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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 236.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.

Price:—7 cent.

A. English

Misapprehensions Existing in States Respecting Finance

Will be Removed by Commissioners France and England

NOW ON THE WAY

England Not on Her Knees Begging Assistance, But the Reverse is the Truth

London, Sept. 3.—Plans for correcting the abnormal exchange situation and putting on a stable basis the entire machinery of setting trade balances between America and Europe will be classified within the next few days on the arrival at New York of the French and British financial commissions, meanwhile it is known the commissioners are in a position to correct some misapprehensions which are believed to exist in the States concerning the British, French and Russian dependence on America. One of the best informed authorities said today:

"The idea seems to prevail in New York that we are on our knees begging America to come to our assistance. The situation is exactly the reverse. America wants to sell Europe its goods, and the Americans hope to continue their sales they must find the means of giving the usual credits and stabilizing exchange."

Concerning government purchases, not the slightest question has been raised regarding unbounded resources of the government, permitting it to make payments as fast as required. This it is pointed out, is likely to be emphasized by the readiness of the British authorities to pay in American gold eagles, if any question exists regarding the rate of exchange of the British pound sterling. That is the American unit of value probably would be held to be acceptable, if any question arose, concerning fluctuation of the British unit.

As regards ordinary sales between private parties, this is not considered a matter pertaining to the government but one which buyers and sellers should adjust. However, the British government is interested in seeing this private adjustment satisfactorily accomplished, so as to preserve normal and healthy financial conditions.

Money Situation Shows Tendency To Improvement

New York, Sept. 2.—Recovery of foreign money values in this market was as spectacular and swift today as was its recent decline. Sterling gained eight and one-fourth cents from last night's quotation, touching \$4.62½ at the close. Francs gained 14 cents on the day's transactions, going \$5.95. Treas showed an improvement of nine cents.

To-day's sudden rally clarified the situation for the time being, and led to the belief that rates are nearly approaching normal, which would soon be established, as the arrival of British and French delegates here within the next few days is anticipated. This, it was thought, had a wholesome effect, and the market should lead to further gains to-morrow.

Vice-President Chinese Republic Has Resigned

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—Li Yun Hong has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Chinese Republic. The interpretation placed upon this act is that it is preparatory to the establishing of a Monarchy.

A woman named Sweetland, of Bonaville, accompanied by her husband, arrived by the express yesterday for the Lunatic Asylum.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 2.—General Hamilton reports the capture in the Gallipoli Peninsula of an important position commanding the Anafarta Valley, and an appreciable gain of ground by the Anzacs (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.)

The Russian Government report desperate fighting between Vilna and the Niemen with some successes. In Galicia also they captured a hundred officers and seven thousand men.

In the Cameroons further progress has been made and Gaschaka occupied.—BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris, Sept. 2.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the following:—

"Fighting with hand grenades occurred in the course of the night in the vicinity of Souchez. There were several artillery engagements in the sector of Neuville near Roye. In the Vosges fighting with bombs occurred at Schratz Mannel."

Paris, Sept. 2.—An announcement was made here to-day officially as follows:—

"In the Dardanelles during the last week of August it has been calm throughout on the southern front. In the northern zone the British troops delivered successful attacks which put them in possession of a hillock to the west of Buvaek Anafarta, which had been contested keenly."

"The transport sunk on the 20th August by one of our aviators in the anchorage at Achashilman, it is necessary to add four transports torpedoed by British submarines, two of them at the same point and two others between Gallipoli and Hagar."

"The guns of the battleships have hit several vessels anchored in the Straits."

Pope Benedict Working Hard to Promote Peace

Cardinal Gibbons Lays Message Before President Wilson From SUPREME PONTIFF

This is Thought to Suggest Action by Neutral Countries to Bring About Peace in Europe

Washington, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day presented President Wilson a message from Pope Benedict regarding the peace of Europe. Later he saw Secretary Lansing on the same subject. After a conference at the White House, the Cardinal announced that he had discussed the probabilities of peace with the President, and had conveyed a message from the Pope on the question, but could not reveal its contents at this time. Cardinal Gibbons declared that the settlement of the submarine issue between the States and Germany had greatly aided the cause of peace, and had placed the States in a very advantageous position to be of service in bringing to an end the conflict abroad.

He said he had informed the President that he believed this to be true. While the Cardinal would not go into the details regarding his message from the Pope, it was indicated that it was in the nature of a suggestion to neutral powers to join with the Vatican in making further efforts to restore peace.

Cardinal Gibbons was with the President nearly half an hour, and after leaving the White House his face was wreathed with smiles as he greeted inquirers, and without being questioned, said he had discussed peace with the President.

"Our talk was highly satisfactory, and I am very much pleased with my reception from the President," said the Cardinal. "We went over the entire situation, but I cannot reveal the details of our conversation at this time. Probably more will be made public in the near future."

Russian Force Still Retreating Along Whole Front Except Riga Where Stubborn Resistance Met

AUSTRO-GERMANS CROSS THE RAILROAD BETWEEN THE FORTS OF GRODNO AND VILNA

Heavy Artillery Destroys the Western Forts, and it is Expected That Grodno is Evacuated. Germans Penetrate Forest of Bieloviezh. The Austrians Drive Russians From Galicia. Some Talk of an Advance On Kiev is Now Gaining Ground.

THE GERMANS RECOVER TRENCHES IN THE VOSGES

Activity in the Dardanelles in Evidence, and the British Sink Four Turkish Transports. Austrians Evacuate Rovereto.

London, Sept. 2.—Except in the region of Riga, where the Russians are presenting a solid front to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the Austro-German offensive is again making headway, as they have been doing for the past four months, and the Russian troops have resumed the withdrawal movement.

The western forts of Grodno have been evacuated after two of them were destroyed by heavy guns and stormed by German infantry. It is considered extremely likely that the whole fortress already has been left to its fate, for it was no longer tenable after the Germans had crossed the Grodno-Vilna railway, which they did at two points, and had penetrated the forest of Bieloviezh.

South-east of the town of Vilna will be the next objective of the Austro-Germans on this front.

In the south-east, Vienna also reports a series of successes which have practically driven the Russians out of

Galicia. They now only hold a narrow strip between the Sereth river and Bessarabia across the border of the latter province, and the Austrians state that the Russians set fire to a number of villages, which might indicate a further retreat. Thus, the hopes raised by the Allied countries by recent successes of the Russians of at least making a stand, appear to have been dissipated.

Everywhere the Austro-Germans claim to be advancing, but they have not captured any great number of men or guns. The Russian guns have been kept well behind the infantry, and are quickly moved back when the rearwards are unable to longer hold off the invaders.

There is some talk of an advance on Kiev, but the distance to that city is considerable, and the country over which it would have to be made is difficult for the movement of troops.

On the Western front the Germans claim to have recovered trenches

which they lost during the middle of August in the Vosges, while the French simply refer to heavy artillery engagements, which have been the feature for the last nine days, but with no suggestion what they forecast.

Increased activity in the Dardanelles is shown in all official reports. Besides their success in capturing an important position east of Suvla Bay, which dominates one of the Turkish lines of communication, the British have sunk four more Turkish transports, while the fire of ships across the Gallipoli Peninsula made the movements of troops more difficult.

According to the Turks, minesweepers have been busy at the entrance to the Straits, suggesting an attack is contemplated by the Allies from another direction.

A despatch from Rome says that the Austrians have evacuated Rovereto, to which the Italian advances threatened to cut off.

German Officers Are Imprisoned For Attempted Escape

London, Sept. 3.—Three German officers who escaped from the prison camp near Denbig, Wales, and subsequently recaptured, were sentenced by military court to-day to serve 84 days each in prison.

This is the first instance in which jail terms have been given prisoners of war.

The Resignation Of Admiral Von Tirpitz Is Reported

London, Sept. 2.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says, that it is reported that Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, will resign, and be succeeded by Admiral von Pohl, now Chief of the Admiralty staff, and commander of the German battle fleet.

Negotiations Are Resumed Between Bulgaria & Turkey

London, Sept. 3.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, Sofia, Bulgaria, telegraphs as follows:—

"August 31.—Turko-Bulgarian negotiations for the rectification of frontier, with a view to Bulgaria's acquiring the Turkish section of the Dedegatch railway, which were recently temporarily suspended by the return of the Bulgarian delegates from Constantinople, were resumed.

Official circles, however, appear to entertain little hope of a satisfactory issue."

Allies Surround Body of Turks On Gallipoli

Paris, Sept. 3.—An important part of the Turkish forces on Gallipoli Peninsula, has been surrounded by the Allies and its surrender is imminent, says an Athens despatch to the Four-nation agency.

Balkans Revise Bucharest Treaty

Rome, Sept. 3.—A revision of the treaty of Bucharest has been agreed to explicitly by Serbia, Roumania and Greece, according to reports received here, but it is said, these countries are not willing to satisfy entirely Bulgaria's claims to territorial compensation for participation in the war.

French Official Involved in Fraud Commits Suicide

Paris, Sept. 3.—One of the Government officials, involved in the army fraud connected with the purchase of munitions, committed suicide yesterday to avoid arrest.

S.S. Roumania Torpedoed

London, Sept. 3.—The British steamer Roumania, 1638 tons, has been sunk, presumably by a submarine. The crew landed.

Rapid Translation

Ossening, Sept. 3.—Five murderers were put to death in the Electric Chair in Sing Sing prison to-day inside of 65 minutes.

WHAT SERBIA PREPARE FOR ALLIED CAUSE

Colonel Popovitch Tells Of the Preparations and Believes Fall of Dardanelles is Imminent

New York, Aug. 28.—Colonel Javrem J. Popovitch, of the Royal Serbian Army, who was taken from duty at the front several weeks ago, when he lost his left hand, and sent to New York on a special mission for his government, gave out an interview yesterday in which he said Serbia would be able to hold back the Teuton hosts from going to Turkey's aid and that the fall of Constantinople was only a matter of time. Colonel Popovitch remarked that his opinions were purely individual and not official.

Serbia Prepared

"Trained in previous war experience, Serbia during its recent comparative military inactivity has been preparing," he said. "She now has a much larger army than ever before in her history and the best equipped. Serbia has also established unlimited lines of fortifications."

Belittles Austrians

"For these reasons, and because of the usual bravery of the Serbian army and the mountainous nature of the country, and with consideration for other things I am not at liberty to mention, an army which wished quickly to subjugate her and cut a road to Turkey would need to have at least 800,000 men of German quality, or 1,200,000 of Austrian quality. We know the difference."

