

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 22.—General French reports increased artillery activity. The French government reports footing gained at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne-Marne canal, with elsewhere, violent artillery fighting.

Germany Prepares Final Reckoning With the Serbs

Berlin, Sept. 22.—The morning newspapers interpret the news from the Serbian frontier as the beginning on a large scale of an offensive movement against Serbia, and the final reckoning with that State, which is regarded here as having been responsible for bringing the world to war.

In this connection there are recalled the words of Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in his speech in the Reichstag:—"We have strong armies, ready for new blows."

Military critics give warning against under-estimating the strength of the Serbian resistance, but are convinced that the Austro-German force is adequate for the work in view.

Austro-Germans Still Bombard Serbian Positions

Paris, Sept. 22.—The new Austro-German army on the Serbian front is continuing the bombardment of positions across the river which forms the boundary line. So far as is known they have not yet attempted an invasion of Serbian territory.

Latest official communication from Nish dated yesterday telegraphed by the Havas agency sums up these operations as follows: The enemy threw eight hundred shells from field artillery mortars across the Danube directing them at our works. At the same time the enemy kept up a violent fire with rifles and machine guns from 2 to 6 p.m., accomplishing nothing from a military point of view. We made only slight reply.

Bulgaria Intends Remain Neutral

London, Sept. 22.—The Bulgarian Minister here was advised by telegraph to-day of his government's mobilization order to maintain neutrality, but that it would be armed neutrality. On being asked whether Bulgaria intended to join with the Central Powers, he replied "Certainly not."

He said he had no further information and reiterated the assertion that the new move implied nothing more than that Bulgaria was adopting the same precautionary measures that had already been taken by Switzerland and Holland.

Private Reports Say Bank of England Damaged in Raids

New York, Sept. 22.—An illustration of the absurd stories coming from Berlin, via wireless, is seen in the following despatch to the Associated Press:—

"Berlin, via wireless to Tucker-ton, N.J.—According to a private report brought by travellers who have reached Amsterdam from England, says the Overseas News Agency to-day, the Bank of England was hit by Zeppelin bombs during the last raid on London, and the damage done was much larger than reported."

China Years For the Monarchy

Pekin, Sept. 22.—The Council of State advised the President to-day to call a citizens' convention before the end of the present year to act on a new constitution, which will settle the question whether China is to be a Republic or a Monarchy.

Capt. Von Papen Thinks 'Idiotic' Yanks Should Keep Silent

London, Sept. 22.—The place of prominence is given by the papers to the Archibald correspondence. Nothing, says the Chronicle, can wipe out the stain or explain away the insults to the American people, "those idiotic Yankies," as Capt. von Papen describes them.

The Standard says, "The Yankies are not so idiotic as the superior Capt. von Papen thinks, and are less impressed than he expects with the 'heroic' deeds of the Germans, which have presented themselves to the people of the United States, chiefly in the form of killing non-combatants."

Document No. 11 in the Archibald correspondence, is a letter from Capt. von Papen to his wife, dated New York, Aug. 20th, in which the German military attaché says:—"We are in great need of being backed up, as they say here. Since Sunday a new storm has been raging against us. I am sending you a few cuttings from newspapers that will amuse you. Unfortunately they stole a fat portfolio from our good Albert in the elevated English Secret Service of course. Unfortunately there were some very important things from my report among them, such as buying up liquid chlorine, and about the Bridgeport projectile Company, as well as documents regarding the documents regarding the buying of phenol and the acquisition of the Wright aeroplane patent, but things like that must occur. I send you Albert's reply for you see how we prove to ourselves. We composed the documents to-day. It seems quite likely that we shall meet again soon. The sinking of the Arabic will well be the last straw. I hope in your interests that the danger will blow over."

How the British Board of Trade Handled Meat Supply

London, Sept. 22.—Steps had been taken by the British government, Runciman said, to secure meat in Argentina. Australia had assured a good supply. If these measures had not been taken a shortage would have really been dangerous to the countries.

During the next twelve months Runciman said, the operations of the Board of Trade would amount to about \$250,000,000.

He added that the French government had such confidence in the Board of Trade that they had placed the whole business of supplying the French meat requirements. Circumstances, he said, necessitated the Board entering into contest with a small number of commercial houses controlling the beef trade. The Argentina supply he said, is in the hands of half a dozen very powerful firms, mainly controlled by America. When the government tried to make contracts it found the prices excessive. The only way in which the government was able to deal with the situation was by requisitioning the whole tonnage that carried beef from South America to this country.

Great Britain, he pointed out, was thus supplying her own army and the French army, and had a considerable surplus, which was being sold for the benefit of the civil population. Operations had been on a gigantic scale. Probably in the course of the next twelve months beef to the value of \$250,000,000 would be bought, sold and distributed by the Board of Trade.

French Aeronaut Escapes Capture

Basel, Sept. 22.—A French aeroplane becoming disabled came down at Lammeringer, near Metz. The two occupants set the machine on fire and escaped into the woods. Nothing is more painful than the antics of a fat woman trying to act kittenish.

Germany Asserts That No Submarine Sank Hesperian

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—A semi-official statement issued in Berlin reads as follows:—"After inquiring, the German Admiralty contradicts the statement of the British Admiralty, and it can now be stated that no German submarine is responsible for the attack on the Hesperian."

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE CREATES SENSATION

Retreat of Russian Armies Forgotten In the Face of the Balkan Situation.

London Papers Make No Comment Readers Left to Their Own Conclusions--Bulgarian Army Is on the Move But Her Intentions Locked in Mystery.

London, Sept. 23.—The war move that may solve the riddle of the Balkans—Bulgaria's mobilization—struck London with dramatic suddenness. Afternoon papers, however, refrained from editorial comment. Neutral readers of these publications, except through drawing their own conclusions from large type heads and such captions as "Balkan sensation" would be none the wiser as to whether Britain regarded the development as a preliminary to victory for the Central Powers or merely another overnight turn in the Greco-Serbian-Bulgarian negotiations.

The consensus of opinion is that although the Bulgarian army is now on the move Bulgaria has not yet cast in her lot with one side or the other, but is, as her Minister here expressed it, still neutral, still waiting, but armed. There is general activity among the Austro-German forces along the Serbian frontier. A semi-official despatch from Nish repudiates the reports that Serbia has been asked in effect to remain quiescent while the Austro-Germans conducted their campaign southwards.

Allies Proceed In Methodical Way To Route Germans

Paris, Sept. 22.—Joffre and the Allied Commanders on this front are developing a new plan of campaign that involves the almost continuous use of artillery on a vast scale along the whole line. Masses of artillery have been employed by both sides since the beginning of the operations in preparing for infantry attacks; pounding their adversaries' works for an hour or two, then suddenly suspending fire and assaulting with infantry.

The Allies are now methodically maintaining their shell fire for days at a time without infantry attacks, dropping projectiles upon the charred front into every fifty yards square and repeating the process. A deadly automatic unceasing pounding of heavy calibre guns send their storm of shells upon encampments of the first reserves, behind the lines and upon the bridges and provision trains.

Bulgaria Sends Boundary Commission To Demotica

London, Sept. 22.—Reuter's correspondent at Sofia sends the following:—"The Commission appointed to sign with the Turks the cessation of the new territory to Bulgaria started on Tuesday evening for Demotica. It has been arranged that in case of divergency of opinion regarding the new frontier the dispute shall be submitted to a mixed commission. The Premier at a meeting with his followers, has already explained the political situation to them."

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Unanimous Support Premier Radoslavoff By Bulgarians

Sofia, Sept. 23.—Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier announced yesterday that the Austro-German offensive against Serbia was initiated September 19. So far, there has been no general Bulgarian mobilization, but troops are leaving stations throughout the country. The capital of the country is quiet. Public opinion, which was divided some days ago, is now stiffening in support of Premier Radoslavoff. There are indications within the past few days of comparative unanimity concerning the Government's action. Referring to the concentration of certain Bulgarian troops, the Premier yesterday informed the Government members of Parliament that the war danger in the Balkans had decreased, but that the Bulgarian Government was obliged to resort to armed neutrality. Most of the troops stationed at Sofia left the capital last night and this morning.

Home Secretary Explains Necessity Strict Censorship

London, Sept. 23.—Sir John A. Simon, Home Secretary, replying to-day in the Commons to criticisms of the censorship said Germany had sought to use the Press Bureau as a medium for advertising the German Government in every neutral country, but this mission he said he refused to perform. He added the necessity for a censorship of certain parts of the German official communications had been confirmed both by the Cabinet and the Admiralty. Concerning reports respecting the explosion of a munitions factory near Petrograd, which has been the subject of sensational stories, the Home Secretary said the Government is without information as to whether the reports are true or not.

French Aviators Bombard Kingsom A German Town

Paris, Sept. 23.—French aviators have bombed Stuttgart, the capital of Kingdom, Wurtemberg, according to a French official communication issued to-night. They dropped about a hundred shells on Royal Palace Station. They also dropped bombs at different points along the way.

Mobilization Effects 250,000 Bulgarian Troops

London, Sept. 23.—A Bulgarian reserve officer, preparing to leave London to join the colors, said tonight that a general mobilization includes ten divisions of the Bulgarian army, one division having been added since the Balkan war. It now affects 250,000—previous number. The strength of the artillery has been increased by approximately a third and stores lately have been replenished. Reservists called to the colors will be better equipped than during the Balkan War.

Board of Trade Puts Restrictions Am. Meat Trust

London, Sept. 23.—The Board of Trade does not allow the American Meat Trust to get all they ask for, for shipowners to get all they want, Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade stated in the Commons this afternoon in the course of a debate on financial matters, in which the high prices of food were commented upon.

