

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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The Interest in World Warfare Transferred to the Eastern Fronts

Rains Still Impeding Operations on the Western Front—Violent Fighting Marks the Fighting on Russian, Rumanian and Macedonian Theatres—Big Battle Still Raging in Region of Kerytriza and Svinuskiy

GREEK SITUATION IS AGAIN ACUTE

Official Rumanian Statement Tells of Defeat of Central Powers in Dobrudja Province—On the Carso Front Only Bombardments Have Taken Place—Entente Forces Make Considerable Progress in Macedonia—Russians Force Back Teutons in the Carpathians

LONDON, Sept. 22.—With September rains still impeding operations on the front in France, interest in the world warfare has been transferred to the Russian, Rumanian and Macedonian theatres, where violent fighting is in progress. Probably most sanguinary encounters have taken place along a 13-mile battle line in the region of Lutsk, in Volhynia, where the Russians attacked repeatedly in mass formation, but only according to both Berlin and Vienna, to meet with repulse and heavy casualties. The battle is still raging in the region of Kerytriza and Svinuskiy. North along the Stokhod River, the Germans assumed the offensive against the Russians, but were everywhere repulsed, according to Petrograd. On the other hand attacks by the Russians against the Austro-Hungarians in the Marayvka River region, in Galicia, were put down by the defenders of the road to Lemberg. In the Carpathians both Berlin and Vienna concede the Teutonic line east of the Panther ridge, near Brizza, has been pushed back by the Russians. Although Berlin and Vienna record the occupation of the heights on both sides of the Vulcan pass, Bucharest says that to the south of Petroznoy, the Rumanians have stopped their retirement and are fortifying positions. Stubborn fighting continues in Dobrudja, where the Rumanians and Russians are holding strongly fortified positions against the armies of Central Powers. In Macedonia, on the extreme western wing, the Entente forces have pushed their way three miles northwest of Pisorod, according to Paris, and hard fighting for the Kainkaclan plateau, on the Greek-Serbian frontier, northwest of Vodana, is in progress, but with neither side having been able to secure an advance. Sofia says that near Florina counter attacks by the Entente Allies have been repulsed with heavy casualties and the capture of prisoners, among them Russians, also several machine guns.

Except for the repulse by the Italians of an Austrian attack south of Villanova, on the Carso front, there have been only bombardments in this region. Thursday, on the front in France, was without any noteworthy incident. A revolutionary provisional Government has been set up on the island of Crete, according to unofficial advices, which add that a committee of revolutionists is being sent to Saloniki. Former Premier Venizelos, while declining to say whether his purposes going to Saloniki to head the movement, said if the King would not hear the voice of the people, the people themselves will advise what is best to do. German-Bulgarian-Turkish troops under Field-Marshal von Mackensen have been defeated in the Rumanian Province of Dobrudja, according to an official statement from Bucharest. It attacks the invaders retired south and are burning villages in their retreat. The great battle which was a climax to von Mackensen's swift campaign in the Dobrudja district immediately after the declaration of war by Rumania, began on Sept. 15th, ended, says the Rumanian headquarters, on the 20th. With references to these operations Berlin merely says fighting in Dobrudja had come to a standstill. The Rumanians, Russians and Serbians were pitted against the invaders, strong reinforcements having

been hurried to Dobrudja when the operations under the noted German Field-Marshal threatened to overwhelm this section of Rumania, a strong line to the north of Astly, fortified by powerful forces opposed the onslaughts of the Central Powers, and that the six days' battle has been a sanguinary one as indicated by various official statements, which tell that the intensity of the fighting has been continued with cessation.

Australia To Adopt Conscription

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A News Agency despatch from Melbourne published here today says that it is considered certain the conscription plebiscite bill will pass the Senate. Women's votes probably will decide whether the conscription measure, strongly advocated by Premier Hughes, will be approved by a referendum general. The belief is that it will. Thousands of women with relations already at the front are certain to vote in approval of the motion. Conscription by Australia is the result of strenuous campaign by Premier Hughes, an advocate of compulsory military service throughout the British dominions.

Turks Now On Riga Front

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Turkish troops have appeared on the Riga front, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. They are led by German and Austrian officers, and their whole equipment is German. This is the first time the presence of Turkish troops so far north has been reported. Several weeks ago Turkish troops appeared in Galicia with Germans and Austro-Hungarians. Since that time they have taken part in much heavy fighting. Turkish troops also are aiding the Germans and Bulgarians in their advance into the Rumanian province of Dobrudja.

Serbs Jubilant Over Capture of Plateau

ATHENS, Sept. 21.—Greek military officers regard the recapture of the Karmakacia plateau by the Russo-Serbian troops as the most important military event in the Balkan campaign up to the present. The height, which is 7,800 feet above the level of the sea, lies in Serbian territory, and constitutes the western door post to Serbian Macedonia. Local Serbs are jubilant over its capture, which they consider rivals the mountain feats of the Italians.

TEUTONS BURN VILLAGES AS THEY RETREAT

Troops of Central Powers Who Were Defeated in Dobrudja by Rumanians and Russians Retreat, Burning Villages as They Proceed—Enemy Repulsed in Valley of Jan

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22.—An official from the headquarters issued today reads: "On the north and northwest fronts, fighting continues. On Mount Calcan and Churgill we took 137 prisoners, also machine gun detachments and entered Ordehal. In the Valley of Jan we repulsed an enemy attack. On the southern front an artillery duel occurred between batteries at Zontica and Sistor. In Dobrudja the battle which began on the 15th, ended on Wednesday, the 20th, with the defeat of the enemy composed of German, Bulgarian, and Turkish troops, who retired southward, burning villages in their retreat.

Greek Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Greek steamer Assimacos was sunk on Sept. 11th, Lloyds' report. The crew were landed.

King George

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The King's fourth son, Prince George, began yesterday his term as Cadet in the Royal Naval College at Osborne. Prince George is 14 years of age.

Bulgarian Front

SOFIA, Sept. 22.—Only mine fighting on all Bulgarian fronts with no change in the general situation is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office to-day.

Hun Aviator Gets Two More Aeroplanes

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Capt. Roelke, Germany's most famous aviator, on Wednesday brought down two Entente aeroplanes making his record 23 machines disposed of during the war.

Appeals on Behalf of National Defence

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—Constantino Helas, Deputy of Jannina, has published an appeal to the inhabitants of Pirus asking them to join in a National Defence movement started at Saloniki.

Have Disavowed King Constantine

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The people of Crete are reported by the Athens correspondent of the Central News to have overthrown the authorities and disavowed King Constantine. They are said to have decided to send a committee of revolutionists to Saloniki.

General Situation Is Unchanged

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The general situation is unchanged, says an official statement from the British headquarters in France, issued to night. Enemy bombing attacks in the neighbourhood of Fleurs failed. A hostile kite balloon was brought down in flames to day. One of our aeroplanes is missing.

Langsing Will be Next President

The next president of the United States will be Robert Langsing of New York, the present secretary of state. Mr. Langsing's term of office does not depend upon the action of any political convention; it is likewise irrespective of any primary or direct election. In point of fact, it dates back to Jan. 19, 1886, when congress passed an Act providing that, in the event of the death, removal, resignation or inability of both the president and the vice president of the United States, the secretary of state shall act as president. March 4, 1917, will fall upon a Sunday, and it is contrary to all precedent—although not in opposition to any law—to hold an inauguration on Sunday. Therefore the incoming chief executive will take the oath of office and commence his term shortly after noon on March 5. President Wilson's term commenced at noon on March 4, 1913; therefore, according to the constitution, which defines the term of a president as "four years," his tenure of office will be over at noon on March 4, and, even if he is elected to succeed himself, he cannot take the oath of office until noon on the following day. Vice President Marshall, of course, is under the same disability as the president. Therefore the secretary of state, Mr. Langsing, will be president of the United States for the twenty-four hours and some minutes elapsing between noon on Sunday, March 4, and the time that the new president takes the oath of office on the following day.

German Attacks Are Broken by French

PARIS, Sept. 22.—German infantry advancing in waves made renewed efforts this morning to beat back the French from positions recently captured north of the Somme. Official announcement of to-day says the attacks were broken by the French artillery before the Germans reached the French lines, compelling them to retire to their own trenches, after sustaining heavy losses.

The Somme Front

PARIS, Sept. 21.—On the Somme front the French energetically bombarded German positions Thursday, according to official communications issued by the War office to-night. Only intermittent bombardment occurred on the remainder of the front.

GREEK PREMIER DEFENDS KING CONSTANTINE

Premier Kalogoropoulos Says Nothing Could be More Unjust Than to Say he is Pro-German—Says the King is Pro-Greek and Only Pro-Greek

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—Premier Kalogoropoulos, speaking to a correspondent of the Associated Press with reference to a statement made by King Constantine recently to the Associated Press, in which the King outlined the reasons for his attitude in the war, said nothing could be more unjust to King Constantine than the persistent assertion he is pro-German. He is pro-Greek and only pro-Greek. He is the last man in Greece to be influenced by motive, prejudice or ready-made opinion whatever. Of the delicate situation, created by the Entente Powers' failure to recognize the present Cabinet, the Premier said: "The Cabinet is political in only one sense. We do not seek to escape responsibility for our acts. In every other sense we take office under conditions, which the previous Ministry operated, with most benevolent possible neutrality towards the Entente as the foundation for whatever action unprejudiced examination of conditions as they are today may dictate." "Are you on the side of the Entente Mr. Premier?" the correspondent asked. The Premier smiled, pushed across the desk, a leather case containing French tobacco and French cigarettes. "Tell people in Canada, and the States I have smoked French tobacco for 45 years," he replied.

GREEK CABINET IS PRO-GERMAN SAYS THE TIMES

"Times" Urges Sterner Methods in Dealing With Greece—Says New Cabinet Simply a Collection of Puppets and Intriguers Who Desire Victory For Our Enemies

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The "Times" in an editorial urging sterner methods by the Entente in Greece says: "The Greek Cabinet is a collection of puppets and intriguers, whose position would be merely ludicrous were it not fraught with danger to their country and embarrassment to the Allies. They have been called to office for the sole object of thwarting the Entente. It is notorious that they are hostile to the Allies. They desire victory for our enemies. Their underhand manoeuvres against us are limited only by their fears. We must end this state of affairs which daily becomes more dangerous to the interests of the Entente."

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pardons, attend to all the other business of which the chief executive has control, and to ride to the capitol, should be desire, as the outgoing president on inauguration day. Moreover, this is the first time in the history of the nation that a secretary of state has had this honour bestowed upon him and only the second time in the 140 years of the existence of the United States that the office has been held by anyone other than the president.

Have Proclaimed Provisional Govt.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Revolution in the Greek island of Crete is reported in a despatch from Athens. The revolutionists are said to have proclaimed a provisional Government.

Canadian Losses On the Somme

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The military department is informed that Canadian losses on the Somme number about four hundred killed, 1200 wounded, and 300 missing. There are no official details.

Assassinated by Unknown Man

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Gaspare Di Cola, a wealthy importer and wholesale fruit dealer died to-day, as a result of wounds, inflicted by an unknown man who shot him five times near his home in Brooklyn last night.

American Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Turkey has yielded to diplomatic negotiations for the extension of American Red Cross work in Ottoman territory beyond the present limited operations in the famine stricken sectors of Syria.

General Labour Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The threatened general labor strike in sympathy with the striking street car men will be called to-morrow. This was announced late to-day by Ernest Boehm secretary of the Central Federation Union.

Attempt Assassinate Premier Venizelos

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Journal has the following from Rome to-day: Despatches received to-day from Saloniki says that the German military attaché at Athens organized a conspiracy to assassinate former Premier Venizelos, and that an attempt to end the life of the pro-ally statesman was actually made. Friends of the former premier succeeded in frustrating the plot. Advice from Saloniki says that King Constantine's palace at Tatoli is now protected by two lines of trenches, occupied by the King's Palace Guards.

The Bayonet.

The German orders to their soldiers to take no prisoners and practically ordering them to bayonet the British soldiers does not produce many results. In the first place the disposition of the British soldiers is rather to fight and die than to surrender, and when it comes to bayonet work the German never was a match and never will be for the British soldier. A British soldier with a bayonet is good for two or three Germans armed in the same way. "Touchstone" writes in "The London Mail" upon the British bayonet work as follows: BAYONETS. The shells are wailing overhead. The big guns answer from the sea. The dykes are dammed with shattered dead. That yesterday were men like me. Here in the shallow trench we lie. Until the long day's work is done. While shrapnel, bursting in the sky, Searches us out, respecting none. Lord! But they throw their men away! In reeking swaths we mow them down. No need of aiming, Bisley way. We simply blaze into the brown. They stream across the narrow flood. They blunder on through marsh and fen. The sluggish dykes run red with blood. But still they stick to it like men! And now we're up and out and on! Never you heed the men who tell The day of good cold steel is gone. Though guns may make a tidy hell. Before the charge they turn and fly. We have them going good and fast. Just as it did in days gone by. The bayonet conquers at the last.