Russia Saving Itself

"It is not to be believed that the Teutons in the present strife in Europe can spare any such army without dangerously weakening their lines. The most important front of the war is the Teuton-Russian, for that is where the war will be decided. In retreating the Russians are saving their vital power—their organized military strength. The war cannot end to Germany's advantage until that vital power is obliterated. From a military standpoint, the Russians are due to become even more dangerous to Germany in the second half of the war."

Means Force of 1,800,000

Colonel Popovitch said he believed that eventually Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece would be found lined up together. That would mean a force of 1,800,000 men opposed to the Teuton's movement toward the Dardanelles, he said.

"Of this army," he said, "1,250,000 are veterans of the Balkan wars. They would be led by officers who have completed their military training by actual war experiences."

BERLIN DENIES SECOND TIME RIGA LOSSES

No Big Ship Such as the Moltke Was Sunk—No Attempt Either Was Made to Land at Pernau

Berlin, Aug. 27.—For the second time the German admiralty to-day issued a statement declaring the Russian admiralty claim that the battle cruiser Moltke and other German ships have been destroyed in the Gulf of Riga was not true.

"No such battle took place," the admiralty stated. "A German squadron, entering the bay, encountered only light Russian ships which were partly destroyed and partly chased away. The German losses have already been mentioned in an official report. No big ship was sunk or seriously damaged."

No Landing Attempted

"The attempt at a landing at Pernau, reported in the Russian official statement, never took place, never was intended by the Germans, and therefore was never frustrated by the Russians as they claim. The torpedo boat flotilla that appeared off Pernau had orders to block the port. It engaged in an artillery duel with the land batteries and hit and damaged Russian batteries."

"One Russian steamer and a sailing ship were captured and sunk. The Russians claim they captured German ships. They probably mean those ships which were captured by the Germans and then sunk."

German Denial Sinking Submarine

Admiralty Says Claim Made For British Aviator Off Ostend in Inexact—Attack on Harrington, Eng.

Berlin, Aug. 28 (via London).—The admiralty made to-day denial of the official British statement to the effect that a German submarine had been sunk this week by a British aviator off the Belgian coast near Ostend. The admiralty also made a report on the attack on August 16 by a German submarine on the English coast. The announcement is as follows:

Attacker Harrington

"One of our submarines on August 16 destroyed by gun fire the benzol factory with the attached benzol warehouses and coke furnaces near Harrington, England. The statement of the British press that the submarine attacked the open towns of Harrington, Parton and Whitehaven is inexact."

Not Damaged

"The same submarine on August 15 was fired at from a great distance in the Irish Sea, by a large passenger steamer probably a royal mail steam packet, but was not hit."

Not Damaged

"The British admiralty announced on August 27 that a German submarine had been destroyed and sunk off Ostend by a British sea plane. This is inexact. The submarine was attacked but not hit, and returned to port undamaged."

The British statement referred to by the German admiralty was made on August 26. It stated that Squadron-Commander Arthur Bjsworth had destroyed single-handed a German submarine off Ostend. The announcement contained these words: "The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked and sank off Ostend."

Again Disappointed!

Political and civil emancipation was the goal of endeavor in the countries of Western Europe. . . . Men believed that the age of intolerance had altogether passed, and that the ideal of human brotherhood was to be realized; and in the flush of that hope Jews began to abandon their age-long yearning for the restoration of their nationality, and to regard themselves simply as a religious community. They were to be no longer a peculiar people, but a peculiar persuasion. The events of the second half of the nineteenth century served to shatter the brilliant dreams of the first, and to bring home to the Jew once again that he was still an anomaly among the nations. . . . It was Bismarck who in the 'seventies for political reasons sowed the seeds of the modern anti-Semitic movement. From Germany, where it was social and intellectual the persecution passed to Russia and Roumania where it was physical and political. The new "Hep! Hep!" was heard not only in the less civilized states of Eastern Europe, but at the very sources of enlightenment, and it was shouted before the end of the century in the streets of Paris. In answer to that cry of hate came a rousing trumpet call, "Israel a Nation!"—Herbert Bentwich in The Fortnightly.

Swedes May Purchase German Steamers

Amsterdam, August 28, via London, August 29.—A message from Hamburg, Germany, states that a company, called the "Sweden-America Line," is being formed to carry on passenger trade between New York and Swedish ports with German ships now idle in American ports. Delegates of the new concern are negotiating with German companies for the purchase of ships, it is said. The capital of the new concern is given at ten million kroner (about \$2,500,000), of which eight million kroner have been subscribed.

The Norwegian Bergenske Steamship Co. also has appropriated three million kroner to purchase German steamships in America, it is stated.

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Galvanized Water Buckets, in sizes 12 in., 13 in., 14 in.
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Beef Cuttings, Special Family Beef.
Tinned Corned Beef, Roast Beef.
Cattle Feed, Bran, Oats.

Beans, Peas, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal.
Coffee in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 10 lb. tins.
Caylor and Mott's Cocoa.
Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmeg, Pepper.
Yeast, Cream-of-Tartar, Bread-soda, Salt in bags.
Condensed Milk, Hops, Coleman's Starch.
Washing Soda, Lye, Sun Paste and Stove Polish.

JERSEY, STERLING | BUTTER | UNION CREAMERY

10 lb. and 22 lb. Tubs. 10 lb. and 22 lb. Tubs.

Box Biscuits

In Lemon Cream, Coffee, Soda, Lunch, Currant Top, Five-O'clock Tea, Pilot, Ginger Snap.
Sweet Biscuit in barrels, Butter Biscuit in barrels.
No. 1 and 2 grades Hard Biscuit in bags and half-bags.

Toilet and Laundry Soap

Lime Juice, Syrups, Evaporated Apples and Apricots.
Tinned Apricots, Pears, Peaches and Pine Apples.
Raisins, Currants, loose and cleaned.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

ONE-DAY STRIKE FOR SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Whitehouse Plans To Have all Women Workers Remain at Home to Disprove Antis' "Woman's Place" Theory

"Woman's place is in the home," it has been said often. It has been said by several politicians this very week. Can its relevancy to modern-day conditions be proved or disproved? Suffragists, upon the initiative of Mrs. Norman R. de Whitehouse, have decided to try to make a test case of the proposition by calling a "woman's one-day strike."

As a part of the programme the opinions of women of varied organization interests and in various walks of life will be sought by letter, by personal conference, and by large meetings. Their voice will be decisive in the counsels now pending on the subject of a "strike."

The time tentatively selected for the big demonstration is late September or early October.

Mrs. Whitehouse's letter, sent to members of the Woman's Trade Union League, to leaders of women's local clubs, to suffragists, to social and settlement workers, and to individual women identified with the woman movement, follows:

"Of course you have found that the chief objection urged against woman suffrage on all sides is that 'woman's place is in the home.'"

"This week a number of politicians of the city have reasserted this belief with such emphasis that I have decided to ask the leading organization women of the city for their advice and co-operation in an effort to demonstrate that this phrase has really no meaning to-day. The plan is to let the women stay 'in the home' for one day and show what would happen to New York City in particular and the United States in general."

"The men of Belgium won the suffrage by a one-day strike. The men and women of Finland also won it by a strike."

"My idea is not to strike in order to win our suffrage campaign on Nov. 2, but merely in order to awaken the opponents of woman suffrage who use the phrase 'woman's place is in the home' to its meaninglessness as applied to modern conditions."

"All women will be asked to stay at home for one day. Home-women will be asked to refrain from any of those activities outside the home that go with their work as purchasing and distributing agents, as as careful mothers. Women employed outside the home will be asked to make the sacrifice and take the risks of staying 'in the home.'"

"Of course, the practical difficulties to be surmounted in the execution of this plan are enormous. When it is considered that one-third of the women of voting age in New York State work outside the home; that women are employed in all but three trades; that some important trades, such as telephone service, are entirely in the hands of women, it can easily be seen that the carrying out of our plan may mean a tremendous loss to employers and employees alike."

"In fact, it will mean almost stopping the hands of the clock for any day that may be settled upon for the 'Woman's One-Day Strike.' But the situation seems to require a visible demonstration of this sort to bring the theorist to a realization of the change in modern conditions that forces women to go out of the home whether they will or not."

"A day in the middle of the last week of September or the first week of October will probably be selected."

"SAHARA KING" HAS ESCAPED

Le Baudy Slips Away From Amityville Sanatorium—Reported to Have Locked Wife and Daughter in Their Home

Jacques Le Baudy, self-styled King of Sahara Desert, picturesque character in this country and in France, who was sent to the Knickerbocker Sanatorium at Amityville, L. I., following his arrest by Sheriff Stephen P. Pettit, of Nassau county, after an exciting cross-country chase, escaped from that institution this morning. He was exercising in the care of an attendant when he gave the man the slip and made for the woods. An alarm was sounded, but Le Baudy got away.

In the expectation that Le Baudy would go to his thirty-acre estate at Old Westbury, word was telephoned from Amityville to Sheriff Pettit. The sheriff called out the six motor cycle policemen of Nassau County and sent them to guard the roads leading from Amityville. He also sent twenty deputy sheriffs in motor cars to watch the side roads and paths by which the escaped man

might get away. He took personal charge of the hunt, although presumably Le Baudy has not as yet succeeded in getting out of Suffolk County. The sheriff had a high-power racing machine at his disposal, and in this he speeded from point to point where his men were on guard.

It was charged that Le Baudy for some time past had been annoying Mrs. Edward Smith because she and her employees and others used a right of way which Ralph N. Ellis had given her across land he owns adjoining the Le Baudy estate at Old Westbury. Conditions became so bad that Deputy Sheriff Henry Humber and three assistants were furnished by Sheriff Pettit at Mrs. Smith's request to protect her.

Seeing this show of force Le Baudy on Tuesday secured two Western Union Telegraph messengers from New York. He rigged them out in old French uniforms and garbed himself in similar fashion, then led them forth to meet the sheriff's men. Encountering Deputy Humber, Le Baudy commanded him away in the name of the emperor of the Sahara. Humber retreated to a telephone and called Sheriff Pettit. The sheriff went over from Mineola in an automobile, but found he could not get near Le Baudy, who, mounted on a cross-country hunting horse, was able to elude him.

The sheriff, being a polo player, sent for a pony and chased Le Baudy who was then deserted by his messenger boy aides. After a three-mile ride the sheriff was unseated by the falling of his pony and he landed in a brook. He mounted again and finally caught Le Baudy in a corn field, where he surrendered. "To the United States government."

Upon the advice of Drs. Guy F. Cleghorn and Joseph H. Bogart, and with the consent of his wife, Le Baudy was taken to Knickerbocker Hall, at Amityville, to await examination on whatever charge might be made against him.

On Tuesday morning before sending for the messengers and taking part in the affair with the sheriff, Le Baudy is reported to have locked his wife and daughter in a room at their home in Old Westbury.

