike was in operation; he prevented its occurrence. Nothing could have been more prompt, incisive and decisive than his action when he saw that the roads and the employees could not agree.

"Paltered," did he? Let the people decide that point.—Boston Post.

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A BIG MATINEE ON SATURDAY. SEND THE CHILDREN.

## Ending the War and the Chances of an Early Peace

Summing up the results of Allied Roumanian blows from the north operations since the Somme drive was inaugurated on July 1, the French daily less, while the suggestion that press points out that 44 villages and the Allied powers are hardly yet ready 190 square miles of territory have for a decisive struggle in that region been restored to French control and cannot be ignored. Even Germans ad- 60,000 enemy fighting men made pris- mit the possibility, however, of Allied oners. How many more 'thousands successes next spring and summer in have been put out of action can not be accurately stated, but it is generally while the Somme battle and the Rus- sian victories carry assurances of fur- er in excess of three hundred thou- sand men, perhaps considerably in ex- cess. Since this fight started the Rus- sians and Italians have also taken a heavy toll of the enemy in killed and prisoners, reducing by hundreds of thousands their fighting strength. Of course there have been heavy Allied losses as well, but certainly not heav- er than those of the enemy, probably somewhat lighter, and Allied man- power is greater than the enemy man- power. Not since last summer's drive across Serbia has the enemy succeeded in any major operation. Verdun, the greatest effort of the year, ended dis- astrously, and now at Verdun, as well as on the Somme, the Teuton ranks are being slowly but steadily rolled back. This failure of the enemy, to make progress at any point during the Allied superiority on the main battle front, has convinced military critics in every land that there is no longer reason for belief in a Teutonic victory. Those who in the early stages of the war thought such an outcome possible, now frankly admit that Germany is beaten. Even pessimistic Englishmen who doubted the outcome now begin to see victory as the final outcome, but there are wide differences of opinion as to the probable duration of the war. All writers predict another winter campaign, and a few express the con- viction that it will be 1918 before Ger- many finally admits defeat. General Brusiloff, the brilliant Russian leader, is quoted as having expressed his belief in peace by August next. Opinions as to the end of the war are of course based on the time the various critics figure it will take to accomplish the things which must be accomplished to make peace certain. Practically all students of the great struggle agree that the present purpose of the co- ordinated efforts of the Allies is to force the issue on the Eastern front, and compel Germany's allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, to give up the struggle. Can these pow- ers stand another year of war is one question. Quite another is the effect their elimination from the fighting would have on Germany. It is because there is difference of opinion on the answer to the latter question that there is a belief by some writers in two more winter campaigns. With the Balkan winter only a few weeks away, the hope of Entente victory in that region before next spring is rapidly becoming a dream. Immediate Greek entry into the war and a rapid advance by the forces of General Sar- rail in conjunction with Russian and



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("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 6th, 1916.

**Our Returned Soldiers**

WEDNESDAY we published an article from the Halifax Chronicle showing how Nova Scotia is looking after her soldiers who have returned from the front unfit for further military duty. We are sorry we cannot publish a report of what Newfoundland has done in this respect, for no such report exists. If it does, then those who made it, have been very modest over the matter.

From August 8th to September 25th some 293 men returned to Nova Scotia from the front invalided. Of this number the committee in charge of the work was able to place 158 in positions, 65 were placed in hospitals. Three died since their return. The number of undesirables was 2. Fourteen were unable to do any work. Fourteen were found to be in a position to look after themselves. The committee was unable to locate 42. Four had no vocational training. Nine were not as yet discharged and the number of unemployed was 22.

Now what has Newfoundland done for her soldiers who have returned from the front as unfit for further military duty? The only gratitude we have shown them, so far, is to give them a reception on their arrival, a few motor rides in the country and a few "pink" teas.

How many men, we ask, have been placed in positions? Some who returned from the front are to-day working with pick and shovel on Bell Island. Surely this is not what we mean when we said a grateful country would remember their services to the Empire.

Now what of the Government who sent them to the front. The Colony expects that these heroes be well treated and they look to the Government to see that this is done and done immediately.

We know of cases where men who returned from the front are in poor condition financially and have to seek aid from private sources.

There is no need to send a scout to Canada to look over what is being done there. The matter is easy enough to handle and if we had less oratory and more work on the part of those responsible we might have been able long ago to publish a report similar, if not better, than that of Nova Scotia.

The Acting Premier some weeks ago said that the Government had taken the matter of providing for those who had returned inviolated from the front into consideration. It is to be earnestly hoped that in consideration of what they have done for the Colony and Empire their claims for recognition will be considered at once. Action is wanted now words. We have had an overdose of the latter and a remarkable scarcity of the former.

It seems that the rule with those who have assumed this duty is that "what is everybody's business, is nobody's business."

The whole management of the Regiment is bungled, and bungled so, that the people are too sick to exercise their rights in the premises and the various committees have taken this as a sign that "all is well."

At the next session of the House the Opposition will have a duty to perform in this respect and perform it they will. The expenses incurred in the fitting up of the Prince's Rink as a Barracks will when published prove interesting reading. Some fancy items are to be found in this account. One of the choice items, so we hear, is one for plumbing and MORE plumbing.

**Notes From Winterton**

(For The Mail and Advocate)

Winterton.—The fishery around here has shown a little improvement the past few days both with hook and trawl. Squid is fairly plentiful. Enough for bait.

The schr. Miriam arrived during the week with salt and goods for the F.P.U. Store and left again for Random to load lumber for parties here.

All our boats have given up the voyage at Baccalieu for this season.

The schr. E. M. Pittman left this morning to bring up some crews and their fish from the Island. They are giving it up for this year owing to scarcity of bait and the prevalence of dog fish.

Most all our men have returned from the Straits after a fair voyage and will now try their luck here at the turbot which have not been very plentiful so far.

The weather has been dull the past week and has considerably hampered our people in drying their fish.

**DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID**

Two cases of diphtheria were reported last evening from Queen's Rr. A well known manager of a large industrial concern and a domestic living in his house are ill of it, and both are being treated at home. Another young man aged 22 of Notre Dame Street also developed the disease yesterday afternoon and is being treated at his home. A fireman on one of the railway engines was sent to Hospital yesterday ill of typhoid fever.

