

The Daily Short Story

HIS IMPULSIVE NOTE

By Walter J. DeFaney

THE young lawyer paused in his restless walk, and looked irritably at the office door as there was a low, hesitating knock. It might be a client. Clyde Bissell had found only three within the two weeks since he had hung out his shingle. A few days previous he would have hailed the approach of a prosperous litigant with eagerness. Now he shrugged his shoulders and looked annoyed.

He had inherited a fortune, but he was ambitious. The one thought, when he proudly received his diploma, was that he would win a high name by championing ever the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed, but now—life had suddenly become dull and sere, and he had lost interest in everything. There was in the Fairview a certain lovely witch of seventeen, namely, Miss Viola Duncombe. For over a month Clyde had paid her marked attentions. Only four evenings since he had very nearly told her the state of his distracted feelings. They were interrupted, but surely her heightened color evidenced that the understood him. The next day Clyde learned that Viola was about to depart on a long visit to a relative. He impulsively sent her a little note, and it said: "May I hope to call upon you to tell you something you must surmise I left unfinished the other evening?" No response came, and the days grew dreary and the nights sleepless.

"Come in!" ordered the young lawyer sharply. The door moved, opened a crack, was closed to again, and Clyde fancied he caught a vague sniffing sound. He pulled the door open wrathfully, and confronted a small boy with traces of tears in his eyes.

"Well, what do you want?" rather ungraciously demanded the disturbed young man.

"Please, sir, are you Mr. Bissell, the lawyer?" faltered the little fellow.

"Yes—who are you?" demanded Clyde.

"I'm Mrs. Wood's boy," explained the urchin, and he began to cry. "My ma said I'd got to see you—that is, look for the letter first and then come and tell you if I found it, and if I didn't find it to tell you all about it."

"See here," spoke Clyde impatiently, "how am I interested?"

"Why, some one gave me a nickel to fetch a letter to you. As I was crossing the school lot Billy Norton chased me. I got away from him, but then I found I'd lost the letter. Then I made up my mind not to say anything about it. Miss Duncombe came over to the house to-day to bid me good-by, and they got asking me about the letter, and I told. I went up to the big lot to look for it again, but Billy was there, and I was scared, and so—so I came to you," and Mrs. Wood's boy broke down with a wail.

"A letter? Miss Duncombe?" exclaimed Clyde, mightily aroused. "What did Miss Duncombe have to do with it all?"

"Why, she sent it, don't you see—it was her letter that I lost."

Clyde was dazzled, then confused, then roused to intense excitement. He made a grab for the terrified visitor and rushed him to the street.

"Young man," he ordered sternly and breathlessly. "You lead me quick as you can to where you lost that letter." Viola answered my note!" he told himself rapidly—"three days ago. I must find that letter if it costs me a thousand dollars!"

"There's the place where I lost the letter," announced Clyde's guide finally, pausing at the edge of the school lot. Immediately a lad with the face of a bully made a dash for them, leaving a crowd flying a kite. Then he halted, observing the Wood boy's companion.

"See here," spoke the young lawyer, "have you or your crowd seen anything of a letter around here? One was lost. I'll give five dollars to whoever finds it."

"You will!" cried Billy Norton, excitedly. "Say, mister, was it a flat little envelope? Smelled of musk?"

"I don't know. I shouldn't wonder," said Clyde vaguely.

"I just found one," explained Billy. We were looking for a piece of paper to make a 'messenger' of, so send up on the kite. See, there it goes whizzing up the string."

It had been several years since Clyde had sailed a kite. He knew what a "messenger" was, though, all right. Many a card had he punctured, run the string through it and watched it gyrate like a top up hundreds of yards of string.

Billy gaped at the young man as he made a dash for the group near by. Clyde seized the string to pull in the kite. It dived.

"Mister, mister, it'll break loose if you do that!" shouted half a dozen

Twang! With a snap the frail cable parted.

"Broke loose! Whoop! after it!" arose tumultuous voices. Dashing away, the young lawyer cut a strange figure leading a mob of flying boys. Twice he stumbled, once falling. People stared at him as he tore across the road. The kite made a final dive and landed on the roof of an old ruin of a barn.

A woman at the door of a house near by screamed hysterically as Clyde seized a ladder at the doorstep. Her husband came running out with a gun. Heedless of everything save that precious letter, Clyde placed the ladder against the eaves of the barn. Their rotted timbers broke away like punk, but he ran up the latted, crept across the mouldering shingles and reached the kite.

"Got it—at last!" he gasped joyfully, as he tore the coveted "messenger" from the string—"the mischief!"

Under his weight the flimsy roof bent in like a piece of rubber. His clothes caught on a score of nails. Rip-snip-tear! Clyde rolled a foot, a cloud of dust covering him. A big spike ripped one sleeve from end to end. Clyde dropped to the ground.

He was a doleful sight—smudged, perspiring, in tatters—but he laughed, gaily, exultantly—he had the letter!

"Why, Mr. Bissell!" exclaimed a surprised voice as he came out on the road—that of Viola herself, haulting the automobile she drove and stared, startled but amused—"What has happened?"

"This!" replied the young lawyer, promptly, desperately—a lost letter.

"Oh, dear!" and Viola flushed all over her fair face. "I—that is—shall I not take you home?"

She made room for him. But the shy miss did not start the machine villageward. She took the quiet, beautiful brookside road, canopied over with arching trees, and lined with radiant flowers, and fitted with birds all about them. The auto went slower and slower and stopped in a lovely nest of greenery.