26,000 Girls Plan Strike in Bridgeport Munitions Factory

Bridgeport, Aug. 21.—Labor conditions reached a crisis here with an attempt of 7,000 girl employees of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company to walk out. This was declared by Mrs. Mary Scully, organizer, to be the forerunner of a strike of 26,000 girls in many factories next week, unless they received better working conditions.

When the girls at the cartridge factory, claiming the company had not kept faith with them, started to quit, Mrs. Scully pleaded with them to remain at work until they were better organized. The girls then declared they would strike next week unless their demands were conceded.

The number of girl strikers at other plants was increased to over 2,500 to-day, when 300 at the Sta. Shirt Company demanded an eight-hour day. The Crawford Laundry girls, whose strike was settled Thursday, struck again to-day when a written agreement was refused by their employers. Two hundred and fifty employees of the Connecticut Electric Company also struck for better conditions.

Four hundred girls and one hundred men employed by the Bryant Electric Company's branch of the Westinghouse Company, walked out to obtain an eight-hour day and better conditions.

The Standard Manufacturing Company has offered an eight-hour day but refused time and a half pay for overtime. The men are expected to strike to-morrow.

The Electric Cable Company, after its 200 employees refused an eight-hour day, announced it would close, to reopen Monday as an open shop.

The Harvey Hubbell Company granted the eight-hour day to 450 men. The Bridgeport Brass Company has voluntarily granted an eight-hour day to its 3,000 employees, with the same pay as previously given for ten hours' work.

Slavs Fear Teutons Will Invade Finland

Copenhagen, Aug. 19.—Russia to-day fears Germany will land troops in Finland with the object of reaching Petrograd. The government has ordered provincial governors, in case a German landing is attempted, to remove the population to the interior and to burn all unremovable property.

In 1914 Denmark shipped 1,437,809 pounds of butter to the United States. Labrador had a population of 3,847 in 1901 and 2 more ten years later.

Cotton As An Explosive

(The Citizen)
Cotton is made explosive by treating it with nitric acid. The cotton is dipped into a mixture, largely sulphuric acid, with a certain proportion of nitric acid at a certain temperature. In almost every plant or vegetable growth there is an important constituent called cellulose. Cellulose and nitric acid, combined in the right proportions, make the explosive known as nitro-cellulose. Cotton chiefly consists of cellulose, and is particularly suitable for making a reliable even-burning explosive.

According to Commander Carlyon Bellairs, the enemy is using 4,000 bales, each containing 500 pounds of cotton, per day. The British navy has been trying to stop the entry of cotton into Germany since early in March, when the British order-in-council instituted the blockade and made cotton conditional contraband. But the order-in-council did not give the navy sufficient power to hold up cotton consigned to neutral countries like Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Holland. The German destination of the cotton had to be proven before the British navy had the right to stop it. In March and April the four neutral countries increased their imports of cotton thirty times.

Now the navy will be in a position to hold up all cotton bound for Europe, and cargoes destined for the enemy can be confiscated. Cotton is the basis for practically all explosives: more so than coal is the propelling power behind transportation. The Germans may be able to get cellulose from some home-grown plants. They may, it has been suggested, use wood-pulp. But the cellulose of wood-pulp or other plant growths would not be so fine and even, as in cotton. The explosive charge would not be reliable. One charge would be more powerful than another of similar size. The artillery shells would not carry the same distance every round, as they are supposed to do with the present accurately manufactured gun-cotton or nitro cellulose. Guns and rifles, for long range firing particularly, would be unreliable. In any case the gunights; as they are marked at present, would not be right for possible gun-cotton substitutes.

When the enemy supply of gun-cotton is cut off, there should be some knotty problems before the German artillerymen and tennisers and chemists.



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WOOL PRICES ARE SOARING IN DOMINION

Scarcity of Dyestuffs Puts Quotations High For the Fall and Winter Goods of Quality

Prices of fall and winter underwear and woollen goods of all kinds have already advanced in Canada from 25 to 60 per cent. and at that some of the mills cannot guarantee delivery of any line of underwear nor the delivery of yarns and woollen goods.

The reason? The war. One manufacturer of a well-known line of underwear has sent out a notice declaring that the firm would not guarantee the delivery of any line of underwear made of part wool or all wool owing to the unsettled conditions in Europe.

Another firm engaged chiefly in the manufacture of sweater coats are sending out a notice to customers stating that they will not guarantee the uniform quality of any dye that is used in the manufacture of goods ordered from them for the simple reason that they themselves cannot be sure of the quality of the dye that they are able to secure now on the world's markets.

Withdrawing Some Lines.

"The supply of wool and yarns and of dyes makes a double problem which is causing the knit goods makers many an anxious moment," says a prominent Sparks street merchant. "Owing to the difficulty of securing yarns makers are withdrawing certain lines of underwear and of hosiery and certain of the fast colors are off the market entirely in sweater coats. Underwear in some cases has had three advances since early last winter and the fall goods were placed on the market and the majority of the sweater coat manufacturers are figuring out now just what they shall charge the retailer when late orders for fall goods come in. With some there is a disposition to allow those who placed orders early this year to secure repeats at the

same rate quoted them in the spring and to increase prices for those who failed to order early. Some, on the other hand, are making a general rule that all orders received from now on will be subject to a considerable increase."

Much Higher Prices in 1916.

While prices on late orders for fall will be considerably higher than they were when placing orders last spring, there is unanimity in the opinion that goods for next year will be much higher. A fair number of the manufacturers have made contracts months ago and some over the year ago which are not yet run out and on this account are able to keep the trade supplied at a more or less medium figure when one considers the present price of yarn. Not one of them expects to be able to renew contracts at anything like the figure that has ruled for several years past.

Dyes Scarce and Costly.

The cost of dyes has increased from 100 to 300 per cent. Before the war most of the dyes used in this country and all over the world came from Germany; now it is impossible to get this necessary product in the manufacture of colored woollen and knit goods from here, so Canadian chemists have had to try and produce dyes that will meet the home demand. So far they have not yet attained the German standard of excellence, and some manufacturers are notifying their customers that the dyes for certain colors may turn out to be streaky.

German dyes were aniline dyes, but Canadian dyes for the most part are known as logwood dyes, which are one-third or one-quarter the standard of the former. It is said by local clothiers, that most of the new sweater coats, as a result of the dye situation, will be plain greys, as it is now almost impossible to make any other colors that will give satisfaction to a critical public. The day of the cheap sweater coat has gone until after the war.

When it comes to manual labor, the average man is a tramp at heart.

Many a girl catches a husband by baiting her hook with indifference.

But a small boy doesn't have to saw wood to develop his appetite.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

AT THE NICKEL

An Exceptionally Strong Programme for the Week-End.

"THE LEECH"

A powerful two-act melo-drama, featuring Alice Joyce.

"THE RED SIGNAL"—A thrilling episode of the Hazards of Helen series.

"SOME WHITE HOPE"—A Vitagraph farce comedy.

TWO OTHER FEATURE PICTURES.

EXTRA PICTURES FOR THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

Monday—Return engagement of the popular vocalists—ARTHUR D. HUSKINS, Tenor, and DeWITT C. CAIRNS, Baritone.

Adjustment of Exchange is Favorable

Government and Banking Committee Consider Several Plans—A Large Deposit of Bullion is Likely

London, Aug. 28.—Belief that a successful adjustment of the exchange rate problem now is assured is expressed by the morning papers, although it is stated the government has not yet committed itself definitely to any particular plan. Various suggestions are being subjected to the most careful scrutiny by the government and banking committees. Several conferences were held yesterday but there were no formal meetings and the men in charge of the negotiations decline to make authoritative statements as to the progress made. Presumably some delay will be necessary because of the decision to make whatever is done the joint action of the allies rather than of Great Britain alone.

"It is agreed that any adjustment scheme will provide, first of all, for a shipment of gold in an amount which possibly will surprise both the American and British publics, the idea being to effect such a complete restoration of confidence as to make easy the flotation of a good-sized British credit in New York in favorable terms.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

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

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

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

Indebtedness Small.

"The best judges believe," says the Telegraph, "that our present indebtedness in America is comparatively small, but it will be heavier before long. What we are doing in conjunction with France and Russia is to send such an amount of gold as will provide for all requirements for some time to come. Gold is not wanted in the United States for their banks are full of it, but the sending of a large amount when it is so little wanted must surely operate in cheapening money and when that happens American investors will be all the more disposed to take British securities. A big loan has got to come but it will be placed more readily when there is no longer any disparity in the exchange rate."

Treasury Bills.

The Times endorses the proposal for "an immediate issue and sale to importers by the treasury of gold dollar treasury bills payable in September, 1920, by British government agents in New York. These would be taken readily by American bankers and exporters at a discount not exceeding four and a half per cent. and this method of raising a gold credit would obviate the injury to the British war loan involved in the issuance of a tax free five per cent loan in New York.

Improvement in Rate.

The Post states emphatically that the allied governments have not yet reached an actual decision and "the whole developments of the past few days may be summed up in the fact that the British treasury and country are completely united regarding the course of action necessary and it is this fact rather than agreement on the details of a plan which is responsible for the sharp improvement in the exchange rate."

All Allied To Help.

"A great part of the £50,000,000 to £100,000,000 gold which will be sent to America," says the Daily Mail, "will be contributed by France and Russia as much of the purchasing from the United States has been on their behalf."

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels. —ap14,100

Poor Turkey As Scapegoat In the Conflict

Italy Says This is What Germany Will Hand Out to Ally—What is Germany's Real Plan?

Rome, Aug. 23.—The opinion prevails here that Germany is planning to make Turkey the scapegoat of the present European conflict, as otherwise she would not have pushed her ally to such extremes as to render a declaration of war from Italy inevitable—a declaration which means at least half a million fresh troops and another powerful fleet sent against the Ottomans, besides the native troops from Erythra and Italian Somaliland which have repeatedly asked to be allowed to join Italian troops in the fight against Austria, while during the Libyan campaign they proved themselves loyal even against an enemy of their own breed.

To Distract Italy?

Others believe that the German idea in making a new Italo-Turkish war inevitable was to distract Italy from the operations on the Austrian frontier and to induce her to engage large contingents against Turkey, so that at the opportune moment Germany might fall upon Italy with an overwhelming army, repeating in Lombardy and Venetia what has already occurred in France, Belgium and Poland.

Safe From Invasion

In this case military experts think that Germany is wrong, as Italy will always have on the Alpine-Isonzo front more troops than are necessary to check any attempt at invasion. Besides, as the nature of the land prevented Austria from entering Serbia, for the same reason it would be almost impossible to dislodge the Italians from the positions they have occupied on the Austrian front.