You can buy, in Bond Street, handkerchiefs at \$20 a dozen. Even at that ridiculously low figure, some of us will have to wait for the half-price sale, and then ask for a corner of one.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

OCTOBER 6

Schooner Unicorn, Capt. Scott, lost near Cat Harbor; Sergeant L. T. R. Chancey and the captain's son were drowned, 1859.

Schooner Margaret, Capt. Baxter, belonging to Walter Grieve & Co., arrived from Waterford, after making the trip in 36 days, 1873.

Governor Maxse sworn in, 1881.

Dr. Allan, sr., died at Harbor Grace, 1881.

New Court House at Brigus opened, 1884.

Major Fawcett appointed Inspector of Police, 1885.

W. H. Smith, leader of the House of Commons, died, 1891.

Captain E. English appointed Harbor Master, 1891.

Lord Tenynson died, 1892.

Meeting of Liberals to open campaign, in British Hall, 1897.

Sister Mary Bernard, Mercy Convent, died, 1894.

**News Items From Bay-de-Verde**

Schr. "Edith V. Greta," Capt. Lake came ashore in the storm of the 25th with 380 qts. of shore fish aboard and will likely become a total wreck.

Blunden's schooner "Mary L. Butta" is also ashore with 250 qts. fish on board and is a total wreck. Some of the fish is salvaged. The loss to these energetic people is very great, most of their summer's voyage being on board. Neither schooners nor fish were injured.

Seven motor boats were lost and nine others came ashore and were badly damaged, the storm being the worst here for a number of years.

The American schooner J. J. Flaherty is here loading 3,500 qts. sloop fish for Greek ports. Lockers are loading her.

Schr. "Edna B.," Capt. Doodson is unloading supplies for Union Store, and will return to St. John's with a load of sloop fish from O'Neils.

Mr. Ryan, light keeper at Baccalieu, lost his motor boat in the storm. The boat was hoisted by derrick. The slings gave out during the storm and the boat smashed to pieces against the cliff below. He recovered the engine last evening, having secured it from the bottom.

The fishery here is very poor, the worst for several years. The weather has been too rough the past two weeks to allow fishermen spending much time on the fishing ground. The prospect for a good Fall's fishery is poor indeed.

**REVEILLE BY CALCAR**

"PREPAREDNESS" is a term we hear pretty much of now-a-days. It is we believe an American term typical of the mental attitude of that great nation, but we are indebted to the great European conflagration for its general adoption into our every day language. The term of course is singularly applicable to that state of being ready to meet any menace to the nation from whatever enemy source. To be prepared means that the nation have her sleeves rolled up at it were and ready to ward off any hostile attempt. It means a whole multitude of things. Munitions factories must be in readiness to turn out in prodigious quantities all the destructive instruments known to modern warfare, men must be trained to the use of arms, and the nation's resources must be "nationalized," to use another term of late brought into prominence.

Let us separate the term "preparedness" from its connection with the idea of being ready for war and take it in its simpler meaning and apply it to the farming industry.

How are the farmers prepared for the raising of their noble industry to its highest efficiency? Are they being prepared in any way to meet the foe, are they being prepared by means of industrial education for the getting out of the soil all that that soil is capable of yielding?

The farmers' foes are insect and fungus pests of different kinds, and unless he is prepared to defend his crops against such staking enemies. Too late to talk of preparation when the fields are stricken, if we are not arming ourselves before hand with a full knowledge of those pests and how to meet them.

As "prevention is better than cure," we have pointed out already how it is better to take every means to guard against invasion than to wait the landing of the enemy in our fields.

Take the generality of farmers to-day and how many of them do you find who really know what "blight" is, how it comes or how it can be prevented. It would be a very serious thing for, say, the farmers of the Codroy Valley should their potato crop fail. Every sensible person must admit that that failure is ever menacing, and apt to strike at any time. It may come "like the thief, in the night, when least expected." In view of this fact is it not folly to ignore the danger.

Every farmer should be thoroughly impressed with the necessity of spraying his potatoes thoroughly. Not alone does spraying in a thorough manner with the proper solutions render attack from "blight" impossible, it also increases the yield. This fact has been so thoroughly demonstrated that we see that even from the point of view of an increase in the crop it is wisdom to use the spray even leaving out of mind the idea of "blight" prevention.

What are the Agricultural "Experts" doing in the matter? Are they still of the opinion that their silly policy of just "givins out" is the proper policy to be pursued? If they are it is high time they get the notion out of their noodles.

Speaking of education for the farmer, what about teaching them something about the pest called thrips which causes so much sterility in oats and also attacks the inflorescence of grass. If Mr. Downey had been in the Codroy Valley the past summer and had visited the different farms where oats were growing he might have seen in every oat patch abundance of thrips. It is safe to assume that thrips caused sterility of oats in the Codroy Valley to the extent of ten per cent. It is not an evil that displays itself one year to die out and not appear again for the winter and is ready in the spring to renew its activity on an increased scale.

What "blight" is to potatoes thrips is to oats, wheat, grass, etc., in a certain sense, and its presence is a menace, that should be looked after. There is another pest in the Codroy Valley that education might do much to eradicate, that is the **sow thistle**, of this we propose to speak in our next article.

More than 281,104,000 barrels of crude petroleum were marketed in the United States during the year 1915. This is more than has been marketed during any previous year in the history of the industry, according to reports from the U.S. geological survey. The average price received at the wells was 64 cents a barrel.

**SCIENTIFIC NOTES**

An archaeological expedition of a Philadelphia museum not long ago discovered some 30 miles west of Santa Fe, N. Mex., a hitherto unknown community house which is estimated to be 1,000 years old. Among the relics found in it were pottery of an unknown design and a huge sacrificial altar. This is the ninth community house discovered in that section.

Owing to the scarcity and high price of French briar, a number of American pipe manufacturers are of pipes. The laurel is obtained mainly from the national forests in the southern Appalachian mountains and answers the purpose quite satisfactorily though pipes made from it are said to be slightly less durable than the briar.

