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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Von MacKensen is Ordered to Evacuate Silestria and Turtukai

This Report comes in an Unofficial Despatch From Rome and is That it is Feared the Armies of the Central Powers There May be Enveloped by the Roumanians

HEAVY RAINS IMPEDE SOMME OPERATIONS

Violent Fighting Reported West of Lutsk and in Salicia in the Region of Zieta-Lipa River—Here Both Sides Appear to be Unable to Gain Any Marked Advantage—Sofia Admits Bulgars Were Compelled to Withdraw From Kaimakalan Heights Owing to Heavy Artillery Fire of the Serbs

Invites Industrial Commission From United States

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—An invitation from David Lloyd George, War Secy., and the Lord Chief Justice of England, for the States to send an industrial Commission to that country similar to the one now investigating the opportunities for foreign trade in France, was read here to-day at a luncheon of the American manufacturers export association. The letter quoted Lloyd George as saying that he hoped a similar Commission would be sent not only by England, but by the rest of the world, which he said is big enough for all.

To Discourage Zeppelin Raids

Prominent Enemy Subject Will be Allocated Places in Bucharest Exposed to Zeppelin Attacks

LONDON, Oct. 4.—For the purpose of discouraging Zeppelin raids on Bucharest, says a Reuter despatch from that capital, Roumanian authorities have decided to bring prominent enemy subjects from internment camps to Bucharest and other towns which have suffered from raids, where they will be confined in central buildings near hospitals and other points attacked.

Taking No Chances

ATHENS, Oct. 3.—Two thousand Italians including artillery and cavalry, who have been holding Santa Quaranta, have occupied Argyro Castro, Albania. The Greek military authorities have been allowed a limited time in which to evacuate the town. The Greek civil authorities are allowed, however, to remain at their posts.

Russians Put Down German Offensive

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—German forces have taken the offensive south of Iviasky, attacking the Russian lines in force near Leva Alexandrovsk, the War Office announced today. They were met by an intense defensive fire from Russian guns, however, and forced back to their positions.

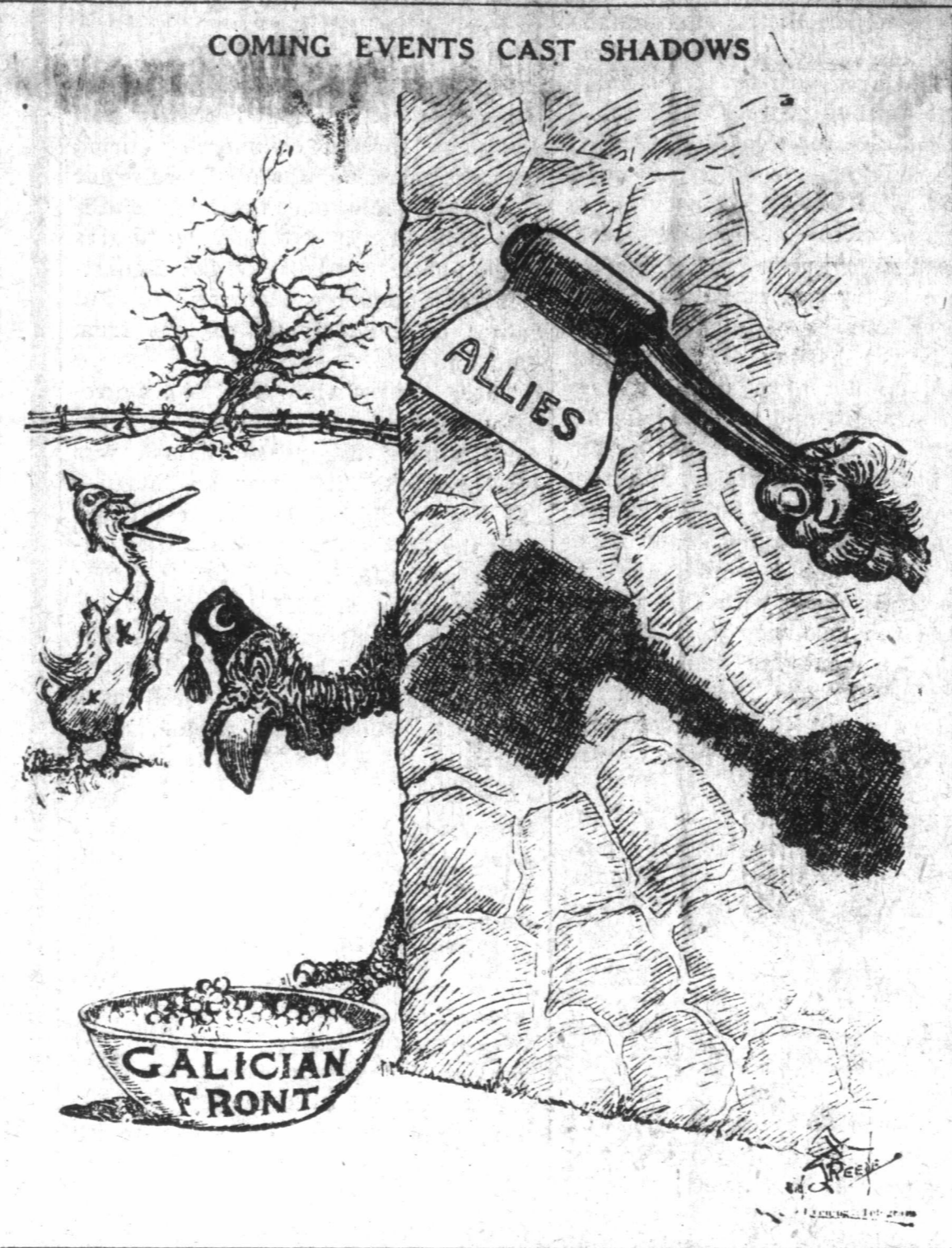
In Macedonia

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A portion of an official issued by the war office to-day concerning fighting in Macedonia, reads:—"An attack against the British who crossed the Struma north and west of Lake Tasinos has been made and is in progress."

Monitors Destroy Pontoon Bridges

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The War Office announced to-day that Austro-German monitors had destroyed the pontoon bridges across the Danube in the rear of the Roumanian forces which had crossed the river and invaded Bulgaria.

The "Seth Jr." is on her way from New York to James Baird Ltd with hard coal.



A Vivid Account of What We Read of Daily But Fail in Many Cases to Fully Appreciate

An anonymous French lieutenant recovering from his wounds on this side of the Atlantic has given the New York Times a particularly vivid account of military operations which we read of daily, but fail, however, to appreciate. Particularly it is interesting in that it deals with events in the craters or shell shelters while a battle is being fought, and the situation of those soldiers who find themselves caught between two fires, daring neither to advance nor to retreat, since they may be destroyed by their own artillery, operated in ignorance that their own nationals are in such a position, or by the enemy, should they endeavor to go forward. The lieutenant who describes just one operation, the offensive in which he was seriously wounded, says that it was known to him the night before that he and his company of infantry, together with thousands of others, were expected to go forward the next morning.