DOBUDJA FIGHT ENDS IN DEFEAT CENTRAL POWERS

Battle in Dobrudja Which Began on Sept. 15 Has Ended With Defeat of the Central Powers—One Fourth of Transylvania is Now in Rumanian Hands

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The latest official statement from Bucharest confirms the Entente report that the great battle in Dobrudja ended in defeat for the Central Powers, after six days fighting. The battle began last Friday, gradually increasing in scope and intensity, until Tuesday evening, with the result that on Wednesday the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks were crushed and forced to withdraw, burning villages in their line of retreat in an effort to retard their pursuers. The same official referring to Transylvania said a force entered Ordehal, known better as Szokir-Udvarhely, 50 miles northwest Khonstadt. One fourth of Transylvania is now in Rumanian hands.

Britain Manufacturers New War Inventions

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The British are manufacturing new war inventions which would turn Krupp's green with envy, according to Benjamin Rand of Harvard university who returned from a visit to England to-day on the steamer Andania. Accorded privileges of inspection by the British Foreign office Dr. Rand said he visited munition and ordnance factories, and saw some astounding inventions, but that he was pledged not to disclose their nature. He found among every class, he said, an intense determination to do all possible to win the war. In one factory he saw 7,000 women at work, ununiformed in khaki. New factories were being built, he said, and existing ones constantly extended.

THE PROSPERO SAILS

The S.S. Prospero sailed at 10.30 a.m., going north, with a large freight and the following passengers: Messrs G. Hender, J. Stiek, T. Elliott A. French, Dr. McKay, Rev. Barrett, R. W. Ritey, P. Barbour, Mr. Bolman, Dr. Durant, T. French, R. B. Crocker, A. Nardini, J. Dewling, T. J. Walsh, J. B. Osmond; Misses Chown, Hender, Oakley, Bolman, Francis, Angel; Mesdames Coombs, Clarke, Barrett, Bolman, Jennings, Earle.

MAN BREAKS HIS RIBS.

To-day at the dry dock machine shops while a man, named Mercer, a boiler-maker was at work on a ladder, he lost his balance and fell about 10 feet, his body coming across the end of a barrel which was standing upright. He received painful injuries, had some of his ribs broken, and was sent home in a cab to be attended by a doctor.

MAINTAIN A STEADY PRESSURE

General Brusiloff's Armies Are Maintaining Steady Pressure on Teutons, Preventing the Latter From Concentrating Superior Forces at Any Given Point, Says a Despatch from Petrograd

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Chronicle dated Sept. 20 says: "For the present Brusiloff's armies are maintaining steady pressure on all parts of the south-western front, more particularly in the neighborhood of Halicz and in the difficult region of the wooded Carpathians to the border of Bukovina and Hungary. This insistent and broadly distributed pressure has the advantage of holding the Teutons and preventing them from concentrating superior forces at any given point. The Portia left Hr. Breton at 9.40 a.m. to-day. The sausage has been described as the supreme test of man's faith in his fellows.

FRENCH-SERBS SCORE SUCCESS OVER BULGARS

Further Progress is Announced For French and Serbian Forces Operating Against Bulgarians—Serbs Continue Advance Along Brody River and French Smash Bulgar Attacks North of Florina

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The French and Serbian troops operating along the western end of the Macedonian front have scored new success against the Bulgarians, the War Office announced to-day. Serbian troops, continuing their advance along the Brody River, have reached the neighbourhood of Urbana, where one hundred prisoners were taken. North of Florina the Bulgarian attacks were broken up by the fire of French infantry. As a result of heavy engagements the Entente forces were able to make progress on the heights dominating the road Florina to Popli.

Pays Farewell Visit

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 21.—The Duke of Connaught paid a farewell visit to Barfield camp to-day and inspected all the battalions. "This is my last inspection before leaving for England," he said to the men in khaki. "I hope I will meet you all over in France."

Anzac's Beat Back German Attacks

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Germans launched heavy counter attacks last night on British positions south of the Ancre on the Somme front, the War Office announced this afternoon. New Zealanders, defending the attacked positions, beat back the Germans with severe losses to them.

A RECORD PRICE FOR JAMAICA RUM.

That the price of rum would rise as the result of the war was a foregone conclusion, but the most sanguine planter would never have dreamt of its ever reaching £9 10s per gallon. Yet that figure was touched at the sale room of Messrs. E. D. and F. Man, brokers to the Admiralty, on July 13th. The occasion was the sale in the interests of the seamen of the Grand Fleet of four barrels of rum, the gift of certain firms and individuals in Jamaica through the Jamaica Agricultural Society. Three of the barrels, which were presented by Mr. Edwin Charley, Mr. D. Finzi, and Messrs J. Wray and nephew, had been intended for H. M. S. Aberdonian, whilst the fourth, contributed by the proprietors of Llan-doverly Estate, was earmarked for H. M. S. London. As, however, the Admiralty would not give their consent to the rum being consigned to individual ships, but would only accept it for the victualling depot, which would not have benefited the men, it was decided, after consultation with the brokers, to offer the whole consignment for sale and to devote the proceeds to the purchase of vegetables and fruit for the Fleet, and the event was widely advertised. Messrs Man's saleroom, Mincing Lane, E.C., was crowded when the sale was opened.—The West India Committee Circular.

PLAYING SAFE.

"Jack proposed to me last night," said the girl in blue. "Oh, you lucky girl!" exclaimed her companion. "Of course you accepted him!" "Indeed, I did nothing of the sort!" "Why, Grace! I thought you liked him." "I do but I shall never marry him." "Why not, dear?" "Well, you know Jack lives at home and his mother is the best cook for miles around! I'm sure he would never be able to eat anything I prepared. The man I marry must be one who lived in a boarding house long enough so that anything out side of prunes and hash will taste good to him."

At registration—Where were you born? Maiden—Nebraska. Clerk—What part? Maiden—All of me, of course.

# To ANDERSON'S for value

## Door Mats

All particular housekeepers see that there is a mat to the entrance of every room at all times. Is your's getting worn through constant wear?

If so, see ours of nice designs of Red, Brown, Green, etc.—Border edged with fringe—some reversible—for

**30 cents**

## Hearth Rugs

In RICH LOOKING DESIGNS of almost every imaginable colour and colour combination—with WIDE BORDER SHOWING PARTS OF CENTER DESIGNS.

4 inch fringe at ends. Size 1 1/2 x 3/4 yard. Going at this price:

**60 cents**

## Cushion Tops

Cover that soiled cushion with a new top. Our showing is of FLORAL—SCENERY—and SEA VIEWS in shades—and tints of Green, Gold and Red. Size 14 x 14 inches.

**Special 10 cents each**

## Washable Ties

No Tie is more serviceable than a Washable one—a Tie that WILL WASH and WEAR WELL—in light grounds and stripes of different colours.

**3 for 25 cents**

## See our Wool Underwear

we are now showing in the Eastern Window.

**THIS IS WHAT YOU'LL NEED SOON.**

The cold Fall wind will soon be blowing and then . . . . .

But, why not get it now? You will then have it near when needed.

Drop in and **SELECT YOURS NOW!** From

**\$2.50 Suit up**

Shirts have a double breast as a special protection for the chest.

**WHEN SENDING STATE SIZE.**

## \$1.20 Neglige Shirts for 85c.

is a bargain—a golden opportunity for men who wish to economize.

**SHIRTS THAT ARE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE WE HAVE BEEN SELLING AT \$1.20—**but being in outside sizes (16, 16 1/2) they are going at the above special price.

You'll find them in different size stripes to suit different tastes.

See these to-day—the size can be easily remedied.

## Stylish Fall Hats

See our Western Window for these Corduroy VELVET HATS—the latest.

In shades of Green, Navy, Black, Brown, Rose, Saxe and White—with a Bulgarian Silk Band.

**89 cents**

'Twill be a rapid march out when the values are seen. Step in and examine them. When sending state colour.

## A FELT BARGAIN for the Child.

Felts are just right FOR FALL WEAR. Now showing a line in RED only—has black band and bow at side—edge piped with black—leather sweat band. They are our REGULAR 90c. Hats.

**55 cents**

Come in and suit your child.

## SHOE BARGAINS

Every woman—everyone who wish to economize—will NOW HAVE A CHANCE.

A special offering of LADIES' SHOES at a little over half regular price.

Laced Blucher with patent Leather Block toe—medium heel—lined partly with leather.

Two strap—wide comfortable toe with bow—medium heel—lined partly with leather.

Special sale price

**\$1.10**

For Mail Orders add 8c. postage.

## Affairs in Harbor Grace

**The Second City Seems to be Under Not Martial But Political Law—A Change Badly Needed—Clean Government the Only Remedy.**

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me, from this high perch of mine (Crow Hill) to show you a few things that can be seen from this point that seem not to be seen from the lower levels, or if they are seen they are just winked at by the local M.H.A.

In the first place, the new, or rather the old public building on Bannerman Street is being painted, and I notice the work is being done by Mr. R. T. Parsons, son of Mr. Edward Parsons, M. H. A.

It might also be worth mentioning that R. T. Parsons is a son-in-law of Mr. W. Churchill, Inspector of public buildings, who, it seems to the public, has a free hand to give such work to whom he pleases, although the pay for same comes out of the taxes levied on everybody, except of course those who are receiving government pay.

Now, Mr. Editor, in your fairminded paper, and fearless as well, I would like to say that we of this town resent, strongly condemn, and protest against such actions by government officials. Work of this nature should always be put out to tender, and not done underhanded in any way. And then should the Superintendent of Public Works feel like giving his son-in-law the job over the heads of other equally competent or more worthy men, he need only insert the clause: "the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted." But he did not even take trouble. The public, the electors, the men that mark the X on the ballot papers are wise to a good many little things that are not in strictly accord with clean government.

Now, another thing I notice and have been noticing for some time, something that I feel sure that the popular Minister of Marine and Fisheries is not acquainted with and something he would not tolerate for one moment if he did. It is about our public wharf. This wharf is said to

be a public wharf, but when the Bell Island steamer comes in she has often to steam-around the harbor to try and land her passengers at some private wharf, while an empty schooner or two belonging to one of our business men hold supreme control of the wharf, said to be a public wharf. Mr. W. F. Coaker while here about 10 or 15 days ago, made a bid for some lumber that was sold by auction on this wharf, and that gentleman will remember what emphasis was placed by the auctioneer on the words "to be removed at once." Well, sir, the lumber was sold and it was not removed at once, nor yet, and I would like to know how much the owner of that lumber has to pay into the public treasury for hire of that public wharf. Can we, as citizens and taxpayers, not find out what is paid in such cases and where the money goes. Then we call on Mr. W. F. Coaker, the only man I know who has the right method of dealing with such things, and Mr. Editor, I for one hope to see the day when Mr. Coaker will come to this district himself or send us a good man—one as fearless as himself who will show fairplay all round, and not have things done as at present. Government work, Mr. Editor, should not be a family matter.

The next thing I noticed from my high perch was that our mail man, Mr. John Ryan, was, owing to sickness, unable to carry the mail to the station during the past two or three months. Two young men, unmarried, of fine physique, residing on Strelton's Hill, neither having answered their country's call. One of these young men took the carrying of the mail temporarily. As it was thought Mr. Ryan would not take up the work yet again a number of friends of Mr. Timothy Hogan, a hard-working family man of this town, suggested that he apply for the vacancy. But Mr. Hogan preferred to arrange with Mr.

Ryan, and the local member, when he heard of the plan, whereby Mr. Ryan would get a certain amount out of the mail-carrying to help him along and expressed himself as very strongly in favour of and highly pleased with it. So the matter was thought to be settled. The agreement between Ryan and Hogan was signed and sealed. Hogan received word that the agreement was satisfactory, and the temporary young man was notified that his services were not required any longer—relieving him probably to put on khaki if he felt so inclined. He went to the local M.H.A., who often hearing the pitiful tale "turned over" to his way of thinking. Turned over, did I say, oh that is customary with some people, they have a fashion of turning over often.

It is no use, Mr. Editor, in a politician trying to "run with the hare and hold with the hound," that cannot be done, and the sooner all our politicians realize this the better for themselves and the public generally. If they decide to support a man's claim to a certain position or any thing else, let them do so with the same enthusiasm that they would like a voter to support them. In this way they will educate the voter with straight dealings with gratification and with each other. But by having a number of "strings to his bow" the M.H.A. or aspirant to that title does more harm than good.