Ambassador Dumba Gets Leave Absence

Washington, Sept. 22.—Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador notified the State Department to-day that his government had called him home on leave. He said he expected to sail on September 26, on the Rotterdam.

Dumba Seeks Safe Conduct

Washington, Sept. 23.—The American Government will make no effort to secure safe conduct for the United States of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador here, until the Vienna Government has replied to the request that the Ambassador be recalled. This was stated on high official authority to-night. Dumba himself telegraphed Assistant Secy. Phillips of State Department from Lennox, Mass. to-day, giving notice that his Government had recalled him home on leave, and asking the American Government to arrange for his safe conduct to Vienna.

Serbia Prepared For Any Attack

London, Sept. 23.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Nish says:—"The Serbian Government denies the rumors that Germany advised Serbia not to oppose the attack which the Central powers are planning to launch, with the stipulation that such attack will not be aimed primarily at Serbia, but will be made for higher reasons. A statement on behalf of the Government says Serbia not only has been advised of such attack, but that she would indignantly refuse any such compact, being ready to meet any attack from any quarter."

Dynamite Blast in New Subway Kills Six

New York, Sept. 23.—In the wreck of the partially constructed Seventh Avenue subway by a dynamite blast today the death list tonight remained at six. Two of the dead were passengers on a trolley car which plunged into the excavation when the blast tore up the street for a block between Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth Streets.

Fire Destroys New Brunswick Lumber Yard

Bathurst, N.B., Sept. 23.—A spark from an open burner is supposed to have been the cause of a tremendous fire that swept the dock and lumber yard of the Bathurst, N.B. Lumber Company here this afternoon, destroying a splendid new dock and fifteen million feet of lumber valued at \$250,000.

Count Bobrinski Is Insane

Berlin, Sept. 23.—Count Bobrinski, who was Governor-General of Galicia during the Russian occupation and who welcomed Emperor Nicholas to Lemberg, is declared insane by an edical commission and taken to Kiev.

Danish Steamer Goes To Bottom

London, Sept. 23.—The Danish steamer Thorvalsen, 1217 tons gross, has been sunk. The crew have been saved.

Arresting For Revolting Crime

Last night the police placed under arrest a resident of Holloway Street, aged 43 years, who is charged with a revolting crime. Information was laid against him by a young man aged 19 and the disclosures in the case show it to be of a shocking character and committed on different occasions during the past 6 months. The man after a preliminary hearing in camera to-day was remanded for 8 days by Judge Hutchings and will be held in the lockup to-night. If all we hear is true brutality of this kind is not confined to this one particular person or section. There are others but we refrain from saying more at present.

Walsh Nominated For Third Term As Governor, Mass.

Boston, Sept. 22.—Governor Walsh has been nominated for a third term for the Democrats. Former Congressman McCall was chosen as his republican opponent at the joint State election primaries.

Eight Aeroplanes Have Been Presented

London, Sept. 22.—Eight biplanes have been presented to the British Government by Overseas Clubs, three of them from Montreal, St. Catharines and Nova Scotia.

SHIPPING

The Portia left Trepassey at 9.50 a.m. to-day going west.

The Fogota left Tilting at 11.10 a.m. to-day.

The Devon left Baie Verte at 10.30 last night.

The schr. E. N. Nellie arrived at Herring Neck from Labrador to-day with 30 qtls cod.

The Dictator left St. Jacques to-day for Oporto to-day with 2905 qtls cod, shipped by the Smith Co.

The S.S. Elmgarth has arrived at Rattling Brook from Barry for pit props.

The Prospero left Fortune Hr. at 9.30 a.m. to-day and is due here Sunday.

The Danish schooner "Active" arrived here to-day from Cadiz, salt laden, after a fairly good run.

The schr. Nellie M. is loading fish at the Monroe Export Co's premises for Brazil.

The Beothic is to-day 12 days out from this port to Malaga. Her arrival there should be reported to-day or to-morrow.

Schr. Ethel B. Clarke, Capt. Wells, arrived yesterday from Springdale with a load of lumber, which is now landing at George Neal's wharf.

The Neptune owing to the storm last night had to leave Job Bros & Co's premises and swing into the stream. A very heavy undertow ran in the harbor and the ship pounded with such force that the pin rail and stanchions were broken and some other slight damage done. She sails for Europe to-night, fish laden.

Getting Extensive Repairs on Dry Dock

To-day on the dry dock the barque Ravenscourt was surveyed by Lloyds' Surveyor McFarlane, Capt. Lange and Mr. Jas. Kelt. The ship must get a new stem and cut water, fore-castle deck repairs, wood work restored on the top gallant, rigging and gunds which were carried away, foretopmast and yards. Most of the bow plates must be taken off and rolled and repaired and the work will occupy fully a month in the performance.

In Days Gone By

SEPTEMBER 23. Scotch Fusiliers landed at St. John's from steamer Argent. They marched to Logy Bay and back again 1864.

Fire at Holy Cross Schools, Patrick St., 1899.

First Municipal Election held, ballot voting first time, 1888.

New fire alarm system installed throughout city 1895.

Patrick Ford, Irish patriot, died to-day, 1913.

Police Court News

To-day a disorderly was fined \$5 or 14 days.

Two drunks were discharged and a drunk and disorderly in his father's house was remanded.

A man was summoned for two infractions of the law relating to motor cars and was fined in one instance \$1 or 3 days and in the other \$2 or 7 days.

Terrorizing Women Berry Pickers

This forenoon the police were apprised that a man was roaming the South Side Hills yesterday and to-day and terrorizing females berry picking there. He wore a handkerchief tied around part of his face. A posse of police were to-day sent, after him and will round him up.

Mrs. Ben Basha, a Syrian lady and well known resident of Bell Island, died there yesterday after a short illness.

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and **\$1.50** 2.50 Values

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

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

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

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

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Ham Butt Pork
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Canadians Did What History Not Recorded

General Sir Sam Hughes Tells Partial Story of St. Julien to Britannia Audience.

General Sir Sam Hughes made his first public appearance in Ottawa since his return from a visit to Britain and the battlefields of France and Belgium in the Britannia Auditorium last night and in spite of the cold and unpleasant weather an audience filled the huge building to overflowing was there to hear him give an address under the auspices of the Woman's Canadian Club. It was perhaps the largest audience that has attended any of the Sunday night addresses that have been given during the summer by the club, which may be taken as an indication of the popularity of the minister of militia.

General Sir Sam spoke on the war and the part Canadians are taking in it. He made the announcement, the first that has been made officially, that there are three Canadian hospitals and several Canadian nurses at the Dardanelles. He also praised highly the women of Canada and held that they are doing their duty equally as well as the men at the front or preparing to go; in fact, they are doing a great deal to create the spirit that is inspiring the men of Canada to do their duty so nobly, he maintained.

Col. A. T. Thompson was chairman and in an introductory speech outlined the career of the speaker of the evening. Solos that were well received were sung by Miss Warfield and Mr. Salmon. The collections, a very liberal one, due no doubt to a large extent to the fine appeal made by General Hughes, will go towards the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club fund for the purchase of another motor ambulance for the Canadian forces at the front.

An **Innate Cussedness**
 General Hughes began his address by explaining that he never held the opinion that there would be no more war—that is, prior to the outbreak of the present one. Whoever held such an opinion could not have been a very close student of history. Then there is always an "innate cussedness" that will come out of an element of the people at times. Some think that they have the right to tyrannize over others with the result that the spirit of liberty and independence in other objects and of course there is a clash. History does not record where tyrants have given up without a struggle.

"I have never yet been able to see where a nation could be expected to place aside the weapons of war," said Sir Sam.
 "I have studied Kaiserism, which is now causing Europe to be drenched with blood, for several years," he continued, "and I have no hesitation in saying now what I said before the war, and that is that the Kaiser wants to dominate the world by sea and land. To-day Germany desires Denmark, Holland and Belgium, while Austria wants the Balkan States, so that the two countries, or rather Germany alone, for Austria is a mere tool of Germany, could be better fortified to carry out their plans for world domination. The Kaiser said that he would not go to war until the Kiel canal was completed. It was opened early in July, 1914, and by the end of the month he had declared war."
German Preparedness
 The general proceeded to outline how Germany had been preparing for war for many years, and disclosed the surprising information that she is now using 1910 and 1911 ammunition at the present time for "firing at our boys," while Britain and Canada are using 1815 ammunition. Germany has been able to hand over to Austria as many as a million rifles a month, while the Allies have been short of war munitions since the war began and are just now, thus showing that they were not seeking to get into a conflict with other nations. Germany, however, thought that the British Dominions would not aid the Mother Country. She thought that her people had successfully chloroformed the "Colonials," but she got a surprise when on the night of the 7th of August, 1914, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and all the other parts of the Empire offered to aid Britain—offered without being asked for help.

General Sir Sam referred to the read response of Canadians to the call of the colors, of how in a few weeks an army of 32,000 was in training at Valcartier, of how they marched away to embark for England well equipped, with the biggest percentage of the army made up of the best shots in the world, which was later proved. He then told a graphic story in his own characteristic and soldier-like way of the gallantry of the Canadians when they were put to the test in France last April and since then.

Canadians Proud Record
 "The history of the world," he said,

has never recorded where, what might be termed untrained, soldiers held the line at St. Julien last April against an army from 20 to 30 times its number, without the aid of artillery, aeroplanes and other equipment, which usually supports infantry units, yet this is what the Canadian boys did. They faced the assaults of the enemy for over five days and held their ground.