Waiting for the Attack.

The preliminary bombardment began at midnight. It was impossible to sleep, and so he and his men arose and began to make their preparations. Long before dawn the order to advance was given, and they moved into the first-line trenches. There they remained while the bombardment continued. Some of them were able to go to sleep. Most of them rested, but could not close their eyes. In the meantime the artillery fire seemed to increase in vehemence. At 7 o'clock some officers entered the most advanced trenches to calculate upon the damage done. At 9 o'clock a brigade of general appeared and informed him that the infantry advance was timed for 10. Just before this hour a great mine exploded. It was the signal. Revolver in hand and provided with a number of grenades, the officer climbed nimbly up the ladder from the trench, followed by his company, and dashed forward the enemy trenches. The first had been destroyed, and was occupied by dead men. They pressed forward, and began to encounter Germans, not in regular lines or formations, but hidden in craters and dugouts that had not been obliterated by the fire of the artillery.

In a Crater.

Their machine guns began to play, the French artillery in the meantime having ceased in order that the attackers might not be slaughtered. The ranks of the infantry were thinned. Here and there was hand-to-hand fighting. Our hero was wounded. The fight passed over him, and he lost consciousness. When he recovered he was alone in the open, with bullets hailing over his head from both sides. He could see nobody in front, nobody in the rear. The ground was covered with the dead and wounded. Not far off there was a rise in the ground which promised possible shelter. Painfully he dragged himself to it, and suddenly found himself above a hole or cave in which were several French soldiers, some of them wounded. He was handed down and his wound dressed. He found that he had not greatly improved his position. There was a fortified German trench 30 feet away, from which at any moment might come a bombing party.

Between Two Fires.

The French in the meantime had come to the conclusion that any of their men so far advanced into the enemy's lines were either killed or desperately wounded, for they continued to spray the ground with high explosives. After mental suffering that lasted hours, and in which several of the occupants of the crater were killed, it was decided that one of them should try to crawl back to the French lines, night having fallen. It was agreed that if he got back he should propose that a tunnel be dug toward the crater and that the little company should thus be rescued. If this was not practicable another machine gun signal was agreed upon which would notify the men in the hole that they must make their own way back in the open. So the hero departed, and after an eternity, as it seemed, the signal came that no tunnel should be dug. So the prisoners crawled cautiously to the surface, as well as their wounds would permit, and essayed the task of getting back to their own lines.

Our friend the lieutenant, having a shattered elbow, could not crawl on hands and knees. He had to go on his back, propelling himself with his heels. Every moment flares were bursting over him and the bullets hummed like bees. In the dark he would collide with dead men in all positions. One was on his hands and knees, and it was a shock for the wounded officer to stop in the glare of a shell and find himself looking up into the glazed eyes of a brother-officer, who had died while kneeling down. Half conscious, he continued his progress, and his story concludes: "Meanwhile the German shells kept falling in rapid succession. I was covered with earth several times, and once roughly handled. But now the trench was very near. I shouted with all my strength: 'France, France, I am the lieutenant of the Eleventh Company!' I heard voices which said: 'This way, this way.' I directed myself by those voices. I was exhausted. I got entangled in wire defences. My arm hurt unbearably. A shell that fell nearby stunned me. I felt myself being seized and pulled. I fell into the trench, the French trench. Then I fainted."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 4
St. Francis Day.
Franciscan order founded, 1209.
Daniel Joseph Greene, Q.C., married Miss Fox, 1876.
Rev. William Pilot (Canon) married, 1870.
A requisition calling out Sir R. Thorburn for East End, 1878.
George Langmead, watchmaker, died, aged 72, 1892.
Gower Street Methodist Church formally opened by Dr. Potts, 1896.
Battleship Illinois launched at Newport, Virginia, 1897.
Sir William Whiteway issued manifesto to electors, 1897.
Earl Dunraven, Dr. Morgan and Indian guides arrived from trip through country, 1876.
Big meeting in T. A. Hall to protest against Reid railway deal, 1898.

OFFICIAL

ROMANIAN.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3.—Violent fighting continues in Transylvania and Dobruja, generally with successes for the Roumanians, says to-day's official. The Roumanians have captured more than 500 prisoners in Transylvania.

Bulgars Abandon Several Positions

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Bulgars have abandoned several positions in Dobruja, Grobs and Brod river regions. The Entente Allies have occupied Jenikol, north-east of Florina.

Every New Development in the War is Exploited by the German Press as a New Reason to Hate England

Germany is losing the war, but she is not losing any of her hatred of Great Britain. The sentiment, which Ernest Lissauer embalmed in his famous "Hymn of Hate" appears to grow rather than diminishing, or, at any rate, German writers and German generals are doing their best to rouse in their readers and soldiers such a hatred for the British race as no race ever before bore to another. In addressing his troops at the Somme a few days ago the Kaiser was reported as telling certain divisions that it was their "privilege" to oppose the English. He harped on the old string that Britain had sworn to ruin Germany, and exhorted the men not to fall back before the accursed "ice-cold haberdashers of the Thames," where ever they might find it necessary to give way. His soldiers have been constantly giving way ever since, but correspondents at the front have frequently remarked that the Germans oppose the British troops more stubbornly than the French or any other enemy.

The same sentiment appears in most German newspapers, and it is evidently officially inspired, for as a name of the English contractor who Sun remarks: "Every new development in the great war is exploited as a new reason to hate the English." Britain is blamed for everything; she was blamed for the intervention of Italy, and now is blamed for the intervention of Roumania. In a few days she may be blamed for Greece's abandonment of neutrality. References to the French are almost loving in comparison to the references to England. Germany's cartoonists also employ themselves almost exclusively with the British theme. British soldiers are lampooned; their courage is denied; their numbers underestimated. It is asserted that but for the British, however, the French and Russians would be easily dealt with, not alone on the battlefield, but diplomatically. It is the accused British who are prolonging the war; therefore, all Germans who do not want the war, should (the English attempt, either now or after the war, to exercise this "punishment" in whatever form it be, as cool as the threats themselves. Psychologically considered this pastime is unprecedented ferocity in a sufficient answer to those critics who have jeered at the part Britain has been

VENIZELOS WINNING

Greek Cabinet With Two Exceptions Have Resigned—New Cabinet to Have Supporters of Venizelos Holding Portfolios—Seat of Provisional Government to be Established at Mytilene

ATHENS, Oct. 3.—The resignations of all the Cabinet members, except the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Carapanos are in the hands of the King. The Cabinet will be arranged probably so that several supporters of M. Venizelos will hold portfolios, thus giving the new ministry a national character. Orders have been issued to Royalist newspapers to cease attacking Venizelos in view of the co-operation of his adherents with the new government.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 3.—Former Premier Venizelos is expected to leave here shortly for Mytilene, where he will establish the seat of the provisional government. Vice-Admiral Countdoritros will go to Saloniki to represent the provisional government there.