But Mr. Editor it is getting late in the evening, and as I want to post my epistle before dark I will have to bring it to a close, although I have many other things to talk about. My reason for desiring to go down before dark is on account of the very bad condition of the roads. From this point (Crow Hill) it is really dangerous to go about at dark. The Road Board has accomplished much and have judiciously spent all the money they could get out of the government, and the streets of the town proper are in a very good condition. To complete the good work I am told the Board had to borrow \$500 and this is now all spent. They regret they cannot as yet fix up the back roads. But this they fell sure they will do in time. They think that the members for the district should back up the Board in every way and not be doing as some district members are doing, pull

against the Board rather than be with them. Thanking you in anticipation for publishing this, and trusting you will let the public of Harbour Grace into the light of how to find out a few of the things they are anxious to know—for instance, how much revenue is derived from the public wharf for the year and what is done with it. I am informed on good authority that the sum of \$1.00 is paid by the Bell Island boat each time she comes; and there should be a light on that public wharf. If all the vessels that lie at that wharf pay an equal amount, then the light on the wharf would be an easy thing to get.

Yours truly,  
CROW HILL.  
Hr. Grace, Sept. 19, 1916.

**A Yearn For Wealth.**  
A lot of men are rich to-day and some of them I know were toiling in a modest way about a year ago.

You notice rich men everywhere? I'd like to join the flock. I think I'll buy myself a share of automobile stock.

**Cooking & Heating by Gas Ensures—**

**Convenience.**  
The Oven heats up in a few minutes, with no tedious preliminaries or delays. The grinders or boiling burners are ready for use instantly.

**Reliability.**  
A Gas Cooker has no "nights out." It is invaluable at holiday time, and a perfect servant at all times.

**Comfort.**  
A Gas Cooker cooks the dinner without cooking the cook. With the use of a Cooker the kitchen can be kept at a comfortable temperature, even in warm weather.

**Cleanliness.**  
There are no coals to carry, no smoky flues to clean, no ashes to remove. Gas is coal with the dirt, ashes and smoke removed.

## WEDDING BELLS

TARGETT—MITCHELL  
Wednesday, Sept. 6th., was the scene of a very pretty wedding at the Methodist Church, Rev. R. Maddock officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Gertrude T. Targett, niece of Mrs. and Mr. Arch Targett, M.H.A., and who was late of the Postal Telegraph (head office), St. John's, and Mr. Allen Mitchell of The Anglo American Telegraph Office, St. John's, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, agent for the R. N. Co., Heart's Content.

The bride, leaning on the arm of her uncle and accompanied by her supporters, wended their way to the handsomely decorated altar, where granium blending with the richia and lillie with the rose, gave unlimited harmony to the solemn occasion. The bride given away by her uncle was neatly attired in a gown of embroidered net over white silk, and wore a bridal veil with wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of maidenhair fern and white daisies. She was attended by Miss Myra Pelley, who wore pink silk dress, and Miss Mitchell, sister of the groom, who wore blue silk. Both wore hats to match, and carried bouquets similar to the bride.

The groom was ably supported by Mr. J. W. James, Stp. Magistrate. Special mention should be made of Miss Gwendolyn LeGrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter LeGrow, of Broad Cove, who took a very important part in acting as flower girl. Miss Clara James presided at the organ, giving excellent music.

On leaving the church Mendelssohn's wedding march pealed forth harmoniously to the joy of the crowded audience.

After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the School Hall, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of followed by toasts on expressions to the bride and groom for their future happiness. Amongst the many distinguished visitors present were Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and Misses Mitchell (3) from Heart's Content, and Mr. Mrs. Vatcher, Broad Cove, and Mrs. Peter LeGrow, and her little daughter from Broad Cove; Mr. and Miss Footo Carbonear; Mrs. R. H. Parsons, Grand Falls; Mr. and Mrs. E. Burton, New

## The Proper Way To Aim a Rifle

Walter Winans, the famous American sharpshooter, who lives in England, writes to the Scientific American the following directions as to the proper way to aim a rifle:

"The way to shoot is, first, put a big ivory front sight in place of the black one used for target shooting. "Most real objects one shoots at are more or less dark, and the black front sight is difficult to see on the object; the white one shows up at once. "Next, have your hind sight put on the rifle at the distance from your eye that you can read print best. "When shooting do not try to focus

Melbourn; Miss Minnie Pugh, Carbonear; Mrs. W. R. White, Boston; Mrs. Walter Rowe, Boston; Mrs. J. T. Sheehan, Trinity.

After spending a few days with the bride's uncle and aunt the happy couple left for Heart's Content, thence going to their future home. The groom's present to the bride was a beautiful gold pendant and to the bridesmaids gold bracelets; to the bridesboy a handsome stick pin. Many and costly were the presents received, which speaks for the popularity of the happy couple. We wish the bride and groom many years of happy wedded life.  
Hant's Hr., Sept. 16, 1916.

a black bull's-eye, a black front sight and a black hind sight and a half dozen other things alternately while you hold on to your rifle like grim death.

"Look at the object you want to hit. If it is moving, judge how much allowance in front you must make; bring up your rifle to your shoulder, swinging it with the movement of the object you want to hit, and press the trigger as the but touches your shoulder. "The bullet will go where you want it to without your noticing sights at all.

"If you want to be a good rifle shot at game, or as a soldier, join the nearest clay pigeon shooting club, and when you can can break 90 per cent of the clays you can rest perfectly confident that you can hit a man every shot you fire if being charged by an enemy if you have a rifle in your hands instead of a shotgun. "If you practice in a 'coal hole' rifle gallery at a stationary black bull's-eye with a black front sight and see three front sights, and a 'blurred' back right you are not learning to shoot, but merely ruining your eyesight."

"I am thinking of going into the poultry business." "Then I'm the very man you want to meet. I can supply your needs. I'm thinking of going out of the poultry business."

**Well Met.**



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**G. M. Barr,**  
ST. JOHN'S.

## Duchy of Bukowina But Little Known

Sandwiched in Between Galicia and North-Western Frontier of Roumania—A Mixed Population—Great Portion of the Country is Forest Clad

When the present writer first visited Roumania a young American, whose high-pitched accent lives in the memory, greeted him on board a Danube steamer with the question, "Have you ever heard of a place called the Bukowina?" writes a special correspondent of the London Times. As it happened, he had, and this piece of knowledge much impressed the American traveler, who assured him that in the States nobody had heard of it at all. The traveler, however, had been studying European politics and, selecting his routes in a far-sighted manner with a view to becoming an authority not upon past but upon future history. Someone in Paris had told him about the Bukowina. He was now on his way to it, and he formulated his reasons in words of this kind: "Some day the Emperor Francis Joseph is going to die, and the Austrian Empire is going to break up. Then I guess there is going to be trouble in the Bukowina, for they tell me that the people who live in it are Roumanians. So there will be a regular war and Roumania is pretty sure to try to get it for herself. When that day comes, it will be very interesting to say I have been there, so I am going up to have a look at it now."

Perhaps he was right in attributing ignorance of this mysterious Duchy to his own countrymen, and possibly also the knowledge of its whereabouts are not more generally diffused amongst ourselves. The child who, when told the other day that it was a great thing to be making history, retorted that it seemed to her that it was geography we were making, and that she did not see the point of learning any more till the war was over and things were a bit settled, had a strong case.

Nevertheless, though geography is in the melting pot, most of us have been learning a good deal of it since the war began, and many must have had their first introduction to the Bukowina. It is a Duchy and Crown land of Austria and is sandwiched in between the Province of Galicia and the north-western frontier of Roumania. Bukowina means the country of the beech trees, and a great portion of it is forest clad, for it lies amongst the southern spurs of the woody Carpathians. Czernowitz, its capital, has about 70,000 inhabitants, and the population of the Duchy is some three-quarters of a million. Of these about 40 per cent. are Ruthenes, and nearly another 40 per cent. are Roumanians, the balance being made up of the usual Balko-Hungarian mixture, Magyars, Germans, Poles, Jews and gypsies. The Ruthenes and the Roumanians belong to the Orthodox Church, and therefore the vast majority of the inhabitants hold with Roumania and with Russia in the matter of religion.

**Origin of Roumania.**  
The Roumanian peoples in the Bukowina and in Transylvania are not as might be supposed settlers who have overflowed across the Roumanian frontier. They have their roots deep in history. Roumania herself is a geographical anomaly, and it is very curious to find a Latin enclave in Eastern Europe surrounded on all sides by Slavs and Hungarians—for not only do Roumanians speak a Latin tongue closely resembling Italian, but in spite of all admixture with Slavs, Turks and Phanariote Greeks, they retain to this day signs of their Italian blood. Roumania is the modern descendant of Trajan's Roman Colony in Dacia, and the explanation of the Roumanians in the Bukowina and Transylvania lies in the fact that Trajan's province included both these districts and was much larger in extent than the modern kingdom of Roumania. But apart from this ancient tie, Roumanians set up a more modern claim to Bukowina. For the kingdom of Roumania was created in the nineteenth century from the union of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia and, indeed, Suceava in the Bukowina was once the Moldavian capital. When Catherine II. declared war upon Turkey the Russians occupied the Bukowina in 1769, but they restored it to the Turks when peace was made in 1774. Austria had been much perturbed by this occupation and made great show of her anxiety for its restitution to Turkey. But this friendliness was by no means disinterested, for she promptly set up an intrigue to secure it for herself, and in 1777 the Porte ceded it to her. Since then it has remained in Austrian hands. Transylvania has been held under the Hungarian heel for nearly a thousand years. Once in a few brief years Michael the Brave, King of Wallachia, added it to his territory,

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"THE FIGHTING FOUR."  
George Ovey in a comedy riot.

### "The Runaway Match,"

Lottie Pickford and star cast in chapter nine of that wonderful serial.

### "THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

COMING—"THE CHALICE OF COURAGE," a Vitagraph Blue Ribbon feature by Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, six acts; Gladys Hanson in "THE CLIMBERS," from the play by Clyde Fitch; "MORTMAIN," with R. Edson, five acts.  
SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE USUAL BUMPER MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

## How Some American Cities Are Governed

New York city's mayor receives the largest salary of any mayor in the country, \$15,000, and Flint City, Mich., pays the smallest of any, \$100. New York city's mayor also has the longest term, four years, while there are a dozen places with a one year term. The commission form of government is in effect in eighty-one of the 204 cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants. All the cities with more than 300,000 have civil service regulations for the appointment of the police, and 122 of the other cities have the same rules. Buffalo, with 460,000 population, is the largest city with a commission government, and New Orleans is the second largest, with 365,000. Washington, Portland, Ore., and Denver are other large cities in the same class. Most of these city commissions are three to five members, but St. Paul and Omaha have seven. Their terms vary from one to four years and their salaries from \$500 a year in Jackson, Mich., to \$7,000 in Birmingham, Ala. Besides its five commissioners, Dayton, Ohio, has a "city manager," appointed by the commission, who looks after the administrative work. While the commissioners receive city \$1,200 a year and the presiding officer \$1,800, the manager gets \$12,500. All the cities over 400,000, except Buffalo, cling to the older form of government. A total of 51,045 police officials, patrolmen, detectives and civilian employees are engaged in the work of maintaining peace and order in the 204 cities. Of this total, 5,586 are officers, exclusive of detectives; 34,320 are patrolmen; 3,303 are detectives and 3,915 are civilian employees. Of the patrolmen, 41,294 are mounted on horses, and 1,804 are mounted on bicycles, 708 on motorcycles and 514 on bicycles. Park policemen number 248, and policemen detailed at municipal buildings and courts, 390. New York has 526 mounted policemen, Philadelphia 435 and Chicago 186. In New York City 135 of the mounted police ride bicycles, but Chicago and Philadelphia rely entirely upon the horse and the motorcycle. Washington, D.C., has 61 bicycle policemen—far more than any other city except New York. The highest paid patrolmen are those of San Francisco, who are ungraded and receive \$1,464 per annum, and the lowest paid—disregarding those in the lower grades in a few cities—are in Williamsport, Pa., where patrolmen are ungraded and receive \$756 per annum.

## What the Morgan Firm Has Done For The Allies

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 16.—The Times publishes from a correspondent an article on "America and Munitions," in which the writer pays tribute to the wisdom of the English Government in appointing Messrs. Morgan & Co. its purchasing agents in America. He says: "We made no mistake when we entered into the Morgan contract. It turned out a good thing for us and our allies, and it has been equally advantageous to the United States. In the early months of the war all the allied Governments were competing furiously with one another for American goods and products; not only that, but the naval and military authorities attached to each Government were likewise bidding against each other for the same commodities, and in addition, all the Allied capitals were overrun with American agents and contractors on the hunt for orders. The results may easily be inferred. Prices soared sky-high. Many contracts were made with irresponsible persons and with firms of inadequate resources. There was a very serious risk of our getting into wrong hands, receiving poor service, and accumulating aftermath of litigation and resentment. That would have been bad for us and not less so for America. Knocked Out Men of Straw

"What the Morgan contract has done for the Allies is this: It knocked out the men of straw and gamblers. It placed contracts of material

Michael obtained his independent kingdom by a wholesale bribery and corruption of the Turks, which involved him in apparently hopeless financial embarrassment. But Michael was not called brave for nothing. He summoned a creditors' meeting in his palace and then having shut the doors he burnt it to the ground, making a clean sweep of Turks, Jews, accountants, and all. Thereafter he invaded Hungary and conquered Transylvania, but when the peasantry revolted against their Hungarian landlords he was foolish enough to side with the latter. Thus he lost the sympathy of his new subjects who were his only remaining kinsmen, and swiftly lost his conquest.