Viola regarded her prince in tatters archly as he told his story. A smile—she could not help it—mingled with the lovelight in her gentle eyes.

"Shall I open the letter?" inquired Clyde.

"But it is too late to come now, as I asked you," she said, dropping her glance.

"Oh, then you asked me to come!" cried her lover, in a tone like a cheer. "It was to tell you something. Shall I tell it now, here—how much I love you?"

He took silence for assent—such sweet, modest, inviting silence, indeed! and the birds sang on, and the flowers appeared to nod blessings towards them, and all the good, happy world seemed young.

WE SHOULD WORRY!

Hardly, but advertisers should worry, and that's a sure thing. Almost every newsboy in town sells **The Mail and Advocate**, as well as a large number of shop agents, in different sections of the city and outports.

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F. A. MEWS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and NOTARY.

ADDRESS: Law Chambers Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, N.F. (Offices opposite Crossbie Hotel.)

Mr. Herbert W. Stirling, LL.C.M., resumes lessons in Organ, Piano, Singing, Harmony, etc., on Monday, September 7th. STUDIO: 29 Victoria Street.

FRENCHMAN CROWN GERMAN WITH SAUCEPAN

When he Got Abusive and Insulting After Being Captured

SPLENDID WORK OF THE TURCOS

Who Charged the Kaiser's Troops, Using the Cold Steel on Them

Paris, Sept. 1.—To the Matin's correspondent at Charters, France, a colonial infantryman, wounded at Charleroi, related his experiences in the battle.

"We marched with our African comrades against the Prussian guardsmen," he said. "We advanced in bounds amidst the humming bullets, using every bit of cover we could. We felt intoxicated with the joy of battle. I could not say how long the action lasted. All I remember is that we fired our last shot within fifty yards of the enemy. Then it was the pitiless thrust of cold steel. It would have given us the victory for, however, intrepid and steady are the troops we fight against, there are no soldiers in the world able to resist the Turcos' bayonet charge.

"My regiment's efforts at last were broken by quick firers skillfully hidden in the ruins of an old factory. We were obliged to fall back and we suffered heavily, but we have the consolation of saying that we made enough gaps in the Kaiser's crack regiments."

All the wounded at Charleroi agree that while the German rifle shooting was poor they used the quick firers with great intelligence. Quick firers, however, are easily unmasked and the French 75 millimetre gun punts them out of action after they are located.

One of the Turcos had the good fortune to capture single handed a German captain. He had carefully disarmed him and was conducted him with pardonable pride to the rear, when the officer in a violent rage cursed the Turco. The African made him carry his knapsack and all of his equipment and, sticking a saucepan on his head, he thus led his insulter through the lines amidst roars of laughter.

ARMAGEDDON

"Armageddon" has passed into our language by a curious process as the classic name for the catastrophic world-war. The proverb dates from the time long gone by, when people studied the Apocalypse with imaginative minuteness.

Few people read the Book of Revelations nowadays, and if one goes back to it as a stranger one is disappointed, perhaps, to find that there is no lurid description of the great battle of Armageddon.

All that one reads is: "And He gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." The verse comes in the middle of the description of the pouring out of the vials of the wrath of God.

It is only by inference that one gathers that Armageddon is the field of the last battle of the forces of good and evil.

NINETY MEN FROM THE NORTH

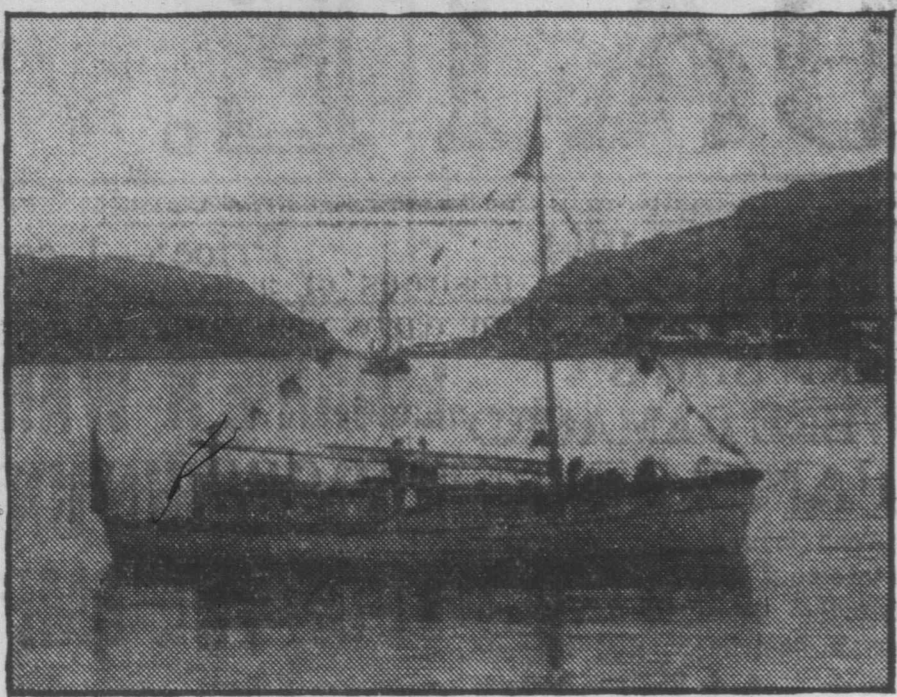
Return to North Sydney by the Bellaventure and Give Boost to Trade

North Sydney, Sept. 1.—The steamer Bonaventure which arrived from Hudson Bay on Saturday with ninety-four men who have been employed there during the past year, sailed yesterday afternoon for Halifax. Many of the men who came up among whom were about half a dozen belonging to North Sydney, had government cheques for their year's wages, and for about an hour before closing there was a big rush at the Royal Bank, where about \$10,000 was paid out.

