

HALLEY &amp; CO.

**Mr. Merchant:**

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

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

**HALLEY & COMPANY**  
106-108 New Gower St.

HALLEY &amp; CO.

**BRITISH**  
**THE POWER OF PROTECTION**  
Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means  
PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.  
PROTECTION in Style.  
PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs  
PROTECTION  
Have It!

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

**BEACON FALLS**  
Top Notch Rubber Footwear

TOP NOTCH  
BOOT  
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**A Boot That's Different**

It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

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

Top Notch Rubber Boots look different and are different from the boots you have always worn. And they will give much better service.

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

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

**THE ROUND TABLE****THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S FINANCIAL TASK****A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire—Republished Under the Above Heading****III. THE CAPITAL AND INCOME OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

THE discussion hitherto has been confined to the financial and economic position of the United Kingdom. But it may be asked: What about the resources of the British Empire as a whole? It is the British Empire, not the United Kingdom only, which is at war. There is no part of the British Empire which is not vitally concerned in the struggle. Are not the whole resources of the Empire available? And are they not much greater than the resources of the United Kingdom only?

In 1903 Sir Robert Giffen made the following estimate:

| Capital        | Income         |
|----------------|----------------|
| £1,350,000,000 | £ 270,000,000  |
| 1,150,000,000  | 210,000,000    |
| 3,000,000,000  | 600,000,000    |
| 600,000,000    | 100,000,000    |
| 1,200,000,000  | 200,000,000    |
| £7,300,000,000 | £1,380,000,000 |
|                | Total          |

Here indeed is a great addition to the wealth of the United Kingdom alone, and since 1903 the wealth of the rest of the British Empire has been largely increased. Sir Robert Giffen then estimated the income per head of Canada and Australasia at £48, as against £42 for the United Kingdom. Since then the latter figure has increased to £46 and it is hardly open to doubt that the figure for Canada and Australasia has increased in proportion. Let us take it however at £50 per head. If the populations of Canada and Australasia are taken at 8,000,000 and 6,000,000 respectively, their annual incomes would then be £400,000,000 and £300,000,000 respectively. If Giffen is right in assuming that for a new country the income could be estimated at about one-fifth of the capital, then the capital of Australasia and Canada would be £2,000,000,000 and £1,500,000,000 respectively. These calculations are fairly accurate borne out by the relative size of the banking deposits in each country, the deposits in Canadian banks being over £200,000,000 and in Australia (apart from New Zealand) about £170,000,000 as compared with British deposits of roughly £1,000,000,000. It is interesting to note the figures given above for Canada—namely capital £2,000,000,000, income £400,000,000—tally almost exactly with the figures for the United Kingdom in 1816 at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, when the national debt stood at over £800,000,000. If one estimates that the United Kingdom is now raising loans at the rate of £1,400,000,000 a year, then Canada and Australia, if they were incurring indebtedness at the same rate would, on the basis of their income as compared with that of the United Kingdom, be raising about £250,000,000 and £190,000,000 annually, and on the basis of their capital about £170,000,000 and £130,000,000 annually. If population were taken as a basis, the figures would come out approximately the same as on the basis of income. What has been the increase in the wealth of South Africa, of India, and of the other dependencies of the Empire since 1903 it is impossible to say, but that it has increased greatly there can be no doubt. If it could be assumed to have increased in the same proportion as that of Canada and Australia, then the capital of the Empire outside the United Kingdom would be over £10,000,000,000, and the income over £2,000,000,000, the income thus being about equal to that of the United Kingdom. It is no doubt, however, a good deal too sanguine to suppose that India's wealth has for instance increased in the same ratio as Canada's. Yet the figures quoted are sufficient to show the enormous economic strength of the Empire as a whole.

There is no other state in the world which approaches anywhere near this economic strength with the exception of the United States. If all this great wealth, and all these resources lay within a ring fence and could be as readily and as directly as and ruthlessly em-

ployed on the object of the war as are being and will be those of the United Kingdom, and could be developed and utilised by one Government within one single financial system and with a single aim to the war, in the manner that the resources of the United States would for instance be employed in similar circumstances, the addition to our economic strength would be enormous. But this cannot be in the nature of things be so. Each part of the Empire is under a different Government; each possesses a separate financial system. Its great wealth is, so to speak, stored in separate reservoirs—a British, a Canadian, an Australian, an Indian reservoir.

It is a tradition, difficult to forget, that England is always the lender and the Dominions always the borrowers. War changes many things. England can no longer lend. Are not the Dominions now in a position to finance their own expenditure, war and otherwise? Australia is indeed raising an internal loan of £200,000,000 for her own purposes; Canada is going to raise an internal loan for the same end. But are they not in a position to do still greater service to the Empire by raising money internally for the purpose of making advances to the British Government? There should be no difficulty in the financial measures required. Take for instance the case of Canada. Owing to the great economies in expenditure which she has made, and to her fine harvest, it is probable that Canada, instead of the usual heavy balance of trade against her, will, if her people continue to be economical, have a favourable balance of even up to \$200,000,000. Of this \$125,000,000 is required for interest on her external debt. But it is quite possible that she could raise by loan in New York an amount at least equal to the latter sum, in which case she would have her whole surplus available to lend to Great Britain. She will in so doing benefit herself as well. She will be merely forgoing the immediate enjoyment of her profits and building up for herself a reserve abroad which will be very useful to her after the war. It would, of course, serve the same purpose if she were to use her surplus to pay off any indebtedness to England shortly falling due. The more the Dominions were able to lend, the greater naturally would be England's purchases from them of food, munitions, and raw materials—in preference to neutrals. They would thus reap the immediate benefit of their loans. In turn, in order to find the money they would need to practise the same saving and abstinence from new expenditure as is now being enforced on the British people. A further and indirect result might be a very large and permanent development of inter-imperial trade.