Sir Jas. Lixton Dead

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Sir James Dromigoie Lixton, President of the Royal Institute of Painters Water Colors, is dead. He was born in 1840.

POOR FISHERY NORTH.

We learn by the Prospero that the fishery North been almost a blank the past three weeks or more. At Coachman's Cove there was some fish caught when the ship was there. At pied Sovich, Petorak, Verpent and Catalina Monday some of the boats caught 7 to 8 qds.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNS

Early Postponement is Thought Due to Dissatisfaction Over Speech of Imperial Chancellor—Efforts to be Made to Reconcile the People—Frankfurt Citizens Demand Early Peace

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Central News says:—"It is generally believed that postponement of the meeting of the Reichstag is due to dissatisfaction with the speech of Dr. Von Bismarck-Hollweg. In the meantime strenuous efforts will be made to reconcile the people to the Imperial Chancellor's policy. Meetings are being hurriedly arranged to be held in a number of towns, where members of the Reichstag will make addresses. A public mass meeting at Frankfurt passed a resolution in favor of an early peace. The Vossische Zeitung says that Chancellor Von Bismarck-Hollweg had a lengthy conversation yesterday with Prince Von Buelow, the former Chancellor.

Jap Premier Has Resigned

Count Okuma Has Resigned Owing to Advanced Age—Other Cabinet Ministers Tender Their Resignations.

TOKIO, Oct. 4.—Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, resigned to-day owing to advanced age. Other members of the Cabinet also tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

"DIANA" FROM STRAITS.

The S.S. Diana, Capt. G. Barbour, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Blanc Sablon. She arrived at Forteau the Sunday of the storm here, but it was not felt in that locality and the ship remained there that night with but one anchor down. The ship had fair weather going and coming and brought up Mr. Gant's fishing crews, who were landed at Trinity, Hunt's Hr. and Hearts Content. She brought a quantity of fish and oil here.

THE STEPHANO SAILS

The Stephano, taking a large freight of fish, oil &c., sails for Halifax and New York to-night. Her passengers are—Miss E. A. Butler, Miss H. Powers, S. Tremblet, Master N. Stanley, C. F. Sage, Mrs. R. Driscoll, P. Walley, C. McGrath, Miss J. O'Marsh, Mrs. J. Hynes, Mrs. Kane and child, Mr. Luff, Mr. and Mrs. C. Evans, Miss Ella Campbell, Mrs. S. Penny and about 20 steerage.

Same Family Name.

An Irishman was seated in a railway carriage next to a very pompous looking man with whom he commenced a conversation in a rather free and easy manner. At length the pompous one said: "My good man, reserve your conversation for one of your own equals. I would have you know that I am a K.C." The Irishman jumped up and held out his hand. "Begorry, shake!" he exclaimed, "O' 'm a Casey meself."

It demonstrates not only the immeasurable English ignorance, but also the cunning but impotent desire to react by means of such menaces and insinuations on the German warfare in such a way, for instance, that the German conduct of the war at sea shall not again give Great Britain and her allies cause for disastereable self-reproach.

Discussing the same subject, the Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:—"The English Prime Minister appears to imagine that once peace is concluded people in Germany will be burning with impatience to see an English representative among them once more. Mr. Asquith is mistaken. In Germany the idea is not entertained with enthusiasm of resuming diplomatic relations with a country whose statesmen and press vie with each other in insulting and slandering Germany and who in giving expression to their thoughts, manifest a lack of decency that is unparalleled before the world began."

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Ladies' Section	Mens' Section
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Ladies' & Children's Dresses.	Boys' Underwear.
Ladies' Skirt Waists.	Men's Sweater Coats.
Ladies' & Misses' Costumes.	Men's Jerseys.
Ladies' Costume Skirts.	Men's Shirts.
Ladies' Undet Skirts.	Men's Half Hose.
Ladies' Cashmere Hose.	Men's Ties.
Ladies' Showerproof Coats.	Men's Waterproof Coats.
Ladies' Sport Coats.	Men's Showerproof Coats.
	Men's Caps.

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Straight From the Shoulder Hits the Bishop of London

Makes Strong and Impressive Appeal for Cleaner City—Says Shooting is too Good a Fate for the Male Hawks who Frowl the Streets of the Metropolis

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A crowd which filled the churchyard of St. James, in Piccadilly, was addressed Wednesday by the Bishop of London from an outdoor pulpit, his topic being "A Moral Change Required in London." The Bishop wore a khaki uniform as chaplain of the forces, and carried his pastoral staff.

"Now, good people," he began, "I am going to speak to you as I have been speaking to all the officers and men of the great battlefields and the fleet. I am going to talk to you in a perfectly informal way. You must forgive me for being in khaki, although there is nothing to be ashamed of in wearing the King's uniform, but I have just come from the camps on Salisbury Plain, where our gallant fellows are waiting to take on any number of Germans."

The Bishop quoted from a British war correspondent's description of the spirit of the men in the Somme battle.

"I read that," he said, "because my whole soul swells with pride in being a Briton, and I would tell you Londoners that no one won greater renown at the front than the London men. The Londoner has the heart of the lion. I have not come out, you may be sure, to blacken the character of my fellow citizens. No, what I have come out to denounce to-day are the villains, more mischievous than German spies, who ought to share their fate, who lie in wait to stain the chivalry of our boys, to poison their minds, and undermine their characters. They all are traitors to this country."

"I have very good authority for everything I say to you to-day. The first traitors that I denounce to-day are the male hawks who walk up and down this very Piccadilly night in and night out, with an army of helpless girls under their surveillance, and who take from them the very money the girls earn by their shame. I am not a bloodthirsty man, but I say shooting is too good for them."

"Then side to side with the male hawk as a traitor to his country is the man or woman who writes lecherous and slimy plays. He has the insolence to try and make money out of the weaknesses of our boys. God knows in the heyday of their youth our boys do not always find it easy to keep straight, and these devils deliberately try to make it harder for them. I agree, absolutely, with that great soldier, Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, that the soldiers do not want these beastly plays, but I would like to see effectively dealt with the writers who have the insolence to think they do, and the managers who hope to make money by the production of their plays ought to stand for punishment alongside those who write them."

"My next accusation against the moral state of London concerns public parks and public places in London. I have got sixteen pages of evidence which I have handed to the proper authorities. It is the business of us, middle-aged men, who are not allowed to fight, and of the women of London to purify the old city before the boys come back, and keep it pure for them when they come on leave."

"For the sake of the boys, who fight for us, the boys who have died for us, for the sake of the children of the future, let us free London from the curse of lust and sin and make it the antechamber of the city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

At a recent meeting at Ower Hill the Bishop invited questions and his audience heckled him to a considerable extent. At this meeting no questions were invited, and after the address one man asked him if no notice was to be taken of written questions, but the Bishop made no reply.

Woman Poses as Man In War Time

One of the Most Romantic Stories of the War—Story of One Who Was Drafted for Military Service—Won Success as a Mere Man—After Living Ostensibly as Sister's Husband, Her Secret Was Revealed

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 28.—The war's most romantic story and one of its strangest is that of the man-woman, Alice Francom, whose secret of living two years as a man was discovered only when she confessed it on the eve of her medical examination to join the troops in Flanders.