The business men profited by the arrival of the steamer and a number reported the best Saturday's trade since Christmas.

SEE IT RISING!

What? Why? The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none just at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!



MOTOR BOAT F.P.U.

For Sale!

Motor Boat

F.P.U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteenth of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for. The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

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To The People of Newfoundland:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

The Mother Country has been compelled to go to war to preserve, among other things, the rights and liberties which we all enjoy as citizens of the Empire.

Newfoundland, in common with the other Oversea Dominions, has pledged itself to assist the Mother Country with material help in the present extremity.

This is to take the form of an increase of the Naval Reserve from Six Hundred to One Thousand men and the raising of a Regiment of Five Hundred men for land service abroad, and the Colony has further undertaken to assume the full cost of this contingent of Five Hundred men during the course of the war.

It is our duty and privilege, as loyal and patriotic citizens of the Empire, to voluntarily assist in supporting this movement, and to raise a fund for that purpose. This Patriotic Fund will be applied primarily in making provision for the dependent relatives of those who undertake to fight the battles of the country and the Empire by land and sea and afterwards to such other objects connected therewith as may be deemed desirable.

The need is great and in the confident expectation that this appeal will evoke a prompt and generous response, we respectfully but strongly urge all who can, to give as liberally as possible towards this most deserving object.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Patriotic Committee appointed to undertake the organization and despatch of this regiment, appeal for subscriptions toward this Fund. Contributions may be sent to the nearest magistrate, to the branches of any of the Banks doing business in the Colony, or to the Treasurer, J. S. MUNN, ESQ., and they will be gratefully acknowledged.

W. E. DAVIDSON, Governor.
E. P. MORRIS, Prime Minister.
J. M. KENT, Leader of the Opposition.
E. R. BOWRING, Chairman Finance Com.

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75s. Shirt for 50c., Negligee, daintily striped—they're all talking about them.
See the Boots for Men, \$3.00 and \$3.50 regular for \$2.50. Good stuff.
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Also, the above can be supplied in damaged stock, which we are selling at very low prices.

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Also a stock of the FAMOUS "ROSS" RIFLE
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Front and Rear Next West of Old Store

A Between-Seasons Suggestion

We have in stock just a very few exquisite Evening Gowns, one or two actual Paris Models, others exact copies of Paris Gowns. As these are decidedly advance style they will be the correct mode for the Fall Season, and we are selling them off at greatly reduced prices to make room for our large Autumn Stock. Two particularly lovely Gowns are briefly described below.

¶ Gown of Sheer White Lace mounted on fine Brussels net lining. It has the new three tier skirt; Waist and Sleeves of Lace, in soft, graceful draping; Vest caught with tiny crystals; and wide crushed girdle of Pale Blue Satin

¶ Elegant Gown of Black Chiffon over soft White Lace, lined throughout with White Silk; handsome and effective trimming of rich Helio Velvet.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

ST. MALACHY'S PROPHECY

WITH the death of Pope Pius X. and the question of his successor there is brought to mind the famous "Prophecy of the Popes," which many of the credulous find applicable even today, though 775 years have passed since it was written. However much it may have been stretched to fit subsequent facts, it stands as undoubtedly the most remarkable prophecy of which we have knowledge.

Its author was one St. Malachy, an Irish Prelate, who, while transacting some business at Rome, had a strange vision of the future. There was unfolded before his mind the long list of Pontiffs who were to rule the Church until the end of time.

Revealed by Nature.

The future Popes were not revealed to him by name but by their natures. For each one there was a mystical title, supposed clearly to represent some dominant trait of character or some outstanding event.

Some of those titles do not need zealous interpreters; their application is as obvious as it is startling.

For instance, Pius IX. is the 101st Pope in St. Malachy's catalogue. His designation would seem almost something more than a coincidence. It is "Cruix de Cruce"—"Cross from a Cross." No Pope in history had had a reign so filled with trial and tribulation as Pius IX. Denounced as a traitor to his country for his refusal to declare war against Catholic Austria in 1848, subjected to the insults of riotous mobs in the streets of Rome; forced finally to flee into exile at Gaeta, his temporal power lost. "Cruix de Cruce" is an excellent epitome of his history as Pope, and the more so since the most aggravating of the crosses were brought upon him by the House of Savoy, whose emblem was a cross.

"The Burning Sign"

"Signus ardens," or "Ignus ardens," "the burning sign" or "the burning fire," is the designation by which St. Malachy, attending to his visions in the twelfth century, characterized the recent Pius X.

"The present Pope," declared one eminent Catholic authority writing a few years ago on the application of St. Malachy's prophecy, "is truly a burning fire of zeal for the restoration of all things in Christ."

This has seemed to some too broad an interpretation, and one which might have fitted any well-loved Pontiff. These would regard the "burning fire" rather as the recent eruption of Vesuvius, which occurred

Made Centuries Ago Regarding the Popes. It Still Seems To Hold Good

during the reign of Pius X., and during which he earned the praise of the world for the prompt relief which he procured the stricken people.

A Religious Man

Pius VIII. was foreseen by the Irish saint as a "vir religiosus," a designation which might have fitted any Pope, since piety is a quality to be assumed. But "religiosus" is, in the Latin sense, not so much a matter of piety as of conscience, and it is a curious fact that this was the outstanding character of the eighth Pius's character.