"I have always pointed out that intelligent, freeborn citizens make better soldiers than conscripts and the Canadians have afforded a fine example in support of my statement. Col. Frank Meighen of Montreal stood at the head of his regiment, the Canadian Highlanders, for days in the thick of the fighting. Col. Loomis and other colonels did the same. These men, who before the war controlled large private interests, carried into the fighting the same spirit they had shown in their business. When the Canadian Highlanders were forced to retire after several days of fighting, it took the enemy more than a day to drive them back a mile and an eighth. At Festubert shortly afterwards the Highlanders took the offensive, drove the enemy back, captured several of their trenches and to-night the British soldiers are occupying the trenches that those Canadian boys took."

Best Hospital in Britain
 General Hughes said that the losses of Canadians had totaled over 7,000 and it was in caring for the wounded that the Red Cross Society came in. He told of visiting several hospitals in Britain, France and in Belgium, and said the Duchess of Connaught hospital at Oliveden, in command of Col. Gorrell, is regarded as the best hospital in Britain. It is called Canadian, but there are British, Australian and New Zealand soldiers besides Canadians in it.

In the hospitals he visited he found all the Canadian boys anxious to get back to the front. They had begged him to give their love to the women of the Red Cross Society of Canada. "Many of the women of Canada," stated the general, "are doing their duty equally as well as the men at the front. They are largely instrumental in creating a spirit that a spirit that encourages the men to do their duty."

Canadians at Dardanelles
 Sir Sam made the first public announcement that there are three Canadian hospitals and several nurses working in the Dardanelles. "The war is not yet over," he said. "Our soldiers are in trenches facing the enemy as near, in some cases as thirty eighty and one hundred yards from him. My intention is, that the relative position shall change and that German autocracy must at all costs be crushed. The Germans must be driven out of their trenches and out of Belgium until peace is dictated at Berlin. It may cost us a thousand lives; it may cost us a million, but for the liberty and freedom of humanity Kaiserism must be smashed."
 General Hughes stated that there were over 160,000 Canadians now under arms in the Dominions, British and France and if need be this number could be quadrupled.

The auditorium was loaned for the evening by the Ottawa Electric railway, Mr. D. M. Murray and Prof. Laine. The pictures shown were loaned by Mr. H. Low, of the St. George's theatre.

Woman began her career as a rib now she is the whole umbrella.



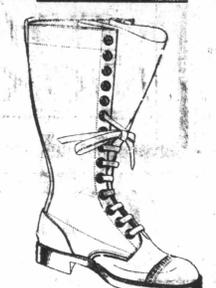
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- Men's 14-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$6.00
- Men's 12-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$5.00
- Men's 10-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$4.60
- Men's 8-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$4.40
- Men's 6 1/2-inch Ordinary Tongue Boots. Price \$3.00
- Boys' 10-inch Waterproof Boots. Price \$4.00
- Boys' 8-inch Waterproof Boots. Price \$3.60
- Boys' 7-inch Ordinary Waterproof Boots. Price \$2.40
- All Hand-Pegged and Hand-Sewn \$1.50 extra.

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

American Liner Saint Paul is Chased By Submarine

London, Sept. 13.—Word reached London to-day of an exciting chase of the American liner St. Paul, by a German submarine as she steamed towards Liverpool on Sunday. In the face of the crisis at Washington over the Arabic and Hesperian attacks, the pursuit of the liner flying the American flag is regarded here as likely to create an extremely acute situation between American and German diplomacy. The St. Paul was moving easily along south of the Irish coast early Sunday when the captain espied a submarine in the distance off the stern.

Top Speed Put On
 The captain, evidently persuaded that it would be discreet to avoid contact with the German submarine, signalled the engine-room to put on "top speed." At the same time he ordered the wireless to signal for help. Wireless messages were caught up by the Admiralty and help arrived in due time. Before the Admiralty got the word, however, the St. Paul found itself in a hot chase. Although the words were painted twelve feet high on the sides of the steamer, "American Line, St. Paul," that did not in the least deter the submarine from pursuing. The passengers soon learned of the presence of the submarine, and excitement prevailed, many of them donning life-preservers, while all made ready for a possible torpedoing of the ship. It was early in the morning and the sun was just over the horizon.

The Liner Too Fast
 The submarine clung to a straight course off the stern of the ship, some 250 yards away. The St. Paul speeded up to 20 knots an hour and the submarine was unable to gain, altho it was evidently intent on reaching her. The submarine kept up its effort to come abreast of the liner until the St. Paul had got to the bar leading to the channel. By that time help had arrived and the submarine turned tail and disappeared into the distance.

Would Protest Before World

London, Sept. 17.—"If I were Count Zeppelin, I would protest before the world against the Kaiser using my invention as I saw it used last night," Guglielmo Marconi, the wireless inventor, thus commented on the Zeppelin attack. "How sick at heart the count must be," he said. "If my invention were used to kill harmless men, women and children like that, I would shout out a protest to my own king before the entire world. Death and fire have no more effect on war in such case than if caused by lightning. The Germans might as well have killed them in Berlin as far as affecting the allies is concerned."

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We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

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- Library Sets.
- Lounges.
- Hall Settes.
- Hall Mirrors.
- Arm Chairs.
- Morris Chairs.
- Rockers.
- Fireside Stools.
- Screens.

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We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are **SPECIALISTS in DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business.** All we ask is to 'phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

HALLEY & CO.

112, m. eod.

THE PERSIAN CAMPAIGN

British Officer Writes of Trials Experienced by Expeditionary Forces.

A letter from a British officer with the Persian Gulf Expeditionary Force says: The temperature is 123° in the shade, and it has even gone up to 125°.

It was a most sultry day when I arrived at —, and we all knew that a storm was brewing. At about 5.30 p.m. we saw a dense khaki-coloured cloud right along the horizon to the south.

This huge, ominous-looking thing rolled along by degrees towards us. All the men rushed about making their tents and ropes firmer, and collecting all the loose camp kit. But what could we do when we were camped on sand?

When the storm actually burst it was a perfect pandemonium. The tents were blown down as easily as you would kick a stone over. It was impossible to face the blast of sand, so we just hid ourselves under flaps of tents, beddings, boxes, or anything big enough to protect the head. Some poles broke loose, and ran off into the desert; they were not recovered till next evening.

The storm lasted for about 2 1/2 hours. Everything was actually buried in sand, even our precious dinner. For dinner we had some tinned fish and a solution of sand and water to wash it down!

Then the wind suddenly changed from north to south—it was so strange to perceive a lull for a few minutes, and then the wind came from the north and grew stronger every minute. Everyone was covered with sand—coated. I should say (more like a Sadhu priest, covered in ashes) and hardly recognizable.

Well, we now had to face the second storm, and this time in utter darkness. I could not get any protection from my tents as it was well under sand by this time. Being only a 40-lb. one, so I crawled under the flap of the mess tent. This lasted till early morning, and when each officer emerged from his hiding place to shake himself like a dog out of water, it was really a treat for the gods! The whole body just one mass of sand.

On the 8th we got orders to break up camp and get ready for a scrap. We moved out of — on the night of the 8th, supported by the — and some field guns.

General Goring was the G. O. C. We had to round up some Arabs 12 miles away. We took up our position by 4 a.m. and then opened fire on the unsuspecting Arabs, who were dotted about in small camps. We all did fairly good execution. There were no casualties on our side as the Arabs bolted, exchanging only a few shots as they ran.

Well, it was at this juncture that we experienced all the horror of horrors of the desert, i.e. thirst. Before leaving — the General said there was plenty of water to be had at this spot, as there was supposed to be a nullah full of water and small wells. After we had assembled we found the nullah there were about five small wells (about 3 feet in diameter and 18 to 20 feet deep), which was by no means sufficient to supply all the men, horses and mules. The idea was to camp at this spot for the day, and then move on again to the — river, 10 or 11 miles away.

We had marched all night in the hot desert, done our scrapping in the morning, which meant chasing Arabs and burning camps all over the country (miles in area), and then to assemble only to find there was no water to drink; by this time the sun was terribly fierce and we were all absolutely "done." The water we had in our water bottles was finished during the night, and early morning by 7 o'clock the order was given to march to the — river as nothing else could be done.

The officers' chargers had by this time come up with the main body, and we all just scrambled into the saddles. We started our march, and I thanked heaven that I was being carried. Oh, I felt so sorry for the poor unfortunate Seapops, and I could only encourage them as much as possible.

After covering two miles matters became serious, as men were falling, down with exhaustion and every hundred yards we covered it looked blacker and blacker. The men who fell out were picked up in ambulance carts, baggage carts, and any spare mules available until after going four miles it was impossible to go any further, because all the men could not drag another leg forward.

The officers did all they could to encourage and help the men, some even parting with their last drop of water to assist Indian officers and other bad cases.

The order was given hurriedly to pitch our tents, while the Generals staff and cavalry went on to send water back. The sights I saw were awful; I hope I may never see them again!

The British officers helped as much as we could, until we were "done," and then resigned ourselves to wait patiently for the water. I thought I was to die.

At last I volunteered to take all the water bottles on mules and fetch water independently of the other lot. I felt desperate. We were six miles from the river, but they appeared like 50.

AT THE NICKEL

The Mid-Week Programme at the Recognized Home of Worth-While Attractions.

The Harmony Boys—ARTHUR HUSKINS and DE WITT CAIRNS.

"When We've Wound Up The Watch on the Rhine." the latest patriotic number from the London Hippodrome success, "Business as Usual."

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" (Sensational. Episode 18. Wonderful.) "THE NEWS PICTORIAN" (Interesting world events.)