Hatred and Distrust

Since the days when the Turkish pirates harried the Italian coasts and the great battle of Lepanto was fought, hatred and distrust of Turkey has been bred in Italians, while Turkey's machinations against Italy and the Italians throughout the Near East, Libya and Cyrenaica, and her contempt for the remonstrances of the Italian government have aroused bitter feeling.

FATE

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart;
And speak in different tongues,
And have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And there o'er unknown seas to unknown lands,
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death,
And all unconsciously shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes
And two shall walk some narrow way of life
So nearly side by side, that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face.
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
And with groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days,
And die unsatisfied, and this is Fate!

—Susan Mary Spalding.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

FIRST CLASS PROGRAMME,

JACK RUSSELL, in New Songs.

Hear "THE DREAM OF PEACE." Wonderful; something never seen or heard before.

COMING—We have secured the Famous

IAN MCKENZIE and His Talented Lady Artists.

On Monday will be shown a splendid picture of our **BRAVE SOLDIER LADS** in Scotland, brought across by the officers who have just returned home. Come on and have another look at your boys.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"THE UNKNOWN COUNTRY"

A great mystery drama produced by the Lubin Company.

"THE LOVE OF ORO SAN"

A Japanese love story pictured in Japan.

"ALL FOR BUSINESS"

A Biograph domestic drama with a lesson.

"CUPID TURNS THE TABLES"

A comedy drama by the Selig people.

"WHICH HAM IS SCNAPPEMEIRS" & "LOVES ACID TEST" are two great comedies.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads
The Usual Extra Pictures at the Big SATURDAY MATINEE.
Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2--5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.

"We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers.

(Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

From Swim Bros., Fish Merchants.

We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

A. H. Murray

ST. JOHN'S

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

MOONSHINE
Chewing Tobacco.
PARK DRIVE
Smoking Tobacco.
J. J. ROSSITER
Distributor.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT 3, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Lieut.-Col. Franklin

YESTERDAY we briefly referred to the promotion of Major Franklin. We feel it our duty to state that Lieut.-Col. Franklin received treatment at the hands of the Governor here, that if exposed would create such a feeling as to make Governor Davidson's residence here in future anything but pleasant. Lieut.-Col. Franklin gave up business, and broke up his home, and made tremendous sacrifices—financial and personal—to respond to the appeal from King and Empire for defenders. Business men here are fully aware of some of the sacrifices made by Major Franklin. He was the only married business man in the Colony who responded to the call for defenders against the German peril.

That he has succeeded in overcoming every difficulty and reaching such a high position is due solely to his own energy and courage. His thanks are due to no one here, for he received nothing but kicks and frowns from those in authority here; conduct almost unbelievable in a Governor or a Premier, towards a brave and noble defender of Empire and Throne, was what Major Franklin experienced. He may have his faults, but those who know him and know also His Excellency and the Premier are fully convinced that as far as unselfish duty and honor go, Lieut.-Col. Franklin can hold his head any day as high as either of the other two.

Another disclosure that will create a sensation will sooner or later be revealed in connection with the conduct of the Low Admiral of the local fleet towards the High Admiral, which has occasioned so much talk at some northern settlements as well as in the clubs here. The gentlemen concerned may rest assured that their little game will surely see the light of day. Our readers must wait a few months for the particulars, but they will not wait in vain.

German Bank Breaks

According to the Algemeen Handelsblad, of Amsterdam, says a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, it was decided at a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Mittel Rheinische Bank, which belongs to the Disconto-Gesellschaft banking group, to liquidate the affairs of the bank on account of the great losses suffered through the war. The Mittel Rheinische Bank is closely connected with the great industries of the Rhine Province and Westphalia.

"Too Many Irons In the Fire"

MR. FRANK SIMMS of Kimberley Farm does not represent a caplin Trust or dogfish Combine, according to his own statement in The Daily News of Wednesday, September first. It is a relief to the public to have this assurance from Mr. Simms, for anything like a caplin trust or dogfish combine is a contingency greatly to be feared and we can breathe more freely when we have Mr. Simms' word for it that he does not represent such trusts or combines.

We would breathe still more freely if we knew just exactly what Mr. Simms means by the introduction of such fantastic topics as the feeding of fish to the equine or bovine species, when we might be discussing the more serious question of how to feed oil shale, of which we have an abundance. Levity aside we cannot but regret this unhappy tendency, which is so common a stumbling block to intelligent discussion of any subject, this erratic jumping from one subject to another, leaving us with an almost endless list of half digested subjects always on hand.

Newfoundland is as prolific of suggestions for discussion, captions as it were for essays, as she is of mineral samples, or varieties of diurnal meteorological changes, but unhappily we seem not to have the quality of hanging on to the subject beyond the initial or prologue stage. This same flighty unstable style, this light hopping—squirrel-like—from branch to branch displays itself in almost every walk of our endeavor. We begin a thousand things to do the one we finish.

Do you want proof of this you can find it on every hand, in branch railways half finished, five of them in slings at once, and not one completed, or even begun properly. You can see it in every undertaking, but one, of the Morris party, and that one exception is—the country. Morris has about finished that, this is his masterpiece.

We have evidence of inability to finish a job undertaken, in the badly conceived and worse administered crude beginnings of a so called agricultural policy. You may see it in the miserable failure as regards the providing of bait depots.

Last year there was a great fanfare over the laying of a corner stone for a new sanitarium out near Mount Pearl. The Duke of Connaught was invited to lay the corner stone, and now it seems to us an apology is due His Royal Highness for having duped him into the shallow scheme.

Land for the building site was purchased by the Government for the sum of \$3,700, the excavation was made, a little corner of a cement wall, just enough to inset the corner stone was built, and there the matter rested. Grass grows over the assembled tools, wheelbarrows, etc., and the excavation is tumbling in. Two tents erected in a hollow of the ground and in the shadow of the bordering forest, whose sickly lights at eve serve to make more oppressive the weird aspect, house one or two lonely patients.

The whole assemblage, crumbling corner stone, tumbling-in excavations, grass covered implements, and the two lonely tents in their wilderness of rank weeds speak so eloquently of misdirected and wasted effort, of ill considered plans, and lack of perseverance as to be almost uncanny.

We think this is enough to prove our contention that we are remarkable for undertakings that are never finished. We could cite, if necessary a hundred examples, but we do not want to weary the reader with the despiriting tale. Look at all the fair things that Morris promised and see what he has performed. He has started a lot, but finished nothing.

Undertakings were so prolific at one time that it put ones head

in a whirl to follow the gyrations of the Morris brain, as in clouds he seemed to shake wonderful schemes from his pregnant ingenuity. There was a rattle, and a bang and a loud sounding of trumpets that seemed to split the ear, as one by one the versatile Ned evolved his wonderful creatures, distorted they were and ill shapen, but they served the purpose, they kept people looking on to see what wonders the next wave of the magic wand was to produce. People were mesmerized and many believed the fantasy was substantial reality, but they know better now.

Morris' dark and dismal brain may be compared to the sombre, clinging, sunless places of the forest, where fungi revel in their unreal life. Some of the forms are beautiful and have sweet odors, but they are things composed of the very essence and elements of death. They are damp and clingy and unreal like to the feel, they fade and shrivel at the lightest touch and their odor soon turns to the most oppressive smell, and most of them are poisonous.

Morris' brain is prolific of plans that are as unsubstantial and dangerous to country's health, as are the fungi of the forest to the human system.

Turning from the political affairs of the country to those of the city we find examples of abundant undertakings, all going at once, one in a way overlapping the unfinished. Look at the state of our streets everywhere torn up and strewn with broken rock. Many of our streets today resemble gullies down which some torrent had tumbled, leaving a wake of rocks and sand and gravel, or they remind one of the bed of a receded glacier so rough, and so boulder strewn are they, and the area of desolation is widening daily.

Mr. Simms' letter is a very forceful illustration of the chaotic state. This agricultural discussion was originally meant to sift if we could some sensible deductions as to the cause of wet potatoes. Mr. Simms with that versatility for which we as a people are so remarkable, butts in with a new thesis, not waiting for the one subject to be reduced to its conclusion.

Mr. Simms has fish fodder on the brain, and is anxious to work it off. We beg of him to work it off in the quiet of his sylvan retreat, and conduct his experiments with patience and perseverance till he shall have evolved a new set of digestive organs for the cow as will fit her to accommodate a piscatorial breakfast.

We can understand such an omnivorous creature as the pig dining on fish, but the cow, she is graminiferous, and we could fancy Mr. Simms sitting down with as cheerful an appetite to a supper of toasted hay, as the lady of the genus bos to a dinner of dried caplin.

Lord Derby is evidently not disposed to mince matters, and believes in plain speaking if we may judge from the following allusion to the Russian campaign. He says:

"In the case of Russia we talk euphemistically about the strategic retreat. I am a plain speaking man, and I don't call it a strategic retreat; I call it a jolly good licking. That is what Russia is having at the present moment. She is fighting gallantly and she is retreating; but she is having a bad beating at the present moment."

Some more of this plain speaking would do a great deal of good. It would prevent our having to explain so many of our public despatches. Would it not be wiser to keep the regular despatch in cold storage for two or three days; and then, as has frequently happened, there would be no need to publish it. Ravings and spasmodic shoutings are not going to bring us either comfort or peace of mind.

PROHIBITION

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

The Ottawa Citizen is giving as its contribution to the Temperance Propaganda in Ottawa considerable space in aid of the cause; and the following is worth reproduction by our papers that are willing to give something towards the prohibition movement which may bring results:

Alcoholism and Physical Degeneration

(Best elements of posters put up by city governments in France, Great Britain and Australia are contained in the following.)

From proceedings French Supervising Council of Public Aid, 1902. Report by Prof. Debove, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

"Alcoholism is the chronic poisoning which results from the habitual use of alcohol, even when the latter would not produce drunkenness.

"It is an error to say that alcohol is necessary to workmen who engage in fatiguing labor; that it gives heart to work, or that it repairs strength. The artificial excitation which it produces gives place very quickly to nervous depression and feebleness.

"The habit of drinking entails disaffection from the family, forgetfulness of all duties to society, distaste for work, misery (theft and crime. It leads at least to the hospital, for alcohol engenders the most varied maladies; paralysis, lunacy, disease of the stomach and liver, dropsy. It is one of the most frequent causes of tuberculosis. Finally, it complicates and aggravates all acute maladies. Typhoid fever, pneumonia, erysipelas, which would be mild in the case of a sober man quickly carry off the alcoholic drinker. The hygienic faults of parents fall upon their children.

"For the help of the individual, for the existence of the family, for the future of the nation, alcohol is one of the most terrible scourges."