In Switzerland the Schoop process of applying their coatings of metal to various surfaces by means of a spray has been used for depositing a thin layer of aluminum on the bearing surface of skis. This treatment is said to greatly lessen friction. This adds considerably to the length of life laurel roots for making the bowls of the skis and also makes it possible to lengthen the jump materially. The tendency of snow to cake on the runners and so impede progress is less in the case of coated than in that of non-coated ones.

A New York inventor has brought out a device consisting essentially of two sets of knives controlled by springs and automatically released to cut off the film and close the opening of the film magazine in case the film in a motion-picture projecting machine takes fire. At the same time the device releases the shutters in the fireproof booth, extinguishes the carbon arc in the machine, turns on the lights in the theatre and flashes a signal to the orchestra to strike up music designed to allay apprehension on the part of the audience. The invention is considered the best thing ever produced for preventing dangerous fires and panics in motion-picture houses.

**NOTICE**

**To Herring Packers!**

THOSE who intend engaging at the business of "Scotch Pack" of herring shall apply immediately to the Secretary of the Herring Fisheries Board, Department of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, in order that the proper application forms may be forwarded them, to be filled in for the issuing of their Licenses. It is unlawful, under Rules recently passed, to engage in the business of "Scotch Pack" without having previously obtained a License from the Herring Fisheries Board.

GEO. H. BADCOCK,  
Secretary.

**RECALLED HOME**

London, September 30.—Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, who has been in London for some time representing the views of the Greek court, today received a telegram from the King recalling him to Athens.

**GREEK PRINCE**

M. Venizelos is far too shrewd a statesman to head a revolution against King Constantine or his dynasty. All the way along he has taken the attitude that he would like to act through the present royal house if he could, but that, in whatever mode, the people of Greece must have their way. Now his patience is exhausted. He goes to Saloniki, where it would be easy to head the revolution which has already broken out in eastern Macedonia, and to Crete, his native island, which is fully aflame.

The army at Athens is falling away from Constantine. If he chose, Venizelos could set himself up as a dictator in the South American fashion, dispose of Constantine as Mexico disposed of Maximilian, and rule with an iron hand till the dawn of better times. But even yet, he avoids all color of treason. He says his work is not directed against the present dynasty, but is purely a national movement—that is to say, a movement designed to voice the national will in linking up the destinies of Greece with those of the allies.

In a tighter place than ever is Constantine, with his pro-German clique. They cannot stand for a moment before the pressure of the entente powers, combined with a domestic conflagration. And so, in all probability, we shall soon see the long-drawn-out crisis at Athens brought to an end. Constantine will do well to escape with his life. If Venizelos pleases, some scion of the Danish house will be allowed to remain on the throne. Whoever does assume the royal purple will be obliged, forsaking Prussian absolutism, to reign in the spirit of the British Constitution.

**GREECE**

ADGES for Rejected Volunteers will be issued on application to the Officer Commanding Depot at Headquarters, St. John's, subject to the undernoted conditions as approved by the Governor in Council and published in the Royal Gazette of September 26th, 1916.


In the case of Volunteers living outside of St. John's, who have been examined and rejected by the Medical Examiner in their district, a certificate from the Medical Examiner showing cause of rejection should accompany applications.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

1. The Badge to be of bronze with Crown, suitable inscription and a number (consecutive.)
2. A register to be kept giving the number of Badge, to whom issued, and date.
3. Badges to be issued at Headquarters by the Regimental Authorities, only to men of military age, and not to any man obviously unfit.
4. Badges to be issued only to men who have enlisted and have undergone the regular medical examination.
5. Men rejected prior to the publication of the regulations who apply for Badges to submit to new medical examination if required, and not to receive a Badge unless still unfit.
6. Penalty on any person other than the man to whom Badge is issued wearing same, or having it in his possession (except for repairs), \$50.00.
7. Penalty on owner of Badge selling it or giving it away or permitting it to be worn by any other person, \$25.00.
8. Badge-holder required to produce Badge for inspection to Regimental Authorities or their appointee whenever called upon to do so. Penalty, \$10.00.
9. Badge-holder losing Badge to report loss forthwith to Regimental Authorities, and if required, furnish affidavit of loss. Penalty, \$10.00. A new Badge may be issued on satisfactory proof of the loss.
10. Badge-holder leaving the country to return Badge to Headquarters and receive a certificate in exchange.

**1st Newfoundland Regiment.**

**J. J. O'GRADY,**  
Capt. & Adjt.



**YOU WON'T BE ANNOYED** by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

**Globe-Wernicke**  
Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

**PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.**

**Wanted to Purchase**

A quantity of

**OAT BAGS.**

Apply to

**UNION TRADING Co., Ltd.**

**UNION ELECTRIC CO., Limited.**

Authorized Capital \$200,000.

Shares \$10.00 each.

President..... W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.  
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C. Bryant..... St. John's.  
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Jos. Perry..... Catalina.  
John Guppy..... Port Rexton.

An allotment of \$20,000 worth of shares in this Company will be sold to the Public at par. For information and prospectus apply to W. F. Coaker or J. G. Stone.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

OWING to the heavy traffic over our lines, and the consequent urgent demand for shed space and car equipment, Importers are asked to remove their consignments promptly. This is essential to keep sheds and cars free from congestion. Free time allowance for carloads: Forty-Eight (48 Hours; Less Carloads, Seventy-Two (72) Hours.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

# ANDERSONS

Headquarters for Style and Quality.

## BOYS' SWEATERS

Keep the boy warm

Get him one of these attractive and comfortable Sweaters.

80c. to \$1.00

Red with Belt same colour—Two rows of Brass Buttons—Buttons on shoulder.



75c. to 80c.

Red and Grey, Button up front—Buttons the same colour—Military Collar.

\$1.00 Navy—Button up front, faced with Red and Red Military Collar—Extra double cuffs.

\$1.00 to \$1.70 Navy special knit, Collar, Cuffs, and Belt of Red—Button on shoulder—Two rows of Brass Buttons up front—Extra high Collar for Fall.

\$1.60 to \$2.00 Red—Button up front—Military Collar—Buttons same colour—Double cuffs—Pockets.