"THIRD HAND HIGH" (A thrilling drama of love and intrigue.) "WILD WEST LOVE" (Chester Gonklin in a Keystone.)

NOTE.—FIRST SHOW WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 7 P.M. SHARP—THE NICKEL.

Corrupt Officialdom Curse of Russia

Stockholm, Sept. 18.—The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland have had a much more profound effect upon Russian national feeling than is admitted in despatches from Petrograd. The feeling which has shaken this constitutionally stolid and unemotional control from one end to the other is not one of discouragement or submission. It has not moved anyone to talk of ultimate defeat or the possibility of Russia's undertaking peace negotiations with Germany.

Russia's reaction is one of intense indignation at the government officials who have been responsible for her tragic shortage of ammunition.

A prominent member of the Duma said to an American correspondent in Petrograd a few days ago.

"The Russian people are on the threshold of a great awakening. Everyone in Russia, officers and civilians, knows why Russia has been compelled to surrender a large part of her territory. The Russians know they have good officers and that the fighting strength and spirit of the Russian troops are as high as at the beginning of the war. They know also that they have been forced to retreat or stand helpless before the murderous fire of German artillery while their own guns have had only a few rounds of ammunition that had to be sparingly used.

Criminal Conduct. "In my opinion, in this present awakening of the army and the people to the criminal neglect and corruption of their officials, there are the germs of the most serious revolution Russia has ever known—a revolution supported by the army. This revolution will come as soon as the war is over.

"In this protest, which is being so butly expressed in Russia, there is not an atom of disloyalty. It is, in fact, a very high expression of a loyalty which is resentful that the purpose of the nation is being frustrated and the chances of victory weakened by some of its own officials. A common view is that the evil is accounted for by the residue of German influence which still exists in the various departments of the government.

How Warsaw Fell. "A short time before the fall of Warsaw it seemed that the situation had been greatly improved by the arrival of two million shells. It was not until some of these were taken to the actual firing line that it was discovered, according to reports, that they were a fraction of an inch too large to fit any Russian gun. By an odd coincidence, however, they were of the exact calibre to fit some of the German artillery.

Might Have Saved Line. "It is the opinion of most military observers that with a full supply of ammunition the Lublin-Cholm line and the Russian positions along the Vistula could have been effectively defended. Russian staff officers even go so far as to say that if the German advance could have been delayed a week longer sufficient ammunition would have arrived to turn the tide and save the Vistula line from German possession. Officers who helped to conduct the retreat of the Russians describe vividly the tragedy of fighting with insufficient ammunition.

Heartbreaking Experience. "German and Austrian trench builders, the descriptions run, appeared and began work not far from the Russian positions. Russian officers, gauging the distances through their instruments, signalled to their battery commanders, but received the reply in almost every case that there was no ammunition to waste. Accordingly the Germans built their defences in plain sight of the Russians and within such easy reach that a few rounds of ammunition could have wiped out every sign of the invaders."

If love were contagious girls would work overtime to catch it.

If a man is too fat either to fight or to run he just has to be good natured.

Big Russian Order For Rifles

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Cleveland and Canton Ohio capitalists closed a contract to-day for \$80,000,000 to supply Russia with 4,000,000 rifles. Final details of the contract were completed in New York.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

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

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Ed

SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity Lobster CANS.

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also Box Shooks.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Thoughtful People

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

C. M. HALL, Genuine Tailor and Renovator. 248 THEATRE HILL

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

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre. Complete Change of Programme!

Not the best in the world; only the best in St. John's. IAN MacKENZIE, the King of Vocalists. MISS RIX GUERIN, the dainty Miss in dainty songs and frocks. WILLIAM WALLACE, the wonderful boy violinist.

ALL NEW PICTURES.

A MODEST HERO—Biograph Co. THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE—Lubin Players. POKER PAID—Lubin Co. THIS ISN'T JOHN—Edison. Coming—Sarah Bernhardt, in great production, "Camille."

ROSSLEY'S WEST THEATRE

END THEATRE OURS TO-NIGHT.

Last 3 Days of splendid film:— Newfoundland Regiment in Scotland

NEW PICTURES:

THE ARAB'S REVENGE—Pathe. THE YOUNG KNIGHT—Cines players. BETTER DAYS—Vitagraph players.

4 SINGERS, Mrs. Rossley's pupils, by special request, will again sing "WHEN WE HAVE WOUND UP THE WATCH ON THE RHINE," as sung by them a few weeks ago. THE 5:15 and CREEPY MELODY.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"THE APARTMENT HOUSE MYSTERY" A detective drama in 2 Reels produced by the Kalem Company.

"THE GREATER LOVE" Being a strange and wonderful story of self abnegation for the woman he loves, featuring Dorothy Kelly.

"THE FABLE OF THE CITY GRAFTERS AND THE UNPROTECTED RUBES" By George Ade, America's foremost humorist.

"THE GRIZZLY GULCH CHARIOT RACE" A farce comedy, featuring Tom Mix. Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads

GOOD MUSIC—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

Woman Wandering The Streets

An unfortunate woman named Mary Quigley of Torbay was found wandering the streets by the police last night at 10.45. She was taken to the lockup for safe keeping. Her husband is at home in Torbay but the woman has a kind of penchant for coming to the city and wandering about. She is afflicted with sore feet and cannot walk home, and she has no money to drive, and will be sent to Torbay this evening at her husband's expense.

Shipping Ore From Little Bay

Mr. W. A. McKay leaves here by this evening's express for Little Bay where he will be two weeks. He will ship copper taken from the dumps in casks to New York for smelting. The site for a smelter here near the city's property South Side were refused him by the Civic Commission and he is now negotiating with the Reid Nfld. Co. for a location in the West End. If this can be obtained the work of erecting a smelter will begin immediately here.

The people of his parish are building at Gumbo a fine new presbytery for Rev. Fr. Kirwin. He will reside there in the future. And the average man spends nine-tenths of his life trying to accumulate enough money to enable him to spend the other tenth in comfort.

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For Army Socks

We can supply you with the following:—

"NEW KNIT"

In Light Grey, Mid. Grey and Black.



"RIVERSIDE"

In Light Grey, Mid. Grey, Dark Grey, Heather, Shetland and Black.

"ALLIES"

In Light Grey only.

Beehive and Crescent. Wools, in all shades.

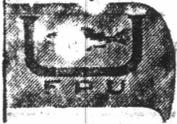
Steer Bros

If love were contagious girls would work overtime to catch it.

If a man is too fat either to fight or to run he just has to be good natured.

IN STOCK:
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Naptha SOAP
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Best Prices.
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Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 23, 1913.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Labrador Fishery

NOT for 25 years has the Labrador fishery—shore and afloat—been so slack as it has been this season; fully one-third of the floaters are returning with less than 100 qts. per schooner; another third have secured about 50 per cent of their usual catches, while one-third is fairly good. The Labrador fishery on the whole will be 50 per cent short of last year's catch.

The Government must find employment for the destitute people; where one thousand were in want last winter, three thousand will be in want the coming winter. The Government at least can secure a large contract for pit props and appoint a commission of business men to manage the business of cutting and shipping. Employment for 3000 men could be found cutting pit props in the interior; either the Government will have to undertake such work or they will have to induce the Reid Nfld. Co. to do so. There is no time for delay. The universal cry last spring by the Government respecting the Product Co. was—employment.

One listening to the Minister of Fisheries would imagine that the Product Co. would begin operations within a month, so confident was he that our sons who wandered to America would all be returning to Terra Nova as employees of the Product Co., without much delay.

Where is the Product Co. today? Where is the employment it was to give? Are any sons of Terra Nova returning from America to work at Bay of Islands? Have the Company managed to secure the 1000th part of the capital they agreed to raise to expend at the Humber Valley?

It is now the people want employment. It is the duty of the Government to find that employment. There can be no difference of opinion on this matter.

Mr. Piccott have had a summer's picnic, living like a lord at the Colony's expense. Will he now get to work to compel the Government to find employment for 3000 men? As Minister of Fisheries it is his duty to move in this matter, and if the Government won't act upon his advice, his duty is clear—he should resign.

The time for action has come—coddling and fooling won't feed starving women and children.

The opat is the only gem that is not successfully counterfeited.

Prohibition

THE greatest blessing that could ever be conferred upon Newfoundland will be Prohibition, and judging from the sentiment now running throughout the country in its favor, the evil of strong drink will die the death of all measures that are ruinous to the best interests of our people.

No man can advance any argument in favor of the liquor traffic, and certain it is no one would be bold enough to champion its cause in the open. The enemies of Prohibition—who are the liquor interests—expect to defeat the measure by such worn out catch cries as loss of revenue, personal liberty, etc. These arguments are too foolish for serious consideration.

The whole world to-day is slowly but surely moving towards Prohibition, and we in Newfoundland should join hand in hand with the people of Canada and the United States, and secure for ourselves and our children the great blessing which must follow the destruction of the greatest evil that has ever cursed any land.

But for the curse of strong drink many a man in Newfoundland to-day, who is now "down and out," would have been a good model citizen, enjoying the comfort of a good home, an asset to his country and a credit to his friends.

The drink evil is doomed, and every man who foolishly neglects to vote for Prohibition, knowingly votes to keep the saloons running and helps to fill the jails with their fellow creatures who are unable to save themselves.

Men of Newfoundland, do your duty and a happy and prosperous future will be yours.

Civic Affairs

IT is now well nigh a month since we first drew the attention of the Civic Board to the disgraceful condition of the drains on Hayward Avenue, particularly that portion from the head of Mullock Street to Catherine Street; yet nothing has been done in the matter, and the residents of this locality have to suffer the annoyance of having to hourly inhale the stench from the cesspools along this thoroughfare.