It is not open to question that all parts of the British Empire are equally determined on any sacrifice to win the war. The British Government in its position of trusteeship for India and the other Dependencies is not in a position to place a great burden of debt on them. Nor is South Africa, in her peculiar position, able to do more than meet her own requirements. It remains, however, for consideration between the British Government and the larger Dependencies, whether some financial plan, such as has been briefly sketched here, would not be practicable, of equal benefit to all parties, and of immeasurable assistance to the Empire.

**IV. SOME CONCLUSIONS**

THE wealth of the British Empire is so great that it seems hardly open to doubt that it will last out that of its issues lies largely in our hands and those of our kinsmen overseas. Our weakness is that Great Britain is obliged to purchase so large a proportion of her own supplies and those of her Allies from overseas, and is running short of the normal means of payment. It is no mere chimera to suppose that England may at the present rate come to the end of those means on the scale she is requiring them at present. She alone indeed of all the belligerents is in a position still to continue her purchases freely to meet her needs. It is wise therefore not to shut our eyes to the possibilities of the future. Germany has been forced to live herself. Whether she can continue to do so indefinitely remains to be seen. We on the other hand have based our whole war policy on our ability to maintain our supplies from abroad. Fortunately here is no reason to assume that we shall not always maintain our power to buy a great deal abroad. Our ability to repay on the long run is undoubted, and it is therefore very greatly to the interest of the countries chiefly concerned to sell us their goods even on credit. If, however, these supplies were to be largely cut off, we should have to alter our policy, and try to make ourselves self-sufficient, or nearly so. That the Empire could do so if every part were ready to make the sacrifices required there is little doubt. But it would involve, on the part of the people of Great Britain particularly, efforts and sacrifices far greater than any hitherto made.

It is therefore a matter of the

first importance that we should

**Neyle's Hardware**

STABLE PRONGS, 4, 5 & 6 tine,  
SEINE LEADS,  
CAST NET BALLS.

**CUTLERY**

POCKET KNIVES,  
KNIVES and FORKS,  
TEA SPOONS, cheap, med., good,  
DESSERT SPOONS, cheap, med., good.

**AXE HANDLES**

MEN'S AXES, 3 to 4½ lbs.

WHITE'S COOPERS' TOOLS.

BRASS TAPS, ¼, ½, 1 inch.

SHOE RIVETS, Wire Washed Brass, Solid Brass.

HORSE SHOES (for winter use).

SLIDE SHOES.

CURRY COMBS.

WHIPS.

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CANVAS COLLARS.

WINKERS.

SLIDE PADS.

CART BREECHENS.

CARRIAGE BREECHENS.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE

**FOR SALE!**

LOCAL AND SCOTCH

**Herring BARRELS**

Also—

**Splayed HOOPS**

for Brls. and Half Brls.

**SMITH CO. Ltd.**

Telephone 506.

**Foreign and Local Mails for Despatch by Cross Country Express**

UNTIL further notice mails for the above will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday's, Wednesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's at 11 a.m. and at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday nights for despatch by Sunday's express.

The late letter fee will be effective for letters after the above hours for despatch by that day's train and after 9.30 p.m. Saturday's and up to 11 a.m. Sunday's.

If late fee is not paid letters will be held for next day's despatch of mail.

GEO. W. LeMESSURIER,

Acting Postmaster General.

General Post Office,

October 10th, 1916.

Oct 10, 1916

**FALL WEATHER!****Wet Streets Again!**

Why should they trouble you?

Invest to-day in a pair of Stylish, Well-fitting

"BEAR BRAND" RUBBER SHOES (Climax Blizzard)

and your comfort is assured.

**Cleveland Rubber Co.**,  
New Martin Building, St. John's.

sep 28, m, th, ff

**J.J. St. John**

The TEA with strength and flavor is

**ECLIPSE**, which we sell at 45c. lb.

**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER**  
20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

**SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOB'S BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.**

**J.J. St. John**  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

M. JOULLES GOUFFE, Chef de Cuisine to the Jockey Club. "I recommend very particularly the Gas Kitchener from which one can obtain such excellent results."

**THE HOTWATER QUESTION**

What at one time was an obstacle to the more general use of gas for cooking, namely the difficulty of obtaining hot water when the kitchen range was out of use, has been overcome by the invention of efficient and economical gas-heated apparatus, whereby a constant supply of hot water can be secured at reasonable cost quite independently of the kitchen range boiler.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## ON THE SPOT!

BLUE RAISINS, SEEDED RAISINS,  
EVAP. APRICOTS and PRUNES.  
CHEESE, PEA BEANS,  
RANGOON BEANS and RICE.

## GEORGE NEAL



### CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.

**D. MUNN,**  
Board of Trade Building,  
St. John's,  
Manager, Newfoundland.  
AGENTS WANTED.

## WHOLESALE ONLY.

### Ladies' Section

Ladies' & Children's Fall & Winter Coats.  
Ladies' & Children's Dresses.  
Ladies' Skirt Waists.  
Ladies' & Misses' Costumes.  
Ladies' Costume Skirts.  
Ladies' Under Skirts.  
Ladies' Cashmere Hose.  
Ladies' Showerproof Coats.  
Ladies' Sport Coats.

### Mens' Section

Men's Underwear.  
Boys' Underwear.  
Men's Sweater Coats.  
Men's Jerseys.  
Men's Shirts.  
Men's Half Hose.  
Men's Ties.  
Men's Waterproof Coats.  
Men's Showerproof Coats.  
Men's Caps.