Not only did he possess a tremendous knowledge of canonical law and Biblical literature, but his extreme conscientiousness has remained as the dominant quality of his character. On his accession to the pontifical throne, for instance, he ordered all of his relatives, to the very remotest, to resign all positions which they then held, and his whole life was marked by the same scrupulousness.

Moreover, France and Austria, deliberating on the question of the successor of Pius VII., had announced their desire for a Pope whose nature should be distinctly "religiosus," a man gentle and scholarly, more Pope than politician. History has emphasized this quality of Pius's life; it is curious that the twelfth century prophet could have struck the same note.

Disquieting Title

The coming Pope, 104 on St. Malachy's list, has a disquieting title—"religio depopulata," the "faith laid waste." It might have any one of the ominous meanings which pessimistic interpreters place upon it, but as "intrepid trust" is the summing up for the following pontiff, there is evidently prophesied no great catastrophe at this point.

The end of the world, however, is bound to come, according to St. Malachy, and he has made due provision for it at the conclusion of the reign of "Peter the Roman." This is the paragraph which concludes the prophecy:

In the final persecution of the Holy Roman Church, there will reign Peter the Roman, who will feed his flock amid many tribulations, after which the seven-hilled city will be destroyed and the dreadful Judge will judge the people. The End.

Eight More Popes

There are to be only eight more Popes to occupy the pontifical chair which Pius X. has just vacated, according to St. Malachy.

Then follows the final paragraph, which contains the mention of Peter the Roman as the last Pope. Whether St. Malachy foresaw Peter as the successor to "Gloriae Olivae" or whether an indefinite number are to intervene between the two, Peter being the last of the line, is a matter for conjecture.

The famous manuscript which contains this prophecy remained hidden in the Roman archives for over 400 years. It was first discovered in 1590, and later was published by Arnold de Wyon, since when there has been lively discussion as to whether the Holy Malachy ever wrote it or not.

But, according to the Abbe

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Cucherat, none but St. Malachy could have been the author of so remarkable a prophecy. He has even fixed the exact time and place in Rome when the Saint received his vision. The same author tells us that the pious Irishman gave the manuscript to Innocent II. to console him in the midst of his tribulations.

Quaint Commentary

One of the quaintest commentaries on the prophecy is that of the Rev. Pere Michel Gorgeau, O.C.C., of the Monastery of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. In 1659, at Dieppe, he published his interpretation of the prophecy and some of his explanations of the mystical titles is nothing short of amazing. Here is a typical elucidation by him of one of St. Malachy's prophecies, in which he said that one of the Popes would be "de rure albo"—of the Alban (white) country. The Pope in question turned out to be Adrian IV., and Pere Michel explains: "Adrian IV. was the only Englishman that has ever succeeded to the chair of St. Peter; he was born in the vicinity of St. Albans.

"England was called Albion on account of her white rocks and white cliffs.

"Adrian was born at Malmesbury, a village depending on St. Albans.

"He was consecrated Bishop of Alba.

"He was sent as a legate to Norway, a country where there is almost perpetual snow.

"The holy candor and innocence of his soul, acknowledged by Eugenius III., who sent him to the North to convert souls to Jesus Christ."

GERMANS LOSE 20 MEN TO EACH BRITON KILLED

Most of Allies' Wounded and Killed are From Artillery Fire, say Wounded in Hospitals

London, Sept. 2.—All Britain is thrilled with the stories of the first British fighting round Mons, which are brought back from the front by the batches of wounded, who have arrived at Rouen, Paris, and Folkestone.

It is evident from the survivors' stories that the German onslaught was terrific. Masses of Germans were pushed forward over the dead bodies of their comrades in front. Some of the survivors declare that in some of the hottest engagements twenty Germans fell for every Britisher. "They can't shoot for nuts," one Yorkshireman declared, "you can stand up in firing and they can't hit you, but it is quite different with their artillery. Most of the wounded and killed men of our regiment were knocked out by the hits of the German sharpshooters. The Zeppelins and German aeroplanes told them where we were lying. But they can't stand cold steel. That fairly knocks them out. The pity it is only one lot of our men, so far as I know, have had a chance with bayonets so far."

The Rouen Correspondent of the Times says: "Here all round me is the insular and Imperial Tommy Atkins upon the Continent of Europe, no longer for pleasure and junketting, but blooded by battle, cheerful, steady, confident and a little naively surprised."

Thousand Dollars For a Car Ticket

Toronto, Aug. 28.—When the captains of the teams of the Patriotic fund were announcing their collections today, Col. Chandler, of the Salvation army team, stated that he had contributions ranging from a street car ticket to \$300.

"Auction the ticket," said Mr. Noel Marshall, a prominent member of the executive.

"Five hundred dollars," bids the president, Sir William Mulock.

"Eight hundred," said Mr. J. C. Eaton.

"If that ticket is worth eight hundred to Mr. Eaton, it is worth \$1,000 to me," said Sir William, and what is probably the most expensive car ticket in the world was knocked down to him.