Michael was assassinated in 1901 after a reign of eight years. You may see his statue in Bucharest today for Roumanian regards him as the creator of her national unity and perhaps her greatest national hero.

in the hands of some of the best and biggest firms in the country. It brought system and cohesion, local knowledge and experience into the business of allotting orders, or arranging terms, of settling on the spot the innumerable and complex details that enter into all manufacturing enterprises.

"Mr. Lloyd George declared last year in the House of Commons that the arrangements with Messrs. Morgan had saved the Allies millions of pounds sterling. He was quite right. How many millions I do not know, but I should judge that what had been paid to the firm in commissions had been returned to the Government multiplied something like twelve times over in the economies they have been the means of effecting.

### WHAT IS MENTAL LITTER? IT IS VARIOUS.

Slang is litter of the mind. It clutters up the avenues of thought, hampers clear expression, indicates laziness in the brain, just as gutter litter indicates laziness.

Clear your mind of slang and you are getting rid of mental refuse that is bad for the brain.

Slovenly thought is little. You have a brain that can concentrate and deal with problems. If you let it wander along in slovenly fashion, that is litter, obstruction, decay.

Gossip, meaningless twaddle, are litter in the mind. You hear young people going to their work, and these are words repeated a million times: "He said to me, I said to him, she said to her, he said to them." And so on forever and ever. Endless, meaningless as repetition of what somebody else said is mental rubbish.

Trashy books, aimless reading—they are rubbish in the brain, and ninety per cent. of all brains are filled with them—among the brains that read at all. Wealth beyond conception accumulated in the public libraries lies unused and rusting, while a pile and a disgrace!—The Great Divide.

### MISUNDERSTOOD.

One very cold night last winter a small boy attending a church lecture was deeply impressed by that part of the lecture which referred to good latter. Thus he lost the sympathy of his new subjects who were his only remaining kinsmen, and swiftly lost his conquest. "Mother, I don't thing Washington Buffers want to go to the good place. When I was coming home from church I heard one automobile driver say to another: 'I know where I am going; I am going where I can keep this old motor hot.'

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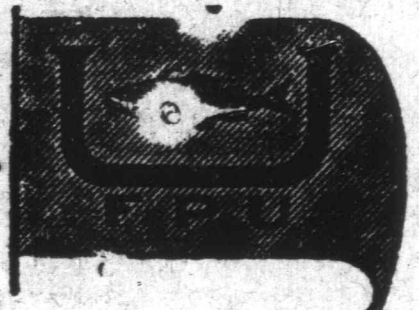
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("To Every Man His Own.")

**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., SEPT. 22, 1916.

**The Union Electric Power Company**

THIS Company which is formed under an Act passed by the Legislature last spring possess the right to the water powers of Trinity, Salmon Cove, and Catalina. It has the sole right to run street cars and supply electric light and heat to the settlements of Trinity East and West, Port Rexton, Champney's, English Hr., Melrose, Catalina, Little Catalina, Elliston and Bonavista. The Company started operations in June and up to the present has completed its main dams which are a credit to Engineer Powell who prepared the plans and made the final surveys. A huge quantity of water will be contained in chain of ponds which feed Catalina river. The water shed is very extensive and is capable of producing 2000 h.p. The main dam raises the water 12 feet causing a sea of water where there was but a small pond. A half dozen large ponds exist one after the other, all the water from which reaches Catalina river. A valley runs from where the main dam is situated to the top of a hill overlooking the river. Through this valley for a distance of 1000 feet a canal has been constructed which will convey the water of the river to the top of the hill, where it enters the flume and is conveyed 300 feet to the power house. The flume is 4 feet in diameter. The power consists of two units of 400 h.p. each, which ensures continued service, for if one unit is out of order the other will keep the power in operation. The power house is now under construction.

The Union premises is about 500 yards from the power house and the waters of the river pass along the water front of the premises, thus safeguarding the wood piles used to construct the breastwork and piles as well as the marine slip from injury caused by worms in other sections. The Union premises contain about 1000 yards of water frontage and along this frontage the following buildings will be erected:

A 500 ton cold storage depot; salt store with 8000 tons capacity; cooperage; provision store covering 13,000 square feet of space; fish store and fish drier covering 13,000 square feet; boneless fish factory covering 13,000 square feet; coal shed; general departmental store, 4 stories, with 24,000 square feet of floor space; bakery; tanks for cod oil; tanks for kero oil and gasoline; yard for lumber; shipbuilding plant; wood mills and marine dock.

The water front facilities will consist of a breastwork running the whole length of the property with four projecting wharves, each 150 feet long. One wharf will be covered by a shed, which will be used for storing salt bulk fish to be used for boneless manufacture. The depth of water along the front will be from 20 to 25 feet. The general store will have two front entrances, one from the public street, the other from the

wharf. The railway will pass along the water front of the whole property. Three elevators will serve the fish store, and all the other buildings will be fitted with elevators; all the power will be electric.

Even the buildings and drier will be heated by electricity. One great advantage will be that fish will be dried exactly as by the sun, for all the air passing through the drier will be purified before entering the drier, by having the moisture taken from it in cold storage depot. Air as used by driers in this city contain moisture and a heavy heat must be used to warm the air in order to counteract the effects of the dampness in the air; the result is the fish when dry is rough and often half cooked on the surface.

This has been demonstrated to Mr. Coaker by an expert and as the Union premises will possess a large freezer, all the moisture can be taken from the air before passing to the drier and the result will be a heat similar to that produced by the sun, and the fish cured in the drier will be similar to sun dried fish which cannot be turned out of the fish driers now in operation. Without the electric power it would be impossible to successfully operate the industry that Mr. Coaker is establishing at Catalina. If the electric power did not exist, Catalina would never possess this huge Union industry.

The Company intend to supply light and power to Catalina, Elliston, Little Catalina and Bonavista and the lines will be built to those places next year. It is estimated that 1000 homes will avail of the electric light. The light will be supplied at from one dollar to two dollars per light per year. Power will be supplied at half the cost charged by the Reid Nfld. Co. here. Electric stoves for cooking will be supplied at the cost of a half ton of coal per year.

The Union industries will pay from \$2500 to \$3000 per year for power and light. The Company's income even at such a low rate will amount to upwards of \$15,000 per year when in full operation. The shareholders will be sure of a 10 per cent. annual dividend. The Company's affairs will be supervised by Mr. Coaker, who is President of the Company.

The fact that any business supervised by Mr. Coaker is now a guarantee of success, for success must come when duty is faithfully performed and close attention is given to all matters of details as well in matters in general. Where there is no loafers employed and every man give 100 cents returns in labour for one dollar paid him, there need be no worry over the outcome.

The public are enabled to invest to the extent of \$20,000 in this Electric Power Co. and a Prospectus of the Company is now available to those interested. The F.P.U., U.T.C. and Union Export Co. own \$20,000 worth of shares in the Electric Power Co. and will control its affairs. The fishermen of Catalina and Bonavista have purchased quite a slice of shares. The business men of Catalina and Bonavista will be invited to do their part, which they will likely do.

All Germany wants now is a place on the Somme.—Boston Transcript.

**THE UNION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the First General Meeting of the above named Company will be held in the Office of the Union Trading Company, Ltd., Water Street, St. John's, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, 1916, at 8.30 o'clock p.m., for the following purposes:

1. The election of Directors and Officers.
2. Other business.

Signed:  
W. F. COAKER,  
W. W. HALFYARD,  
C. BRYANT,  
Provisional Directors.

September 19th, A.D. 1916.

**REVEILLE  
BY CALCAR**

WE intended in our last article to deal seriously with the question of salmon and salmon rivers, but the idea of \$28.00 being spent in river improvement struck us as being so ludicrous that we developed the idea, as a little sarcasm is sometimes a very effective argument.

We hope the Board has seen the childishness of its plans, and will get their thing-caps on, if they do this they may see the futility of trying to effect any noteworthy improvement by putting forth such paltry efforts.

We hate to make any recommendations to "the Board" for we have no confidence whatever in it, but, on the contrary we view their every act with profound mistrust, at any rate not with respect. Did we believe in the honesty of the Board's intentions and did we believe in the policy of perpetuating the existence of it we should feel like offering them a few suggestions to be worked out relative to our salmon and trout streams.

We are going to point out to the country what in our opinion should be done, and the Board is quite welcome to the matter too.

From our personal knowledge of Newfoundland rivers and from our studies of fish life we are prepared to say that not a river in this country but is in need of special attention. We might have some respect for the Game Board did we hear of them urging upon the Government the necessity of doing something for the salmon and trout fishing in a specific way. Instead of doing something like this we find the Board pursuing themselves only with the framing of laws to restrict hunting or fishing, laws that were already in fairly good shape before the advent of the Board. Manufacturing new kinds of crime and setting the country wild after foxes are about the ultimate among the Board's doings.

In respect to salmon rivers we should say the very first thing to be done would be to have a thorough survey made, this not alone of the river itself and its environs but of everything that has a bearing upon the problem of offering attractions to the sportsmen.

We are of opinion that properly managed our rivers are capable of affording better sport to ten times the number that now visit them.

Because of the backward system of intercommunication between points the length of time it takes to get about the Island seriously cuts into a short holiday and so compels men to crowd those rivers to which access is easy. We are of opinion that a lot of this overcrowding could be eased off without turning away a single disappointed angler. Two things are necessary to this plan. More houses should be put up for the accommodation of sportsmen and "river improvement" (not the \$28.00 kind though).

"The Board" is acting very stupidly in not having a study made of our salmon rivers. Because of this they fail to make themselves officially or otherwise acquainted with actual conditions

and can be fooled and imposed by ignorant and self interested individuals.

An instance of this stupidity and crass ignorance which only this summer came under the writer's notice may suffice to make this matter clear. Little River was crowded with sportsmen, but very little fish being caught, it was up to the gentleman principally interested and adversely effected to find a solution of the difficulty. The narrow bigot, the one sided, one idea man at once said poachers.

Poachers were getting all the fish. This was a simple explanation, but—too simple to be of any use, it was not true. The self-assertive gentleman insisted it was poachers, poachers was this Mr. Dick's Head of King Charles. He would come round to "poachers" no matter how you tried to distract him.

"The Board," the wonderful Board, at last swallowed the idea and took to thinking in terms of "poachers." Charlie's Head haunted them too. At this a second Warden was put on to guard the river, but no poacher was seen. We have the evidence of men who have been all their lives acquainted with Little River that never before have so many salmon been seen in the stream as were seen in it this year.

The idea that salmon could be in the river and not rise to the seductive fly of the elaborately equipped sportsman, could not find a place in the sapient noodle of the top-sided busy-body. The country boy again demonstrated his ability to catch fish with his pin-hook and knotty line and rod. A young man, a resident of the district with his home-made outfit could catch fish where the well equipped sportsman would fail.

According to certain long eared gentry there could be no other explanation for this success only that he was using unlawful means. Up to the present not all the mean spying and pinging of the newly appointed Warden have produced one iota of evidence to show that any but proper means have been used.

Granting the superior ability of the country bred young man it does not account entirely for the failure of Little River to afford sport to the visiting gentlemen and ladies. Another cause must be sought and in our next article we will endeavour to point out to the public, to the Game Board and all interested in this important question what we believe to be the leading cause for the failure.

**Red Cross Liners  
Commandeered**

WE learn with surprise and no little consternation to-day that the two fine Red Cross Line boats—the steamships Stephano and Florizel—have been commandeered by the British Government, acting for the Imperial Government of Russia, to be used by the Naval authorities of that country as ice-breakers, presumably with a view of aiding the other ships purchased here to keep the White Sea port of Archangel open during the winter.

Now we must enter our solemn protest against this proceeding which affects in a superlative degree the vital interests, not alone of this city, but practically all of the Colony of Newfoundland.

We learn that at an emergency meeting of the Board of Trade held when the news was received this forenoon, a solemn protest was made by that body, and that the Government has also recorded its most strenuous opposition to the contemplated proceeding.

These two ships we are assured carry fully one half of the food stuffs imported into this Colony. During the summer months they bring large cargoes and in the fall and winter they are absolutely indispensable to our own people as carriers of goods which cannot be done without in this rigorous northern clime.

To deprive us then of these boats at this particular season of the year is to invoke a catastrophe and to create an impossible position for the people of Newfoundland.

Of course we are aware that the command of the British Government under conditions now prevailing is final but we think that, taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances, that nothing precipitate should be done in the premises and that the matter, before being closed definitely, should be made one of negotiation between the Governments interested.