### General Goods:

Flannels, Flannelettes, Percales, Cheviots, English and American White Shirtings, English and American Unbleached Calicos, Gingham, Towels, Outing Flannels, Cotton Blankets, Ticks, Cotton Blankets, Blue Serges, Dress Goods of all kinds.

### DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Kearley & Tong, Colombo, Packet Teas, "Ceylindo Brand."

British Aerated Water Co., Aerated Waters.

**P. C. MARS & CO.,**  
Smallwood Building, McMurdo's Lane & Duckworth St.,  
Phone 696.

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 Mauder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



**John Mauder**  
Tailor and Clothier  
281 & 283 Duckworth Street.

## OBITUARY

WELL KNOWN FISHERMAN DEAD.  
Yesterday at the General Hospital Mr. Jacob Wharfard, of Port de Grave, passed away after an illness of some months. Mr. Wharfard entered the hospital about three weeks ago to undergo an operation.

Some time previous Mr. Wharfard while working at the Belle Isle mines received serious injury through being caught between two cars, and this along with cancer trouble eventually led to his death. Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Grimes, along with the two nurses attending him were present when he quietly passed away without any evidence of pain. Deceased was a member of the F. P. U. He was a good citizen, independent in conduct and always cheerful in disposition. He leaves a wife, one daughter and a son, who is now in Sydney. The Mail and Advocate tendered its sincerest sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

### DEATH OF SOLDIER HERO.

When news of the death in action of Lieut. Samuel Ebsary, of the South Side, became known in the City today, grief was profound and universal as "Sam," as he was familiarly known was a prime favourite with all classes. He was for years one of the most prominent members of the Church Lads' Brigade and was one of the best known oarsmen and athletes, with a splendid record behind him. He was the son of Newman and Sarah Ebsary, of the South Side, who also to mourn the death of another son, who died in Cairo, Egypt, last year, at the age of 17.

Private Joseph Holligan, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Ebsary, is also reported missing since July 1st. Truly the grim reaper Death has been busy with this devoted and patriotic family, but their grief for the loved ones gone before must be assuaged by the knowledge that in no higher or holier cause could their brave soldier-lads give up their young lives.

### K. OF C. AT MASS

The Knights of Columbus to the number of over 200 attended at the R.C. Cathedral yesterday at 11 o'clock when High Mass was sung by Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, V.G., assisted by Revs. Fr. Conway and Dr. Carter as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively. His Grace the Archbishop occupied the throne, the Deacon of Honour being Revs. Frs. Ryar of Burin and O'Flaherty of Trappes, while Rev. Fr. Fyne of St. Kyran's assisted as High Priest and Dr. Greene master of Ceremonies. Rev. Fr. Sheehan occupied the pulpit and delivered a very eloquent sermon. The singing of the choir was of a very high order.

### MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. H. W. LeMesserier, C.M.G., had the following to day:

The schrs. Annie H., Atilla, from Sydney; and Emily E. Selig from Gloucester, arrived at Lamaline.

The S.S. Elmhouse from Newport, Wales, arrived at Lewisporte to load lumber.

The Coban arrived at Heart's Content, coal laden, from Sydney.

The S.S. Alconda left Botwood Saturday for London with 5,100 tons pulp and paper and 150,000 feet lumber.

### RAN THE BLOCKADE

To-day all over the city people are talking and in no congratulatory manner of the action of Capt. Abraham Kean, of the Prospero, in bringing his ship through the narrows in the defiance of port regulations. On all sides there is conjecture as to what the Government will do in the premises, and people will watch with interest the outcome of the episode. "What's sauce for the goose" &c. should apply in this case surely.

### Russian Reinforcements For Roumania

BUCHAREST, Oct. 15.—King Ferdinand of Roumania announced to-day that he would personally take supreme command of the Russo-Roumanian armies. Considerable Russian reinforcements are expected in Roumania.

### THE "PROSPERO"

We ask what action the Government intend to take respecting the doings of Capt. Ab. Kean in entering port last night. This matter must be immediately attended to and punishment meted out for the outrage. Unless this is done by to-morrow we intend to take up this matter and deal with it as it deserves.

"How to get rid of the glare." Move to a back street.

## AT THE NICKEL, MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

The Vitagraph Company present

### Maurice Costello

and other eminent Vitagraph stars in

### "THE MAN WHO COULDN'T BEAT GOD."

A powerful five-act Vitagraph Blue Ribbon production. The cast includes ESTELLE MARDO, NAOMI CHILDERS, EDWINA ROBBINS, DENTON VANE, and GLADDEN JAMES.

TAUVELOGUES—CARTOONS—SHORT DRAMAS AND COMEDIES are shown with the BIG FEATURE PROGRAMMES. COMING—"THE DUST OF EGYPT," five acts; "THE RIGHTS OF MAN," 5 acts; "THE TURN OF THE ROAD," 5 acts.

### THE NICKEL—"ALWAYS WORTH WHILE."

## DEATH STRUGGLES OVER CRYPTS WHERE LIE BONES OF MONKS

### If Their Ghosts Could Walk They Would See Strange and Terrifying Things.

At the British Front, Oct. 14.—Romanes which they had captured with the help of the tanks.

So this was the situation on Tues-

day evening and night.

### Fighting Spirit Remained

The heavy rainstorms increased the discomforts of the British, who were wet to the skin, covered with slime, wet and weary. The wounded were in a tragic plight; the dead seemed to have all the luck.

But the fighting spirit did not desert those who remained. New bombs arrived early on Wednesday morning.

Bombs crashed into the south ditch

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**IN STORE:**  
**500 Sax Pure  
WHITE HOMINY,**  
**840 Sax Best  
WHITE OATS.**  
**J. J. ROSSITER.**

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 Company Limited, Proprietors.