(Five paragraphs above are from posters put up by French city governments to check national decay that has led to deaths exceeding births. What follows is from British Parliamentary Report on Physical Deterioration, prompted by failure of a majority of candidates for enlistment in British Army to pass physical examination. In consequence, British city governments post these extracts as a warning, not only in Great Britain as a cure but also in Athletic Australia as a preventive. For one or other of these reasons such a warning should be posted in every city and town of the world, and read in the schools.)

"The continued use of alcohol, whether in form of beer, wine or spirits, even though not to the extent of drunkenness, often leads to chronic poisoning.

"Of 61,215 people the average deaths per year by insurance tables will be 1,000. Of 61,215 liquor sellers, the death average is 1,642. Of 61,215 Rechabites (abstainers) the death average is 580.

"Sir Frederick Treves, Physician to King Edward, declares that alcohol is an insidious poison, and should be subject to the same strict limitations as opium, morphia or strychnine and that its supposed stimulating effects are delusive."

ALCOHOL AND DEGENERATION

Dr. Chas. Burr, professor of mental diseases in the University of Pennsylvania, thinks that we hear too much of the rights of the people and too little of their duties. The professor is right and in the matter of alcohol has furnished an example of the growth of the mental degeneration which he predicts is increasing because of our neglect to train youths to withstand stress and strain. Social and mental unrest, such as in evidence in America to-day, is, in Prof. Burr's opinion, interpreted to mean robust national mental health, great independence of mind and superior intelligence or neuroticism and hysteria, according to the mind of the observer.

The prevalence of hard drinking is due, thinks the University of Pennsylvania savant, to degenerated mental traits. The drinker is predisposed by lax training and inability to resist stress to become a hard drinker. The conclusion is, therefore, that every dipsomaniac is more or less a degenerate, mentally deficient.

"It this be true it would seem that more rigid discipline would work many cures. Professor Burr is evidently of this opinion, for he advocates a stiffening, not a greater laxness, in school train-

ing. School work, he says, has never caused insanity although hard school work has affected those inherently weak. This whole theory is interesting if only because it places alcoholism among the mental diseases, if among such we include weakness of the powers of resistance to indulge in any food or beverage which paralyzes the faculties. What Professor Burr would appear to advocate would be training in discipline, both mental and physical.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that we are imposing a heavy task and an unnecessary duty upon ourselves when we maintain drinking places which make possible the development of any latent mental defect of the sort described by Prof. Burr, and strive at the same time to so inculcate resistance to stress and strain as to render futile any temptation to pander to any remediable tendencies were removed or made more difficult of realization. Professor Burr considers that while we spend millions attempting to remove the strains of life we are neglecting to develop resistance to those strains in our youth—an aspect which he considers the more important, because all stress being softened and much of the strain of life being removed, we are developing an effeminate national character, characterized by mental degeneration. While this may be true to a certain extent it would certainly appear to be the way of wisdom to remove active agencies for evil in our ordinary life, while not neglecting the development of character to overcome the natural obstacles we must expect to encounter.—The Citizen.

Brief and Breezy

The New York World has exposed all the slimy sordidness of the German propaganda in the United States and discloses that the pit of German trickery, deception and infamy is fathomless.

It declares that German agents have spread a vast network of political and military sabotage throughout the United States. They have shamelessly trafficked in State secrets, sought to violate the spirit and letter of American neutrality and to poison the streams of United States politics to forward their hellish designs. Professing disgust and indignation at the export of munitions to the Allies, they have been working by subterranean methods to buy munitions themselves. Mouth ing about the newspapers being subsidized by English gold, they sought by a gigantic system of bribery to subsidize and poison news channels,—to the glory of the American press, in vain. Under the shelter of the protection of a neutral nation, in the very guise and name of that neutrality, they have sowed broadcast the seeds of treason in the United States.

There is a vast amount of buncombe in the press these days about certain vapors of the Nationalist wing of the French-Canadian in Quebec. Many cannot really understand the situation in the Province of Canada as it really exists; but for the information of our readers, let us say that sedition-mongers of the Bourassa and Lavergne type are not representative of the French Canadian people, as a whole.

Bourassa has atavistic frailties in the matter revolutionary tactics; he is if we mistake not, a lineal descendant of Papineau who was the leader of the tea-pot "Rebellion" of 1837. The real types of French-Canadian are not found in the Bourassa-Lavergne camp. Both these are disgruntled politicians; and they have for years being waging political war upon the "Grand Old Man" of the French-Canadian race—Sir Wilfrid Laurier—the greatest Imperialist found anywhere within the empire. Laurier is a civic Bothea, and he is rendering valuable service to the cause of empire. Associated with him in a recruiting campaign at the moment we find Chagnac, Lemieux, and Blondin—men who are representative of all that is good and patriotic in Lower Canada.

As an illustration of the feeling in Quebec, the following is quite

apropos,—it is an excerpt from a recent communication to The Daily Mail, of Montreal, written by a prominent French-Canadian:

"Our brother Britishers should not take notice of such as Mr. Lefebvre (a Bourassite); such a man is more to be pitied than blamed. It is possible that Mr. Lefebvre may have a few friends such as the editor of "Le Devoir" (Bourassa), because it is a well-known fact that there was a Judas among the twelve apostles chosen by our Redeemer to evangelize the world. The great majority of my countrymen have not forgotten what our forefathers did in 1776, 1812, and in 1869-70, for the defence of our dear country; and they are not only ready to follow their example, but also to shed every drop of their blood with pleasure in order to insure the triumph of a most noble cause against the worst barbarism of the ages."

We have men right here in our midst who are not one whit better than the apostle of strife,—Bourassa; and though they may not have the courage of the editor of "Le Devoir," they are equally as unpatriotic. Bourassa has the courage to appear as he is, whilst our "men of expediency" are like dumb, driven, cattle.—Com.

Historians are now beginning to realize that both the G.O.M. and Lord Salisbury were poor statesmen. The former is, they declare, responsible for the keeping of the "Sick Man" of Europe after the Russo-Turkish War, and Lord Salisbury handed over Heligoland to Germany for some concessions in Africa. Did Heligoland now belong to Great Britain the Kiel Canal would have been worthless; and if Russia had access to the Mediterranean by the Dardanelles there would be no "eastern difficulty." As an offset to these diplomatic blunders, Great Britain practically controls the Suez Canal, and thus has an outlet to its Indian possessions. So after all, we can hardly say that the balance of blundering is with British statesmen. One thing seems to be assured now, i.e. when the Allies get possession of Constantinople, as they certainly will within a brief period, the brother-in-assassination of Wilhelm II will be relegated to some spot of the eastern hemisphere where he may cease from troubling the peace of Europe, and enjoy his houkan undisturbed by Balkan terrors. Hasten the day!

Uncle Sam is having his own share of troubles these days. An ex-President is using the big stick on the politicians unmercifully; and President Wilson is fast getting into the maelstrom of international difficulties. He has been busy for months writing "Notes" to Germany; but the wily Hun is staving him off with quibbles and emphasizing his ultimate intention by sending American citizens to the domain of Davy Jones whenever occasion offers.

The Mexican problem (intensified by Hunnish or German-American activities) is causing Mr. Wilson some anxious moments. He is now calling together again the "A.B.C." conference and hopes to bring order out of the Mexican chaos by means of this pan-American gathering.

The conference will be made up of delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chili, Uruguay, and Guatemala.

It remains to be seen whether this conference will accomplish anything of permanent value. It is the second time that this method for Uncle Samuel is to don his war paint and fight Mexico single handed.

This would naturally cause hypernated citizens of the United States to cast off the neutrality mask and show their love for the "home of the brave and the free" and incidentally do a good turn for the Vaterland!

The Balkans seem to be having their innings against the Euro-

GALLIPOLI

Attention all kind hearted friends, I'll write a line or so, Concerning our brave heroes, Who had to fight the foe. We started to land the troops On April the twenty-fifth. But met with difficulties on either side For the enemy were entrenched.

Our soldiers fought like heroes All day till late at night, They made a charge and drove the foe, The Turks they took to flight Till a mile or two of ground were gained, The enemy were entrenched so strong, But the big guns from the British ships Still drove them further on.

Our soldiers still keep fighting, Like brave British soldiers do, At point of bayonet they did not flinch But the enemy's lines went through, Still reinforcement they brought up, Our men did not delay, And many brave men gave their lives On the Gallipoli peninsula that day.

We had brave boys from over the seas Where British flags do wave; New Zealanders showed their courage, Australians they were brave, And Newfoundlanders did their best, Of those there were but few, But Canada, Ireland and Scotland To Britain's flag proved true.

The good old flag to memory brings, To those in navy blue, Have their forefathers fought To bring those colours through, And give to us the freedom That still we hold in view, And hope our children may not forget Their fathers brave and true.

I wonder if those younger men Who have joined our ranks To fight for King and country, Will ever give us thanks, And consider what we suffered While they still sit in ease, And gaze upon their friends around, And do just as they please.

While our soldiers in the trenches Still have to do their might And rest, it is a treatment If but one hour at night, But still they sit and wonder If the war will soon be o'er, But not a thought of joining, Though the Germans tap at their door.

I wonder if a shell or two Had just passed by their head, Would give them a thought of joining And think of those that's dead, Those noble men lay down their lives While loved ones wait at home And wonder if they'll soon be back, Or if they'll ever come.

A word or two I now relate, The thoughts bring to my mind Of those brave men who fell by my side, All in their youth and prime, I'll never forget the scene that day When we ran our boats on shore, Shot fell like ale around us, Men fell to rise no more.

I will remember how things went on Though I was wounded bad, I received a shot in both my arms And one in both my legs, We will trust to Him, the God above Who guides and rules the waves, And in His own appointed time He'll bring us home again.

I've said about all I'd like to say, I hope you'll bear in mind, And try to do your bit, And do not hang behind, But show you pluck and manliness, And join up with the brave, And give a word of comfort To the friends of those who lie in graves.

[These verses were composed by Reservist E. Chauk of Charlottetown, B.B., who was wounded April 25th at the Dardanelles, now at the Naval Hospital, Malta.]

Labor Papers Seized

Under Government instructions, the police on August 18 made raids in London and Southford of the offices and headquarters of The Independent Labor Party. The Labor Leader and The Socialist Review. Every copy of these publications, and in addition hundreds of pamphlets issued by the Independent Labor Party, dealing with the labor problems arising from the war were seized. No arrests were made.

pean Powers just now. Bulgaria demands 5,000 square miles of territory with a population of a million people from Serbia as her price for entering the war on the side of the Allies, Serbia to get Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be taken from Austria, as compensation.

**Received To-Day, July 16th,
At W. E. BEARNES
Haymarket Provision Store**

20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
20 Crates BANANAS.
20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
2 Crates TOMATOES.
10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE
20 TWIN CHEESE.