To substitute sealing steamers as suggested would not at all supply the deficiency which the loss of these large ships would create.

**THE REVEILLE  
By BRET HAITE**

HARK! I hear the tramp of thousands,  
And of armed men the hum;  
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered  
Round the quick alarming drum—  
Saying, "Come, Freeman, come!  
Ere your heritage be wasted,"  
Said the quick alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel:  
War is not of life the sum;  
Who shall stay and reap the harvest  
When the autumn days shall come?"  
But the drum  
Echoed, "Come!  
Death shall reap the braver harvest,"  
Said the solemn-sounding drum.

"But when won the coming battle,  
What of profit springs therefrom?  
What of conquest, subjugation,  
Even greater ills become?"  
But the drum  
Answered, "Come!  
You must do the sum to prove it,"  
Said the Yankee answering drum.

"What if, 'mid the cannons' thunder,  
Whistling shot and bursting bomb,  
When my brothers fall around me,  
Should my heart grow cold and numb?"  
But the drum  
Answered, "Come!  
Better there in death united, than  
in life a recreant.—Come!"

Thus they answered,—hoping,  
fearing,  
Some in faith, and doubting some,  
Till a trumpet-voiced proclaiming,  
Said, "My chosen people,  
come!"  
Then the drum,  
Lo! was dumb,  
For the great heart of the nation  
throbbed, answered  
"Lord, we come!"

**GLEANINGS OF  
GONE BY DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 22

REVENUE cruiser Caroline and Captain Cook lost at St. Pierre, 1866.

Robert L. Sleater robbed of \$300 worth of jewelry by an employee, 1881.

The first Orange Society founded in Ireland at Loughgall, County Armagh, 1694.

Rev. Donald Fraser, first Presbyterian minister in Newfoundland, ordained, 1814.

Captain Moisey, of H.M.S. Contest, married to Miss Sawyer, 1881.

Villa Nova Orphanage opened, 1885.

The first bicycle parade with lanterns here, 1896.

Rev. Mr. Shute, missionary at Hopedale for 30 years, arrived here en route to Germany, 1898.

Steamer Scotsman and eleven female passengers lost in Straits of Belle Isle, 1899.

New York Circus Company opened in Brown's field, Monkstown Road; prices: Dress circle, 5s.; box, 2 6d.; parquette, 1 3d., 1847.

Steamer Eiheladia arrived with eighteen feet water in hold, 1898.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**UNION ELECTRIC CO., Limited.**

**Authorized Capital \$100,000.**

**Shares \$10.00 each.**

President.....W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.  
Vice-President...Dugald White.  
Secretary.....J. G. Stone, M.H.A.

**DIRECTORS:**  
C. Bryant.....St. John's.  
P. Coleridge.....Catalina.  
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.

**An Unusual Motto.**      **GOOD ADVICE**

Robert W. Chambers, the novelist, in an authority on Chinese proclains his New York house contains many of beautiful Chinese vases; and his searches have even given him considerable knowledge of the Chinese tongue.

A minister was questioning his Sunday school concerning the story of Eutychus the young man who, while listening to the preaching of the Apostle Paul, fell asleep and, falling out of a window, was taken up dead.

"What," he asked, "do we learn from this solemn event?"

The reply from a little girl came: "Please, sir, ministers should learn not to preach too long sermons."—Tit-Bits.

A woman can go down to the gentlemen's furnishing store and purchase her husband's most intimate garments with perfect composure; but a man couldn't go into the dry goods emporium and buy so much as a jacket for his wife, much less a causeuse, without looking as if he had just stolen a sheep.

**READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE**

**Tea! Tea! Tea!**

**GEO. KNOWLING**

has a large stock of  
**CHOICE TEAS,**  
selling from  
Thirty Five Cents to Sixty Cents per lb.  
Our Tea at 35 cents is a  
**VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE.**

**BEST GRANULATED SUGAR,**  
Only 8 cents per lb.  
**CHOICE RANGOON RICE,**  
Only 5 cents per lb.  
also to arrive on Friday  
Fifty Barrels Choice  
**GRAVENSTEIN APPLES**  
which we will sell at our  
**USUAL LOW PRICES.**

**GEO. KNOWLING.**

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.**

**Bowring Park.**

First train leaves West End Promenade at 2.15 p.m. and every half hour during the evening.

**Tor's Cove.**  
Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.00 p.m.

**Kelligrews.**  
Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.30 p.m.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

## **THE WALES-GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,**

with their many years of experience, are prepared to give you  
THE BEST THE RUBBER TRADE AFFORDS in

**STYLE - - QUALITY - - FIT.**

**CLIMAX BLIZZARD BEAR BRAND RUBBER SHOES,**

For Men, Women, Boys, Misses, Youths, Children,  
have the following advantages :

**Extra Strong Rubber, Reinforced Heel,  
Stylish Appearance, Special Quality of Lining.**

For Sale in St. John's by

**JOHN ANDERSON,  
J. M. DEVINE,  
W. R. GOOBIE,  
NICHOLLE, INKPEN & CHAFE, LTD.**

**ROYAL STORES, LTD.,  
FRED. SMALLWOOD,  
STEER BROS.,  
NICHOLLE, INKPEN & CHAFE, LTD.**

**"BEAR" BRAND---  
Because Strong as a Bear.**

**LINED WITH PURPLE---  
Because Fit for a King.**

**Let Your First Pair be  
"BEAR" BRAND.**

## **CLEVELAND RUBBER CO.,**

New Martin Building, St. John's.

SHOE RIVETS!

IRON. WASHED BRASS. SOLID BRASS. OZ. TACKS—all sizes.

LANTERNS!

COLD BLAST—Tin. COLD BLAST—Galvanized.

Axe Handles!

Boys', 2 lbs. Men's 32 in. handle, 3 lbs. Men's, 36 in. handle, 3 3/4 to 4 1/4 lbs.

Wood Cart Hames!

With and without brass tops.

Carriage Harness!

Fitted with Tugs for traces, Japanese, Nickel and Brass tipped, all-over Nickel and Brass.

Harness!

We manufacture Carriage, Cart and Sledge Harness.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE

NEWFOUNDLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Sale of Pure Breed Cockerels 1916.

Under an arrangement with the Newfoundland Agricultural Board the above Association is offering for sale, during November next, a limited number of Pure Breed Cockerels at the nominal price of One Dollar (\$1.00) each.

Every Bird will be guaranteed to equal, if not excel, imported Birds costing Five Dollars (\$5.00) each.

This offer is only open to those persons in Newfoundland who raise poultry and eggs for sale.

Purchasers of these Birds must agree to keep his Bird for two years.

Applicants under the above conditions must send their applications—enclosing \$1.00 with each, and stating breed required—to

JOHN F. CALVER,

Hon. Secy. Nfld. Poultry Association, St. John's.

All applications must be sent in by October 1st, 1916.

ADVICE TO BASEBALL FANS

If you're one of those baseball dubs Who root for Wanderers or for Cubs,

On any hot half-holiday When all the fun is in full play, Your throat is likely to go dry Just when you want to give full cry

To pent-up wrath against the Ump,

Or player whose place is the dump.

'Tis then you find, as you sit dumb How useful's Coco-Cola Gum.

When next you go up to the grounds Whence oft are heard discordant sounds,

Just take a box of Honey Fruit, The flavor's sure to help you root, Or if you are a player, son,

'Twill make you good for a home run.

Wholesale by

J. B. ORR CO., LTD.,

New Martin Building, St. John's, 21w,tf



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.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

Town of St. John's.

TO WIT:

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors residing within the Municipal limits of the town of St. John's, aforesaid, that, in obedience to His Majesty's Writ to me directed and bearing date of 13th day of September, directing that on Tuesday, twenty-sixth day of September next a Poll of the electors in the aforesaid town shall be taken according to law on the following question:

"Are you in favour of adopting the Ward System for the election of Councillors in the Municipal elections for the town of St. John's."

I hereby give notice that such Poll will be opened on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September, 1916, from the hour of Eight in the morning till Eight of the clock in the evening in each of the polling stations within the aforesaid town of St. John's.

And further that at the Newman Building at the corner of Springdale and Water Streets, I shall open the ballot boxes, count the votes and declare the total number of votes given for the affirmative and the negative, respectively; of which all persons are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at St. John's this 18th day of September in the year 1916.

F. J. DOYLE, Returning Officer.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

Town of St. John's.

TO WIT:

Public Notice is hereby given to the electors residing within the Municipal limits of the town of St. John's, aforesaid, that the Polling Stations hereinafter set forth will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September, 1916, as follows:—

DIVISION 1.

Boundary.—All that part of the town east of the King's wharf; thence following the centre of the King's Beach, King's Road, Rennie's Mill Rd. to the northern limit of the town.—

No. 1 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. French, No. 7, York Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 2 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Ready, No. 9, York St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

No. 3 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Porter, No. 3, Gower St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters M, N, O, P, Q.

No. 4 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Hayes, No. 10, Bond St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

DIVISION 2.

Boundary.—From the western boundary of No. 1 Division to the centre of Baird's Cove, up Market House Hill, Cathedral Hill, Garrison Hill and Long Pond Road, to the northern limit of the town.—

No. 1 Booth.—At the house of Miss Sullivan, No. 10, Prospect St., for electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 2 Booth.—At the house of John Burke, No. 62, Prescott Street for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

No. 3 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Kelly, No. 50, Victoria St. for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters M, N, O, P, Q.

No. 4 Booth.—At the house of James Miron, No. 126 Bond St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

DIVISION 3.

Boundary.—From the western boundary of No. 2 Division to the centre of Goodridge's western wharf up to the centre of William's Lane and Lime St., to LeMarchant Road, eastwardly to Cookstown Road and Freshwater Road to the northern limit of the town.—

No. 1 Booth.—At the house of Miss Murphy, No. 20 Livingstone St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C.

PEACE MUST AIM AT THE WORLD SAFELY

Article in The "London Nation" Discusses Question of Peace Terms—The Beginning of the End—Should Strive For a Settlement of Territory Based on National Needs.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The London Nation, one of the most powerful English weeklies, announces its purpose to open its columns to a general discussion of conditions of peace. It leads off with a powerful article, captioned "The Beginning of the End."

Dealing with the war situation generally arising from the entry of Roumania, the article says:

"German diplomacy snatched at Balkan aid in the beginning of the war, but has had no time to assimilate its prey. Now it slips from her grasp. Bulgaria, it is safe to say, is in no condition to hold against the combined assault from Salonika and the north."

"If Bulgaria goes, Turkey goes, and with the disappearance of those outlying ramparts, the Austrian defensive system collapses. With that subtraction again, the great fabric of dreams comes to the ground."

"The day of conquest is over. The whole central alliance is steadily weakening, and when its more vulnerable part makes its inevitable physical surrender, the moral hold of Germany on Austria will fall, too. Thus, if we do not see the end of the war, we see what the end must be."

"The German Socialist party has now definitely decided the moment has come for the German people openly and unreservedly to protest against the plans of conquest. We may be sure this able and powerful

No. 2 Booth.—At the house of Miss Carroll, No. 22 Livingstone St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters D, E, F, G, H.

No. 3 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Wilson, No. 27 Livingstone St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters I, J, K, L, M, N.

No. 4 Booth.—At the house of John Earl, No. 18, Allan's Square, for Electors only, whose surnames begin with the letters N, O, P, Q, R, S.

No. 5 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. O'Toole, cor. of James' and New Gower Sts., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

DIVISION 4.

Boundary.—From the western boundary of No. 3 Division to the eastern boundary of Newman's water-side premises; thence up the centre of Springdale Street to LeMarchant Rd.; thence eastwardly along LeMarchant Road to Pennywell Road, and thence to the northern limit of the town.—

No. 1 Booth.—At the house of Chas. Truscott, No. 9, New Gower St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C.

No. 2 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Finn, No. 32 Adelaide St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters D, E, F, G, H.

No. 3 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Finn, No. 32 Adelaide St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters I, J, K, L, M, N.

No. 4 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. McGrath, No. 97 New Gower St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters O, P, Q, R.

No. 5 Booth.—At the house of P. Flynn, No. 111 New Gower St., for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

DIVISION 5.

Boundary.—All that part of the town situate west of the western boundary of No. 4 Division and north of the Waterford Bridge Road.

No. 1 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Crowley, 40 Hutchings Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 2 Booth.—At the house of Mrs. Hart, No. 138 Water St. West, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q.

No. 3 Booth.—At the house of "Edward" Kavanagh, No. 222, Water St. West, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

DIVISION 6.

Boundary.—All that part of the town situate on the Southside of St. John's Harbour, extending from Fort Amherst to Syme's Bridge.

Booth.—At the house of Michael Stafford for Electors of the Southside Division.

F. J. DOYLE, Returning Officer.

organization does not move on the unprepared ground.