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

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., OCT. 16, 1916.

**The Fishery**

PROBABLY there is more dissatisfaction over the price and cure of Labrador fish this fall than has been since 1908. Planters sold their voyage in outports to agents of firms here who brought away their fish only to find they had been codded by those tricksters who flood the country as agents buying fish. One or two of those reside at Newtown and it will be well for them in future to try to earn an honest dollar in some other way than in fooling and deceiving their brother fishermen.

We have seen agreements, so-called, purporting to be sales of fish made by a couple of those agents which bound the seller to dispose of his fish to their so-called principals here, while in no way did those agreements bind the merchant to purchase it. Had fish advanced the Shylock buyer here would have demanded the cheaper fish, but if the price declined it was optional whether they would buy or reject.

Another of those scamps forced men to sell at the cheap price because he had given them a paper when fish was selling cheap but refused to buy any when the price advanced, and thus secured a large quantity at \$5.30. That buyer here had the audacity to offer a man \$5.60 on Saturday for fish which was selling everywhere around town at \$6.30.

Another buyer who had purchased thousands of quintals of Labrador fish at \$6.75 and gave sale notes tried to act the rascal by taking 14 lbs. per draft as back weight, which was equivalent to a reduction of 40 cents per qt.

Another has had no less than 6 loads of fish which his agent purchased under agreement, taken from his wharf by the planters who had been deceived by the buyer's agent. Those planters sold the fish elsewhere at a loss of 50 cents per qt., as the agreement was and were glad to take as No. 1 fish not worth the paper it was written on.

The fishermen will know all they want to know of the honesty and honour of some buyers of Labrador fish after this season's treatment. Those buyers have proven themselves to be no better than tricksters; they have assassinated their honour; they will never be trusted again by the planters, and a report of their deeds of deception will spread from harbour to harbour this fall when the men return to their homes. The universal cry of the buyers is: "Fish is to green," "no better than salt bulk."

Who is to blame? Who can blame the fishermen for bringing his Labrador fish too green? The parties solely responsible are the very men who complain and who are causing so much trouble and annoyance at present respecting the ignoring of their obligations. Those who rushed into buying three weeks ago like mad men, and were glad to take as No. 1 fish that had never been spread, those are the men who are solely to blame for the present deplorable

condition of Labrador soft cured fish.

Had they not been so anxious to secure fish by driving the price above its normal value and gladly taking salt bulk fish without protest, those who sold would not have been enabled to return home and spread the news of high prices for fish which need not be spread. The news soon spread and almost the whole catch was put on board the schooners regardless of dirth, and arrived here on Sunday and Friday only to find they had been duped by the action of some men who call themselves fish merchants. There should be a law to punish such rascality.

During Sunday and Friday last over 50,000 qts. of soft Labrador fish arrived, out of which 45,000 qts. was no better than salt bulk; the result is, dozens of planters have had to haul their schooners from place to place endeavouring to sell fish they know is too green, yet which was similar to 10,000 qts. sold a week before at \$6.70, without objection. Unless the buyers act in future as common sense mortals they will create a feeling of disgust against themselves amongst the fishermen that will end in killing their business.

We repeat, the buyers who forced prices one over the other in order to secure the first fish arriving are responsible for the abominable cure of soft fish now seen at St. John's. Had Catalina been in full operation this fall, the slump would not have occurred, as the schooners would not have arrived here in such numbers and all would have been warned against bringing green salt bulk fish.

In two weeks the whole catch of soft Labrador fish will have been disposed off. There is a limited market for soft fish and there is little doubt now about the quantity available for those markets. The supply of shore Labrador fish is almost nil; that quality of fish is utilized by the Brazilian market and as a consequence the demand for shore dry fish will be excessive, as the Labrador shore cure usually amount to 100,000 qts. That shortage will have to be made up from shore cure, consequently there will be a big demand for shore dry, but there will be more soft Labrador than the demands make good as a political humourist.

**A Mere Suggestion**

THE fact that ex-Judge Hughes, the Republican candidate in the forthcoming U.S. elections, has resorted to the magazines, newspapers and moving picture shows to advertise his cause and bring more clearly to the minds of the people the value of his "saving the country doctrine" suggests to our mind the advisability of our Edward adopting similar methods to prove conclusively that his election promises were, not like pie crusts, made to be broken.

Believing that our energetic and hardworking Premier will introduce some new political stunts into the campaign of 1917 if he decides to face an outraged public, we suggest to him the value of a movie serial to be known as the "Doings of the People Party," for, we reckon in no better way could he amuse the "illiterate and cul-lage" than by the adopting of this serial. The Vitagraph, Luben, Essanay and other world renowned actors, would have nothing on the star performers of the Morris aggregation of political bunco steers in their enactment of their work the past seven years.

How the "Pee-pul" would look with wonder on the scene showing the South Side Hills whitened with sheep feeding on the "two blade grass." Then there is the jam factories. Here would be seen the hundreds of busy workers filling the jam pots and licking on the labels. What an advertisement the Colony would get as a result of Edward's endeavours on its behalf. It would have the Orange Bay Timber Deal or the Bay-de-Verde Mine Prospects seen mile. Of course Edward's photo would be on the jam crocks.

Would not the "pee-pul" shout loud hosannas as they gazed on the sight of the several glue factories and fertilizer plants erected by Morris around the Island in fulfilment of his 1913 election promises.

Here would be seen thousands of fishermen busy around these factories disposing of their waste matter—turning this waste material into dollars and cents. Other scenes would show the several cold storage plants erected by Edward in order to enable the fishermen to always have a supply of bait, and to enable them to secure the highest prices possible for their products as he promised them he would if elected in 1913.