The incident closed with three cheers for the boy who gave the ticket

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450 "	12 2's	Cooked Corned Beef
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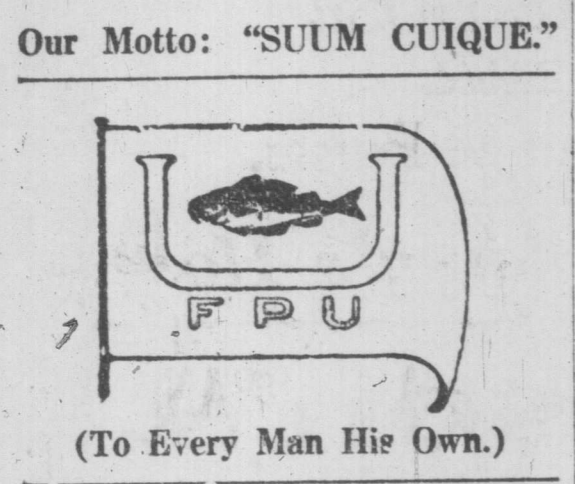
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 5, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

At The House

THE Government submitted their financial proposals which provide a tax of 3c. per lb. on cube sugar, granulated sugar 1 1/2c. per lb., tea 5c. per lb., flour 25c. per brl., kero oil 5c. per gall., beef \$1.00 per brl., pork \$1.50 and \$2.00 per brl., hay \$3.00 per ton. A probate duty on estates of deceased persons which exceeds in value, \$500 is also to be enacted.
There was not a word of retrenchment; no proposal to cut salaries or to dismiss useless officials. The same song sung by Sir Edward since he became Premier was resung last night. There is but one note and one line to that song—Take! Take! Waste! Waste! Waste!
The Colony last year spent \$600,000 more than the revenue. \$360,000 was provided by loan acts passed last February and the balance—\$240,000, which is the deficiency at the end of June—is to be taken from the Reserve Fund which exist on paper supposed to amount to \$500,000, and the balance of the Reserve Fund—\$260,000—will go to wipe out the deficiency at the end of June next.
This is the showing for the fiscal year 1913-1914.
It must be noted that the year 1913-1914 contained three months in which the additional duties placed last winter were collected but in spite of that fact the country went behind \$240,000.
The new taxes imposed last night really amount to 6c. per lb. on tea and sugar, 6c. per gallon on oil, 2 1/2c. on flour, \$1.10 on beef and \$1.65 to \$2.20 on pork per brl., as the Government is collecting the 10 per cent. surtax in addition to the tax fixed.
The Government has therefore increased taxation during the last two sessions to an enormous extent.
Their proposals last winter contemplated an increase of \$750,000 in taxation and now they hope to raise \$500,000 during the balance of 1914-1915 from taxes imposed last night, while not a cent of expenditure has been reduced.
Mr. Coaker last night in replying to the Premier's speech showed that the country demanded a reduction of salaries paid public officials and the

cleaning out of scores of useless blood suckers, and read a letter from the F.P.U. Carbonear, and another from a city correspondent which reveal anything but a creditable condition of affairs.
When Mr. Cashin was delivering his speech embodying the new financial proposals there were not twenty visitors in the House, and it was more like reading a death warrant than an amended Budget.
The Premier in reply to a splendid exposition of the Opposition's attitude in respect to those taxes and the Government's financial policy, delivered by Mr. Kent, made a strong partisan speech defending his past extravagance and waste and the collection of such enormous sums as revenue, and one would imagine that the land was flowing with milk and honey from the remarks of the Premier which called forth a strong and well merited rebuke by Mr. Coaker when he told the Premier that anyone listening to his remarks, who knew the true condition of the Colony, would never place much confidence in any opinion expressed by the Premier in future, for said Mr. Coaker, one could not imagine that one occupying the Premier's position could know so little about the condition now existing in the Colony.
The Premier stated also that there was no reason why prices ought not to be as good in the fish markets as they were last year as fish eating countries were not at war.
Mr. Coaker explained that such a statement was not founded on fact, for Brazil buyers had cancelled orders for four cargoes of fish arranged for in July at 48s. per drum and this was caused by the fact that the people's means of earning had been cut off, and the purchasing power of Brazil was greatly reduced, as four-fifths of the exports from that country were taken by Germany.
In Italy and Spain the exports to Germany, Austria, Russia, France and other countries had been stopped owing to war conditions, and the working people put out of employment which reduced very considerably the purchasing power of those countries. The markets held no fish and fish buyers abroad wanted fish, but their means of paying were very small and therein lay the trouble.
The Premier also attempted to show that the depression in Newfoundland was on last year, and that Canada had passed through times of great stringency last year, and he tried to show that those conditions were responsible for the wretched financial condition of Newfoundland at the close of the fiscal year last June.
Mr. Coaker's reply was, that having admitted that this great trade depression was being experienced, the Premier's duty was to prepare for the storm he knew was approaching, by cutting down expenditure and saving every possible cent, but instead of so doing, money was squandered last fall in every possible way and in all directions. Yet the Premier now confessed that he knew a period of great financial stringency had overtaken our country as well as other countries.
In connection with the Sealing Commission about to be appointed, Mr. Coaker asked why someone had not explained why this Commission had not been appointed in April when the facts were easily obtainable and all the witnesses at hand. That question said Mr. Coaker would no doubt be answered by the Government by the statement that no law existed authorizing such an enquiry into the loss of the Newfoundland's crew, but such a position was a false one, for power did exist enabling the Government to appoint a Commission and fully complete the enquiry, and in proof of that statement Mr. Coaker said he had asked the Union's Solicitor for an opinion on the matter and Mr. Morine had replied as follows:
W. F. Coaker, Esq.,
President F.P.U.
City.
Dear Sir:—
In reply to your question, has the Government power to order an inquiry into the loss of a portion of the crew of the S.S. "Newfoundland," I have to say, that in my opinion Chapter 30, Con. Stat. (1892) confers ample power on the Governor-in-Council to hold such an inquiry.
The statute in question is, "I believe of British origin, and the words "good government" have been given an interpretation which clearly establishes that they include any matter which can be of general public concern, and not merely, as some persons might suggest, those matters which refer to the administration of business under the Governor-in-Council.
There is a very striking illustration of the wide meaning of these words to be found in the British North America Act (1867), enacted by the British Parliament, for the purpose of calling the Dominion of Canada into existence. Under Sec. 91 of that Act, the Queen, by the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, may make laws for the Peace, order and good Government

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Boolet on request.
Colin Campbell,
85 Water Street.