Recently several cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever have broken out in this neighbourhood and we should not be in the least surprised if more cases of a serious nature are reported from here in the near future.

There is absolutely no excuse or the present condition of the drains on Hayward Avenue. The action of the Commissioners in allowing this condition of things to exist is nothing short of criminal and certain it is the Board of Health should force the Council to move in the matter.

The residents of Hayward Avenue do not expect the Board to experiment with Tarvia pavement in front of their doors, but they do look to the Council to have the drains cleaned and the sidewalks here made passable.

Some few days ago we saw Dr. Rendell pass along this way to visit a consumptive patient, and we feel sure the unhealthy condition of the drains must have appealed to that gentleman in a forceable manner.

It is to be hoped the Council will at once get down to business and have this matter attended to.

We would also like to again draw the Council's attention to the sidewalks here. Bolders and parts of old drains are protruding over these sidewalks; one man with a pick would remove the whole lot of these obstructions in one day. Why not send a man to work there and have the sidewalks made at least passable.

We will wait and see what action the Council will take in this matter.

Nicholas, the Christmas name of the Czar, means victorious; William means defender.

Rev. Mr. Smart's Appeal

REV. MR. SMART'S appeal to his parishioners respecting the issue of Prohibition, as published by The Daily News to-day, will be read with great pleasure by thousands of Churchmen all over the Colony.

Lay Churchmen are closely watching the action and conduct of the Church of England clergymen respecting their attitude regarding Prohibition. The fact that some of the strongest leading Lay Churchmen here have taken a decided stand in support of Prohibition ought to be sufficient to convince Anglican clergymen of where the laity stand in this matter.

How many Church clergymen will follow Mr. Smart's example? Time will show.

If Prohibition is lost through any indifference on the part of Church clergymen their conduct will not be forgotten by Church laymen. We speak as a Churchman, and we intend to speak plainly, in that respect; meanwhile we feel sure thousands of Churchmen in Newfoundland will appreciate the noble stand taken by Mr. Smart.

On Saturday we will publish President Coaker's appeal to the Toilers of Newfoundland on behalf of Prohibition. Thousands claim that on the attitude taken by Mr. Coaker will depend to a large extent the success of the movement. Mr. Coaker's appeal will leave no room for doubt in the minds of any as regards his opinion of Prohibition.

Labrador Syndicate

CONTINUING our remarks of yesterday respecting the care that Morris exercises over the interests of Newfoundland when it comes to a question of making a deal with timber grabbers, water-power absorbers, mineral sharks, etc., we intend to go a bit farther into this Labrador Syndicate prospectus which by the way is stamped private and confidential.

According to our view of the whole concern there was very good reason on the part of the promoters to keep the thing from public gaze. It reveals a state of affairs that is almost beyond belief. Were the whole thing placed before the people in its hideousness, it would show the most brutal attempt ever yet engineered to exploit this country and its people for the benefit of a few greedy individuals.

The Labrador Syndicate obtained tremendous timber rights in and about Hamilton Inlet. The extent of those limits controlled by the syndicate is estimated at 32,800 acres or 520 square miles.

How did they come by this? Of course we know, and furthermore we know that very little of the profits are ever intended to come to Newfoundland, although Newfoundland is the rightful owner of the property. The only profit to come to Newfoundland is embraced in the munificent returns from exploited labor.

Men are calculated to cut and bring to the sea shore pulp wood and other timber at the splendid rate of one dollar a cord, not only that, but to take their payment in truck.

The syndicate reckoned to save through starvation wages to its loggers \$5.88 per cord. The difference in cost of wood delivered to mills in the United States and the projected mills on Labrador amounts to no less than the above mentioned sum—\$5.88 per cord.

Speaking of pulp the syndicate figured on being able to deliver in New York or Great Britain at the average cost of \$11.67, and selling it at \$22.00 in New York and \$20.00 in England.

They figured on 1,000 tons of pulp per week at say \$12.00, giving a total annual profit of \$370,000, if sold in America or \$318,000 if sold in England, or a dividend of no less than 21 per cent on the capital invested—\$1,500,000.

And these are the people that

Morris would favor by allowing them exemption from taxation. They were given water powers worth millions, timber areas worth according to the prospectus many, many millions, and Newfoundlanders were to get for all this the exquisite pleasure of cutting timber at starvation wages, paid in truck.

And says the prospectus—"The lumbering industry can be made to produce equally as large a profit as the pulp figured above."

Large profits, mind you, and yet Newfoundland is committed by our able, honest, upright, and clever statesman Sir E. P. Morris to a policy of no taxation for the investors. This is how the country's interests are guarded by this clever statesman (?); a company that promises a dividend of twenty-one per cent to investors, and that figures its profits because of cheap, truck paid labor, must be encouraged by exemption from taxes, when the poor of this country whose rights have been sacrificed to make a big dividend for their exploiters, must pay taxes on their food and clothing, must bear on their shoulders the burden of carrying the affairs of the country—a country where greedy grabbers grow rich at the expense of the toilers.

Before Morris committed himself and this country to a policy of no taxation for this Labrador Syndicate was he aware of their scheme, did he take the trouble to enquire?

We do not for a moment imagine that he took any such wise steps, it is not his style. He is too much the friend of the greedy syndicate, and it would be uncomfortable to him and disconcerting to his friends were he to make any enquiry of the sort.

What did he do in the infamous Reid-Willson deal. He gave away many millions worth of the country's assets, nor took any measures to assure any returns to the people, and in this he was true to his character.

He has done the same or nearly so in the case of the Labrador Syndicate, because a brother of Mr. John A. Robinson, was one of the chief promoters of the scheme. What we want to know is why this valuable area was given away to the syndicate, and why Newfoundland's interests are sacrificed in this shameless manner?

That Oil Store

ON Sunday last we had another look at the oil store on Quidi Vidi Road. We found the condition of the yard and fence surrounding this pest house in as bad a condition as ever it was.

The drain outside the yard is nothing more or less than a small sized oil well. The stench of oil was something fearful. In short, the conditions there are such that no people should have to suffer.

Why cannot the authorities arise to the spirit of the day and remove this danger source to some place of safety?

Our former remarks had the effect of a new chimney being put on the watch house and a concrete floor being put down; but these do not lessen one iota the danger which this oil store threatens the eastern end of the city.

Should a blaze occur in the immediate vicinity of this oil yard, (there are dwelling houses opposite and along side of it), what will be the result?

It will be no good then to hold an enquiry before Mr. Devine. Now is the time to adjust this matter, and not when perhaps the whole of Holytown is swept away by a blaze.

Should a fire occur near this oil yard we can only say God help the residents.

Official cussedness and red tape have this country bound hand and foot and who can tell when we will have to-day the penalty in with perhaps a great loss of life and property.

Now what about this oil yard, and what about the welfare of the eastern end of our city?

The Price of Fish

DRY tatqual shore fish is now selling at \$6.50 per qtl. here. We stated two weeks ago that the \$6.50 figure would be paid within a few days. At all outports North \$6.00 is now being paid. Those prices are fair and reasonable under the circumstances that prevail to-day.

Soft Labrador is in good demand and \$5.00 is not hard to secure for a quintal of soft fish—a price never before paid at this season to fishermen for soft fish.

Cod oil is now \$110 per tun in casks. Cod liver oil \$1.35 per gallon, and will likely be \$1.50 per gallon before October 1st. Liver is worth 30 cents per gallon, with oil at \$1.50 per gallon. Fishermen selling liver should refuse to accept less than 25 cents. For common cod oil will be worth 50 cents per gallon in casks before the end of the season.

The fishermen never received better value for their produce, than values now being received. All will benefit this season by the prices, and not a few, which happens when prices are low at this time of the season and high in December when nearly all the fishery produce have passed to the exporters.

The price of the best flour here is now \$7.75. There will be no considerable reduction in the price of flour for another month. Flour arrivals will likely be late, as the cheaper flour will consist of this season's milling; shipping tonnage is also very limited, consequently the bulk of arrivals of flour will be due in November.

Molasses is scarce and much firmer in price, and values will likely advance considerable. The price of flour is advancing at the mills and is now being quoted at forty cents per barrel above quotations of three weeks ago.

Beef and pork values are also firmer and will likely advance in the fall passes.

There is a cut of 50 cents per qtl. on damp fish sold here and outport friends bringing shore fish here would benefit considerably by having fish dry. It often happens that two hours more sun will save a cut of 50 cents per quintal in fish.

Unnecessary Annoyance

SOME people seem to be deaf to the rights of others, and this is made evident by the fact that motor car owners, who like the cute politician, seem to glory in showing themselves off before the crowds, take a great delight in speeding over such thoroughfares as Military Road on Sunday evenings just as the congregations are coming out of the churches.

There is not much light on this section of Military Road and as a result people coming from the churches are forced to jump from side to side of the road to escape being run down by these gentlemen of leisure.

Of course no one can reasonably object to car owners passing over this way if they have legitimate business there, but people have a right to object, and strongly do object, to owners of motor cars using this thoroughfare for no other purpose than to let us know that they have a motor car.

The police should be instructed to make the owners of these motor cars show a little more regard for the rights of others. We know of some car owners who pass up and down Military Road so often on Sunday evenings between 8 and 9 o'clock that the "boys on the cross" have a guessing competition as to how long he will be this trip.

The Hull-city council is to take up at its next meeting representations made to it by the board of control with respect to the injustice of the tax which Hull imposes upon Ottawa soft drink dealers doing business across the river, when Hull dealers are allowed to sell their wares in this city with out a license.—Ottawa Free Press.

RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. STEPHANO and S. S. FLORIZEL

INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM ST. JOHN'S: Stephano, September 25th. Florizel, " 29th.

FROM NEW YORK: Florizel, September 23rd. Stephano, October 2nd.

Passenger Tickets to New York, Halifax and Boston.

Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York	\$40.00	\$70 to \$80	\$15.00
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:

Plant Line. Midnight Saturday.

Dominion Atlantic Railway through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co. Line four times weekly.

Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.

Agents Red Cross Line.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
 281 & 283 Duckworth Street

SPECIAL OFFER!

One Week Sale
 OF
LADIES BLOUSES,
55cts.

LADIES TWEED SKIRTS
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00,
Worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
 Limited.

315 -- WATER STREET -- 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

THE RUSSIANS

We are hearing a great deal at the present time about the defeats of the Russians; we are hearing nothing about their victories. While the Germans are advancing day by day further into their land and devastating it, the heart of Russia business men and workmen are preparing for future triumphs, and the energy with which they are organizing the manufacture of armaments is already a spiritual victory.

I read the other day in a British newspaper that if we did not adopt conscription in this country in double quick time the Russians would be so discouraged that, in the fact of the defeats they have sustained, the nation would be crumpled up, lose further interest in the war, and decide to conclude a disastrous peace. I have never read a baser calumny. There is no man in Russia who is better entitled to speak for the Russian people than Paul Miliukoff. In the course of an important speech he made in the Duma, in which he frankly acknowledged the errors of the past, he used the following words:

"The feeling of the entire people shows that neither the sacrifices they have made nor the trials they have endured have in the slightest degree changed or weakened the determination to triumph. Our splendid Army grows with its difficulties, and only now our enemies and our Allies realize to the full how measureless is the courage of the Russian soldier. Our material means are not exhausted. On the contrary, we ourselves see with astonishment how great they are. Our Allies have weakened neither spiritually nor materially; on the contrary with every day their determination becomes stronger. We recognize as the enemy one thing only: technical superiority, and that recognition must be of service to us and compel us to measure our strength with the great task from which we shall not go back."

Business Men and Organization

These words of Mr. Miliukoff give the keynote of many speeches from members of different parties made during recent sittings of the Duma, which have made it perfectly clear that, whatever be the attitude of Britain or France, the entire Russian people is determined not to lay down its arms until victory is assured. Words were a prelude to deeds. The Duma has now settled down to assist the Government by every means in its power in the formidable task of organizing the manufacture of armaments. In this it is being supported by the business men of the country. In Moscow there has recently been assembled an all-Russian congress of manufacturers and representatives of industry, with the sole object of help the Minister of War, and with the spirit of its members may be compared with that of the business men and representatives of labor who are co-operating in a similar task with Mr. Lloyd George.

Until ten years ago the affairs of the Russian people and the conduct of its wars were entrusted to an army of officials. The present war has shown the Government that it is an imperative necessity to take the nation into its confidence and to ensure the co-operation of every Russian. The mutual confidence which has been thus established is bright with hope for the future triumph of the Russian armies, and moreover—and this is a point which must on no account be lost sight of—for the establishment of political freedom of Russia. The business men assembled in Moscow had but one aim; nevertheless, they found it necessary to pass resolutions of a political character, because they found that the work entrusted to them would be impeded by those restrictions which have been imposed upon the Russian nation during the last years of reaction. They found themselves face to face with a difficulty: the trade organizations of the workmen of Russia have been to a great extent suppressed; hence, the manufacturers find that there are no spokesmen of labor with whom they can get into touch. The Congress passed an unanimous resolution asking that the Government should set aside the difficulties placed in the way of the formation of trade unions. Another resolution demanded that certain of the factory laws dealing with female labor, length of hours, and the employment of children in factories should be set aside for the period of the war. Yet another resolution demanded the abolition of all the restrictions under which the Jews in Russia suffer at the present time. It cannot be said that the Jews are popular in Russia, and nothing shows more forcibly the determination of the hard-headed and most capable men of the country to establish equality and liberty in the Empire.

Engineering Side Of War Is Being Transformed

In the transformation of the engineering side of warfare which has become necessary the trench fortress is the first important development. Describing this fortress, the Engineering Review says it is practically invisible, and as nearly as possible impregnable; it is economical of material and easy to man. The covering artillery, far to the rear, is mobile, and in a far more favorable position than the guns of a permanent fort.

The same journal suggests that the changes in status and type of fortresses due to a new development of artillery have called forth yet other changes. In the defences of trenches machine guns have proved very effective, and for their attack high explosive shell and mining operations are imperative. Trenches can be worked closer and closer together till the use of artillery against the trenches is unsafe by either combatant, and medicinal appliances, such as the bomb-thrower and hand grenade, have been revived, naturally using modern explosives. Before such close quarters are reached artillery of the howitzer type is valuable in furnishing a plunging fire penetrating the most substantial of "dug-outs."

The great seventeen-inch Skoda howitzers, which seem to have been used with such effect in Galicia, are said to hurl a one and one-quarter ton high explosive shell which, rising four miles or more on its trajectory, penetrates twenty feet before exploding, and then literally destroys everything within one hundred and fifty yards or so. The French three-inch high explosive shell shatters buildings and abrasures, kills everyone in the immediate neighborhood by concussion, and is itself reduced to splinters, which cover an elliptical area fifty yards wide by ten yards forward. Bearing this in mind and remembering that the weight of the explosive must increase approximately with the cube of the shell diameter, it will be seen that the seventeen-inch Skoda shell should be about one hundred and eighty times as destructive as the French "seventy-five." Any remarkable accuracy of fire is, of course, impossible with the super-howitzer, but its range and immensity of its projectile render it a formidable weapon.

"High angle fire," adds the Engineering Review, has attained unusual importance. Only by starting the shell at a great elevation can such terrific ranges as twenty to twenty-five miles be secured, and it is the plunging descent of the huge projectiles which renders them so destructive to fortifications and permits them to penetrate far into the earth before exploding. It is against war ships is likely to lead to notable alterations in the disposition of armor, heavier deck armor being apparently of special importance.

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Attitude Of The Working Man.

So much for the industrial leaders of Russia. What is the attitude of the working men of Russia to the war? The question is more difficult to answer satisfactorily because, as I have already stated, the organizations by which workmen might have made their voices heard have been generally suppressed. An indication however, of their views is afforded by a series of resolutions passed at a large meeting of workmen in the important city of Orenburg. At this meeting a number of orators spoke about the relations of the working classes to the war. The workmen who addressed their fellows insisted on the necessity of carrying on the war until victory was attained. They pointed out that just before the outbreak of the war there were strikes in Russia, and that as soon as the news of Germany's aggression was heard the workmen at once decided to end them. They showed their democratic spirit by insisting that the successful prosecution of the war was intimately connected with the introduction of political reforms. Their loyalty and their progressive spirit may be judged from the following resolutions which they passed:

"(1) To send greetings to the Commander-in-Chief, and, in his person, to the Russian Army, so closely and fraternally related to the working classes.

"(2) That the war cannot be ended until the time when the spirit of German militarism shall have been crushed, a spirit appertaining principally to the governing classes of Germany.

"(3) To congratulate the Imperial Duma on the occasion of the opening of the new Session, and to express to it a desire that those political reforms might be made that are necessary at the present time."

And having passed these resolutions the workmen rose and stood in silence, paying honor to their comrades who had fallen on the field of battle. I am inclined to think—indeed, I may go further, I am certain—that the spirit displayed by the workmen of Orenburg is that of the working classes throughout the Russian Empire. The business men of Russia have united to assist the Government in its gigantic task. The workmen are uniting to co-operate with them. The Government, recognizing that without the united help of all classes victory cannot be expected, is doing all in its power to make the labors of manufacturers and workmen fruitful.—ROTHAL REYNOLDS.

THE GERMAN FLEET

(Punch)

They call me 'Fleet,' you understand. For being rather slow; "Sea" for manoeuvring overland And "High" for lying low. I hope to keep ten keels for one. Some day—no matter when; Meanwhile there's nothing to be done But keep one Kiel for ten.

The woman who says she wouldn't marry the best man on earth usually weds one that is no good.

Was Not Explosives

New York, Sept. 15.—The two glass bottle founds beside a hatch of the White Star liner Lapland, lying at her pier here, were today learned to have contained liquid for refilling fire extinguishers, and not acid calculated to set fire to the ship, as the police and private detectives believed last night.

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

WHEN you come to our store we want you to be fully satisfied that all we say about our goods is true. To gain YOUR CONFIDENCE, and hold it, is our AIM. To accomplish it—OUR PURPOSE—we know our success depends upon an army of satisfied Customers.

American White Shirting

Soft finish, 30 inches wide. Sale price per yard. **8c.**

American White Shirting

Medium Texture, Finished Soft. Expressly for the sewing machine; 36 in. wide. Per yard. **11c.**

Fine Unbleached Calico

Full 36 inches wide. Per yard. **10c.**

Fancy Flannelettes

Wide range of Dainty and Effective Patterns and Colors; suitable for House Dresses, Kimono's, etc. Per yard. **19c.**

Blue Serges

Suitable for Men's, Boys' or Women's wear. Exceptional values. Per yard. **22c.**

Savoy Cretonnes

Your Furniture or Bed Covering made beautiful by using Savoy Cretonnes. We have some very attractive designs. Per yard. **13c.**

"Pin On" Stocking Supporters

In various colors, made from strictly fresh, strong and durable webs. Children's size. Per pair. **8c.**

Women's sizes. Per pair. **10c.**

Children's Dresses

Mothers' time saved when style made garments can be had at our low price. Child's Black and White Shepherd Checks with Fancy Plaid Trimmings. **75c up**

Girls' Dresses

Fancy Twilled Material, in Fawn, Brown, Saxe, Blue, and Green shades. **\$1.50 up**

Girls' Velvet Corduroy Dresses

In Crimson, Brown and Black. **\$2.30 up**

Girls' Corduroy Velvet Hats

In Crimson, Mid Blue, Navy and Black. Each. **\$1.80**

Women's Black Corduroy Velvet Blouses, ea. **\$1.80**

The 'WINNER' Rubber Heels outwear leather.