"I am only the first of many million workers who know life is easier for a man than for a woman," was the plea of the manwoman before the military tribunal, and she was dismissed with sympathy and praise.

Seven years ago, at the age of 25, she had married in Lancashire a carman who proved worthless. After five miserable years, her second baby having died, she decided to leave. All she asked was that he leave her alone. He, unwilling to be thrown on his own support, hunted and persecuted his young wife.

Friendless and frightened, Alice sought refuge with her sister, only to learn that the poor girl, facing disgrace in the immediate future, was secretly planning to leave home.

The two determined to disappear together, and to cover their trail, Alice decided to masquerade as a man. Short slight, with a high-pitched voice and fine hair cut short, she was able to defy detection.

Wins Success as a Man.
In 1912 two women left Liverpool and a young "man" with his "wife" landed in London and took lodgings. And Alice, now Albert Francom, learned that as a man she had a far wider choice of jobs and could earn better wages for less work. Also she found employers more willing to teach male employers their trade.

"Bert's" boss, never suspecting her identity, taught her aerography, and as a man she was able to act as superintendent of the shop. She made a good foreman and got the work done on time. Presently she com-

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

Exports and Imports in Seven Months \$4,394,040,948—Exceed Entire Year 1914—This Year's Increase in Exports Alone Nearly a Billion Dollars Over Same Period in 1915

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The staggering character of the growth of American foreign commerce during the first seven months of the calendar year, 1916, embracing the latest available statistics, is exhibited by figures made public to-night by the Department of Commerce, showing the total values of imports and exports from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1916.

These figures show that the aggregate value of these imports and exports during the period named was \$4,394,040,948. This was an increase of nearly \$1,500,000,000, compared with the first seven months of the calendar year 1915. During the first seven months of 1915 the total value of American imports and exports was \$2,979,331,765. The actual increase for the 1916 period, compared with the 1915 seven-month period, was, therefore, \$1,414,709,183.

The total value of exports from January to July, inclusive, in 1916, is given as \$2,926,221,372, compared with \$1,970,277,207 for the corresponding period of 1915. The value of the imports during the first seven months of this year was \$1,467,819,574, compared with \$1,009,054,558 during the corresponding period last year. The increase in exports was \$955,944,165 and in imports \$458,765,016. For the first seven months of the present year, the second year of the European war, the total value of imports and exports was greater than the aggregate value of exports and imports for the entire year of 1914, immediately preceding the European war, when their aggregate value was \$4,258,504,805.

England Best Customer
The British Empire is the greatest customer of America. The value of imports and exports to the United Kingdom, Canada, British East Indies, Australia and New Zealand and British Africa during the first seven months of 1916 was \$1,929,133,117, of which \$1,442,955,021 represented exports to those countries and \$486,178,097 represented imports from those countries.

To the United Kingdom alone (exclusive of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, British Africa, and the British East Indies), exports aggregating \$1,048,520,721 were shipped from the United States between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1916, compared with exports to the United Kingdom aggregating \$660,279,440 during first seven months of 1915. During the month of July, 1916, alone the exports from this country to the United Kingdom aggregated \$152,742,105, compared with \$84,123,364 during the corresponding month of 1915. Compared with the first part of 1915, the exports to the United Kingdom during the first half of 1916 have almost doubled.

The balance of trade during the first seven months of the present year is well in favor of the United States. In that period we shipped abroad merchandise worth \$2,296,321,372, and imported merchandise worth \$1,567,519,574, which means American exports in that period were nearly twice as great as the imports. Prior to the war in Europe the balance for America with respect to balance of trade in its favor was 1908. In that year this country exported \$666,431,564 more than it imported. In 1914 we shipped \$470,653,491 more than we imported. This was beaten during the first seven months of 1916 by nearly a billion dollars.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States with the United Kingdom alone was \$854,000,357 during the first seven months of 1916. In the entire calendar year of 1914 the excess of exports over imports in our trade with Great Britain amounted to only \$300,551,486.

Japan Trade Nearly Doubled
Trade with Japan nearly doubled during the first seven months of 1916 over the corresponding period of 1915. Imports from Japan this year amounted to \$84,868,775 compared with imports aggregating \$52,689,788. Exports to Japan during the first seven months of 1916 were worth \$57,537,202 compared with \$25,588,629 during the corresponding period last year.

Canadian Trade.
In 1915 trade with Canada amounted to \$174,422,195. In the seven months of 1916 trade figures were \$316,853,796.

Any Shape
Butcher—Will you have a round steak, ma'am?
Mrs. Youngbride—I don't care what shape it is, so it's tender.—Boston Transcript.

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

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BRAVE FRENCH-CANADIANS AND THEIR GALLANT WORK IN THE SOMME DRIVE.

Invaded Streets and Hunted Out Stray Germans—Volley of Blood-Curling Yells Drove Back Serious Counter-Attack.

With the British Armies in the Field, Sept. 25.—(By Philip Gibb, in the Halifax Chronicle)—The Germans seem to have a special kind of hatred for the Canadians, and tried to knock them about at Courcellette by savage attacks and heavy concentrations of artillery, and the Canadians paid back, life for life.

There were trappers among them who devised cunning ways of crawling at night over No Man's Land. There were real Indian tactics between snipers. Eight raids were organized and rehearsed with a scientific accuracy of detail that created a new method of trench warfare which the Germans feared.

A Difficult Operation
The Canadian infantry had a difficult operation. The ground from the high ridge of Pozieres sloped down before them to the edge of the village of Courcellette, where they had been ordered to halt and consolidate, while reserve battalions of French Canadians on the right came up behind to mop up the captured ground. A German trench ran at an angle from their objective and as they advanced the Canadians had to take this en passant, as the chess players would say, the flank capturing trenches at the same rate of progress as the centre and right. The French Canadians with their comrades on the left swung in a loop round the southern half of the village and closed in and invaded its streets. The capture of Courcellette was one of the astounding things in this battle of the Somme. There were 1,500 Germans in and about it and the place was stormed by much less than that number. Dugouts full of Germans, were routed out by a few men who could have been crushed and killed by the odds against them.

One Canadian boy went down into a dugout and after a time, (what queer conversation could he have had down there), came out again with prisoners. There were twenty of them, tall big men who could have made a meal off this brown eyed lad who marshalled them up.

Two battalion commanders were taken and brought to the trench of the Canadian Colonel. One of the German officers was a Baron, stuffed with pride, but a brave man, who believed that he had surrendered to overwhelming odds. When he found that he had commanded a greater force than the attackers, he was confused and humiliated. He tried to hide this by arrogance and show of contempt, but the little Colonel of the French-Canadians chastened him but a few words and a flick of ironical humor.

"You are our prisoner now, sir," he said. "I will send you down with the wounded under the Red Cross. If your people do not respect this emblem it will not be our fault if you are hurt."