"It is no mere art of allied journalism to suggest the German people want peace. It is the most unaffected and acknowledged bit of natural psychology in Europe."

All Want Peace. "Why, then go on with the war? Europe wants peace, the neutrals want peace, the warring nations want peace, the armies want peace, and would welcome it to-morrow. If intelligence must be reaching the point of discernment that the war must be entered in her life book as a profitless adventure and that peace is not only her people's desire, but her urgent, indeed her unique, interest and hope."

"We believe official Germany asserts she has made two overtures, each of which has been rejected. But the Chancellor's speeches in which the overtures were said to have been defined, provide for a partition of Belgium that is unthinkable."

"Restoration of the three dispossessed nationalities—Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro—coupled with full reparation for their wrongs and for equal injuries to France as interwoven with the Allies' whole conception of war and is essential to our most generous aims."

"If our whole contention is bad, if the war is only a dog fight, an illustration of the innate madness and badness of mankind—or, let us say, its ineradicable pugnacity and savage vagueness of mind—we had better finish it to-morrow."

"But we can hardly surrender our conception of right so long as we hold it, save in the presence of acknowledged and irremediable defeat."

"Acknowledgement of defeat must clearly come from Germany, at whose door these aggressions lie, and it follows that it can only come, as a result of the breaking of her will in obedience to an incontestably superior force."

"If it is suggested we desire to substitute the dominant will of the Entente we deny it. There is really no such will. It could not be defined or the constituent parts of it reconciled with each other."

"We equally demur to the proposition we would insist on the balance of power as the only alternative to the untested superiority of one European group. That is really to assert an anti-ally doctrine of the power of great nations to dispose of small ones."

"We say our policy is that of the concert so far as it is attainable and can be assured by new forms of common European action. It will make for the future peace of Europe to aim at a negotiated peace."

"If Germany, European Germany, will come into any kind of association, she ought to be given a chance of doing so; if she refuses the most ardent pacifist the most urgent measures will be justified in framing a league of peace without her."

"Germany's interior force is great. It is useless to look to the war as a means of destroying it. Neither after the war can Europe permit it to disintegrate."

"Let us at the same time be on our guard against the opposite assumption of so re-arranging Europe that every ambition of every member of the Entente be gratified at the expense of every member of the Central alliance."

"It seems to us our statements have given, solemn, explicit pledges against such a policy, and we have engaged the sympathies of neutrals, especially America, on the ground that we put the general interests of civilized order above our own."

"If this policy is reversed in the flush of military success we may indeed, achieve our immediate end of material victory, but we will be preparing for a complete moral defeat."

"Let us therefore, be prudent and aim at two things—the settlement of principle wide in scope and based on a new international order, and the settlement of territory based on national needs and aspirations, but limited in scope."

"If the contest is pursued to the last man and the last shilling, a world so devoted merely proclaims its own ruin. Statesmanship must therefore limit it, but we do not believe the quality of European statesmanship is adequate to do its work without the

intervention of a force which has reached a complexity and power corresponding to the need for it.

"That force is public opinion. Its direction is not good, its operation is most confused, but it is the only direct correspondence between those who made war and those who suffered by it, and if it proves inadequate or ill-guided, peace will be short and evil."

"We hope, therefore, to see it direct itself as soon as the true character of this terrible problem emerges to the real difficulty which is the prevention of war. We shall be urged to take a short cut to this end first, by destroying the Central Powers and, secondly, by eliminating them from the economic comity of Europe."

"Even if that were possible through a military policy, we believe it would be politically a 'no-thoroughfare.' Pursue it and we shall indeed meet impoverishment and death on road, but not honor, not world security, not even safety for ourselves. Those purposes are the fruits of good will, the good sense, and let us add, of the moderation of British statesmanship."

The American View

In a further article on "What America is Thinking," and stated to be the views held especially by the Democratic party, the Nation says:

"The principles of which America would mediate were stated in a speech May 28. It is therefore felt the allies would run no risk in accepting mediation, since those principles agree with ours."

The main ideas contemplated are: 1.—Defeat of aggression. This would be held to admit of adjustments to meet the national claims to which the speech of May 28 referred.

2.—Economic facilities. As to (a) routes; exclusive Russian occupation of the Dardanelles is thought likely to produce a recurrence of war; (b) colonial spheres. Purchase by Germany of Congo territories is discussed.

3.—Guarantees of stability. Belligerent great powers to join in treaties aimed at preventing war with agreements as to the seas.

NOTICE to MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls. Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.

Polarine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each. Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.

Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon. Motor Greases at lowest prices.

See us before placing your order.

P. H. Cowan & Co., 276 Water Street.

TEMPLETON'S

for Ladies' and Children's

WINTER COATS

An unusually good selection.

Come, and see them, or order by mail. Prices as low as quality, and style permit.

ROBT. TEMPLETON

333 WATER STREET.

FOR SALE!

LOCAL AND SCOTCH Herring BARRELS

—Also— Splayed HOOPS

for Brls. and Half Brls.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Telephone 506.

MY MOST THRILLING MOMENT

Famous Detectives Tell of Incidents That Impressed Them and Prove That it is Not Always Melodrama That Most Interests a Sherlock Holmes

Dennisson and the Suitcase Thief

RECENTLY a quietly dressed man hurried into the lobby of one of New York's smart hotels, planted a bright new suitcase on the floor, and hustled up to the registration desk some 30 feet away.

Apparently he had some difficulty in securing just the sort of room he wanted from the clerk for he stood with his back turned to the lobby for several minutes.

Leaning nonchalantly against a stone pillar, with a gold-headed ebony walking stick in his hand and a silk hat on his head, was a tall, handsome, well-groomed man. He had the attitude of one who was waiting for somebody. Suddenly he seemed to have made up his mind to give it up in disgust.

With an impatient gesture he left his position by the post, walked straight across the lobby, picked up the suitcase that belonged to the man who was arguing with the clerk at the registration desk, and walked briskly through the revolving door into the side street.

As he did so the registration clerk dropped his air of professional disinterest like a cloak. With a quick motion he signalled to a square-set man with a Van Dyke who stood idly at the entrance of a drug store that opened on the lobby, and which ran through to Broadway. Like a shadow the bearded man sifted through the entrance, ran through the store, out into Broadway, and turned toward the corner where the side street ran into it. At the gesture of the clerk the quietly dressed man with a Van Dyke stepped up close to the fugitive and crushed a heavy fist under his ear. The silk hat fell off and the gold-headed cane clattered to the sidewalk, and the tall man staggered back into the arms of the travelling salesman, who quick as a flash had pulled his revolver and pressed it up against the former's chest. Then they led him around to the hotel where two husky blue coated policemen were waiting.

"Blue-Nosed Bill, or I'm a liar," said one of them with a grin.

"Blue-Nose for sure, the king of suitcase men," echoed the other.

A few minutes later they were taking Blue-Nose to police headquarters to be "mugged" and finger-printed.

The quietly dressed "travelling man" was not a travelling man at all. He was one of the house detectives in disguise. His visit to the registration desk, the argument with the clerk, and the placing of the suitcase in a conspicuous place 30 feet from the desk was all a part of a plan. The square-set man with the little Van Dyke was the chief house detective, A. G. Dennisson.

Pinkerton's Wholly Different Thrill

ONE of the most memorable moments in the life of William Pinkerton was the occasion of a visit of "Billy Forrester," one of the most notorious burglars of years ago, a former resident of New Orleans.

"During the civil war," said Mr. Pinkerton, "he was a sailor in the United States navy. After the war he became associated with a gang of burglars, consisting of Dave Cummings and Frank Dean, and committed numerous bank and jewelry robberies throughout the South. He was convicted at Chicago in the latter sixties, and sentenced to prison for 14 years. He escaped twice and was recaptured through my efforts and returned to prison, completing his sentence."

"He afterwards served two sentences in Philadelphia, one in Richmond, Va., and another at Albany, N.Y., and very likely others. My father in his lifetime made an earnest effort to have Forrester reformed, but he was incorrigible."

"During the convention of police chiefs at Buffalo, N.Y., several years ago, I was in my room when a bell boy knocked at the door and handed me a note. I opened it and found it was from Forrester. He was requesting an interview that evening at 7 o'clock. I had not seen him in years, but readily recognized him as he entered. He was bent with age, his hair was white, and he

was trembling. As we took seats I asked him if he knew the people who were congregated there. He replied that they were policemen from all over the country, but that he had absolutely nothing to fear; that he was leading a straight life, and had been for the last seven years working in Buffalo, confidentially giving me the name he was known by and where he was employed in charge of seven watchmen.

"The sight of that old man, reformed at last, might seem to the ordinary individual a rather commonplace incident to a detective of long experience, but no narrow escape, no great coup ever gave me as great a thrill."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Beauty and chivalry are certainly plentiful on the screen.

Early to bed and early to rise—a theory only.

CEMENT, BRICK, DRAIN PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS & FIRE CLAY,

For Sale by

HENRY J. STABB & COMPANY.

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE,

which we sell at

45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER

20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

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

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

OUR QUESTION IS,

What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK

when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but . . . . .

HAVE US INSURE YOU in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

PERCIE JOHNSON Insurance Agent.

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PERCIE JOHNSON Insurance Agent.

## FIELD WIRE FENCING AND GATES!

Just arrived a shipment of  
**FIELD FENCING, viz.:**  
 8 Bar, 12 in. Stay, 45 in. High.  
 11 Bar, 12 in. Stay, 49 in. High.

—Also—

**WALK GATES, 3 feet wide,**  
 and  
**DRIVE GATES, 10 feet wide.**

Selling at very low prices.

**Martin Hardware Co.,**  
 Limited.

### To My Outport Friends:

As the Fall is now approaching, you will, no doubt, be thinking of coming to St. John's to purchase a supply of clothing for yourself and the boys. Our purpose in writing this is two-fold: we want to make a fair profit on the Goods we sell you, and also to give you the best possible value for your money. We offer you **GOOD VALUE FOR GOOD MONEY.** We have no **TWO PRICES,** and guarantee all a square deal. Anyhow, drop in and see our clothing when in the city, and if not satisfied with the Prices and the Goods, you need not buy.

With best regards, I am,  
 Yours truly,

**T. J. BARRON**

BOYS' AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,

358 Water Street, St. John's, Nfld  
 One door west of Post Office

## BRITISH

### THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means  
**PROTECTION** from High Prices

**PROTECTION** in Material.

**PROTECTION** in Style.

**PROTECTION** in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs

**PROTECTION**  
 Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,  
 Sinnott's Building  
 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

625 Cases

**New Crop Tomatoes**

Due to arrive 1st half September.

Get our Prices.

**Job's Stores, Limited.**

## PATRIOTIC ADDRESS BY CARDINAL MERCIER IN THE CAPITAL OF OCCUPIED BELGIUM

Delivered in The Saint-Gudule Collegiate Church, Brussels July 21st, 1916.  
 Fourteen Years, Hence.

My dear beloved brethren,—We were called to meet here where we should have celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of our National Independence.

Fourteen years hence, on the same date, our restored cathedrals and our reconstructed churches will be wide open; jubilant crowds will invade them; our King Albert, standing on his throne, will bend, but in freedom, before the supreme majesty of the King of kings, his undaunted brow; the Queen, the Royal Princess will surround him; we shall then hear again the cheerful ringing of our bells and, throughout our whole country, under the vaults of our temples, all our Belgian people, hand in hand, will renew their oaths to their God to their sovereigns, their liberties, while their bishops and their priests, interpreters of the Nation's soul, will sing aloud, in a common cry of thankfulness, a triumphal Te Deum.

To-day, the hymn of joy expires on our very lips. The Jewish people, captive in Babylon, sat, their eyes full of tears, on the shores of the Euphrates, looking at its flowing waters. Their silent harps hung on the willows along the river banks. Who then, among them, would have had the courage to sing the canticle to Jehovah on a foreign shore?

"O my dear native land of Jerusalem," exclaimed the Psalmist, "should I ever forget thee, may my right hand wither! may my tongue to my palate stick if I should ever fail to think of thee, if thou ceaseest to be the first of my joys!" The psalm ends in imprecatory terms. We do not wish to repeat them; we do forget the Old Testament which tolerated the "Lex Talionis": "eye for eye, tooth for tooth." Our lips purified by the fire of Christian charity will never utter a word of hatred. To hate is to have for object other people's harm or misfortune and to delight in it. Whatever be our distress, we do not have any hatred for those who inflict it upon us. Here, among us, national concord is allied with universal brotherhood. But, even above that sentiment of universal brotherhood, we place the respect of absolute right, without which there can be no possible intercourse, neither among nations, nor among individuals.

And therefore, do we proclaim, with Saint Thomas of Aquinas, the greatest authorized doctor in Christian Theology, that "public vindictiveness is a virtue."