Emergency
Morris Budget
Boosts Taxes
(Continued from page 1)
As forebown by the Minister's statement \$237,000 of that \$500,000 reserve must go to meet our deficit, and the balance must be taken to cover other indebtedness.
So the whole \$500,000 must be sacrificed to the orgy of extravagance introduced by the Morris Government.
When the House opens next winter he (Mr. Kent) will deal more in detail with the financial policy of the Government. They cannot be properly dealt with at this stage for two reasons. In the first place the accounts are not before the House and secondly the opposition had no desire to embarrass the Government, but rather wanted to help them out of their awkward position.
Contradicted It.
Mr. Kent referred to a statement made in the Herald to the effect that the opposition had agreed with the Government to support their financial transactions. This he denied in toto.
The Opposition always reserves to itself the right to criticize the financial policy of the Government.
Here the Prime Minister interjected with the assurance that he knew nothing of any such agreement between the Government and Opposition, and he condemned the action of the Herald.
The statement was a deliberate falsehood, and meant to neutralize the position of the Opposition Party.
Proceeding, Mr. Kent remarked that he hoped expenses would be carried on with a greater degree of economy than heretofore practised by the Government. Every department of the Government should be searched for retrenchment.
"You must curtail expenses. The retrenchment is more urgent than raising revenue. Heavy taxation will render the position difficult for the people. We cannot approve of the Government in its methods of dealing with the question."
"Sound Principles."
The Premier attempted to defend the financial policy of the Government. He asserted that the business of the Colony has been conducted on a sound financial principles.
He predicted a wonderful development in the country and fore shadowed a big undertaking where millions will be involved.
He saw no reason to be gloomy over the outlook. The war would not affect us very greatly. Countries that buy our fish are not at war, and our markets are still open.
Mr. Coaker wished he could take so rosy a view. He begged to point out how illogical and unfounded the arguments of the Premier, that our fish markets are not affected by the war. How utterly superficial and unsound the Premier's argument, he would show.
He took Italy as an example. Italy is not at war, but her markets for the products of her country are in the countries involved in the war, and are therefore affected.
If Italy cannot market her productions she is not able to buy the products of another country. The people have no money. Germany buys largely from Italy, the war practically closes that market and Italian products must remain unsold. He cited just this one instance to show how directly we are affected.
Confronted With Want.
He could not entertain the Premier's rosy view of the matter, whilst he was confronted with the knowledge that thousands of our fellow countrymen are face to face with absolute want and see no prospect of supplying it.
The Premier made an attempt to show that the financial difficulties that confront us, are the outcome of

that money stringency that other countries had suffered the past year.
Mr. Coaker wanted to know why, with that cloud of depression rising up before us, the Government took no pains to prepare for it.
There has been no effort to prepare the country to meet the coming storm. Expenses, instead of being curtailed, have been actually increased.
Here were read portions of letters dealing with the question of expense. These are samples of countless such letters which Mr. Coaker receives daily from all over the country:
One Sample.
A St. John's mechanic wrote: "I wish also to remind you that at No. 72 Bannerman Street there lives a supporter of the Tory party one Jas. MacGregor, who receives \$800.00 a year as stamp licker at the General Post Office. His wife receives \$400.00 and pickings, \$100.00 for house rent, as well as fire and light thrown in, which I suppose would mean about \$65.00, in all \$565.00, not much when you say it quick for 2 hours a day dusting the Long Room and a few other small offices for Harry LeMessurier in the Custom House . . . \$55.00
Add Jimmie's \$800.00 to his wife's 800.00
\$1,365.00
"I say that \$200.00 is enough for Mrs. Mc. and \$400.00 for Jimmie, making \$600.00 in all would be big money going into one house."
From Carbonear.
A Carbonear correspondent wrote: "It is rumored here that when the House meets today duties are to be put on flour and the other necessities of life. As far as we can learn, the general public are looking to the Opposition to protect their interests. Instead of making it harder for the poor man to live, legislation should be enacted to cut down the salaries of the numerous useless officials infesting the public offices of the country and giving no returns whatever for the pay which they receive from the taxpayers of the country.
"Let us take this town for example. The public service is ten times overmanned in spite of the falling off in trade. Mr. G. A. Moulton, the postmaster under the late Government, has been pensioned on full pay to make room for T. Powell of Victoria, who receives a large salary and has his board paid by the Government as well. Last month Giles Smith was appointed as assistant to the Postmaster, although there is practically nothing for him to do. John Burgess, who is supposed to be on the sick-list or pensioned, is the understood letter-carrier. Fred. Saunders was doing his work until he was taken off to supply for Goff, the Telegraph operator, while he was on holidays, and then Hawker's son was taken on to fill the position. Powell, the postmaster, is now away on a holiday.
"All this work used to be done by one woman who lost her life in the burning of the post office some years ago. With the aid of Miss Pike in the money order department, Powell could do the whole post office work himself, without any inconvenience to himself or the public. The post office also pays a yearly salary to James Taylor as janitor.
"In the Custom House, Thos. Hogan has been appointed as sub-collector in the place of Lawrence Barron, and two men, Geo. Crocker and R. Taylor. Taylor is past his work and has been retired on full pay, so it is estimated, and Capt. George Dean has been appointed to fill his place, although his position involves practically no work.
"At the railway station Pat Joy is paid a salary as Customs official and Chas. McCarthy receives a salary of \$360.00 from the Customs Department but fails to see what he gives in return.
"This matter should be taken up by you, for the people on both sides of politics in this town are of the opinion that his salary should be stopped. Hogan can fill all the above po-