Hunted Out Germans
The Baron went away with the wounded. He expressed his surprise at the Canadians talking French so well, and on the way down was wounded by shrapnel from his own guns.

There were extraordinary scenes in Courcellette and beyond any when the Canadians put the Germans to flight and took more prisoners and made strong points to guard against a counter attack.

"We shall take Courcellette back again," shouted a German angrily. "You will not take it back again," said a French-Canadian. "We shall get all the line into our hands again," said the German. "Don't you believe it, Fritz," so the argument continued. "You won't get back a metre of Courcellette, not if the whole German army comes against us."

Many German soldiers had been buried or half buried by shells. Those who gave sign or tongue were dug out and rescued. One man was dug out as far as his waist but the Canadians had other work to do to save themselves from the same kind of fate. Every un wounded man was wanted in the front line.

"Finish the rest yourself!" said the Canadian, giving the man his shovel, "I've other jobs."

The German dug and dug about himself steadily and desperately. Shells were screaming overhead, men were running up and down among the ruins, prisoners were being rounded up, officers were shouting to their men, ammunition was being sent forward, machine guns were being carried up, and all the twilight of the day was throbbing with shell flashes and signal lights. In the centre of all this tumult was the German digging and scraping himself out of the grave which had buried him.

Made Themselves Useful.
Some Germans made themselves useful. A wounded Canadian officer captured five of them before he became too weak to get back to the dressing station unaided. Speaking French to them, which one at least understood, he ordered his prisoners

to make a stretcher for him, enforcing his command by keeping his revolver on them. From some old sticks and sand bags they made a stretcher and carried him down.

Two German doctors helped dress the British wounded and worked bravely and steadily under shell fire for many hours. One of them objected to having a sentry put near his dugout.

"I am not a fighting man," he said, "I did not help to make this war. My work is for humanity, and your wounded are the same to me as our poor suffering men, needing my help, which I am glad to give."

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Our Missing Soldier Lads
12 Lily Hill Terrace, Edinburgh.
Sept. 18, 1916
Dear Mrs. McDonald:
I have just had your letter, for which I thank you, and now write to say how very sorry I am to have no good news to give you of Fred. After the awful time of July 1st, we gradually traced all our N.I.D. boys, a great many in hospital and alas a greater number who have paid the price. Of Fred we can only learn he is missing. As Roy Spencer and Fred were so friendly (they came always together here) we thought Roy might know something, but the only answer to all our enquiries is "missing." We expect Roy in Edinburgh this week, from Convalescent Home, and will hear all he has to tell, when I will once write you. I cannot tell you what a shock we got when we heard that Fred was again in action. We thought he would be kept back, but now we know he offered to go, and it is his everlasting credit he did so and his family may well be proud of the gallant young hero. The boys are very backward in telling of what they went through in that fatal Peninsula, but we heard of Fred's bravery, and yet every one was decorated who should be, he most certainly would have a medal, but I dare say you know all that and the story of Caribon Hill. (It is very difficult to single out one when all were so brave, is it not?) Now, dear friend, I would not have you give up hope, as so far as we know no one saw Fred fall. In the case of Billy Knight and many others we know they were seen to be shot and to fall, but we cannot hear of any one who saw Fred even wounded, and after his previous wound in the head, one never knows what effect a subsequent wound may have, he may be without memory somewhere, rest assured. However, I will let you know at once when we learn anything definite. I am writing to Ayr to your young brother and am asking him to come to see us when he gets a pass. We know lots of boys at Ayr. Eric Chafe, Finlay Richards and others.

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GEORGE NEAL

who, I am sure, will be kind to the new arrivals. Anyway our door is always open to any boy from our oldest Colony and indeed we feel quite well acquainted with some of our good people of St. John's. It is a most trying time for all of us, and I have some idea what it must be for your dear mother, who is so far away, and yet how proudly she can hold up her head, and know she is the mother of such brave young soldiers. Our part is very small, and we feel we never can repay the debt we owe to our lads from overseas. It was just a chance we got to know the boys when in our castle and we have got to know and love all those who made this house a kind of home. I have by me a little note written by Fred, thanking us for a small package we sent, socks and smokes, etc, just a few words. Fred never wrote long letters, but he was so thankful at being minded. We keep knitting socks all the time. My daughter Elena and I knit light gray wool, with white tops and toes, and the boys like them, as they look like home socks. In all their letters they say a new pair of socks makes them feel so much easier, as the feet get very tired and sore in the trenches. Now I must stop, with kindest regards to all.
J. W. GRAHAM.
[This letter was received by a sister of Lance Corpl. Fred E. Snow reported missing July 1st, son of Mr. Geo. Snow, 116 Pleasant Street.]

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 4th., 1916

Catalina

PRESIDENT COAKER arrived from Catalina by the Prospero last night, being absent from town two days. The work of construction is progressing favourably, and the large store 125 x 100—three flats—is now roofed in and it is hoped to have the general stores buildings roofed in by the end of the month.

The work on the electric plant is being pushed and a large number of men are now employed. This work will be suspended on the 15th inst. until the spring opens when it will be completed by next August.

The fall's trawl fishing at Catalina has been very good, but a large quantity of fish has been lost through want of bait.

Lieut. Hicks

LIEUT. HICKS of Grand Falls, formerly of Carmanville, arrived on the Prospero from Fogo District which he had toured at the request of the Recruiting Committee. The meetings he addressed were very largely attended and he was well received throughout the district. Lieut. Hicks will return to the front in a few days, he is about recovered from the wounds he received at the front.

Lieut. Hicks is a native of Carmanville, and before enlisting he was a teacher at the General Academy at Grand Falls. He is a fine type of Newfoundland and pushed his way through from the fishing boat to a position at Grand Falls that was worth \$100 per month. Let us hope that he will pull through the remaining portion of the war and be spared to return to his native land after the war and serve her interests as effectively in the future as he has in the past.

Edward's Promises

In referring to his previous election promises Sir E. P. Morris in 1913 said: "Look at the list of promises enumerated above and ask yourselves, as honest men, whether or not we have fairly made good our obligations in these directions." These proposals says Sir Edward were met by our opponents (the Liberal-Union Party) not with any policy calculated to attain the same end, but by an attempt to stampede the electors against our party by the repeated declaration that this programme could result only in bankrupting the Colony and bringing about Confederation.

Unfortunately in 1913 the appeal of Sir Edward Morris was heeded by the people and to-day we find that, as a result of "these proposals" of 1909 and 1913, the Colony is financially in a bad mess and the end is not yet. The financial peril which now faces this Colony is the direct result of Morris' deliberate policy to place Newfoundland in such a position of financial embarrassment that Confederation with Canada would be forced upon our people.

Morris' policy of branch railways, the principle plank in "these proposals" is the main cause of our present enormous public debt of Thirty Eight Million Dollars, an increase of over Sixteen Million Dollars since Morris launched "these proposals." Of course the wasteful and improper expenditure of public moneys of the Colony has helped in a measure to swell our public debt.