**Crime Must Be Repressed**  
 Crime, the violation of Justice, any outrage against the public peace, whether committed by a single individual or by a collectiveness, must be repressed. All consciences are upheaved, restless, on the rack, as long as the guilty has not been, as ready language so soundly and so forcibly expresses it, "put back where he belongs." To put back things and men in their proper state, that means re-establishing order, restoring equilibrium, restoring peace upon the basis of Justice. Public vengeance thus understood alarms the sensibility of the soul; it is, nevertheless, says St. Thomas, only the expression, the law of purest Charity and of zeal, which is its flame. It does not take suffering as a target, but as a weapon to avenge ignored right.

How can you love order without hating disorder? intelligently wish for peace without expelling what corrodes it; love a brother, that is to say, wish well to him, without desiring that, willingly or forcibly, his mind bends before the imprescriptible rights of Justice and of Truth? It is from such lofty summits that war must be considered to realize and understand its grandeur.

Once more, you may run against perchance, some effeminate temperament for whom war is nothing but mine explosions, shell bursting, slaughtering of men, bloodshed, heaping of corpses; you will find politicians, rather short-sighted, who see in a battle no other stake than a day's interest, the taking or retaking of a territory or of a province. But if the liberating war has such a grand beauty, it is because it is the outburst, altogether disinterested, of a whole nation giving, or intending to give, what is most precious, its own life, for the defence or the claiming of something that none can weigh, figure in numbers or cipher or forestall: Right, Honour, Peace, Liberty.

Do you not feel, have you not felt for two long years, that the war, the

ardent expectation, ever kept up, even from here by yourselves, purifies you, clears the dross; gathers you in and elevates you all to something that is better in you?

### Our Ideals.

It is towards the Ideal of Justice and of Honour that you are ascending, its very beauty upheaves you. And, because that Ideal, if it be not a vain abstraction which evaporates with the fictions of a dream, must be seated in a subsistent and living subject, I shall never grow tired in asserting this truth which is keeping us under its yoke: God reveals Himself the Master, the real Conductor of the events and of our own wills, the sacred Master, of the universal conscience.

Ah! could we only grasp in our arms our dear heroes who, over yonder, are fighting for us or are waiting, in the under-ground, quivering with anxiety, that their turn shall come to rush into the battle; if they permitted us to hear the beating of their hearts, is it not for this that they would answer us: 'I am on duty; I am sacrificing myself to Justice.'

And you, wives and mothers, do tell us also, each in turn, the splendid beauty of these tragical years: Wives whose every thought goes, sad but resigned, to the absent one, conveying to him your aspirations, your everlasting hope and your prayer. Mothers, whose broken existence is consuming itself in the anguish of every minute, you have given them, your sons and your husbands and you will not take them back. At every minute, also, our admiration keeps us, panting, before you.

The head of one of our most noble families wrote to me: "Our son, in the 7th. Infantry, has fallen; my wife and I are broken-hearted, however, were it necessary, we would give one more."

A victor attached to a church of the Capital, has just been sentenced to twelve years hard labour. I was permitted to go into his cell, to embrace him and bless him. "I have said he to me, 'three brothers at the front; I believe I am here, especially for having aided the youngest one—he is seventeen years old—to go and join his elders; a sister of mine is in a neighbouring cell, but I thank God that our mother is not left alone; she has let us know it, besides, she is not weeping.'"

Do not our mothers make us think of the mothers of the Maccabees?

### Admiral Teachings

How many teachings of moral grandeur, here, and even on the road to exile, and in the jails, and in the detention camps, in Holland and in Germany.

Do we fully realize the sufferings of those brave ones who, since the beginning of the war, after the defence of Liege and of Namur or after the retreat from Antwerp, have seen the end of their military career and champ their bit, of those keepers of our rights and of our communal franchises, whose own valour has reduced to a state of inaction?

To start, needs courage; to contain one's self, requires as much. Sometimes, there is even more virtue in suffering than in acting.

And these two years of calm submissiveness on the part of the Belgian people to the 'inevitable' are an evidence of that profound tenacity which inspired a humble woman before whom the possibility of a near conclusion of the peace was being discussed, to say: "Oh! as far as we are concerned, there is no hurry; we can wait a little longer!"

"What a fine sentiment and so full of teaching for the coming generations!"

That is what we must see, my brethren; the Nation's magnanimity in its sacrifice, our universal and persevering brotherhood in suffering, in mourning, and in the same invincible hope—that is what must be considered to esteem, at its full value, the Belgian country.

Now, the first artificers of this moral grandeur, they are our soldiers. Until the day of their return, and that grateful Belgium acclaims the survivors and glorifies the memory of the dead, let us build for them in our souls a standing monument of religious gratitude.

Let us pray for those who are no more. Let us exclude none from our commiseration: the blood of Christ which has flowed for all. There are some for the defence or the claiming of something that none can weigh, figure in numbers or cipher or forestall: Right, Honour, Peace, Liberty.

those who are in need of the necessities of life. Attend the Mass which is celebrated weekly in your parish church for our deceased soldiers; take your children there with you; make them receive the sacrament and receive it with them.

Let us pray also for those who, on the battlefields, are always on the firing-line. As I am speaking to you, remember that there are many who are agonizing. The prospect of eternity is confronting them. Let us think of them; let us mortify ourselves for them; let us be resigned for them, that they die saintly.

### Our Soldiers!

"Our soldiers are our masters," wrote yesterday a French academician, "they are our leaders, our professors, our judges, our supports, our true friends; let us be worthy of them and imitate them; to encourage us to perform no less than our duty, they are invariably disposed to do more than their own."

The hour of deliverance is near, but it has not yet sounded. Let us remain patient. Let us not waver and let us leave to Providence, the task of perfecting our national education.

Young women, young ladies, let me ask you whether you realize fully the gravity of the present hour. Pray, do not show yourselves as being strangers in the Country's plight. There are dresses and attitudes which are an insult to grief.

For you, always, modesty is a glory and a virtue; to-day it is, moreover, a patriotic duty.

Do you think, you also, of the privations and of the endurance of our soldiers.

Let us all bear in mind the great law of austere living.

"How we should, adds the patriot I have just quoted how much should we under comparatively easy conditions and in our less exposed areas which are really not on the firing lines, apply ourselves to be reduced, simplified and, as our soldiers, but in our own way, assert ourselves with a steadier energy! Let us not bear a single minute of distraction or relaxation. Let us spend every minute of our life only for the grand winnings to which our soldiers are so fondly sacrificing their own."

### The Patriotic Concord

And, just as, at the front, our heroes offer us the admirable and consoling picture of an indissoluble union, of a military brotherhood that nothing could break, so then, in our rank less ease and of looser discipline, we should have at heart, however, the observance of the same patriotic concord. We respect the true imposed upon our quarrels by the great Cause which must alone engage and absorb all our means of attack and of combat; and if some ungodly or wretched ones; not understanding the urgency nor the beauty of this national prescription, are obstinately bent upon wishing, in spite of everything, to maintain and stimulate passions which, otherwise, separate us, which will turn our head and continue, without replying to them; to remain true to the covenant of bonded friendship, of good and loyal confidence which we have, even in spite of themselves, made with them, under the great blast of the War.

The approaching date of the first centenary of our Independence should find us stronger, more intrepid and united than ever. Let us therefore prepare ourselves for it by work, patience and in full brotherhood.

When in 1930, we will recall the gloomy years 1914-1916, they shall appear the most luminous, the most majestic and, on condition that we know even now to mean it, the happiest and the most fruitful in our National History. Per crucem ad lucem; through sacrifice shall light burst forth!

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,  
 Arch. of Malines.

[Cardinal Mercier will be sixty-five years old on November 22 next. On that day Belgians throughout the world are preparing to honour him as a patriot and churchman. In a little booklet recently issued by 'Friends of the Cardinal and sent to all parts of the neutral world occurs this passage: "No one knows what the future has in store for Cardinal Mercier, but he will at all times be equal to his task. The whole world admires him, and Belgium in particular is proud of her great son.'"]

### SAYS ROOSEVELT IS OUT OF DATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—"Theodore Roosevelt is out of date," Ida Tarbell, magazine writer and economist, said to-day, in declaring for President Wilson. "He does not and never has fully understood what the progressives are fussing about," Miss Tarbell said, "and there never has been one of them who could tell him so that he could get the idea. President Wilson is the first real Progressive leader this decade has produced."

The hot weather is over, but the hot weather jokes go on and on.

## The Best of Their Kind

Ogilvie's "Windsor Patent"

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Full supplies for Fall trade  
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DO NOT FORGET that before you tell your customers that you cannot get what they want, that we have large supplies of everything pertaining to our line of business. We suggest that you always write or telephone us enquiring what we have in stock before admitting that it cannot be obtained.

We beg to remind you that we have now ready for your inspection our Fall Stock, bought under favorable circumstances. A visit will convince you of the values we are showing, and will be appreciated by us.

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**A Boot That's Different**  
 It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

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If you want the latest and best thing in Rubber Boots, purchase a pair at once. We recommend them so enthusiastically because we know from experience that they will give you splendid satisfaction.

### FOR SALE BY

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Bros., and Jesse Whiteway.

S.S. Thetis Here from New York

The S.S. Thetis, in charge of Capt. Faulke, arrived here from New York at 11 a.m. to-day after a run of five days. As we mentioned some time ago, the Thetis has been purchased by Job Bros. & Co., and in the early 80's of the last century was one of the finest of the Dundee fleet of sealing ships and a most successful voyager to the haunts of the harp and hood. She first went to the sealfishery from this port in 1881, in '82 was commanded by Capt. C. Dawe and in 1883 by Capt. Fairweather. That year she was purchased as we think, was also the Bear of the American Government and has since been used as a patrol boat in Alaska waters. Since leaving here she has been practically rebuilt by the U. S. authorities and has been fitted up with palatial saloons and magnificent quarters for the ship's officers and foremost officials, also being much altered about the decks. She is a fine ship of 491 tons gross and came from San Francisco through the Panama Canal to New York, the voyage occupying four weeks. She will be five or six weeks on dry dock 'tween decks.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

A Canadian casualty list issued on Saturday last gives the names of Pte. Samuel Carnell and Sgt. Ernest M. Tessier as being wounded and Sgt. Wm. C. Hood, of Bay Roberts who had been previously wounded, as wounded and missing. Sgt. Tessier is a son of Mrs. C. W. H. Tessier, of St. John's.

AN ASSAULT CASE

There was a clean docket in the police court to-day. An assault case was entered for trial to-morrow. It appears that the "green eyed monster" jealousy had much to do with it and impelled an ardent swain to very un-gallant conduct towards his sweetheart. In fact he, in a paroxysm of rage smashed one of the best creations of local millinery, which the girl wore, and tore her dress, and she intends to make him pay for it.

"GOLD BOND"

Cut Tobacco.

The very Best.

10c. per tin.

M. A. DUFFY,

Wholesale Distributor, Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

Yesterday's Fire Freshwater Road

Barn and Contents Owned by Mr. Edward O'Neill Are Destroyed by Fire—Blaze Might Have Had Disastrous Results Had High Wind Been Blowing—Water Service Fails

At 4.34 p.m. yesterday an alarm of fire was turned in from box 237 at the corner of Freshwater Road and St. James' Lane, which leads to the Merrymeeting Road and the Central and Eastern Fire Companies were quickly on the scene. The fire broke out a few minutes before the alarm was sent in, in the barn owned by Mr. Edward O'Neill, whose house is situated just to the westward of it. At the time there was a fresh and strong breeze of wind from the N.W. and had the section been a congested one the City might have experienced a repetition of the terrible conflagration of 1892. The firemen were aware long before the outbreak that something had gone wrong with the water in the mains as the pressure had dropped suddenly in the Central Station from 60 to 70 lbs. to 20 lbs. and on times to zero. In fact they had been notified by Water Inspector Donnelly, of the accident, and on arrival the men quickly got two stretches of hose each of 35 lengths from the reservoir at Coketown Road and the engine kept there was put at high pressure, but up such a lengthy and steep grade it was next to impossible to get a high pressure, and water could be thrown from the nozzles of the hose for a distance of a few feet only. J. G. Sullivan was early on the scene as well as Supt. Grimes and a strong force of police, and these with the firemen worked well and did their best to keep the fire from reaching any of the residences to leeward of the burning fabric. Chiefs Winsor and Treble directed their men well, but before any kind of decent head of water could be had the barn and its contents, of about 10 tons of hay or more, valued at \$300 had been destroyed. The loss to Mr. O'Neill is a heavy one, as he had no insurance. Shortly after the fire broke out a rick of straw, containing about 1 1/2 tons, in the centre of the field, caught and men getting ropes about it pulled it down and stamped out the blaze, though most of it was destroyed. When the firemen arrived at the scene the barn was enveloped in flames and it could be seen that even with a plentiful supply of water it could not be saved. The flames swept down on the houses of Mrs. P. J. Kennedy and Mr. Moore, but men climbed to the flat roofs of these and kept them flooded with water taken from wells near and from the hose and thus the danger of a great conflagration was averted. Had these buildings caught it is hard to say where the fire might have ended. How the fire originated is not definitely known. Mr. O'Neill was at work at some fodder about 5 yards away from the barn when suddenly he saw that it was on fire. Just previously he thinks he saw a man get in the shelter to light his pipe and possibly a burning match dropped carelessly by him started the blaze. The fire flames near were of no service to the firemen, their being no water in the mains. After the barn was destroyed