## BARGAINS IN BOYS' SHIRTS

For every day wear your Boy needs a Regatta or Flannelette Shirt.

These bargain lots will certainly suit you and him too.

Of soft fronts, single soft cuffs—soft collar band.

Some of light grounds—some darker—**all both cheap and serviceable. 22c. to 40c.**

For all size Boys.

## JUMP FOR THESE BARGAINS

At last

**A Muffler Comfort**

And correct style—real cold weather protection—especially for the throat and chest. The Muffler that fits close to the throat and is held by a patient fastener. Made of Pure Wool. All sizes. In Cream and White—colors that can be easily washed—won't shrink—always look new.



**Special 19c.**

## DOILEY'S

Of Real Irish Linen and Hemstitched with drawn work in center and corners and an Embroidered floral design.

**10c.**

## TABLE NAPKINS

By the pound—in Floral designs—no dressing—come out at

Do you need a stock? **5c. each**

## Hankerechiefs in Plenty

Of Fine Lawn—Ladies' size—hemmed. By the dozen, 30c.

Get a dozen, you'll need them. **3c. each**

## CUSHION TOPS

Of Khaki Linen in all different designs stamped ready for working. Size 18 x 18 inches.

Of Cloth with lovely scenery—land and sea views printed in them. 14 x 14 inches.

**Your Choice 10c.**

## OUR CLOTHES

BREATHE

STYLE

Our Special Fall showing is in the latest approved American cut.

The Fabrics are carefully selected Standard Woolens in the season's best mixtures—as well as Plain and Fancy, Browns, Greys, Greens and Purples.



We not only give you style in Fabric and cutting but add those essentials to clothing satisfaction—quality and wear.

The Coats are padded and stitched on shoulders—the one essential to give a Coat the right hang, lined with fine Sateen.

The Vests are in the stylish single-breasts, extra strong linen.

The Pants are cut so that they have the right drop that's always needed—extra strong pocketing.

**\$7.50 to \$22.00**

## BOYS' COLLARS 8c.

Embroidered Sailor Collars—Fine Lawn.

## Ladies' and Misses'

# FALL FELTS

The models appearing in this exhibit are for immediate wear and embrace a charming array of Hats in small effects.

The chief note and change in the New Hats is found in the brightness of the colorings—Cerise, Red, Saxe, Navy, Brown, Tan, Purple, Green, Black.

PRICES:

Misses' . . . . . \$1.10, \$1.60.  
Ladies' . . . . . \$1.40, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.20, \$2.50.

Step into our Showroom and see these—the newest—latest Hats.

Also Black Velvet Hats in Ladies' size—just in.

## SPORTS' COATS!

We are now showing a limited number of Pure Wool fine knitted

**in White only.**

A color that will always look new—a Coat that can be easily washed—a Wool that won't shrink. We are clearing the whole at these greatly reduced prices:

\$1.45 Coat for \$1.15.

\$1.80 " " \$1.45.

\$2.50 " " \$1.95.

Two neck styles—one button right up to neck—other low. State your style when sending.

## Germans have Inoculated British and French Prisoners With Tuberculosis

Horrible Crime is Done for the Purpose of Having These Men, When They Are Sent Home to Die, Spread the Disease Among Others.

Perhaps the most horrible of the other prisoners? It is no new department of Germany's door is ure of their campaign since the be- that of deliberately spreading infect- ing in for frightfulness and devilish- prisoners of the Allies who have fallen into her hands. That German ing to Mme Bramson, Germany inoc- ulates prisoners with tuberculosis, not only to kill them, but in order that tuberculosis is the charge made by for when they have advanced to the last stages of the disease they are sent home to die, and, as Germany hopes, to spread the disease among others before they succumb.

### Secret Prison Camps.

The work is done with great care, and is, of course, carefully concealed from the outside world, or from neutrals, who might protest. Were it not for Germany's hidden prison camps it would be impossible. She has her large and well-known "show camps" to which neutrals like the American Ambassador are admitted, and where the treatment of prisoners is at least not shockingly bad. When there are protests against the treatment of prisoners, investigators are taken to the open camps, and there provided with evidence that Germany treats her prisoners well. According to Mme. Bramson, the secret camps are num- bered by the hundreds, and no neutral is ever permitted to approach them. In one of these camps, she says, a German doctor, after mixing tuber- cular with convalescents from other diseases so that these, too, might be infected, remarked, "This do- I should they not poison and inoculate

### Fifty Thousand Victims

She says that there are now 13,000 French conscriptives and 1,000 British conscriptives in Switzerland. Others are at Lyons, where the French Government has transformed a convent into a special hospital. It is from these victims that the facts were learned, and from information supplied by them Mme. Bramson calculates that the total number infected in German camps, thousands of whom have died, is in the neighbourhood of 50,000, most of them being married men with families. Many of the French prisoners were doctors, and those who survived to return to France were able to give accurate and scientific accounts of the methods employed by the Germans. Though they well knew what was afoot, as medical men, they were unable to protect themselves in any way. Many of the details are too horrible to read, but the testimony of three French doctors interviewed by Mme Bramson will suffice.

### Forty Per Cent. of Deaths

The first reads: "The Russian prisoners brought typhus contagion with them. The disease spread with the lice, from which the prisoners could not free themselves, as the necessary remedies were not given to them. All demands that the infected Russians be separated from the well French were refused by the camp commandant, who said 'I am running the war as I think fit.'"

The second doctor says: "I have realized the fact that the typhus infection was brought by the Russians and that a criminal order to mix the Russian sick with the healthy French was sent out from Berlin last January, with the statement that the French should have a chance of making acquaintance with their fine allies. We had 4,000 deaths out of 10,000 prisoners. All the German officials and doctors left the camp. The food was pushed in through loopholes in palisades."

The third doctor says: "Generally, the sanitary condition of prisoners on their arrival was not bad, but gradually tuberculosis became common. Many died; for a large number it was a case of death by starvation. As if the actual wish were to spread tuberculosis, seriously-infected tubercular patients—patients with tubercular cavities—were placed in the same bar-

## The Allies are Gradually Closing the Noose on the Western Front

Each Day the Path Which a Retreating German Army Must Follow is Becoming Narrower.