These and the many other promises of Morris would prove good subjects for the public edu-

cation and who do not closely follow politics would at a glance see what a genius can accomplish with his tongue.

The mammoth enterprise erected on paper on the West Coast is another subject which could be used to enlighten those who refused at the time to believe this colossal enterprise would ever come to anything.

The school children who have learned of "Newfoundland in 1911" by heart would now have an opportunity of having plainly depicted before their eyes the manufacturing of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia and other fertilizers, calcium carbide, cement, and their by-products, and this in their native land too. Added to these interesting subjects would of course be the beautiful views of the Muskrat Falls, the wonderful buildings at Bay of Islands and the homesteads of the thousands of operatives who as exiles came rushing back to their native land from the United States when the "come back home call" was flashed over the wires to them by "the man of the hour."

How different this would be from the Grand Falls industry which Edward did not promise but which is nevertheless in existence to-day.

In order that the audiences would not think the show too "dry," the Premier should include some views of the Wonderful Agricultural Policy which he inaugurated for the benefit of his people—the two Commissioners.

The happy farmer with his herds of prize cattle would be proof positive that Edward's endeavours in this respect were crowned with the same success as the other projects he promised the people. The agricultural fairs held only during election years would show the people how foolish were the charges made that the Morris Government purchased their way to power—by awarding the prize winners with their own money—given as premiums.

The "Doings of the People's Party" would indeed be worth witnessing for who, pray tell us, would after following this serial be bold enough to say that the "Man of the Hour" had failed to make good as a political humourist.

**Spanish Buyers**

THREE Spanish fish dealers from Seville have hired the fish store on the F.P.U. premises here and are buying a considerable quantity of fish. A vessel from St. Pierre is now due to load Labrador and shore fish for Seville. The purchase of Labrador soft fish by those buyers has been the cause of maintaining prices since Tuesday.

They represent a co-operative organization at Seville which sell fish direct to the working people.

The agent in Spain of the Newfoundland exporters refused to sell them fish and they set to work to secure a supply in opposition to him and apparently will succeed. Mr. A. Delgado is acting as interpreter.

**Was Caught Trading With the Enemy**

PARIS, Oct. 15.—William Chester Silbermann, of New York, has been sentenced by the Correctional Court to five years in prison and five hundred francs fine on a charge of trading with the enemy. Silbermann, according to the prosecution, same to Paris armed with papers describing him as a representative of the Knight Rubber Company. On the strength of these papers he obtained several important orders. He was finally denounced by a Serbian, who had known him in New York, and who said he was acting for Gottwilk, Scheffer & Co., a New York firm with German affiliations.

**In Macedonia**

SALONIKI, Oct. 15.—British patrols yesterday came in contact with Bulgarian forces on the railway south of Seres in Greek Macedonia, says an official. Seres station and Barski Junia have been shelled by our artillery. On the railway south of Seres our patrols came in contact with hostile forces. On the Doiran front enemy communications everywhere were shelled. During the night of Oct. 13th several encounters between patrolling detachments occurred. Bombardment continues heavy on both sides.

**Along the Stokhod**

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—Successful patrol operations along the Stokhod, further north in Volhynia, are reported in today's war office statement. Numerous hostile trenches were occupied as the result of this outpost fighting, says the statement.

**OFFICIAL**

**BRITISH**

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Official).—Further reports show that enterprises undertaken yesterday in the neighbourhood of Stuff Redoubt were highly successful. North of Stuff Redoubt two lines of enemy communication trenches were cleared for a distance of nearly 200 yards. Nearly 300 prisoners were taken in the course of these operations, which were carried out by a single company. In Schwaben redoubt our grin was greater and our line advanced well northwest of the redoubt. Huge losses were inflicted on the enemy. The total prisoners taken in both operations, including these reported last night, is 2 officers and 308 of other ranks.

DURING the night the enemy's trenches were entered west of Seres; north of Rocklincourt, and northeast of Festubert. North of Neuve Chapelle a number of prisoners were taken. Considerable damage was done to the enemy's defences.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—An official announcement is made that the Ellerman Line has acquired control of the Hull firm of Thomas Wilson & Co.

**FRENCH**

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Germans delivered a strong attack last night on Ablaincourt, south of the river Somme, and reoccupied part of the village, as well as trenches north-east of it. This was officially announced here to-day. The French immediately launched a counter attack. North of the Somme the French made progress on Malassie Ridge, north of Bouchavesnes.

PARIS, Oct. 15 (Official).—South of the Somme we made two attacks, which succeeded brilliantly, one on Santerre, which put us in possession of the German line on a front of more than two kilometres; the other placed us in possession of the hamlet of Centemont and sugar refinery, 200 metres N.E. of Ablaincourt. We took a large number of prisoners. Up to the present time 8,000 (800) un wounded prisoners, including seventeen officers, have been passed back.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—An official issued this afternoon by the French War Department says:—Last night south of the river Somme the enemy attempted several counterattacks against the positions which we had taken possession of in the course of the day. The fire of our artillery dispersed some of those who could reach our lines. All the others were broken up by our infantry, which maintained and consolidated our gains.

**RUSSIAN**

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15 (Official).—Russian troops after a stubborn battle north of Koryniza, in Volhynia, stormed the Teutonic trenches. Counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

**ITALIAN**

ROME, Oct. 14 (Official).—There were artillery duels in several areas. Enemy artillery was very active in Upper But valley, southeast of Gorizia. Troops have extended British occupation on Seben ridge; some prisoners were taken, as well as large quantities of arms and ammunition, which were abandoned by the enemy.

**GERMAN**

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—A battle between French and German troops for the French town of Ablaincourt, south of the river Somme, has been revived with German success, says an official issued to-day. South of the River Somme, the statement adds, French troops obtained a foothold in the village and sugar factory of Centemont.