20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.

All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

**Stylish Soft Felt
Hats for Men**

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

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

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

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

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

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

**Postal Revenue Is
Below Expectations**

Ottawa, August 28.—Since the imposition of the war tax on letters and postcards, the volume of mail matter posted in Canada has decreased by about thirty per cent. The war tax was expected to lend a little over fifty per cent. to the Post Office revenue, but in consequence of the economy practiced by the public in the matter of saving on letters and postcards under the higher rate, increased revenue has been considerably less than anticipated. For the first four months of the operation of the war tax the

Department's revenue was increased by \$1,400,000 or about thirty per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. A large part of this increase, however, is due to the sale of stamps for cheques and money orders, etc.

The Minister of Finance estimated last session that the war taxes would bring in an additional revenue of from twenty to twenty-five million dollars. Present indications show that the special taxes will not aggregate more than half that amount.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**URGES CARE IN
UNITED STATES
DECISION**

**Cardinal Gibbons warns
American People of
the Horrors of War**

Baltimore, Aug. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons in referring to the Arabic incident, says:—
"War is a terrible thing, and we should not lightly jump into the strife that is tearing the world to pieces. We, in this country, know little of the harrowing conditions in the old country. War seems to have a lot of glory and chivalry, but for the widows and orphans it seems endless suffering and pain. The millions in Europe know now what war means."

Why Court Danger?
"Then, too," he continued, "it seems a terrible cost to sacrifice thousands of young men—the life and sinew of the nation just because a few insist on taking a risk. For it is nothing but a foolish risk for Americans to take the dare of travelling by ships that are in danger. Why should they court the danger?"

"The sinking of the steamship Arabic precipitated the present crisis between the United States and Germany. This was an English vessel, and it is deplorable that Americans take the risk of travelling on ships that are subject to such dangers."

The Nation's Duty
"A true lover of America should sacrifice personal whim when the honor and the peace of the nation hangs in the balance. It seems like asking too much to expect the country to stand up and fight just because a few are over-daring."

"Calm thought and great prudence is what the nation requires in the crisis. We can rely on President Wilson to lead us right. The people should not in any manner hinder him in deciding the issue. Loud-voiced opinion, no matter from what source is untimely, and will only complicate matters. Both sides should be heard and I trust that President will wait until Germany explains herself or has a chance to explain."

A High Challenge

The attitude of the "Toronto Globe" towards the liquor traffic is well known, not only to the people of Ontario but to thousands beyond the bounds of this province. For some time past the "Globe" has been carrying on a campaign for the abolition of the saloon in Ontario. It now utters a challenge to the Government to take advantage of the present opportunity, when military exigencies urge the restriction of the liquor traffic, to sweep away at once and forever an evil more to be dreaded even than war; and it pledges its support to a Government to which it is politically opposed in bringing about this great reform. These are the words of the "Globe's" challenge: "The Globe cares not one brass tack for the interests of political parties or for the ambitions of individual politicians. We will give Premier Hearst and his colleagues unequivocal and unstinted support in doing this great thing, the very greatest thing now possible for them to do. We will not ask questions about the past. The present is the crisis time. What Saskatchewan has done, what Alberta has done, what Manitoba is on the eve of doing, what British Columbia is getting ready to do—that Ontario ought to do and do it now. The Globe characterizes the liquor traffic as "the one privileged and protected traitor, a traitor to King and country, compared with which treason-talking Teutons are friends and allies. The traitor that in disguise wastes Canada's resources, that destroys the power of steady and full service in the munitions factories, that cuts the nerve of service anywhere or in any department, that befuddles the mind of any man or woman or distorts their moral judgment or warps their love of right—that is the arch-traitor to Canada in this stern time of war. And every one of those traitorous things the liquor traffic does, must do, and is authorized to do this very day in Ontario. Two years ago that was a social blunder. To-day every clear-eyed Canadian knows it is a crime against the State; a crime against the cause of liberty for which sons of Canada have died in France; the blackest treachery to those who hold the trenches at the front, and who have the right to demand that we at home practice equal self-discipline and make every ounce of energy tell for freedom and justice and truth. Everybody who knows anything about the fruits of the liquor traffic knows that this testimony is true; and one good service which the war is accomplishing is to help us to realize this."

It's sometimes hard for a man to adjust his religion to fit his business.

In 1914 Algeria imported agricultural machinery valued at \$1,332,472.

The Thing Must Go

The wonderful movement toward temperance reform now in progress in the British Isles is filling the hearts of multitudes of people with a great hope. At last it would seem that the people, from the King upon his throne, downward, have come to the vivid realization of the fact that the liquor traffic is the deadly and inveterate foe of the highest and holiest interests of the nation. Some have been saying this for many years, but the great majority of people have been rather inclined to smile indulgently at such a putting of the situation, feeling that it was the extreme and hysterical view of mere enthusiasts. But suddenly, in the shock and stress of bitter and testing experiences, it has come home to the nation that what was said by the few was not extremely but mildly said, that liquor is the nation's greatest enemy to-day; that, encircled as we are by bitter and relentless foes, we need no fear none of them as we fear this thing.

That truth has gripped the people as it has never done before. And it is going to work out its far-reaching results. This thing that threatens us, that weakens us, that thwarts our best efforts and cripples our highest endeavor, must be got rid of. The people are saying that, saying it as if they really meant it. And it is going to be done. The people in the homeland, in this land, in all lands, have named liquor evil a devil, an enemy of all human good, and they are going to fight it, and in the end they will win.

It is true that some politicians, even in this fair province of ours show no evidence of having seen or heard or felt anything along this line. Apparently they are still sleeping, through all the rest of the world has been roused. But we do not think that their inactivity and dullness will seriously check a great movement, whatever that inactivity and dullness may do to themselves. The people have had their vision, their consciences have been quickened their instinct of self preservation has been aroused, they are not going to allow a few politicians, selfishly seeking to save their own souls, to stand in their way forever.

In the terrible struggle of the present hour, in the harder and more taxing struggle that is ahead of us, we need, and will need, our highest of resource and ability. We need—oh how we need!—the moral fibre that comes only through sobriety and self-sacrifice. Without this we cannot match ourselves to the present or the future. And this cursed thing stands between us and our best. I must go, surely it must go. And the man who does so say amen to that, the man who stands in any way as the friend of the liquor evil to-day, is the foe of the nation, the foe of the people.

**Buy GOODS Manu-
factured in NEW-
FOUNDLAND & keep
the Fathers at work**

SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity
**Lobster
CANS.**

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also
**Box
Shooks.**

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Thoughtful People

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

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

NOW

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor
And forth to the fight have gone.
A place in the ranks awaits you;
Each man has his part to play.
The Past and the Future are nothing
In the face of the stern To-day.

Rise from your dreams of the future
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield!
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!),
But your arm will never be stronger
Or the need so great as To-day.

Rise! if the Past detains you,
Her sunshines and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife To-day.

Rise! for the day is passing;
The sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here.
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last
When from dreams of a coming battle
You may wake up to find it past!
—By A.A.P.

**Which Shall
We Believe?**

In "The Voice of the People" department of the Chicago Tribune there appeared recently two letters, one from Tom M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, the other from J. L. Higgins, secretary of the distillers' and jobbers' association. Mr. Gilmore says among other things:

"Prohibition has not stopped drinking, nor drinking to excess, in any section. In the face of prohibition's territorial spread in this country the per capita consumption has steadily climbed."

Mr. Higgins declares that "all the prohibitory legislation passed in the United States has not had the slightest effect on the individual consumption of liquors. The total per capita consumption of distilled and fermented liquors has, in fact, in the last five years, been slightly higher than ever before."

Over against these two statements we ask our readers to place statistics made public by the United States Treasury Department on June 4. These show that internal revenue collections on spirits are decreasing at the rate of approximately \$1,250,000 a month, a despite the fact that wines are paying a high tax as a result of the emergency "war tax" law enacted by the last Congress. Figures given out by the Department indicate that revenues derived from taxes on spirits during the period from July 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915, were \$121,804,705 as against \$135,518,495, during the same period a year ago, a decrease during the ten months of \$13,713,790.

Perhaps if the liquor interests were more careful to quote the latest government reports concerning the alcoholic beverage trade there would be less discrepancy between their statements and those of the federal authorities.

**CANADIAN WON
VICTORIA CROSS**

High Honor Conferred Upon
Lieut. Frederick W.
Campbell of First Canadian
Battalion

London, Aug. 23.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Frederick William Campbell, of the First Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous bravery on June 15 at Givenchy, when he took two machine guns over a parapet, arrived at German first line with one gun and maintained his position there, under the heaviest of rifle, machine gun and bomb fire, when almost the whole of his detachment had been killed or wounded.

The British supply of bombs being exhausted, Lieutenant Campbell advanced the machine gun still further to an exposed position, and by firing 1,000 rounds succeeded in holding back the German counter-attack. Lieutenant Campbell subsequently was wounded, and has since died.

JUST ARRIVED

**Another Shipment of
GILL NETS**

6 in. Mesh
Length, 69 1-2 fthms. Mounted.
Complete with Leads & Buoys.

ROBERT TEMPLETON'S

333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day
**"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK**



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

READYMADES!

Our Readymade Department is now well stocked with
MEN'S

Tweed Suits from \$7.50 to \$15.00
Serge Suits from \$7.50 to \$17.00
Fancy Regatta Shirts 65c. to \$1.80
White Dress Shirts \$1.00 to \$2.00
White and Fancy Vests \$1.00 to \$1.80

BOYS

TWEED SUITS:—
Compton, size 0 to 4 from \$3.00 up
Cyril, size 0 to 4, from \$2.80 up
Norfolk, from \$2.50 up
Rugby, from \$3.40 up
Blue Serge Sailor, from \$1.60 up

SPECIAL

Boys' Navy Serge Suits, 000 to 4; extra good quality.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—
**Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants**

All Lines of General Provisions,

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Immensely Proud Of the Opportunity

Aldershot, August 19, 1915. Dear Bro. Grimes,—I haven't time to write you anything in the way of a lengthy epistle as we are too busily engaged in getting ready to embark...

We are all immensely proud of the privilege of representing dear old Newfoundland in the firing line and side by side with our brother Colonials from Australia, New Zealand and Canada too...

His Majesty the King is here now watching his troops at training. Our battalion formed the Royal Guard at the Royal Pavilion on Tuesday 17th, when he arrived.

Just before leaving Stobs the Odd-fellow soldiers had a group taken. We had a large-sized copy sent to each lodge and hope that you will reach you safely.