An increasing frankness in the German official communiques with regard to the situation upon the Western front has not passed without notice by neutral observers. It is interpreted to mean that the German War Office is gently breaking the news to the German people, and preparing them for the announcement of a withdrawal from the present front, perhaps, indeed, the evacuation of the most of France and Belgium. Most military commentators agree that it is absolutely essential that Germany shorten her lines unless she is prepared to face disaster. The recent advances upon the Western front have had a double advantage for the Allies. They have driven the Germans from long-prepared positions, and have regained soil for France, and they have had the effect of actually lengthening the German lines. At the beginning of the drive these lines were, generally speaking, straight lines; they are being forced into curved lines, and curved lines being longer, require a greater number of men to defend. Where is Germany to get the men?

### More Men Needed

It is calculated by some statisticians that since February Germany and her allies have lost 1,500,000 men, of whom 500,000 are prisoners. More over, Roumania's entrance to the war has made an extra demand for at least 250,000 more men on the part of the Central Powers. Nobody appears to believe that it is possible for Germany to find these men either in her own ranks with men recovering from other diseases, men whose constitutions had been weakened, thus forming an especially good medium for contagion.

Must Stick in Balkans. She might retire from the Balkans, leaving Bulgaria and Turkey to their fate, and thus practically announcing that the war is over; but this would mean the loss of communication with the Turk, the eventual forcing of the Dardanelles; and it would mean that Bulgaria would promptly change her allegiance, make the best terms possible with the Entente Allies and fall upon Turkey, if not upon Austria. There remains, then, only the Western front, and here, as pointed out, the daily operations of the French and British are having the effect of lengthening the German lines, already worn dangerously thin.

Possible New Lines. The question is if this shortening would be sufficient, and if the Allies would not then be able to repeat the tactics they have been following along the Somme, and once more push into the lines, lengthening them as they advance. Should the German Gener-

al Staff decide upon a more drastic operation it is calculated that the armies may be withdrawn as far as Lille on the north, running thence south-east to Charleville, thence tending further to the south to the present position near Verdun. A still more heroic move would involve the abandonment of French and Belgian territory almost as far as Brussels, but still passing through Charleville. This last line would present the shortest front, and could be better defended, it would appear from the map, than any of the others. Of course, it would involve a confession of defeat that could not be explained away.

### Chance of a Disaster.

It is said to be the view of the French General Staff that, while a German retirement has become necessary, it became necessary long ago, and that now it cannot be effected except at the risk of losing huge forces. One correspondent, said by Mr. Simonds to be exceptionally well informed, estimates that a German withdrawal now would cost them 100,000 men in prisoners and immense supplies of war material. But it is well not to be too sanguine on this score. Hindenburg thought he had the Russian armies in a trap a year ago, but they got away, and it is possible that the Germans may be able to withdraw in good order from the Noyon salient, for the advance of the Allies is necessarily slow, though gaining momentum. They are gradually closing the noose, and each day the path which a retreating German army must follow is becoming narrower. That there will be a great change upon the Western front in the course of the next few weeks seems as certain as anything in the present war situation.

### A Good Beginning.

The town Corporation has resolved to lay out a new park. "We have not only resolved to do it," said a leading alderman; "the preparations are already under way." "What have we done?" asked an unenlightened colleague. "Done?" exclaimed the alderman. "We've got the 'Keep Off the Grass' signs all ready."

Perhaps you have noticed that one can't always jump at conclusions without taking a tumble.

## A Frenchman's Gallant Deed

Corporal Gouteaubier, of the French Light Infantry, has been decorated with a military cross by President Poincare for capturing 100 Germans, including two officers, aided only by a single companion. The curt references to Corporal Gouteaubier's exploit in army orders reads: "For bravery and contempt of danger which struck terror into the trenches and shelter of the enemy. With a single comrade he has made 100 prisoners, including two officers, whom he took to the rear and then rejoined his post."

When Corporal Gouteaubier was paraded before President Poincare on the recent visit of the latter to the Somme front, he told the story of his feat at the request of the President.

It was on July 20 before Hem Wood. The French troops had just dashed forward at the German positions. The first half had swept over the enemy's trenches and the second had followed to complete the operation. However, from a hollow toward the right a well-sustained fusillade was being poured on the flank of the attackers.

Gouteaubier, who was at the right wing of the second wave, called out to one man: "Guillot, come with me." The two men approached the spot whence the firing came. They glided from tree to tree until they were close to the shelter where a German company was holding out. Guillot threw bombs as fast as he could into their midst and the fire ceased. "Surrender!" shouted the corporal in a stentorian voice from behind a tree.

In response to his demand 100 Germans, shepherded by the corporal and Guillot, arrived at the French lines. The prisoners admitted that some of their comrades remained in shelter. "Come on, Guillot, let us go and fetch them," said Gouteaubier. The two men started back, but Guillot fell with a bullet in his breast and the corporal had to abandon his enterprise.

This is the time of the year when the May straw hat begins to crack under the strain.

**OUR THEATRES**

**THE CRESCENT.**  
Vola Smith and Jose Ruben are presented in "What Happened to Peggy", a Biograph feature produced in two reels. Dorothy West and Wilfred Lucas in "His Mother's Scarf," a strong Western drama. A Sell all-star cast in "A Safe Risk," a fine comedy drama. Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs in "Love and Lather," one of the liveliest Vm comedies. Mr. Sam Rose sings a new novelty song. Professor McCarthy plays a new programme of music. Don't miss seeing this big variety show to-day. Send the children to the big Saturday matinee. Extra pictures and particular attention to their comfort.

**OUR VOLUNTEERS**

Yesterday forenoon the volunteers had platoon and section drill and the headquarters were given a cleaning up. The companies had extended order drill in the afternoon. The men to-day began training in the C. L. B. Armoury and most of them will reside in the Seamen's Institute.

**C. C. C. BATTALION PARADE**

The C.C.C. under Lt-Col. Conroy, had a full battalion parade in the armoury last night with a large attendance of the lads, the band under Captain Bulley being also present. The Battalion under Capt. Perez then had a route march and will parade to last mass at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday.