ITALIAN

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—British attacks on the Somme front north of Thiepval led to a hand to hand fight in the German lines. At one point, the invaders obtained a foothold, says an official issued to-day. South of the River Somme, the statement adds, French troops obtained a foothold in the village and sugar factory of Centemont.

ITALIAN

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Serious fighting occurred on Saturday along the entire Serbian front, according to a Reuter despatch from Saloniki. The Bulgars were expelled from some of their trenches on the left bank of the Cernea. Bulgarian counter-attacks were repulsed.

ITALIAN

ATHENS, Oct. 14 (Delayed).—King Constantine has decided to turn the men of the navy into an army corps, with the officers and crews of the ships which were delivered over to the Entente Allies. They are being formed into a regiment.

Russian Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Lloyd's announce the sinking of the Russian steamer Mercator. She was 1,616 tons gross, and sailed from Buenos Ayres on Aug. 8th for Dunkirk. She was last reported leaving St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, September 19th.

**Armed Merchantman Arrives at Boston**

ATHENS, Oct. 15.—The second armed merchant steamer to reach port this year arrived early to-day when the Leyland liner Cambrian, with four-inch guns, mounted on the after deck, came in from London. The gun, which was installed for protection against submarines, was manned by members of the crew. On the way across barrels, thrown overboard, were used as targets for practice. Members of the crew said that two weeks ago they saw a Zeppelin brought down in flames over London.

**The Stephano**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Stephano, sunk by the German submarine U-53 off the New England coast, last Sunday, was fired on without warning, her Captain reported in an affidavit received to-day by the State Department. Capt. Smith declared that 3 shots were used, the first of which hit the ship's bow. No evidence corroborating the statement has been received by the State Department, and action will probably not be taken until the U-53 had time to reach home.

French Cruiser Sunk

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The small French cruiser Rigel, built as a submarine destroyer, was sunk in the Mediterranean on Oct. 2nd by two torpedoes fired by a German submarine, it is officially announced to-day. A German submarine on Oct. 4th, the Admiralty statement adds, sank the French auxiliary cruiser Galia, with Serbian-French troops aboard, bound for Saloniki. About 1,000 were drowned.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The sinking of Another British Steamer Sunk

the British steamer Gardepe is announced by Lloyds. Twelve members of the crew landed, thirteen are missing. She was of 1,662 tons, and last reported as having sailed from Fraserburgh, Scotland, on August 22nd for Archangel.

Berlin Admits Allied Successes

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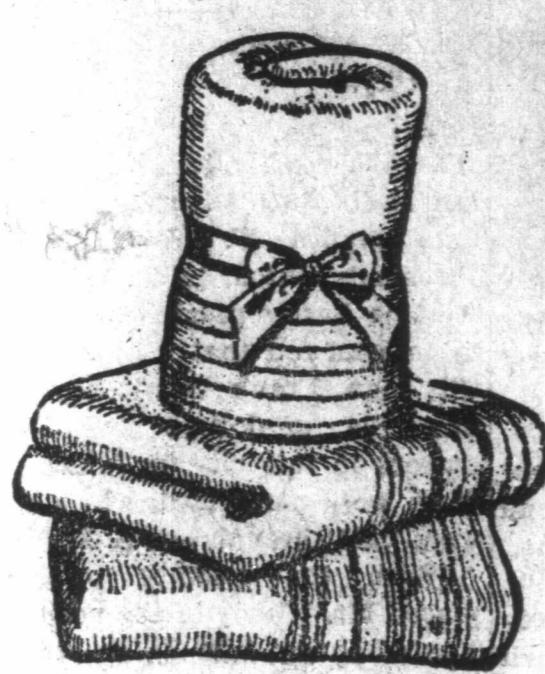
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**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**



## RIVERSIDE Blankets and Yarns

You can always buy Riverside Goods with absolute assurance that you know what you're getting as to material, weight and dimensions.

Quality considered these goods are marked very low in price.

## Old Time Shipbuilding in Newfoundland

### Names of Some Well Known Vessels, Where Built, and Builders Names.

BY JAMES MURPHY.  
(Continued)

I must beg the pardon of the *Mail and Advocate* for digressing somewhat in to-day's article from my theme. I am anxious that they should know of incidents which happened in relation to the intrepid fishermen and seamen, who toiled on the broad Atlantic in the early days of shipbuilding in Newfoundland. We grumble a considerable lot to-day in relation to what we call unfair treatment, but what do we suffer when contrasted with the lot of the men of fifty years ago. In those years the fishermen were not as provident as the men of our times. They were to use a common expression cast between Sicilia and Chrybdas, or as themselves would say, between "the devil and the deep sea". All the many obstacles which our forefathers contended with are now nearly lost in oblivion. They are becoming more independent as years go by. Their fathers had only the sea to look to for support, their sons now find work on land, taking the wealth from the bowels of the earth, or being employed in the forest. Indian meal and molasses are unknown, parading the streets with a flag and shouting for bread or work, and bowing and scraping and going to the merchants with hat in hand, are customs, thank God, that are becoming more and more obsolete. One hundred years ago it was considered a hazardous and a daring exploit to leave the West Indies in April month for Newfoundland. The ice from what I can gather remained longer around our coast and the winters were more severe. To show my readers the sailing quality of the vessels, I wish to tell them of the "Mary & Eliza", which eighty (80) years ago made five voyages from the West Indies to St. John's and back again in the short space of ten months. During that time she brought from St. John's 756,000 lbs. of dried codfish and she sailed 26,625 miles.