sitions easily as there are tiewalters paid to go on board foreign vessels.
"In addition to all this there are four policemen are paid salaries for doing nothing but working in their gardens and drawing their salaries.
"We are of opinion that the best way for the Government to raise a war fund is to do away with three-quarters of the useless offices and let the remainder work on one-half of their salaries. If the Government officials object, plenty of competent men can be found who will be quite willing to work on half pay while the war is on. In fact, we have heard one man say that he would volunteer to take charge of the work of one Government office here for nothing during the war.
"We want you to do all in your power to do away with useless officials who are the curse of this country."
Why the Neglect?
Mr. Coaker regretted his absence from the House during the passage of

the address in reply, and now took the only opportunity of asking the Government why a commission was not appointed last spring to enquire into the sealing disaster.
The plea that there was no machinery at the disposal of the Government to deal with such questions, would not hold water. He had the word of a leading legal authority, that such machinery already existed, and read a letter from Mr. Morine wherein it was pointed out that the case was well covered by the Good Government Act.
NOT SAFE AT LARGE
Public Opinion, London:—"Europe must see to it that the war is not ended till the power of the two German Empires is smashed and the possibility of them imposing their base wills upon the world again is broken for ever. They have proved that it is not safe for them to be at large. They are in conflict with all that the world holds dear. There is universal testimony to this feeling."

The Presbyterian College
Will Re-Open
On **MONDAY, September 7th, at 10 o'clock a.m.**

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Prescott Street, near Rawlins' Cross,
F. ROBERTS, Proprietor,
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On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

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Famous British Regiments

1. Grenadier Guards

It has been aptly written that regiments great in history retain, though old in glory and honor, the vigour of youth, and to none can this observation be more fittingly applied than to the Grenadier Guards, who, at Modder River and in the whole course of their South African service, upheld the glorious traditions of two and half centuries.

Date from 1660

First on the roll of British infantry, its formation dating from 1660, the Grenadier Guards originally wore scarlet coats faced with blue, with blue breeches and stockings and plumed hats. A Grenadier company was first added to the regiment of 1678, but the regimental badge of a grenade did not figure on the appointments of this or any other regiment until some 90 years later, long after the use of the missile had become obsolete with the class of troops named after it.

To enumerate all the famous battles in which the Grenadier Guards have taken part would be to compile practically a complete list of British campaigns of any importance. They fought against the Moors at Tangier and the Indians in Virginia.

Formed a Forlorn Hope

Fifty Grenadiers formed the "forlorn hope" at the storming of the heights of Schellenberg, in Bavaria. This was shortly before the Battle of Blenheim, in which the regiment took a prominent part, and it was always in the thick of the fighting throughout Marlborough's campaigns.

Always conspicuous for steadiness in action, this quality was particularly in evidence at Waterloo, when in the famous charge at the close of the day they swept down from their post on the ridge above Hougomont. The collective loss of the 2nd and 3rd battalions at Quatre Bras and Waterloo amounted to 181 killed and 853 wounded out of about 2,000 of all ranks. The same stubborn valour and indifference to hardship were exhibited in the Crimea at the Alma, at Inkerman, and in the trenches before Sebastopol.

2. The Black Watch

A picturesque Highland garb and a fine fighting record have made the Black Watch one of the most popular regiments in the British Army. It is the oldest Highland regiment in the service, its origin dating back to the early part of the eighteenth century. In those days it consisted of six companies, each of which was distinguished by the tartans of their captains for the time being.

Something About the Troops Who Have Defended the Honor of the Flag in all Lands and Fights They Have Figured In

There is something sinister in the unusual title of the regiment which has always appealed to the popular imagination, but the name "Black Watch" really owes its origin to the fact that such comparatively sombre colours as black, green, and blue predominated in their military dress in contrast to the brilliant scarlet tunics of the majority of the British troops of the day.

Raised primarily with the object of doing service in Scotland, the Black Watch first had its fighting qualities put to the test abroad when it was sent to join the army in Flanders shortly after the battle of Dettingen.

Established Reputation

In its first engagement the regiment established that reputation for gallantry on the field of action which has been so jealously maintained ever since. The historian who wrote that the way these Highlanders fought at Fontenoy was "the theme of admiration throughout all Britain" was not guilty of a word of exaggeration. The courage and dash of the Black Watch have been equalled but never excelled.

They fought with such distinction in Canada in 1758 that King George II. conferred the title "Royal" on the regiment, whose subsidiary description became "the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment of Foot."

At Waterloo, in the Crimea, during the Indian Mutiny, and in South Africa the Black Watch have had a lion's share in the making of military history.

3. "Death or Glory Boys"

The badge of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers is a death's head (skull and cross bones) with the words, "Or Glory," beneath it. Their service record proves that they are thoroughly entitled to an emblematic device signifying courage of the highest type.

Originally called the 18th Light Dragoons, the present 17th Lancers was raised in Hertfordshire in 1759. It first saw service under Lord Granby in Germany in 1761, and when hostilities with the American Colonies broke out it supplied the first body of cavalry to cross the Atlantic. From the battle of Bunker's Hill onwards it took part in important engagements for a period of five years.