**St John's Municipal Council PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE Water will be turned off the Eastern Supply Main from 7 o'clock this evening for about EIGHT HOURS.

JNO. L. SLATTERY, Secy.-Treas. oct6,11

**"GOLD BOND" Cut Tobacco.**  
The very Best.  
10c. per tin.  
**M. A. DUFFY,**  
Wholesale Distributor.  
Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

**Letter From Mr. L. G. Chafe**

In Which he Tells of the Kind Attention Given Our Soldier Boys by Mrs. J. B. Graham of Edinburgh—Her House Has Been a Home For Many of Our Lads

(To the Editor)  
Dear Sir,—I feel it a duty we owe to a sincere friend of our boys, in the person of Mrs. J. B. Graham, 12 Lilly Hill Terrace, Edinburgh, to thank that kind lady, through your much valued paper, for the kind and motherly way in which she has interested herself on behalf of our boys. For the past twelve months or more she has been writing to the mothers, keeping them all well posted with regard to the action of their sons, who were so fortunate as to find a second mother in this kind lady. Her hospitable home was always open to them. She cared for them when they were released from hospital. Some were suffering from frost-burnt feet while some more were suffering from wounds. Her kind and motherly care was administered untiringly to our boys, as she felt that no care, like a mother's care, could make our boys feel at home, and her home has been a paradise for quite a number of our lads. Her letter in the Mail and Advocate of yesterday's date to Mrs. McDonald shows that she is trying to relieve the minds of Mr. Geo. Snow with regard to the fate of his son Fred.

Also a letter appeared in your paper from Mrs. Graham that was written to Mrs. Ab. Richards re her son who was then under her motherly care receiving the final attention, he having spent several weeks in hospital from the effect of several wounds received in the 1st July drive. When not attending to the sick and wounded, her time is fully occupied in knitting socks, socks, socks, for our Newfoundland soldier boys. One of her friends, at least, has given his life for King and Country, in the person of "Billy" Knight, as she calls him. I have asked my son Eric repeatedly in what way can I repay Mrs. Graham for her kindness, and the answer come back—she won't receive thanks. Such a lady, Mr. Editor, deserves a vote of thanks from Newfoundland.

Yours sincerely,  
L. G. CHAFE,  
St. John's, Sept. 4, 1916.

**MORE FISHERY REPORTS**

The following fishery reports were received by the Board of Trade yesterday:  
Sept. 30th.—From J. Cunningham (Red Island to Connor)—The total catch is 16,719 qtls. and for last week 250. Sixty dories, skiffs and boats are fishing. The fishery is ended for the season, and the cod caught after this date will remain in salt till the spring. Squid is plentiful and present prospects are good.  
Sept. 30.—From W. R. Andrews (Great Jervis to Pass Island)—All the fishermen have now fitted out for another year, but 100 dories and skiffs are still fishing. Prospects at present are fairly good and squid is plentiful. The total catch is 7,200 qtls., and for last week 200.

**Naval Men Back On Furlough**

The express which arrived here last evening brought in 10 Naval Reservists. Two of the men are invalided, two others are on furlough and the time of the others has expired. The names of the returned men are Oscar Hiscock, Rob. Hiscock, T. Critchley, J. Strickland, T. Conway, G. Gillam, W. Edwards, J. Stuckless, A. Presson, W. Hodder. All have been in different ships doing duty in the North Sea, for over a year past, and came out by way of Liverpool. On arrival they were given a welcome and then driven in motor cars to Government House, where they were welcomed by His Excellency.

**BOY REPORTED MISSING.**

Last night at 9 o'clock a little girl came to the Police Station and reported to Supp. Grimes that her brother Daniel Murphy, of 54 Carter's Hill, was missing. He left home at 11 a.m. and up to the time the girl had reported his absence had not returned home.

**W. P. A.**

The Committee of the W. P. A. are most grateful for splendid response to their appeal for sphagnum moss for surgical dressings.

A shipment of 54 sacks has been made per S.S. Graciana last month to London for Hospital use, and there is still a considerable quantity in hand awaiting another opportunity for shipment.

We feel that we have now made a sufficiently large collection and have decided to suspend further supplies for this year.

**MARGARET DAVIDSON, President.**

**REID'S STEAMER REPORT.**

Argyle left Marytown 7.15 p.m. yesterday outward.  
Clyde leaving Lewisporte this a.m. Dundee left Port Blandford 7.15 a.m. to-day.  
Ethie North of Flower's Cove, Glencoe arrived Marytown 6.30 p.m. yesterday inward.  
Home left S. W. Arm 8 p.m. yesterday.  
When leaving Clarenville this a.m. Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 7.30 a.m. to-day.  
Neptune due Twillingate from North.  
Meigle left Port aux Basques 9 p.m. yesterday.  
Sagona left Twillingate 5.50 p.m. yesterday going North.

**NOTICE**

THE members of St. John's T. A. & B. Society, requiring the services of Dr. J. Clarence MacDonaid, will find him at present at his SURGERY, HAWTHORN COTTAGE, CARTER'S HILL. Any Calls left at the above address will be promptly attended to.  
GEO. J. COUGHLAN, Secy. T.A. & B.S. oct4,4i

**Annual Meeting Llewellyn Club**

Reports of Secretary and Treasurer were Read and Adopted and Officers Elected For Ensuing Year—Expected a Big Increase in Membership Will Make Progress of the Club

With a very large attendance of members the annual meeting of Llewellyn Club was held last night in Canon Wood Hall. The excellent reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were adopted, when the following were elected for the ensuing year:  
President—Rev. Edgar Jones, Ph.D. Rector.  
1st Vice-Pres.—Chas E. Hunt.  
2nd Vice-Pres.—James M. Lawrence.  
Secretary—F. R. Clark.  
Treasurer—Andrew G. Carnell.  
Committee—Messrs. John Coaker, Jas. Edwards, A. E. Wright, James Billard, R. W. Jeans and John Miller.

Private John Miller, who was on the Committee last season, is now attached to the Nfld. Regiment and will soon proceed to the front. The Club would wish to retain his services but all wished him success in his laudable undertaking to fight for King and Country. Several other matters of interest in connection with the club were discussed and it was decided that the Llewellyn Mysteries will take part in this year's entertainments. Last year there were 265 members in the club and this year should show a considerable increase. There is a substantial balance in favour of the Club and all will work hard for its future advancement.