The "Zangari", a ship built at the dockyard of John Woods, Hoylestone, an item of which I before mentioned, was the means of rescuing the crew of the Nimrod, owned by Barron, Frazer & Co. of the port of St. John's, on the 14th. days of November 1856 the rescue took place. Capt. White of the "Zangari" bore down on the Nimrod who had her mainmast cut away and other damage done. Capt. White took the Nimrod's crew off the wreck and brought them to Barbadoes, from there they were conveyed to St. John's in the "Myrtle". The latter ship was in command of Capt. John Aide, better known in the olden days as "Sksal Jack", because he used to crowd all sail on the Myrtle. He was a famous sealkiller as well.

In Friday's *Mail and Advocate* mention is made of the "Heather", which vessel was bought by the firm of Baine, Johnston & Co. in 1854. Two years afterwards she came to grief near Ferryland, on a voyage from Baltimore to St. John's laden with flour and general provisions. Capt.

Ash was on the "Heather" and Mate Morris, both of whom were natives of Trinity. After the vessel struck, the crew got ashore on a pan of ice. For thirty hours a number of fishermen from Ferryland struggled bravely to save the men, which they ultimately did. For their brave deed £50 were voted by the Legislature to be distributed among them for saving the crew of the "Heather". The names of the brave fellows who put to sea to save the lives of the shipwrecked seamen were as follows:—Francis Cleary, John Costello, William Morrey, Marmaduke Clow, Henry Morrey, Thomas Norris, Peter Kelly and John Keefe, the last named was frostbitten. Many ships were lost in those years around the coast of Newfoundland and many heroic deeds were performed by the brave and humble fishermen. One of the above rescuers, Marmaduke Clow, was by all accounts as well able to use his pen, when needed, as to show his daring when life was in danger. In a letter written to the local press by Mr. Clow some thirty years ago in relation to some comments made by Magistrate Rocheford of Ferryland. At one time this gentleman (Mr. Rocheford) edited a newspaper at St. John's. Mr. Clow let in the following paragraph in his letter: "If I required anyone to vouch for my character I would apply to gentlemen belonging to Ferryland, who have known me from my early boyhood, who I am, and whence I came, not to you a ..... (see page eight last word). But a short time ago alighted at Ferryland, contrary to the people's wish and settled myself in a snug warm nest, caressed and protected by the parental wing of the Government. You being a J. P. and an ex-editor, thought, I suppose, that you would scorn me, that I would shrink appalled from your mighty pen. Take care that you have not asked a Tartar, confine yourself to the question at issue, and then 'lay on McDuff'."

It were well for Terra Nova that we had a few independent and fearless writers in our midst, who would come out under their own signatures not in non de plumes, stabbing people in the dark or to use the words of a one-time Attorney General, "shooting from behind the hedge", exposing the so-called errors of others, while if their own faults were shown up they would be ashamed to show them-selves.

I said that Newfoundlanders were always noted for saving life. Let me detail a life-saving incident which took place sixty years ago, in which figured a St. John's vessel. A ship called the "Blake", measuring 800 tons, barque rigged, on a voyage from Ship Island, in the Mississippi, bound with a load of deal to Cork, Ireland, became dismantled and water-logged. Her crew were a fortnight without food. Those who were found alive had feasted on the dead body of one of their shipmates for four days. Two of angel food every day for dinner. Would it be too much trouble to sail on the Myrtle. He was a famous sealkiller as well.

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## OCHRE PIT COVE W.P.A.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir.—Kindly insert in the columns of your highly esteemed paper the following account of how the W.P.A. are progressing at Ochre Pit Cove.

On Sept. 26th the kind ladies of Ochre Pit Cove got up an entertainment to help out the "Cot Fund." Rev. R. H. Mercer gave an able and very interesting lecture on the War, which was appreciated by all present. After the lecture a tea was served and all present did justice to the inner man. The nice sum of \$32.00 was

raised which was good considering that none of the young men had yet arrived from the Labrador and elsewhere.

I must not forget the worth that the ladies of the W.P.A. are doing. They have knitted 30 pairs of socks and sent to the boys that have gone from them to help uphold the good old "Union Jack". Besides the socks that they have sent to the Association at St. John's.

Well might it be said that Ochre Pit Cove have done her part; nine have answered the call to the colours, six with the Nfld. Regiment, one in the Nfld. Royal Naval Reserve and two in the C.E.F., and of these one has paid the supreme sacrifice and another has returned home medically unfit for duty.

There are others who would nobly respond to the call if they were fit.

I hope that this war will soon be over, and the Allies be victorious, and the German Empire be abolished all together.

So I think I will close by wishing the President and the Union every success.

Yours truly,  
PRO BONO PUBLICO.  
Ochre Pit Cove, Oct. 10, '16.

(To the Editor)  
Dear Sir.—In your valuable paper of Sept. 30th, among "Gleanings of gone by Days" mention is made of

schooner "Ada", making the passage to Waterford in 11 days in 1852. This vessel was owned by the late Mr. Richard Harvey, merchant, and commanded by Michael Hoherberg. This was his first voyage as master. He made the round trip in 35 days, and he later in the same vessel made the passage to Hamburg in sixteen days. As master of the "Consuelo", "Silver Sea", "Misletoe", "Plymouth", "Aureola" and other local vessels in the European, Brazilian and West India trade, he made many quick passages. He holds the first master's certificate of competency issued in Newfoundland in 1876. We now resides and is doing business in Burin, is hale and hearty and speaks about going to sea again, as certified masters are scarce.

COR.

Burin, Oct. 12, 1916.

## Old Time Mariner Is Still Active

(To the Editor)  
Dear Sir.—In your valuable paper of Sept. 30th, among "Gleanings of gone by Days" mention is made of

## FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1911.

Capital \$250,000.

President.....W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Secretary.....W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.