Every year since Morris has been in power loans have been raised in the London and New York markets and the last one is not yet floated.

These branch railways were according to Morris' estimates to be built at a cost of not exceeding Four Million Dollars. The whole five branches were not to exceed two hundred and fifty miles. The Colony to-day knows that the cost of these railways has been treble what Morris told the people they would be and we also know that these branches were built without a proper survey being first made and as result of this loose way of doing business the contractors were allowed to build those branch lines just how they liked. They longer they were the more money they were worth and the poorer would be the Colony as a result.

In his criticism of the Morris Government railways policy Sir R. Bond in 1913 said: "At your peril then, at the peril of your country record your votes for the present Government."

To anyone who cares to read the signs of the times they cannot but be struck with the above quotation of Sir Robert's and the sooner our people cry halt to the scandalous and disgraceful manner in which our affairs are handled by the Morris clique of incapables the better for all. Sir Ed. Morris in the most cold blooded manner possible deceived the people of this Colony and to-day is engaged in the same task, so congenial to him, of trying to put another one over on us.

Germany's Next Move

THAT Germany's next move, and perhaps her last dying effort to escape the consequences of this war, will be to bring about American intervention is the opinion of the New York Tribune. Her aim will be to stave off Allied attacks until the cold weather puts an end to active campaigning. Then, being still in possession of Belgium, a great strip of France and large slices of Russia and Serbia, she will appeal to the existing war maps, and will urge President Wilson or the Pope, but probably the President, to offer to mediate. The Tribune knows as well as anyone else that this move will be futile; that the Allies will spurn all such suggestions, and will continue the war until they have completely vanquished the Central Powers, but it believes that Germany nevertheless will make the effort, and it warns President Wilson that if he should lend himself to the scheme, even with the highest motives of humanity, he will be doing the United States irreparable injury. That the President might be induced to make an appeal to the Allies in order to secure for himself the German-American vote is the fear of the Tribune.

Though it is a staunch supporter of Mr. Hughes for the Presidency, and has been since the beginning of the war strongly pro-Ally, the Tribune admits that the German-American vote is now lined up for Hughes. The results in Maine, where there is a very slight German vote, showed political observers that the Progressive vote was going Republican. It is useless for the Democrats any longer to angle for it. Realizing this, they might be induced to make an effort to alienate the German vote from Hughes. If President Wilson should heed the expected German appeal that he use his influence to stop the war now, he would detach the solid German support from Hughes, and might be re-elected. The Tribune professes to see many signs that may be attempted. What effect it would have upon Mr. Wilson's political fortunes is problematical. It would have absolutely no effect whatever upon the military situation in Europe.

"Germany," says a writer, "as far as finances are concerned, is still a going concern." This is got the only way in which Germany is a going concern!

A barrister, says a well-known lawyer, is essentially a man who is partly wrapped up in business. Trouble is that we too often find the business part of him first.

The sunflower is cultivated in Russia for oil, fodder and potash.

THE HARVEST OF THE WAR

VII.—Neutrals, Belligerents and the Peace

THE substitution of human for nationalist ideals, therefore, if carried to its practical conclusions, does solve the issues which caused the war, and lift mankind into a plane on which it can expect to find lasting liberty and lasting peace. But the road will not be easy. All peoples have to learn to see through the great illusion of national selfishness which is the true cause of war. They have to deny racial ambition and national pride. They have to recognize that no state is sovereign in the sense that it is entitled to go its own way without considering and consulting others. They have to learn that when right is in question in the common habitation of the world, neutrality is an absurdity or a crime. They have to realize that the whole language of the day, which speaks endlessly of national rights and hardly ever of national duties to other men, is a blinding spell. All this will take time, and the greater part of the work will have to be done long after the war is over. But there is much to be done during the war, and during the conference which will succeed it.

So far as the war itself is concerned the first and essential consideration is the overthrow of the prestige of the doctrines of racial ascendancy, autocracy and national domination. If the Germanic alliance, with its gospel that the necessities of the state are superior to individual conscience and the moral law, its concept of the world as peopled by nations of prey, its belief that free men can be terrorised into acquiescing in slavery and wrong, were to be in any degree victorious, all hope of any immediate progress towards international unity would disappear. The sense of separation from the rest of the world which is so strong in Germany, and which is represented in the universal German phrase "wir Deutsche," "we Germans," and in the talk of "Kultur," is a barrier to that larger sense of a common fellowship with all other men which is necessary to the building up of healthy and free human society. It is largely the creation of the system under which the Germans live, which is based on distrust of the people and fear of others, and which is maintained by a degree of discipline and organization and blind submission to autocratic will which is but a modern form of slavery. It will disappear only as the promises of that system are unfulfilled. Therefore, for the Allies, there can be no slackening in effort, no recoiling before a sacrifice, until Germany accepts an equal national status with all other free states, large and small, and so is able to co-operate with other free peoples in the task of rebuilding the world. There is no use blinking the eyes to the fact that in all probability hard and difficult times lie ahead. The strain of the war will increase and its effects will penetrate ever more deeply into the individual home. But if we are to be true to our word and our cause there is nothing for it but to endure in cheerfulness and courage to the end, knowing that we are suffering not for ourselves alone but for the future happiness of all mankind.

There is not less important work to be accomplished at the peace conference which will follow the cessation of hostilities. The agreement to cease fighting will presumably be signed between the belligerents on the mediation of a neutral power, who will in no sense be an arbitrator, but merely a go-between, and will contain little more than a settlement of the territorial issues, as determined by the outcome of the military contest. This will necessarily be followed by a conference, which will fill in details, many of them of the utmost importance, and which will have to consider in all their ramifications the profound alterations in the world which the war has caused and the delicate and dangerous problems which it will leave behind it. It is of the first importance that this conference should include statesmen of all the great civilized powers, acting not as judges, nor as neutrals watching their own interests, nor as arbitrators, but as equal members freely expressing their own views, and sharing equally in the responsibility. The participation of all the great powers

in the peace conference will be the greatest contribution towards peace and unity on earth which it will be within our reach to make once liberty is secure. It is vital partly because it will make far more probable a settlement which, in so far as the welfare of all will have been considered, will be just and which will therefore contain none of those unforgivable grievances which rankle into war, and so will permit of friendly co-operation between the powers after the war. But it is vital far more because if all the nations are once united, under pressure of a great crisis, in dealing with the affairs of the world there is a reasonable probability of their agreeing to constitute the conference itself as the nucleus of the permanent Concert of Nations. And if this step is taken, not only will the principle of the Concert be established, but time will be given which, when the passion of war has died down, will permit of the gradual unravelling of those problems connected with armaments, the balance of power, and the freedom of the seas, of nationality, of trade treaties and the open door, of Asiatic immigration, which if there is no Concert to discuss them, and they have to be handled by the old methods of diplomacy backed by arms, are bound sooner or later to plunge the world once more in war.