**A DUST STORM**

Last night a gale of westerly wind sprang up suddenly about 7.30 and continued till midnight or later. A violent dust storm prevailed on the various streets and people who were about suffered much annoyance.

**CAUGHT ENTERING STORE**

A few nights ago Mr. Peter Murphy, one of the assistants in Mr. Thos. Coady's wine and spirit store, on returning to do some work there after tea, was surprised to find two men trying to force an entrance to the place through a rear window. The windows are covered with wire netting, and the men, who had a pliers, had most of the wire cut away. Had not Mr. Murphy so opportunely arrived they would have entered and ransacked the place and must have secured considerable loot. When they saw that there was a man inside they scrambled up over the hill in the rear of the premises and escaped. Who they were is not known.

**Newfoundlanders Killed and Wounded**

In the Canadian Casualty lists of October 1st and 2nd, appear the names of eight brave Terra Novans who enlisted in the Canadian armies. Of these, G. W. Stevens, Port aux Basques, died of wounds; N. Butler, Cupids; John Brown, St. Marys; and Harold Maxime, Bonavista, were killed in action; Augustus R. Greening, Badger; Matthew Hooper, or Hopper, Balcona Harbour; Jacob Barnes, Fortune Bay; and Maxse Benson, Carbonear, all wounded.

**FATHER AND SON DROWNED.**

A sad circumstance in connection with the loss of the schr. "H. V. Morris" was related to our reporter to-day by a resident of Trinity. One of the crew named Hiscock was pressed by his little boy, a lad of 11 years, to bring him to St. John's to see the sights of the capital, especially the movies. His parent eventually agreed to take him, both embarked on the schooner only to be lost in the terrible storm of Sunday week.

**THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS**

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.30 a.m. to-day bringing C. Beattie, Pte. Jensen A. Hunter, L. Rennie, F. and J. Churchill, T. Curran, Mrs. R. Efram, F. W. Dickson, S. Maiden A. Maiden, N. H. Grey, F. Reid, Mrs. J. McIsaac, F. W. Lake, J. F. Power and T. F. Moffat.

**THE PROSPERO SAILS**

The S.S. Prospero sailed at 10 a.m. to-day with a full freight and these passengers:—W. Downton, A. Elliott, E. Sexton, E. Berteau, D. Elliott, J. Clifford, W. Lingstone, W. Dodd, Redman; Misses Pyc, Duffett, Moore, Mursell, Pittman, Roberts, Gardner, Hiscock; Mesdames Malone, Elliott, Hutchings, Clifford, North, Winsor, Kean, and 52 steerage.

**WELL REMEMBERED SHIP**

It will be seen from to-day's message that the S.S. Franconia has been sent to bottom by a Hun torpedo. This is the ship that took from here the first contingent of our Naval Reservists for service in the great war. She sailed from here on November 8th, 1914 with our men on board.

**YOUTHFUL THIEF ARRESTED.**

Last evening the police arrested a lad named Crossman, who is well-known to them, having done time for several larcenies. He was arrested on a charge of breaking into Mr. Gus Wadden's bake shop, New Gower St., last Saturday night and stealing therefrom \$3 cash. He admitted the theft and to-day Mr. Morris, K.C. fined him \$10 or 20 days.

**SOME FELLOWS HAVEN'T**

Some fellows haven't any more sense than to pray for rain when someone else wants to hold a picnic.

**4 Married Men on Schr. 'H. V. Morris'**

In the schr. "H. V. Morris" (Hy. Victor Morris), which was lost in the big storm of Sunday week, were at least four married men. The skipper Orlando Morris, left a wife and two children; Robert Guy, wife and four children; Ephraim Hiscock, wife and six children and Adam Lucas, a wife, but no children. He was a young married man. The vessel was one of 29 tons and carried a cargo of codfish and oil. The schooner was insured, but the cargo was not. A brother of the Captain, Pte. Stephen Morris, was killed in a railway accident on the French front some time ago. The aged parents of the captain survive him, and his brother Frederick resides at Trinity.

**TO-DAY'S DUST STORM**

To-day unfortunate citizens whose business compel them to be about the streets suffered intensely from the clouds of dust which flew about. On all sides especially on Duckworth and New Gower Streets the question was asked what about the sprinklers but none could be seen. Certainly the deadly microbe must have been in his element to-day and doctors and undertakers must look for a prolific harvest after this.

**CAUGHT ENTERING STORE**

A few nights ago Mr. Peter Murphy, one of the assistants in Mr. Thos. Coady's wine and spirit store, on returning to do some work there after tea, was surprised to find two men trying to force an entrance to the place through a rear window. The windows are covered with wire netting, and the men, who had a pliers, had most of the wire cut away. Had not Mr. Murphy so opportunely arrived they would have entered and ransacked the place and must have secured considerable loot. When they saw that there was a man inside they scrambled up over the hill in the rear of the premises and escaped. Who they were is not known.

**Newfoundlanders Killed and Wounded**

In the Canadian Casualty lists of October 1st and 2nd, appear the names of eight brave Terra Novans who enlisted in the Canadian armies. Of these, G. W. Stevens, Port aux Basques, died of wounds; N. Butler, Cupids; John Brown, St. Marys; and Harold Maxime, Bonavista, were killed in action; Augustus R. Greening, Badger; Matthew Hooper, or Hopper, Balcona Harbour; Jacob Barnes, Fortune Bay; and Maxse Benson, Carbonear, all wounded.

**FATHER AND SON DROWNED.**

A sad circumstance in connection with the loss of the schr. "H. V. Morris" was related to our reporter to-day by a resident of Trinity. One of the crew named Hiscock was pressed by his little boy, a lad of 11 years, to bring him to St. John's to see the sights of the capital, especially the movies. His parent eventually agreed to take him, both embarked on the schooner only to be lost in the terrible storm of Sunday week.

**THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS**

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.30 a.m. to-day bringing C. Beattie, Pte. Jensen A. Hunter, L. Rennie, F. and J. Churchill, T. Curran, Mrs. R. Efram, F. W. Dickson, S. Maiden A. Maiden, N. H. Grey, F. Reid, Mrs. J. McIsaac, F. W. Lake, J. F. Power and T. F. Moffat.

**THE PROSPERO SAILS**

The S.S. Prospero sailed at 10 a.m. to-day with a full freight and these passengers:—W. Downton, A. Elliott, E. Sexton, E. Berteau, D. Elliott, J. Clifford, W. Lingstone, W. Dodd, Redman; Misses Pyc, Duffett, Moore, Mursell, Pittman, Roberts, Gardner, Hiscock; Mesdames Malone, Elliott, Hutchings, Clifford, North, Winsor, Kean, and 52 steerage.

**WELL REMEMBERED SHIP**

It will be seen from to-day's message that the S.S. Franconia has been sent to bottom by a Hun torpedo. This is the ship that took from here the first contingent of our Naval Reservists for service in the great war. She sailed from here on November 8th, 1914 with our men on board.

**YOUTHFUL THIEF ARRESTED.**

Last evening the police arrested a lad named Crossman, who is well-known to them, having done time for several larcenies. He was arrested on a charge of breaking into Mr. Gus Wadden's bake shop, New Gower St., last Saturday night and stealing therefrom \$3 cash. He admitted the theft and to-day Mr. Morris, K.C. fined him \$10 or 20 days.

**SOME FELLOWS HAVEN'T**

Some fellows haven't any more sense than to pray for rain when someone else wants to hold a picnic.

**Weekly Meeting Civic Board**

Lively Discussion Takes Place on Clearing Drains About Government House—No Mention of Drains in Other Parts of the City—Nothing Doing on the Street Car Enquiry

The Mayor presided and all the Councillors were present at last night's meeting.  
As regards the painting of the fence enclosing the Parade Ground the contractor will be written to go ahead with the work.  
In the Sanitary Supervisor's report reference was made to the clearing of the drains about Government House. This induced a lively discussion, during which Councillors Mullally, Tait, Brownrigg and Vinnicombe objected to the principle of officials undertaking such work without authorization. Councillors themselves cannot do this and it was ruled that in future all work must be authorized by the Board.

F. Moore, Spencer Street, asked for water and sewerage under the Small Homes' Act, and similar applications were made by A. Murray, Hamilton Avenue, and Mr. Kavanagh, Monroe Street.

The Engineer will report.  
Neyle's hardware store offered some lead and tin for sale.  
Referred to Engineer.

W. Taylor, Southside, complained of condition of street.  
The Road Inspector will report.

W. Knotts, 34 Theatre Hill, asked permission to make repairs to house.  
The Engineer will report.

Thomas Stamp, Battery Road, asked permission to make alterations to dwelling and also make extensions.  
The Engineer will report.

J. J. Callahan can make repairs to house on Plank Road, if the Engineer grants permission.  
M. Ryan asked for an increase of wages.

Mr. Ryan is a sweeper, and the Sanitary Supervisor thinks he is fully paid for the duties performed.  
Soper & Moore were given permission to repair store, New Gower St.

Mrs. Field asked for compensation for her husband, who was a late employee of the Council.  
The Secretary informed the Board that the man in question had been dead for some time.

The Secretary stated that no report had been received in re the enquiry into the street-car accident of September 13th.

As the straw hat passes, the new fall hat fills a much felt want.

**NOTICE**

All Persons holding Receipts for Fish shipped to me on the Labrador Coast must present them to my office at Catalina for payment. On no account whatever will they be paid at St. John's.  
Philip Templeman  
oct4,5,6,7,10,12,14

**AN INTOXICATED FEMALE.**

Intoxicated females are becoming a common sight at night time on Water of late, some of them quite young women. Last night Sgt. Mackey and Const. Delaney found a young woman aged 24 near Queen's Street so drunk that she could not get along. She was brought to the Station, and it being her second offence, Judge Morris to-day fined her \$2 or 7 days.

**LOST—On September 24,**

a Motor Boat fitted with 6 h.p. American Engine. Boat painted Grey with Red bottom; stripe on turn deck; boat about 26 foot long. Finder please communicate with JAMES & ED. HYNES, St. Brendan's, B.B.—oct4,21

**LOCAL ITEMS**

Rev. Dr. Greene who had been abroad for several weeks arrived by the express last evening. Dr. Greene who had been ill for a while is now completely recovered.

Mr. F. J. Brady, publisher of the Trinity "Enterprise, who had been on a business visit to the city left for home by the Prospero this morning.

Private William Young, of the 211 Canadian Regiment, arrived here last week on a visit to his parents. Private Young enlisted at Victoria, B.C., and is on a month's furlough.—Western Star.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ann Kennedy took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a very large number of mourners. At the Cathedral the Prayers for the Dead were read by Rev. Fr. Conway and interment was at Mt. Carmel cemetery.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is erecting a new building at Bonne Bay. The building is a wood structure of two and a half stories with a concrete basement. The first floor will be used for banking purposes, and the rest of the building as manager's residence. It is hoped to open the new offices by the first of the year.—Western Star.

Nightly that section of Water Street West, just west of Job's Street, is the scene of much disorder and residents of the place are greatly annoyed by a crowd of unruly boys who gather there. Last night some windows were broken and doors kicked in. The police have now taken a hand in the game and will prosecute a number of these street arabs.

**CARRIE NATION OUTDONE.**

Last night a laborer of Murphy Sq. became "all lit up" and reaching New Gower Street, in a most "brilliant" mood he went on the rampage and did the Carrie Nation stunt with a perfection which would have made that old lady envious if she were once again mortal. As he went along the street he broke panes of glass in several houses and when the police caught him he thought to do them also and they had to manacle him to get him to the Station. Only one of the parties whose property he destroyed could to-day identify him in Court, and he had to pay \$2 or go down for a rest for 7 days.

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**Household Furniture**  
Every day we are having shipments of Furniture and we were very fortunate in buying at the old prices therefore we can give our Patrons goods much cheaper than any other store in the city.  
**Callahan, Glass & Co., LIMITED.**  
The Big Furniture Store, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill.

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