Comfort and Durability Make "Winners" Win.

WOMEN'S **20c.** Per Pair
MEN'S **22c.** Per Pair

If you would like to be a Winner try a pair.

PLEASE NOTE.—Store Closes during meal hours, 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

"VICTORY" FLOUR - THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Our Naval Boys Entertained

At the Grenfell Hall last night a large number of our Naval Reservists were entertained with a concert which they thoroughly enjoyed. The programme was varied and very interesting and consisted of solos, duets, dances and instrumental selections. The performers were Messrs. H. Job Hayward, Bartlett, Marc Dunfield, Orr, Windler, and Mitchell, Rev. H. Uphill, Mesdames Chater and Colville, and Messrs Lloyd, Collier and Luxon of H.M.S. Calypso, D. Winter and A. Cameron.

During the interval handsome pipes, donated by the members of the Board of Trade, were presented to the men, as well as cigarettes, kindly given by the Imperial Tobacco Co.

The entertainment, which was given by the Board of Trade, was thoroughly appreciated by our gallant tars. The concert concluded with the singing of the National Anthem, after which the men were given refreshments by Mrs. W. H. Jones and several other ladies.

Fireman B. Haggerty Ill

We regret to hear of the illness of Fireman Bart Haggerty of the Western Fire Station, possibly one of the best men in the service. Mr. Haggerty some years ago was laid off for some time with a severe attack of rheumatism and it is a recurrence of the malady which causes his present indisposition. His many friends in the city hope to see him return to active duty once more.

No Dividends Yet

The shareholders in the Bell Island Transportation Co., to whom we alluded a couple of weeks ago, have not yet received the dividends on their stock guaranteed by the Government. As might be supposed they are intensely disgusted, as nearly 10 months have passed with no payments forthcoming. We hear that several of them who were ardent followers of the Peoples Party, so called, now recognize how false the promises of the Government are, and they have disavowed any further allegiance to the graballs, who are rapidly losing what little hold they had on the political friendship of the people of the Colony.

Fire Alarms Last Evening

Last evening the firemen were called out twice for two fires which were however of a slight character. The first was at the residence of Mr. Thos Griffin, Plymouth Road, where some live coals from the grate in the kitchen ignited a mat.

The second was at Mr. Page's, Pen-ywell Road, the roof catching thru a defective chimney. A few pails of water extinguished both, and little if any danger was done.

A Heavy S.E. Gale

Yesterday as the Toronto weather probe foretold, a S.E. gale occurred which was felt pretty well over the whole country. It was particularly severe on the S.W. Coast, and on the Western end of the railway line the wind reached the force of a hurricane in the afternoon but had spent itself by night. The wind was not heavy in the city but between 8 and 10 o'clock last night it rained heavily, clearing later and becoming very fine by midnight.

After the Caribou

The migration of the caribou, South has now set in in real earnest and they have been seen crossing the railway track at Hovley and other places. Some American sportsmen who arrived not long since are beginning to stalk them, while Americans and Canadians are preparing to come here later for the hunt. Some good herds have been already secured by local sportsmen.

Mr. L. G. Chafe of Nicholle, Inkpen and Chafe, accompanied by his wife and son is at present at Camp 4 doing well with partridge. He sent to the city 40 fine birds yesterday. Another son of Mr. Chafe's who was on the barrens near Bay Bulls, returned Tuesday with 14 brace of birds.

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S EAST END
Mr. Rossley who has been in New York for some time securing feature films of the very best quality, has succeeded at very great expense, in procuring an elaborate motion picture production of Dumas' Emotional drama "Camille" in which the principal part is taken by the great and divine actress, Sarah Bernhardt. Mr. Rossley is to be congratulated on his managing to secure this wonderful film of this great play in which the "Divine Sarah," as her countrymen call her, takes the leading character. It will be a revelation to the people here to see the power of this great woman. There will be another complete change of programme during the remainder of the week. Ian MacKenzie, in addition to his "Scottish" song and story, will introduce the great patriotic song, "The Veteran's Song," and Miss Rix Guerin, the gifted soprano, and Mr. William Wallace, the wonderful violinist, will also produce new numbers. The feature films are excellent and include: "A Modest Hero," Biograph; "The Will of the People," Edison; and "Poker Paid," and "This Isn't John," Lubin.

ROSSLEY'S WEST END

"When We Have Wound up the Watch On the Rhine."
Mrs. Rossley who is taking personal charge of the musical arrangements at this theatre, has been asked to repeat the above great song success which was rendered some weeks ago with so much acceptance by her quartette of girls, and thus patrons who have not heard it will have an opportunity of hearing it. There will be the usual splendid films and popular melodies by the popular girls.

THE NICKEL

The attendance at the Nickel theatre last evening was very large. The Million Dollar Mystery is always attractive but yesterday's episode was specially so, and the other pictures were as fine as ever shown there. The great drawing card, however, was the song of the Harmony duo, Messrs Huskins and Cairns. It was entitled "When We've wound up the Watch on the Rhine"—the latest song hit at the London Hippodrome. It is all the rage in the Old Country. It was heard for the first time in St. John's and it brought down the house. It was thunderously applauded. If you did not hear it yesterday don't miss it today. The whole programme will be repeated.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

WEDDING BELLS

GABRIEL—PHILLIPS
A very pretty wedding took place at the C. E. Cathedral last evening, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. Briton, when Miss Mary Helen, (Nellie) daughter of Mr. Frederick Gabriel of Trinity, and daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Gaurel, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. George Phillips. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Herbert Gabriel, was prettily attired in Ivory Crepe Poperine with hat to match and was attended by Miss Ethel Rees and Miss Muriel Christian, who wore dresses of Old Rose, which looked very charming. The groom was ably supported by Mr. W. Duffitt. After the ceremony the party drove to the residence of the bride's uncle, Flemming Street, where a reception was held. The groom's present to the bride was a cheque, to the bridesmaids, gold brooches, and best man, gold stick pin. The bride was the recipient of many useful presents. After the reception they left for their future home, Burton's Pond.

Damaged in Storm

Sunday last the schr. Lornia put into Placentia with her head gear damaged while she was in the mouth of Placentia Bay in the N. E. breeze of Saturday. The vessel, which was bound from St. John's to Anticosti to load fish for Halifax, is being repaired at Placentia.

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

Health Campaign

Replies to Questions Respecting Foods

Some of the questions asked at this morning's session, the remainder will be answered at the Casino to-night. Do you consider it wise to scald milk? Milk should be scalded under certain conditions only. Sterilized milk means milk which has been brought to a temperature of 212 degrees F. The chemical composition of the milk has been changed, the albumin being coagulated and in many cases the lactose or sugar of milk caramelized. In sterilized milk all diseased germs are killed, but on account of the chemical composition of the milk being changed it is not as readily digested. Pasteurized milk means milk which has been brought to a temperature of 140 degrees F. Kept at that temperature for thirty minutes and then quickly cooled. In this way all animal bacteria are killed but the chemical composition of the milk is not changed. For that reason it is more readily digested and should be given to children in preference to the sterilized milk.

Certified milk means milk which has been produced from healthy cows under clean conditions and delivered to the consumer in a sanitary condition. The bacterial count in certified milk is very low as compared with the bacterial count in ordinary market milk. After the milk reaches the home of the consumer it must be kept at a low temperature in order that the bacteria will not multiply. If milk is delivered in bottles the top of the bottles should be thoroughly washed before the milk is poured from the bottle. We often find hundreds and thousands of bacteria on the top of the bottle and unless they are removed they will be washed into the glass or receptacle with the milk.

There are a few foods ways to determine the freshness of milk. There should be no blue line where the top of the milk and the glass meets. There should be no sediment in the bottom of the milk bottle. Milk should not be stringy or ropey.

Sour milk is good providing the milk is quickly soured. Milk which has been soured by the lactic acid bacteria (which are the harmless bacteria) should have a firm clabber. Milk which is soured by the harmful or putrefactive bacteria does not have a firm clabber and often possesses a bitter flavor. This sour milk should be avoided.

Buttermilk a good food? Buttermilk does not have as much food value as whole milk, on account of the fat being removed. It is readily taken care of by the body, however, and is recommended by many physicians on account of the action of the lactic acid upon the putrefactive bacteria in the intestines. What is your opinion of a Fireless Cooker? Do you consider it makes food more nutritious? The fireless cooker is one of the best labour-saving devices that has come to the housewife in recent years. It is especially good for cooking cereals, many of our vegetables which require long cooking, and tough cuts of meat which should be cooked at a low temperature in order to soften the connective tissues. Give the food value of Bananas. A banana has about the same amount of food value as a slice of butter or a potato has. All three are carbohydrates food-producing energy. Bananas are often indigestible because they are eaten green, or at least underripe. When a banana is green the skin is thick and when the skin is removed there is a fuzzy substance on the outside. If this is stripped off and tasted it will be found to be bitter. This substance on the outside of the banana acts much as tanning in tea does and the banana under such conditions is not readily digested. To be thoroughly digestible a banana should have a thin skin and freckles on it. I do not mean by this that banana should be over-ripe. It should be firm, for in a ripe banana the starch will have been converted into sugar. The small children should not be given bananas to eat unless the mother sees that they chew them very thoroughly. It is a good plan to slice the banana, serve it at the table with cream and some well-toasted bread or hard crackers. In this way the banana will be thoroughly chewed and will not cause trouble afterwards.