Recent events have shown how vital the attitude not only of belligerents but also of the neutrals may be toward the attainment of these ends. The American Note of November 6 sounds an ominous note. According to its terms, the Government of the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the "task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe," and "to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which, from the outbreak of war, it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations." This attitude, if persisted in, must lead to fateful consequences. If the terms of the Note are pressed to their logical conclusion, the United States must first impede liberty in its struggle for existence, and, in the last resort, will be driven inexorably, as in 1812, to take up arms in such a way as will assist tyranny to prevail. But if anything is certain it is that, the American people do not intend that this should happen. Why, then, have they taken up a position so inconsistent with their real feelings and intentions, and so full of danger to the cause

they themselves have at heart. They have been driven to it, because, like every other nation on the earth, they are dominated by the purely nationalist idea. Overborne by it at the very beginning of the war, the Government of the United States declared its neutrality in a contest which the overwhelming mass of its people felt was a struggle between right and wrong. This policy, for which we have no sort of right to blame them, for we are at war now because our foreign policy was governed by a similar mistake up to August 4, 1914, and which persists largely because of divisions within themselves, has dogged their footsteps ever since. It has forced them to witness the martyrdom of Belgium in silence, to discuss and frightfulness even to their own people, to trust to phrases to put an end to the most awful massacres that the world has seen. It is now driving them into a controversy with the Allied Powers, the chief result of which must be to hinder the triumph of that national liberty of which the American people are themselves among the foremost champions.

The truth is that, in a great struggle over the principles which are to govern human society, no great member of the human family can be neutral. It is only the conception that the first duty of the state is to itself and that it has no responsibility for the welfare of the rest of humanity which enables a people to plead neutrality as an unchallengeable justification for its acts. Directly the policy of "America first" is supplanted by that of "humanity first" neutrality and the championship of neutral

rights to the point of seriously impeding those who are fighting for human liberty is seen to be impossible for a liberal power. That is not to say that America ought to enter the war. The manner in which one nation should discharge its duty to others can be determined only by that nation itself, and in this case America is obviously thinking of the possible service she may be able to render as mediator between the warring states. But it does mean that her neutrality and should declare as the basis of its policy the undoubted determination of the American people to do nothing to help tyranny to vanquish liberty in Europe. That is the logical and honourable position. There is no moral issue involved between America and the Allies. At one time she was within measurable distance of participation in the war in defence of human rights, and had she done so she would herself have broken the very laws for which she now contends. The real difficulty is that it implies coming to an official judgment about the moral issues in the war, and that is exactly what the prevailing nationalism considers as the unpardonable sin. And therefore it is exactly here that the break with the false gospel which has blinded all our eyes must come if ever we are to rise above the plane of recurring wars. Not the least service which America could render to the world would be to break down the immoral doctrine that it is the duty of non-combatants to avoid any official expression of opinion about the merits of a controversy between other members

of the human family to which all belong, unless their own national interests happen to become involved, and publicly to avow that its policy, while unfriendly towards none, could not be indifferent to the purpose of the belligerent powers or to the issue of the war, and would be concerned not merely with the championing of the integrity of neutral rights, rights, but mainly with helping the nations of the earth to liberty, unity and peace, in whatever manner it thought right.

The attitude indicated in the Note, however, may have even more disastrous consequences when it comes to the discussion of peace. America's greatest service to the cause of human unity and peace will not be to act as mediator between the belligerent powers. It will be as a member of the Peace Conference, and of the Concert into which it may grow. If she is dominated by the nationalist spirit she is bound to refuse to participate as a responsible equal in its deliberations. She will be willing to act as arbitrator, and attend with a watching brief, but she will not commit herself to discussing with others the future of the American world, or assuming any share of responsibility for helping to solve the problems of the old world. Yet on her decision all the hopes of human unity will hang. By breaking with her long-established national tradition and assuming common responsibilities for maintaining right and justice throughout the world she can probably save the world from another Armageddon. By clinging to the policy of isolation she can condemn mankind to another era of estrangement and war.

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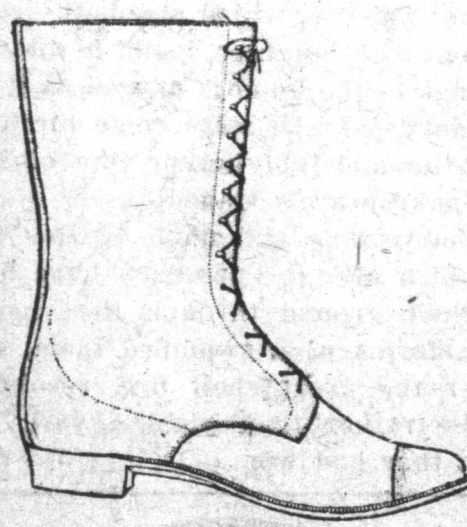
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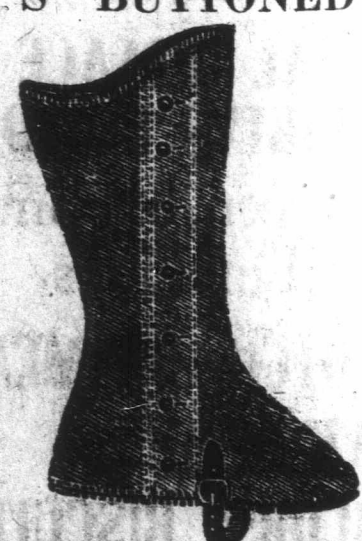
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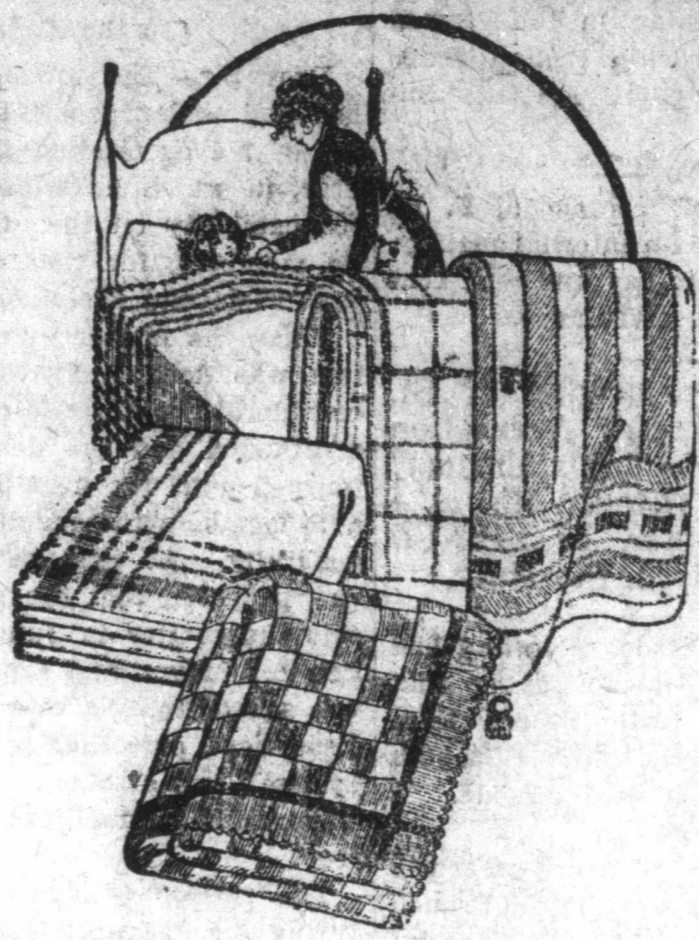
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The Canadian Merchantman

H. H. Blanchet of Toronto Urging Matters of Shipbuilding.

H. H. Blanchet, of Toronto, who is staying at the Dufferin, is deeply interested in the regulation and upbuilding of Canada's merchant marine, and is urging the government to take the matter up seriously.