Alls Well That Ends Well

City Council Must Explain How Yesterday's Accident Occurred on Long Pond Road—Were the Pipes Faulty?—The City Doesn't Want a Repetition of 1892 Blaze

About 3.40 p.m. yesterday Water Inspector Donnelly, as well as other city officials became aware that something had gone wrong with the main water system, as the pressures in the eastern and central sections of the city fell quickly to 20 lbs and at times to zero. The fire stations were quickly notified and after a short while the break was discovered at a point near Cook's farm, on the Long Pond Road, in the western section of the line. The break was a bad one and a great flood of water issued from it, inundating the surrounding terrain. Quite a number of men were immediately set to work under direction of expert employees of the Council, and when the fire was noticed on Freshwater Road there was consternation, as it was known that as a result of the break in the mains that no water was available. Fortunately the fire was not in a congested district and it was another case of "all's well that ends well." As a result of the break the water in the great main reservoir, out near Windsor Lake was in a comparatively short time almost completely drained away. Under such conditions had a fire occurred, says further down on Freshwater Rd. or in any other populous area on the higher levels, one need not be of an over-imaginative temperament to imagine what the dire outcome would have been. We believe and are willing to admit that the accident to the main was unforeseen, but this would be a poor excuse were the city to be once again destroyed through lack of water. What the public must demand from the City Council in the premises is as to how such an accident occurred, was it the result of carelessness or negligence, were the pipes in this section faulty, was the accident one which could have been averted? We reserve further comment until a full enquiry will have been made. All last night a force of men were making repairs and completed, we hear, this morning.

It is proved that Carbonvoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads.

TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday's No. 1. Left Crabbles 7.35 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2. Left Glenwood 7.40 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2. Left Glenwood 7.40 a.m. To-day's No. 2. Left Port aux Basques 9.20 a.m.

the hay about smouldered for a long while. The "all out" signal came in at 7.10 p.m. Shortly after 10 last night the hay and debris again took fire and the chemical was sent forward and extinguished it. A set of new harness kept in the barn with some farming implements, etc., were also destroyed.

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Eagle arrived here to-day from Halifax laden with flour and general cargo for Bowring Bros. Ltd.

The S.S. Florizel, which did not leave Halifax until 4 p.m. yesterday is due here this afternoon.

A local express is due here at 5.30 p.m. with the mail brought to Port aux Basques by the Meigle.

The steamer Algonquina, to be painted up and the yacht Czarina for an overhaul, went into the dry dock to-day for repairs.

The several lady pupils of St. Bride's Academy, Littledale, now in hospital, ill of diphtheria, are doing well and all are convalescent. The disease is of a very mild type.

Some city sportsmen who went out shooting by Tuesday's express returned last night by the shore train. Their bags of birds in most cases were slim and they report partridge scarce on the various barrens.

The civic collections for the week just closed amounted to \$5717.43 as against \$2,438.53 for the corresponding week last year. The expenditure was \$2623.31 and for the same week 1915 \$2178.89.

A lady resident of Cochrane Street complains that her home was recently broken into and that considerable property was stolen. The police will likely take the matter up and will no doubt bring the guilty party or parties to justice.

Yesterday Const. J. Morrissey, of Bell Island came to the city and brought back a Quidi Vidi man who has been charged with stealing a meerschmum pipe worth \$12, owned by one Goss of the Island. He was remanded here and will be tried at the Iron Isle.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning, bringing Lieut. C. Strong, Sgt. Moore, Corp. Cofield, Lance Corporal J. B. Barnes, Ptes. J. E. Morrissey, L. Lake, Hartery, Hayward, H. Hewitt, O. Batstone, J. Wadden, H. Matthews, J. Stanford, W. Parsons, H. O'Keefe, J. White, E. Shea, C. H. Ellis and Clouter; Messrs. John Ridout, Hon. M. P. Gibbs, Rt. Rev. Bishop Power, E. B. Walley, D. J. Curtain, O. C. Gould, C. J. Peoples, L. Howe, Mrs. Gale, J. Bruce, J. and Mrs. Gale, R. Fudge, Miss Shea, Capt. C. M. Strong, M. A. Edgett, M. Soper, G. Abbott, R. C. Smith, Jas. Berry, P. J. Shaw, M. Bishop, D. K. Boyd and Mrs. D. Grant.

TOURISTS ON PROSPERO.

By the Prospero this trip there went several American tourists who recently arrived here. They will go the round trip on the ship and with the present fine weather prevailing they should bear away with them a good impression of the country. They came from Kansas City, U.S.A. and among them is an eminent medical man of that place.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

There is another charming weekend performance at the Nickel theatre to-day which should attract very large audiences. The programme is a varied one and is certain to afford the greatest pleasure to all. "I will repay" is a beautiful three-act social drama in which Marguerite Clayton, John Junier and Edward Arnold play the leading characters. "The fighting four" is a comedy riot, in which Geo. Ovey is seen. The majestic players present a thrilling two-act melodrama entitled "The Mystery of the Hindu Image." The ninth episode of "The Diamond from the Sky" will be shown. The chapter is entitled "A runaway match" and is highly interesting. The blumper matinee for children takes place to-morrow afternoon.

THE CRESCENT.

A Biograph two-reel feature "The Chain of Evidence" is the headliner at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Viola Smith, Jack Mulhall and Ivan Christy are the principals in this great drama. Billie Reeves, the celebrated London Music hall comedian features in "Insonina," a fine comedy. A thrilling Lubin drama is "A Reformation Delayed." Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs are presented in "Their Wedding Day," a lively Vim comedy. Mr. Sam Rose sings the latest ballad, "When the sun goes down in Romany." Professor McCarthy presides at the piano, playing the newest and best music. Send the children to the big Saturday matinee. Extra pictures.

Weekly Meeting Civic Board

Several Complaints Are Sent in Regarding the Faoms "Hoppers"—Residents in Many Sections of the City Suffer Much on Account of Those Unclean and Unpleasantly Ornamented

The Mayor, Mr. Gosling, presided at last night's meeting of the Council. Jas. Carter and E. R. Burgess wrote of the bad condition of Barnes' Road and of the condition of a "hopper" near Balsam Place. Repairs will be made and the matter of the hopper will be investigated.

Coun. Tait drew attention to a house in Haggerty's Lane, which is in a dilapidated condition and asked that the owner be compelled to effect repairs. The Engineer will attend to this.

The matter of J. Weeks' application for a fountain on Corwall Avenue, the wells having gone dry, was referred to the Engineer.

Pat. Brien, Lime St., complained that a "hopper" near his door was unsightly and not giving satisfaction. Coun. Tait admitted that the "hoppers" were unsightly, but considered the people themselves were to blame if the pots were not kept clean. The Engineer will report.

W. Muford, Monroe St., wrote about people throwing filth in a grating near his residence. A night car will visit the place in future.

Jack Rossley asked permission to make additions to theatre in Hutchings' Street and submitted plans. The building is within the fire area, and the Board has no authority to permit the erection or extension of wood buildings.

Mrs. Alice Lawlor offered house corner of Theatre and Carter's Hills to the City for \$4,000. The Council is not in a position to purchase, but will give permission for the owner to make "reasonable" repairs.

E. G. Cousins, Southside, asked permission to rebuild store. Must submit plans.

K. O'Driscoll, Mundy Pond Road forwarded plans of proposed addition to house. Referred to the Engineer, as was also a similar application from Const. A. Greene, Parade Street.

W. H. Motty, Charlton St., asked for permit to repair and raise house. A matter for the Engineer.

P. C. O'Driscoll, agent, was awarded contract to supply 600 feet of pipe. His tender being the lowest. C. J. Fox, for Mrs. D. J. Greene Queen's Road, asked permit to make repairs to house in that street, which was granted.

Solicitor Morris, in reply to a letter from the Board, re the claim of W. Feehan, who was injured near Windsor Lake, reported that the city was not liable.

Sanitary Supervisor Dwyer reported that the margin of Quidi Vidi Lake could be cleaned up for \$10.00.

The Engineer reported that at 7 p.m. yesterday the Fire Supt. telephoned to the Water Dept. that the pressure of water of 65 pounds per square inch a little while before had dropped to 20 pounds. The trouble the Engineer explained, was a break in the main, and when the fire alarm was sounded about one hour later he advised the fire companies to use the water stored in the Pennywell Road reservoir.

Inspector Bambrick referred to the bad condition of the side drains which lead from Pennywell Road and Boncluddy Street. This could be repaired for \$55.00. The amount was voted for the work.

Councillor Mullaly asked why the water was turned off from the drinking troughs and quoted a letter in yesterday's news relative to the matter. Mayor Gosling reported that there was no danger from stagnant water in these troughs, if owners of horses would be careful, while Councillor Tait said that if the drivers of horses were not too lazy to keep the receptacles clean, it was their own business.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock. Kalamite Laundry Marvel—the clothes washing wonder of the century. Try it. Ask your grocer for it and save labor. G. W. GUSHIE, 216 LeMarchant Road. —aug21,11

ANOTHER NEW PURCHASE

Another new purchase and quite in addition to our mercantile marine has been made by the Smith Co. Ltd. They have acquired the fine schooner "A V. Conrad" of Lunenburg, a vessel of 147 tons register. She will be used as a fish carrier and can take a large freight of the staple to market.

TERRA NOVA REPORTED

The S.S. Terra Nova, Capt. N. Kennedy, was off Cape Race last evening, 12 days out from Cardiff to Sydney to load coal for this port. The ship has been running in the pit prop trade to England all the summer.

Time to Round Offenders Up

Reckless Driving by Cabman and Motor Car Owners Has of Late Grown to an Alarming State—Something Must Be Done to Protect Pedestrians From Injury, Perhaps Death

We are in perfect accord with the remarks of our contemporary, the "Daily News" this morning as to the reckless driving noticeable when trains are due to arrive. Each day and night when trains are expected, cabmen to get fares drive their horses at a furious rate up Water Street. While on this thoroughfare the danger to pedestrians is not very imminent, although the possibility of an accident is ever present, but once these cabs turn to go over to the railway station people walking that way take their lives in their hands. Often times with the noise of the shunter in the yards or the steam of the engine of the train, if it is in it is impossible to hear these rubber-tired vehicles come along and time and again we have seen men, women and children escape death almost by a miracle. This is a matter that long ago should have been rectified and we hope that the proper authorities will soon give it the attention it deserves.

Now as to automobiles and kindred vehicles on the streets of the City and roads of the suburbs the same applies. The lives of pedestrians must be protected at all costs. This is axiomatic in every civilized community, but it does not seem to apply with any great degree of force in this city of St. John's. In this city there are few, if any properly designated crossings in our streets, there are none in the country roads. People cross the thoroughfares where they please and they have a right to do so. But when they are in the act the automatic auto owner disregards his presence and rushes along at good speed. He evidently takes the stand that he is the ruler, if not the owner of the road, and the poor pedestrian must jump for his life or take the risk of broken limbs or a sudden and violent death. This condition of affairs is intensified on the suburban roads and the wonder is that not more fatal accidents are reported. This whole matter of the speed of such vehicles will have to be readjusted so that the masses of the people may be able to walk abroad either for business or pleasure with at least some degree of security.

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR:

NEW OAK COIL LIVER OIL BARRELS, SCOTCH AND LOCAL HERRING BARRELS, SALMON TIERCES AND BERRY BARRELS.

If you need any of the above we can supply you at short notice. No order too large or too small to receive prompt attention. Write Box 156. Phone 144.

The Mercantile Cooperage, 275 Southside Road.

OFFERS INVITED

For the purchase of the Auxiliary three masted Schooner

"George B. Cluett"

built New York, 1911. Length 113.3 feet, breadth 25.9 feet, depth 11 feet; gross 210 tons, net 155 tons. Loads 2300 drums of fish. Equipped with 75 H.P. "Wolverine" Engine. The vessel reaches port about Wednesday, 13th inst. and can be examined on arrival. Apply to:

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle arrived Placentia 6.15 p.m. yesterday. Clyde leaving Lewisporte this a.m. Dundee left Port Blandford 3.30 a.m. to-day. Ethie to leave Humbermouth last p.m. Glencoe to leave Placentia last p.m. Home leaving Lewisporte this a.m. Wren left Clarendville 4.40 a.m. to-day. Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 8 a.m. to-day. Neptune North of Battle Harbor. Meigle left Port aux Basques 10.30 p.m. yesterday. Sagona South of Holton.

SECRETARY

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