LOCAL ITEMS

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

The police were a little busy last night and again arrested four drunks. * * *

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

Up to 6 p.m. yesterday, no word of the Durango leaving Liverpool had been received. * * *

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

Messrs Baine, Johnston & Co., yesterday received a message from their agent, J. T. Cronche, at Battle Hr., saying that a heavy sea runs along the coast with high winds and a re-ult fishery operations are suspended. * * *

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

We learn from the Reid Nfld. Company that to-day a hurricane from the West is blowing on the West Coast. The telegraph lines are down and considerable damage is feared. It rains hard in some places. * * *

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

Presentation To Sgt.-Mjr. Jarvis, R.N.

Sergt. Major Jarvis, who commanded the Harbor Deep section doing duty in the North, was today presented with a safety razor as an appreciation of his interest in the Volunteers, and his still greater interest in instructing the N.C.O.'s and the men generally as to their duties in keeping an efficient and thoroughly organized camp. The presentation was made by Corp. W. G. McDonald, who expressed to Mr. Jarvis the thanks of his section for his valuable advice. The recipient replied by saying that in his experience of many years in the navy he had never met with a finer lot of chaps or none more willing to do their part than the boys of H.D. section.

Dear Madam:
You know how necessary it is that your husband should leave home in good humour every morning. He has many troubles to face all day, but he can easily surmount them if his attitude towards them is right. Nothing goes well with the man who starts the day in a bad temper. You have it in your power to put him in a pleasant frame of mind. Serve him at breakfast with Arbuckle's delicious Breakfast Coffee. He will appreciate it.
Yours faithfully,
CLEVELAND TRADING CO.
aug30,1w,tf

SHIPPING

The S.S. Coban did not get away for Louisburg last evening owing to the storm, and sailed today.

The schr. Kitchener arrived at Gaultois yesterday with a coal cargo from North Sydney.

The schooner "Dove" arrived here yesterday from Halifax bringing a cargo of gasoline for Colin Campbell. She left there Tuesday week and had a deal of head winds which was the cause of delaying her.

The Norwegian steamer Joseph Di Georgia, Capt. Kundson, is now on her way here from Europe to return with a fish cargo. The ship was here before some years ago and we hear will take some 20,000 qtls. of cod.

The Belleventure, Capt. Taylor, arrived at Sydney yesterday from Hudson Bay and left again last night for Halifax. She will likely make another trip to Hudson Bay before coming here.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

PAROCHIAL CIRCULAR

ISSUED BY THE REV. FRANK SMART, RURAL DEAN, OF TRINITY BAY.

To the Members of the Church of England in the Parish of Heart's Content.

My dear Parishioners:—As you know the great campaign for the total Prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is under way, and in November the election to decide the question will be held. All of us who are voters—Clergy and People alike—are concerned in this great matter. It affects us in the house, in the Church, and in the community. We must each do one of three things:

- 1st—We must vote straight for Prohibition, or
 - 2nd—We must vote against it, or
 - 3rd—We must remain indifferent.
- What position will you take? I do not think many will cast a vote against Prohibition, but many will help defeat Prohibition and uphold the liquor interests if they remain indifferent. As your clergyman I wish to make clear my own position. I will not sit on the fence, therefore I must vote for Prohibition. Up to this time, I have always refused to agitate for, or to work on behalf of, Total Prohibition, although I have never tasted intoxicating liquor in any shape or form—a Rechebit in my birth. But now that all citizens, who are voters, have either to bring about Total Prohibition, or defeat it by abstaining from voting, I have had to make a decision, and my decision is **TO VOTE FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION.**

and to do what I can to persuade others to do the same.

The Attitude of Some Prominent Church Laymen.

In St. John's is to my mind a wonderful exhibition of the Christ spirit. The Hons. R. Watson, John Harvey, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, Mr. John Browning say with one voice:—"We are not Total Abstinents, we like our glass of wine, or spirit, it will mean a real sacrifice on our part to give it up, yet for the sake of others we will give it up and vote for Prohibition that we may help remove the misery and the poverty that is caused by the abuse of strong drink." All honour to such men. I, as a clergyman, am proud to march shoulder to shoulder with these honourable, self-sacrificing laymen, who are willing to give up what they like, and what they can afford, for the sake of others. Many many of the Church laymen in this large and important parish follow their example, give up what they like, what is lawful, what they enjoy, what they can afford, for the sake of the weaker brother. These gentlemen are no temperance crazies, no screaming fanatics, no judges of other men in respect of what they eat or drink, but philanthropists—lovers of their brother men—who feel constrained to act as they are acting for the good of their fellow men.

I would have you all ask yourselves seriously and prayerfully, "What is the Will of God in this matter?" We all recognize that as followers of Jesus of Nazareth our duty is not to do our own will, but to do the Will of God. Read and meditate upon St. Matthew, Chap 18 verse 14: "Even so, it is not the Will of your Father which is Heaven that one of these little ones should perish." Think God there is not much drunkenness in our outputs, very little excessive drinking. There is some, and if there were only one case, it would be one too many, and "it is not the Will of your Father, that one should perish." It would be our duty to try and save that one.

I must not write at much greater length. I have had to face an issue, and make a decision. You must do the same. In making your decision do not put your own liking first, do not say "I can take a glass and it does me no harm," but think of the little soul whom God had given you, of the big boy of whom you are so proud, and remember that what does you no harm may destroy your boy in body and soul. I have known boys who have left sheltered, proud parents, the hope and joy of proud parents, who have become "sots in the gutter" in Boston and Pittsburg.

Face the issue as the Hon. Robert Watson has done, ask yourself as he has done in Scripture language, "Am

PERSONAL

Dr. V. P. Burke left here by the express Tuesday, for the West Coast, to inspect the R. C. Schools there.

Sir Robert Bond arrived here yesterday on a visit to friends in the city.

Capt. Thos Fitzpatrick, subcollector at Placentia arrived here by last night's train on a business visit.

Hon. J. Harvey and Mr. S. Foote who were out partridge shooting, returned last night. They found birds very scarce.

His Grace Archbishop Roche and Rev. J. McDermott, Admr., went to Petty Hr. and the Goulds this morning on an episcopal visit to these settlements.

Const John Power who for some months past has been on duty at the post office, has been confined to his home for some time past, and his place is being filled by Const. R. O'Keefe.

Mr. Peter Power of Dunville who has been in the city the past few days on a short business visit, returned home by train this morning. Mr. Power was accompanied by his daughter.

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier had a message last evening saying that the following schooners had arrived at Trinity from Labrador:—The R. B. Fowlow with 80 qtls; Dolphin, 60; Norman, 250; Melba 300; Edith May, 300; Sarah M., 300; Minnie May, 300; Orange Blossom 300.

Mr. W. B. Grieve had a telegram from Labrador at 12.45 p.m. today which said that there was plenty of fish on the coast but no bait. The weather continues very good. The Sagona is at Battle Hr. with a full cargo on board.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14,ed

Mr. Wm. Pridoux, the Supt. of the Poor Asylum has been very ill for the past week or more and his condition is giving serious concern to his friends.

I my brother's keeper? May each one be guided to make a right decision, and determine to vote for Total Prohibition of the liquor traffic in our beloved Newfoundland.
Your pastor and friend,
FRANK SMART,
The Rectory, Heart's Content.

Let's Talk "Injun"

Do you want an engine? Well start in time, make some inquiries, get some information, size up the different makes, get the right one and don't repent at leisure. A poor engine costs more than a good one, that's an established fact. Mark that down and don't wait for the loss of hard-earned dollars to teach it to you. I have no interest in engines except an intense desire to get the right one. I don't ask you to believe this. I am going to prove it. I will give \$20.00 to any man who can install the engines in most cases, and make my decision, backed up by me orders for boats they ask me all kinds of questions about engines. That is one reason why I have found it necessary to know all about engines; another reason that I ought to install the engines in most cases, and another is that I want purchasers of my boats to have engines that will do them justice and give them all the speed and utility they are capable of. I will give \$20.00 to any man who can make me more than one under obligation to any one firm more than another, therefore I have consulted not the manufacturers or importers but the engines, ransacked the hatch and made my decision, backed up by stories of scores of those who have used the respective makes and depend their lives and property on them. Boats and engines will go together more and more from year to year. It would be impossible to send 100 engines to 100 inexperienced men and have not a hitch. Some men can't wind the clock without making it strike wrong. You are not asking impossibilities. What you want and what I want is the best available engine at a usual price; an engine that will go when it ought to. I have studied them in the repair shop. You can't do this, you have other demands on your time. Write me, especially if you want a boat, write whether you do or not. If you want a boat and engine concentrate your order; have me build the boat, supply the engine, and install it. This is the way to get the right outfit and save cost of installation on the first outfit. If you are considering anything in this line, write me: P. J. TREMBLETT, Designer and builder, Salmonier, St. Mary's Bay. adv23

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

Capt. White, formerly commander of the "Tobiac" and now mate of the Helen Steward will be married on Saturday next. The bride to be is a charming young lady of Channell. Both are receiving the hearty congratulations of their friends.

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