It is the wish of Bros. J. Snow, Peckham, C. Tresise, F. Seymour and myself that it be accepted by Atlantic Lodge as a slight token of remembrance and fraternity from those who have gone out from among you to do their duty to their King and Empire...

I am sending you a p. c. copy of the photo. I hope you will like it. I think I shall have to close this hasty scrawl, as I am awfully busy. Please remember me to all the brethren of Atlantic Lodge. I hope that before long we may have the great pleasure of meeting again, provided...

Once again, tell everybody in the old island to keep their eyes on the Newfoundlanders. They will make a name for the oldest colony when they get the chance.

Yours in F.L.T., NORMAN A. MACLEOD.

Port Rexton Notes

Port Rexton, Aug. 17.—The trap fishery is pretty well all over here, people are taking in their traps, most people got their in and stowed away for the next season. The trap fishery was very poor here this summer. Dog fish are plentiful around here. There is just a sign of squid here to be got.

The gardens are growing good and people are beginning to cut their grass. There is not much grass around here to cut this summer.

The bake apples are wonderfully scarce, people go in the country and can't get a bucket full.

We are getting very poor weather here now for people to dry their fish and grass.

CORRESPONDENT.

Port-de-Grave Notes

Port de Grave, Aug. 30.—Port de Grave was honored last week by the visit of quite a few of the C. of E. clergy, who did some special church work, both temporal and spiritual.

Yesterday being Sunday, there was said to rest James Mugford, aged 68, who died, it appears, while travelling back from "Mackenson's" or near it, after being carried past Clarke's Beach, where he should have got off the train. The funeral was largely attended by the different denominations, the service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Severn.

Mr. Mugford took sick on the Labrador and came up by the S.S. Sagona, and landed at Hr. Grace, took the train for Clarke's Beach and was over-carried, with the above result. General sympathy is felt for the relatives of deceased in their sad bereavement.

Fish is now very scarce around here with hook and line. Squid bait is very scarce, next to none; there is just a few herring taken by some nets, others nil. It is hoped by the people that when squid gets more plentiful there will become good fishing.

The "Ronald E. Bishop," Captain Herbert Bishop of the South Side, Port de Grave, arrived to-day from the Labrador. As far as can be learned the Ronald E. Bishop is the first to arrive from Labrador here this season.

CORRESPONDENT.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The week end bill at the Nickel theatre to-day has been arranged to suit all patrons. "The Red Signal" is an episode of "The Hazards of Helen" to follow a madam Helen swims across a swollen river, rushes over a burning trestle and saves two trains from destruction. "The Leech" is a powerful two act melo-drama, featuring Alice Joyce. "Some White Hope" is a comedy by the Vitagraph Co. There will be two other full reels of high class film. To-morrow there will be the big matinee for children with extra pictures. On Monday the old favourites Messrs Huskins and Cairns return for a limited season. They will have the latest and best song hits and are sure to receive a warm welcome from their friends.

THE CRESCENT

No better evidence of the popularity of the Crescent Picture Theatre and the appreciation of the public for the pictures shown and the fine entertainment given, can be had than the crowded houses which attend nightly, when the seating capacity is taxed to the utmost. We continue our successes to-night, when some exceptionally fine dramas will be featured namely:—"The Unknown Country," "The Love of Oro San," a Japanese love story of much merit; "All for Business," and "Cupid Turns the Tables" latter a fine comedy drama. There are two most laughable comedies: "Which Ham is Scappin'" and "Loves Acid Test." Harvey Collins is delighting the public with his classy singing, and at to-morrow's matinee there will be some fine extra pictures.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END

You must see your sons and brothers at Rossley's East End theatre on Monday. Several regiments will be seen, all prepared to fight for King and Country, and among them the Newfoundland boys, and you will see them marching and looking as good as the best of them, very clear and distinct. Take this chance of seeing them, you don't know when you may see them again. The splendid program at Rossley's to-night will be sure to please. There are good pictures, sketches, songs. On Saturday the children's matinee, Punch and Judy, in a new act "Who killed Cock Robin," and Don, the wonderful performing dog dressed as Charlie Chaplin will go through some of his tricks. Look out for the high class artistes coming, the famous Ian Mackenzie and his lady artistes.

Yours in F.L.T., NORMAN A. MACLEOD.

Naval Reservist Writes From Portsmouth

Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, July 21st, 1915. Dear Mother,—I now take the pleasure of dropping you a few lines to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. We have moved to Portsmouth since I wrote you last. I wrote to George as soon as I arrived over here and gave him my address. Wesley and I had a snap-shot taken on Sunday and I am sending you and Maryone. I do not know when I will be going on a ship. Wesley is with me and he sends his love to you. I have nothing to say to you, only take care of yourself, and do not work too hard, and think of in your prayers.

No more from your loving son, HAYWARD MATTHEWS.

Having Good Time At Portsmouth

Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, July 17th, 1915. Dear Brother,—I now take my pen in hand to drop you a few lines to let you know that I am enjoying myself fine as yet. I have not got much strange news to tell you. We removed to Portsmouth to-day and Wesley is with me yet, we do not know when he will be leaving this place, when he leave I will let you know. We will not be going on any ship yet. We may go to Whale Island for gun drill some of our crowd went there to-day for gun drill. We had a good time coming across. We have seen a lot of things since we left St. John's, more than we would see in Newfoundland for a number of years. We have not seen none of our young men yet, they are all out to sea; but they will be in here once a month and some months twice.

Tell mother not to be uneasy about me, I will be home in the spring, perhaps before. So I must close by wishing you good bye.

From Hayward to George Matthews

The writer of the above letter belonged to Brownsdale, Trinity Bay.

CORRESPONDENT.

The B. I. S. Footballers Return

The members of the B. I. S. football team returned to the city by the Kyle's express yesterday. The Irish played three interesting matches with the teams of the inland towns; won two and drew the third. The people and footballers of Grand Falls made their stay a very pleasant one indeed. The visitors were entertained at a dinner, were shown the mills and factories where the pulp and paper is made and had a good time generally. They were thankful to all who treated them with such courtesy and consideration.

Is Getting Better

Mr. John Jackson recently had a letter from his son, Lieut. Jackson, from the Duchesse of Westminster's Hospital, France, in which he says that he is now convalescent and is able to be out of the ward. In an action at Ypres three brother officers received wounds, strange to say, similar to his own, but all like Lieut. Jackson, are now rapidly recovering.

Naval Reservists Get Shore Leave

One hundred and two men of our Naval Reservists who have been on Active Service on H. M. S. Niobe since shortly after the outbreak of the war will arrive here about 11 o'clock tonight by express from Port aux Basques on shore leave of two weeks. The men arrived at Port aux Basques at 4 p.m. yesterday on the Canadian steamers Sable and Margaret. It is likely that those belonging to the outposts will detain at various stations along the line, and those of course, belonging to the city, will come on here. A cordial welcome will be extended them by all.

When at the next baseball match, whether as spectator, player or umpire, try a stick of Coca Cola Gum. If you are a spectator it will add to your interest, and if you are a player it will help you to play a better game.—aug30,liw,tf

Found By a Dog

It was a dog which Messrs Squires and Lamb had with them which was instrumental in discovering the little boy Barter on the South Side Hills. The little chap, hidden in the bushes was asleep, and the men would not have the slightest knowledge of his whereabouts but for the actions of the dog which ran in and out of the bushes barking and thus drew attention to the boy. In a search for missing people, no better aid can be had than man's faithful animal friend.

Letter From George Kean

Capt. P. Kean of the Western fire station had a very interesting letter a few days ago from his son George, who is with the Newfoundland Regiment. George says that all the boys are in good health and spirits, and when he wrote all were delighted to know that they were to leave the old country to go on Active Service and were eager for the work. The boys, he says, look fine in the new uniforms and helmets given them, and their equipment is of the best character. They are much pleased with their officers who treat them well, and George says the kindness of the people of the old country to the lads will never be forgotten by them.

That the Russians are in retreat before the Germans, we are forced unwillingly to admit, but we take great pleasure in saying that in many homes hordes of Germans are in full retreat before White Russian Soap. Try it. It is equally good for both laundry and bath. The Cleveland Trading Company are agents.—aug31,liw,tf

Police Court News

Judge Hutchings presided to-day and discharged a drunk; another was fined \$2 or 7 days.

A slander case between two men was dismissed, and the enquiry into the burning of the railway station still continues.

Man in Bad State

A man named Ricketts of Goose Bay, B.B., while cutting pit props recently badly wounded his left foot. Blood poisoning which recently set in has permeated his system. He was brought here by yesterday's express for hospital and it is feared amputation will be necessary.

The S.S. Wasie, which has not been here for a lengthy period, arrived here yesterday, coal laden to Crosbie & Co. from Sydney, after a good run.

LOCAL ITEMS

Rev. Matthew McGuire, P.B. St. Bride's is now on a visit to the city.

Strawberries and Cream at WOODS' Restaurants.

The police rounded up four drunks in various parts of the city last night all of whom appeared in court today.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Work of giving the new funnel to the Elizabeth Maersk was completed at the dock premises yesterday and she sails for Baltimore this evening to load coal for Sweden.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Mr. W. A. McKay left here by last evening's express for Little Bay. He goes there in connection with the establishment of a plant for the reduction of ores.

Strawberries and Cream at WOODS' Restaurants.

His Grace Archbishop Roche who had been paying an official visit to Bell Island where he received a cordial welcome, returned to the city by war of Portugal Cove Wednesday afternoon.

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

Mr. James Pratt who was out dealing with the disposal of the sulphuric acid, landed from the Desola and stored near Donovan's, returned to the city by last night's train. Much of the acid had leaked from the packages.

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

Yesterday at the C. L. J. armoury there was an invitation to young men to enlist. Large placards were posted along the sides of the building with a soldier's figure, pointing to the legend "Come do your bit; Join now." No doubt our patriotic young men will make the response expected of them.

Yesterday afternoon an unfortunate young man who is subject to epilepsy fell in a fit on Water Street West, and for a long time was very ill. Fireman A. O'Neill and Officers Meyers and Mercer gave all the aid possible to the stricken one, and had him sent home.

A poor old widow, Mrs. McEvoy, whose grandson was lost on the Southern Cross, lost \$5.85 Wednesday between her home, Wickford Street, Queen's Road, Bannerman Park and Rennie's Mill Roads. She had the cash saved for her rent and the finder would be conferring a great favor to her by leaving it at this office.

Capt. Robertson, of the "Mildred," complains that while off port he kept a signal for the tug to the mast-head. It was not answered at the Signal station, he says, for over an hour, though the weather was clear, and he would like to know the reason why.

Rev. Hy Roll, pastor of Wesley Church, will preach another of these catchy sermons which are peculiarly his own, at Sunday evening service. The subject will be "The Knob inside the Door." All are welcome.