### DIRECTORS:

Geo. Bishop.....Wesleyville.

A. J. Norris.....Grates Cove.

D. White.....Catalina.

John Sheppard.....Keels.

This Company has paid 38 per cent. dividend during the past four years and Union members only can purchase shares which may be had on application to President W. F. Coaker or Secretary W. W. Halfyard.

## UNION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

Authorized Capital \$50,000.

Shares \$10.00 each.

President.....W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Vice-President..E. Collishaw.

Secretary.....W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.

### DIRECTORS:

A. E. Hickman.....St. John's.  
C. Bryant.....St. John's.  
Dugald White.....Catalina.

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

## UNION ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$200,000.

shares \$10.00 each.

President.....W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Vice-President....Dugald White.

Secretary.....J. G. Stone, M.H.A.

### DIRECTORS:

C. Bryant.....St. John's.

P. Coleridge.....Catalina.

Jos. Perry.....Catalina.

John Guppy.....Port Rexton.

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

## UNION EXPORT CO., LIMITED,

Capital \$1,000,000.

President.....W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Secretary.....W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.

### DIRECTORS:

Dug. White.....Catalina.  
Charles Bryant.....St. John's.  
John Guppy.....Port Rexton.  
G. A. Rowe.....Seldom.

This Company paid 10 per cent. dividend for 1915. Preference shares are guaranteed 10 per cent. dividend. A splendid investment. For shares apply to President Coaker or W. W. Halfyard, Secretary.

**Clergyman Hits Slackers Hard**

At the morning service in the C. E. Cathedral yesterday in referring to the sacrifices made by the Empire's brave sons on the battlefield, Rev. J. Brinton used the following pertinent language:

"To make no response on our part to the self-sacrifice being offered today, and to the call that sacrifice is heralding throughout the world, is indeed to be slackers of the deepest dye, while to make use of the present situation for enrichment or glorification of self is to trample to false dignity on the sorrows of others and to sink to the lowest depths of humanity."

We heartily agree with the sentiments of this respected clergyman, for they are our own, repeatedly enunciated since the great war began. Those who would enrich themselves at the expense of the suffering poor and who would make war conditions the excuse for their ill-gotten gains deserve to be pilloried by public opinion of all shades. We are glad to see that the Christian leaders in our midst are championing the cause of the down-trodden masses who are the helpless victims of commercial sharpers and usurers.

**CATHEDRAL MEN'S BIBLE CLASS**

Yesterday afternoon the first meeting of the C.M.B.C. was held in the Synod Building and over 70 members were present. Rev. J. Brinton presided and extended a hearty welcome to the members and hoped that this year's sessions would be as successful as last. The great war has been brought home more forcibly to the class than ever in the loss of four prominent members who have made the supreme sacrifice at the front. Their names are: Lieut. W. Ryall, who was formerly in the band; Pte. Hermon Noseworthy, one of the readers; Sergt. W. Miles, and Pte. A. Reid. A very interesting and edifying address on the "Road to Faith" was then given by the Rev. Chairman. A fine new organ has been placed in the Class rooms and will be a great service in connection with the musical features of the meetings.

The schr. Ford River arrived here Saturday evening, after a good run from Halifax with a cargo of tar, oil etc., consigned to Colin Campbell.

**"GOLD BOND"**  
Cut Tobacco.  
The very Best.  
10c. per tin.

**M. A. DUFFY,**  
Wholesale Distributor.  
Office—Gear Building,  
East of Post Office.

**OUR THEATRES****THE NICKEL.**

Maurice Costello, one of the most popular actors of the day, who is well known the world over, appears in the leading role of a Vitagraph feature film at the Nickel Theatre today, entitled: "The Man who Couldn't Beat God." The play is a powerful one and other well known artists in the cast are Estelle Mordo, Naomi Childers, Edwina Robbins, Denton Vane, and Gladden James. The story deals with the life of Martin Heindorf, who believed that he could erase from his memory the thought of a murder he had committed years before. He became very wealthy, married a beautiful girl, but in spite of all he was haunted by the terrifying visions. The story calls for clever acting, while the scenes are most effective. All should make an effort to see this wonderful picture which will be shown to-day and to-morrow. There will be other pleasing pictures on the programme. "The Dust of Egypt" in five acts, will be given at the Nickel shortly.

**THE CRESCENT**

One of the funniest Ham and Bud comedies "Ham agrees with Sherman" is shown at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Leslie Austin, the greatest Lubin actor, features in "The Greater Wrong," a gripping Lubin feature in three acts. Canada's foremost optical "The Ford Canadian Monthly" contains in to-day's issue some of Canada's famous regiments and a whole lot of other scenes and interesting incidents. Professor McCarthy plays a new and classy musical programme to accompany this big show; don't miss seeing it.

**W. P. A.**

Grand Falls—34 shirts, 112 pairs socks, 4 pairs mitts, 2 gun covers. White Rock and Smith Sound—6 pair socks.

Mugrave Harbour—14 pairs mitts, 24 pairs socks.

New Perlican—42 pairs socks.

Cartwright—5 pillows, 18 cakes soap, 2 towels, old white material, 7 handkerchiefs, 1 flannel band.

Victoria Cove—20 pairs socks.

Rock Harbour—21 pairs socks.

Channel—44 pairs socks; 17 shirts. Change Islands—31 pairs socks, 1 pair mitts.

Burin—103 bandages, 106 handkerchiefs, 86 pairs socks.

Carbonear—Old white material, 27 body bolts, 80 rolled bandages, 11 hospital shirts, 3 pairs slippers, 120 pairs socks, 24 shirts.

Brigus—46 pairs socks, 130 pairs mitts.

Burin—103 bandages, 106 handkerchiefs, 86 pairs socks.

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