Employed in Jamaica

Fourteen years later four troops of

the regiment were employed in the Maroon War in Jamaica and at the capture of the island of Grenada. In less than another 12 months the 17th was experiencing arduous service in San Domingo, and in 1788 a part of the regiment was engaged in the attack on Ostend. During 1806-7 the headquarters of the regiment were in all four quarters of the globe within the space of 12 months—in South America, at the Cape, in India, and at home.

Regimental Uniform

The regiment, which then wore cavalry-grey uniforms faced with white and silver, distinguished itself in India for more than eight years, and, returning home in 1823, next saw service abroad in the Crimea, being present at the battles of the Alma, Inkerman and Balaclava.

It was, of course, one of the five regiments that took part in the Charge of the Light Brigade. Afterwards it served in Central India during the closing scenes of the Mutiny. In the Zulu War in 1879 the "17th" was present at the capture of Ulundi, and its fine record in the South African War is still fresh in the recollections of most people.

4. "The Fighting Fifth"

ONE of the most stirring episodes connected with the return of troops to England after the South African War was the magnificent reception accorded to the Northumberland Fusiliers, popularly known as "The Fighting Fifth," who at Colenso and on the Tugela heights had fought with a courage and pertinacity unrivalled in the records of the British Army. The fact that this famous regiment lost 32 officers and 617 men killed and wounded in South Africa is sufficient evidence that they lived up to their finest traditions.

Nicknamed "Shiners"

Originally nicknamed "The Shiners" on account of the gay appearance of the men's uniforms, the regiment has always been known as "The Fighting Fifth" since its various exploits in the Peninsular War. The Duke of Wellington was so impressed by their gallant conduct at El Boden when, forming part of a small force, they beat off an overwhelming force of the enemy during the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo that he announced in a special proclamation to the Army that it was "a memorable example of what can be done by steadiness, discipline and confidence."

Hired Out to Holland

It is a coincidence that, seven years after becoming a part of the British Army—it was first raised 11 years earlier as an auxiliary force in the pay of Holland—the regiment gained



great distinction in Flanders at the siege of Namur, which once again has become the centre of tremendous military operations. During its long and honorable career the "Fifth" has seen service in Ireland, America, Portugal, Spain, France, Canada, India and South Africa. In Germany in 1762 a woman, Phoebe Hassell, to whose memory there is a stone in Hove Churchyard, served in the ranks without her sex being discovered until after the campaign. That was the occasion when, at Wilhelmsthal, the "Fifth" took a French standard and twice as many prisoners as the regiment had men on the field.

5. Royal Scotch Greys

THE 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) traces its origin to certain troops of horse and dragoons added to the Scottish Establishment in 1678.

The Scots Dragoons, as they were then called, served in the campaign in Flanders until 1767, and went from Scotland to the Low Countries in 1702 by which time they had become known as the Grey Dragoons, or the "Scots Regiment of White Horses."

Fought with Marlborough

They fought at Blenheim, and at Ramillies captured the standard of the French regiment du Roi. According to one of the great historians they, in conjunction with the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons (subsequently the 5th Lancers), overwhelmed three battalions of French Grenadiers. The "Greys" fought also at Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and were at nearly all the great sieges in the Low Countries during the campaigns of 1708-12.

During 1742-7 the regiment was in the Flanders campaign, and at Dettingen captured a white standard of the French Household Brigade. In Germany during 1759-62 it fought at Minden, Warburg, Krefk, Denkers, Groebenstein, and was engaged in numerous skirmishes. Next it served in Flanders with the Duke of York in 1793-4. At Quatre Bras and Waterloo in 1815 even Napoleon paid a tribute to their prowess and spoke of them as "these terrible grey horses."

The Eagle Badge

The Eagle badge afterwards worn by the Greys represented an "eagle" and colour of the veteran French 45th of the Line, valiantly defended but taken by Sergeant Charles Ewart, of the Greys, in one of the charges of the Union Brigade on that memorable 18th of June. The Greys marched with the Army to Paris after the victory.

When the Russian war began the regiment was ordered to the Crimea and was present at Balaclava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. In 1894 the Emperor Nicholas of Russia was appointed colonel-in-chief.

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PLUCKY TARS WHO HANDLED LIVE SHELLS

Five of Them Landed in Boiler of One of the British Destroyers

SHIED THEM OVERBOARD

"No Room For Such Rubbish on Our Yacht," Said The Sailors

London, Sept. 2.—The Harwich correspondent of the Telegraph gives interviews with wounded sailors and speaks of the plucky way in which the British handled live shells.

Many of the German shells which made hits, it appears, but did not burst. "There were five shells in the boiler of one of the destroyers," he quotes one of the sailors as saying, "and if one had burst it would have been all up with the ship."

"What did you do with them?" he was asked. "Oh, just shied them overboard. There was no room for such rubbish aboard our yacht."

In another instance recited to the correspondent, it is related that a shell fell on a British ship and as there was no immediate explosion the sailors rushed at it and pushed it into the sea with their naked hands.

The Germans also showed considerable grit, it is declared. As one of the cruisers was going down with decks aflame and the flag and mast shot away, the only man left in the forecastle hoisted the flag and then went down with the ship.

Proof that some of the Germans were shot by their own officers, the correspondent says, is given by one wounded German landed at Shotley, who had seven revolver bullets in him which he could only have come by from his own ship.

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- 60 pairs. Regular Price 35c. Special Price 27c. per pair.
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Men's Coloured 1/2 HOSE Vertical Stripe.

- 12 pairs. Regular Price 35c. Special Price 25c. per pair.
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