Some of the boys of the Nfld. Regiment, we hear, will soon return home. Some of these would not sign for the duration of the war, after their year of service had expired, and others return owing illness and various other causes. How many are coming is not known, but we think the number will be small.

The young man James Monahan who was drowned from the S.S. Sagona off Torbay Wednesday afternoon, was the only son and support of a widowed mother. He generally worked at Bowring's South Side premises under Mr. John Kelly and was a good all round man. It was his first voyage in the Sagona and his mother and relatives are plunged in deepest grief and have the sympathy of the whole community.

The firm of Bishop & Sons to-day opened their new dry goods store in the premises vacated by Mr. E. M. Jackson, Water Street. The place is handsomely decorated and embellished, is well ventilated and lit, and the dry goods, grocery, hardware and provision stores are all now connected so that customers need not go outside if they wish to be served in either of these departments.

You can't hurt some men unless you hit them on the pocket book.

May Amputate Both Feet

Mrs. Sarah Powell arrived here yesterday by the express from Salvage. Some years ago both her feet were frostbitten and she was treated here by Dr. Kendall. Her feet gave her great trouble ever since, both are now very sore and mortifying and Mr. Whiteway took her to hospital where both members will be amputated.

Ten Dollars Stolen From P. J. Shea

Yesterday Mr. P. J. Shea, wine merchant, in making a deposit at the Bank, found he was short a ten dollar gold piece, which he had counted with his cash before leaving the place. He could not account for this, but remembered that while he counted the cash, a boy was there using his phone. The boy, who serves with Mr. James Baird, grocer, was arrested, but pleaded not guilty to the theft, and Mr. Baird to-day in Court testified he had handled thousands of dollars in his employ, but had been found strictly honest.

Boy House Breakers

Two boys, who tried recently to force an entrance for purposes of theft into Dr. Frazer's surgery, were arrested by the police yesterday. They tried to get in at the rear of the building. Both are only 11 years old and were released to-day, their parents giving bonds for their future good behaviour.

Disorderly Girl Arrested

To-day, in a residence in Flavin St. because the man of the house reprimanded a domestic, she became very disorderly, had to be restrained from jumping through an upper window and the police had to be called. They arrested the girl, who resisted violently and she had to be driven to the station. It is feared her mind is affected.

Botwood "Some" Port

2nd September. "Spranton has sailed from Botwood for Cardiff with 3,500 cords pit props"—(Daily Star). "Baraton left Botwood for Cardiff yesterday with 3,500 tons pit props"—(Advocate). "Braunart left Botwood with 3,500 cords pit props for Cardiff.—(Herald). "Ratanton has left Botwood for Cardiff with 3,500 cords of pit props"—(Telegram).

Bonaventure From Hudson Bay

The S. S. Bonaventure, Capt. Couch, arrived here this morning from Hudson Bay and Ungava, with a load of furs, worth it is estimated several hundreds of thousands of dollars. She came from Ungava in four days and had splendid weather on the trip. She left here on the 14th July and after going to Sydney and Montreal, went to Hudson Bay where furs were collected at Fort Harrison, Stratton Island, Wakeham Bay and other parts of Hudson Bay, and Fort Chimo and other places in Ungava. From Stratton Island alone furs to the value of \$25,000 were taken.

Armed Yet Unarmed

International law does not make an armed vessel of a merchantman carrying guns for defensive purposes, and the fact that a gun is less than six inches in calibre and is mounted aft has held to be evidence that it is not carried for an offensive purpose. Consequently, but for the agreement between the two governments, there would be no question about the status of the Wiamana.

DEATH

COLLIER—This morning after a severe illness, in his 65th year, Nicholas J. third son of the late Charles and Sarah Collier, leaving a widow, one son and two brothers. Funeral Sunday at 3 p.m. from his late residence, Victoria Cottage, Forest Rd. No flowers by request.

SHIPPING

The "Lady St. John" left Grand Bank yesterday, fish-laden for Oporto.

The Susu left Horwood at 9.35 a.m. to-day coming south.

S.S. Prospero left Herring Neck at 10.25 a.m. to-day.

S.S. Portia left Jersey Side, Placentia at 9 a.m. to-day and is due here to-morrow.

The schr. "Mildred M. Bell" arrived at Conception Hr. yesterday from Labrador with 700 qtls. codfish.

The Beothic and Neptune are now at Battle Hr. and should leave soon for this port.

The "Ada Peard," Capt. Slade, cleared to-day for Bahia with 2,080, drums and 4,210 halves codfish, shipped by Bainé, Johnston & Co.

Mr. M. J. Summers shows in his store on Water Street to-day handsome photos of life in the camps of the Nfld. Regiment at Aldershot. They were sent here and received yesterday from his son, Quartermaster Frank Summers, and are intended for the "movies."

The police are at work on the burglary at W. & G. Rendell's premises, exclusively referred to in yesterday's Mail and Advocate. Considerable money and goods were stolen by the thieves, who broke a rear window to effect an entrance and an arrest will likely soon be made.

Venturesome Newfoundland Boys

By the Bonaventure there came Messrs. Ryan and French, two young St. John's chaps who with another named Lannon went to the Far North last year and spent the winter in Northern Labrador, Ungava and Hudson Bay. They volunteered to go down in his motor boat which is 40 feet long with Rev. Mr. Steward, the Ungava Missionary and left here on Aug. 24th, 1913. Lannon returned last fall but Ryan and French remained, lived the life of the natives and brought back we learn a profitable venture of furs. Both are in good health and enjoyed their trip.

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

Reid's Ships

S.S. Argye arrived at Placentia from St. John's at 6.15 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Clyde left Lewisporte at 8.35 to-day for the north. S.S. Dundee left Blandford at 2.40 this a.m. S.S. Ethie left Clarendville at 4 a.m. to-day. S.S. Home leaves Port aux Basques to-day. S.S. Meigle left Port au Choix at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Sagona left Wesleyville at 7.30 p.m. yesterday.

Train Notes

Wednesday's westbound express left Little River at 9 a.m. yesterday. Yesterday's westbound express left Grand Falls on time.

Glencoe's Passengers

The Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 3 a.m. to-day bringing Adj. and Mrs. Stickland, Adj. and Mrs. Grandy, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Winsor, J. R. and Mrs. Inkpen, Mrs. E. Lyon, Misses S. Oakley, Cluett, Oakley, Milley, Farrel, Mrs. Breaker, Mrs. Marron, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Skinner, Rev. A. Tulk, W. S. Archer, E. E. Keeping, C. Rose, H. L. Oke, J. Bonis, Dr. Murphy, A. L. Dunphy, J. E. Cheeseman, J. Paul, J. Grandy, M. Hartnett and M. Reddy.

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7 a.m. to-day bringing R. Bonnell, A. Williams, W. F. Dawe, Miss L. Freakley, Jno. Francis, H. D. Robertson, S. A. Hermon, Miss R. K. Dunham, A. F. Everett, W. Dunham, W. E. Agnew, R. H. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. L. M. Bechell, A. C. and Mrs. Hussey, Miss M. Hussey, Col. Robinson, H. L. Chimey, S. Vincent, J. Halley, P. F. Meehan, T. S. Hue, M. Ellis, Miss A. Dix, Mrs. F. Levellian, Miss M. Lewellyan, Miss F. Cowan, and Miss H. Frazer, M. Smith and A. Gill.

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

O SING TO ME

A Lament of the Belgian O sing to me of Araby, Of Egypt's golden sands; O sing of Love, the stars above, And pleasant smiling lands.

O sing to me; I tearfully Sink beneath the wave Of fear and doubt—O linger not, Or I shall seek the grave.

O sing to me, and let me be Persuaded I am wrong; Chant merrily of land and sea, Of beasts and feathered throng.

O sing to me, mayhap I'll see, Beyond this smoke-hung earth, Those golden sands and smiling lands, Which vanished with my mirth.

O sing to me—yet tenderly, Of tiny, prattling feet, Gone with the sun, their day is done, And I am left to "greet."

O sing to me, who cheerily Live o'er the Western Sea, And tell me not ye have forgot My country bled for thee.

To keep thee free on land and sea, I fought the hell-born host; My son is gone, I wander on, And on, from coast to coast, Seeking Her—O everywhere I turn my weary head— O sing to me, ye who are free, For I am Living—Dead. —Arthur Garside Turner.

Anxious To Fight But—

Col. T. Roosevelt, by the desire of the American people ex-president of the United States and ex-governor of New York state, has apparently come to see red in a reflected light and at the Plattsburg military training camp indulged in a war oration as only a gifted speaker who is also a soldier can indulge. Grant was not an orator, Sheridan was a shy man and Sherman a taciturn one; Stonewall Jackson never made an address in his life—certainly not on a war topic—and Longstreet was of a reflective mood. But these men were only soldiers, mostly graduates of military schools, and not to be compared to the modern political-military-explorer-orator type of first or near first citizen.

Col. Roosevelt is indignant at the supposition of the government—the Democratic government—and the president in the crisis which he sees confronting his country. The professional pacifist comes in for a terrific castigation at the same time and there is a vast amount of verbal windmill charging regarding the honor, dignity and integrity of the American people. But the colonel fizzles out lamentably at the end. He fails to tell the nation what it should do in the circumstances. Obviously it must fight—that much has been long since decided—but how, or where, or what? The colonel fails to explain. He scorns the whole pack of petroons, and sissies, and the aged and infirm, the blind and the halt who won't fight or can't fight, but he doesn't tell the real fighters where to take hold.

One hates to think of the colonel as a theorist or as a faddist. One does not care to accuse T. Roosevelt of having impractical ideas. But the fact remains that the hero of San Juan hill has apparently reached an original empass. Some day in the very near future some befuddled but willing-to-fight American is likely to arise in his seat and ask the colonel how he'd go about tackling the Germans.—The Citizen.

Patriotic Association Women of Newfoundland

A general meeting of all who are interested will be held in the Methodist College Hall, MONDAY, Sept. 6th, at 3 p.m., to receive reports from Committees of work done since January 1st and to plan work for the coming Winter. Especial welcome will be extended any outport members who may be in the city.

Hon. Sec. Women's Patriotic Assoc. sep3,2i

MOTOR BOAT FOR SALE

Here is your chance to secure a Splendid Motor Boat at a Bargain. Boat is twenty-four foot over all and is fitted with an American 6 h.p. engine. Outfit complete. Boat all ready for use, and in splendid condition. Price One Hundred Dollars. Owner compelled to sell, not being able to use boat owing to his advanced age. Apply to F. JURE, Laurencetown, Exploits River, daug31,sep3,4,wsep4,11

WANTED—A Man to run a Motor Truck. Apply at this office.