"I find in the maritime provinces," said Mr. Blanchet, "that what merchant marine we have has a great grievance, which they are asking the Dominion government to investigate through the medium of a Royal Commission. This is that the coal companies will not allow wooden vessels to load at their docks in turn with steel vessels, but allow the steel vessels to have right of way over them. This condition of affairs is directly affecting the coal consumers of Prince Edward Island, and it is making the coal cost the consumers on the island two or three dollars a ton more. When the members of parliament drew the government's attention to this last session the only answer was that they thought that was a question for the coal companies to settle and not the government. I can't see it in this light, as it is going to put the only merchant marine we have left out of business."

Head of Liberties.
"Also the lumber industry is controlled by Norwegian ships, and it is a strange thing to my mind that they are allowed such liberties. I will go further and say that the government orders-in-council seem to give them right of way over our merchant marine. In fact, within the last few weeks one of our Canadian ships flying the British flag, when only half loaded was ordered to leave port. The names of the captain and ship can be furnished to our Dominion government any time. If Canada is going to allow foreign nations to come in here and give them preference over what little shipping we possess, you can see that the country is going to the dogs, which is a favorite saying of some of our leading men in Canada. This may not affect Ottawa, but it affects a great many sea captains and poor people living in the maritime provinces, so it is about time that the people of Ottawa knew how the government is taking care of the one-time famous industry in the maritime provinces."

Means of Success.
Mr. Blanchet further states: "Canada cannot be successful builders of Empire until we build our own steel ships. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on canals and in the opening of the St. Lawrence route, also in transcontinental railways, but for what? To bring what we produce on land to the sea board and when we get our grain there we are perfectly helpless as we have no ships. It seems to me that the only way would be for the government to build the ships themselves or to get British firms to establish yards in Canada and pay them the difference in the price of these ships that they make in Great Britain."

"I have got in touch with the Dominion government and they tell me they cannot do anything at the present time, owing to the fact that all the money is being used in connection with the war. No country has any better government than it deserves."

This Is Not in Armenia

(To Editor of "Patriot," Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Sir,—As a coasting schooner captain and owner, I am more than thankful for what you are doing for us coasters. After reading your paper of the 12th July, shown me by Mr. Ballie, we began to feel that we are not the outcasts we have been taken for and treated at coal ports, when the Great Joseph Howe thought worthy to make such fine poetry about us. My brother and I had another vessel last year. We spent \$100.00 in repairs on her in the winter; then we had to put her on the slip, or marine railway which cost us another \$100.00. We were delayed last year waiting at a coal pier 4 weeks one trip, taking 5 weeks on the round trip that should take that many days. No one can make a business pay with such treatment. People want the coal, and we can carry it. But we have to stand back until anything else is loaded by the schooners. The people waiting for coal are caused a lot of suffering. I was told that in one place in this Island last year a woman had to tear down the left in her own home to burn the boards to cook their meals on account of the vessels being kept waiting. I am glad the Royal Commission is to be appointed. It will find out what great suffering has been caused in our own Island province and the Magdalen Islands, of this kind. Thanking you.

(Capt.) L. M. PEARDON,
Schooner A. L. Young,
Montague, P.E.I.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.
Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.
Polarine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
Motor Greases at lowest prices.
See us before placing your order.

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1916, w & s 3m

1st Newfoundland Regiment.

BADGES FOR REJECTED VOLUNTEERS will be issued on application to the Officer Commanding Depot at Headquarters, St. John's, subject to the undernoted conditions as approved by the Governor in Council and published in the Royal Gazette of September 26th, 1916.

In the case of Volunteers living outside of St. John's, who have been examined and rejected by the Medical Examiner in their district, a certificate from the Medical Examiner showing cause of rejection should accompany applications.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The Badge to be of bronze with Crown, suitable inscription and a number (consecutive).
2. A register to be kept giving the number of Badge, to whom issued, and date.
3. Badges to be issued at Headquarters by the Regimental Authorities, only to men of military age, and not to any man obviously unfit.
4. Badges to be issued only to men who have enlisted and have undergone the regular medical examination.
5. Men rejected prior to the publication of the regulations who apply for Badges to submit to new medical examination if required, and not to receive a Badge unless still unfit.
6. Penalty on any person other than the man to whom Badge is issued wearing same, or having it in his possession (except for repairs), \$50.00.
7. Penalty on owner of Badge selling it or giving it away or permitting it to be worn by any other person, \$25.00.
8. Badge-holder required to produce Badge for inspection to Regimental Authorities or their appointee whenever called upon to do so. Penalty, \$10.00.
9. Badge-holder losing Badge to report loss forthwith to Regimental Authorities, and if required, furnish affidavit of loss. Penalty, \$10.00. A new Badge may be issued on satisfactory proof of the loss.
10. Badge-holder leaving the country to return Badge to Headquarters and receive a certificate in exchange.

J. J. O'GRADY,
Capt. & Adj.

ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

WHAT NOVA SCOTIA IS DOING FOR HER RETURNED SOLDIERS

Reference to the statement submitted by the secretary of the Returned Soldiers Committee for Nova Scotia for the month of September will show what is being accomplished by this committee in their important and big work with the returning soldiers. There is a phase of the great work which can be solved by close co-operation of the employers of labor throughout Nova Scotia, with the committee. An instance of this is the splendid assistance rendered by the Halifax Tramway Company who have in every possible instance taken back men, and taken on new men from among the ranks of the wounded and returned soldiers.

Speaking to a reporter of The Morning Chronicle last night, Mr. MacCoy, the secretary, said that there had been on the part of some employers of labor rather a hesitancy about employing returned soldiers and of too critical regard as to their ability. Mr. MacCoy pleads for greater consideration in this respect.

Still More Effective

Measures are now being taken that will result in making the committee's work still more effective, by forming a connecting link between returned men and the committee. All friends of returned soldiers are asked to co-operate with the secretary in order that no efforts will be lost in placing returned soldiers in work.

A meeting of the Returned Soldiers Employment Committee was held on Tuesday, September 26th at Halifax the following members being present: Hon. R. M. MacGregor (chairman), T. J. Brown, D. H. MacDougall, W. R. Wakeley, F. H. Sexton, G. Fred. Pearson, W. B. MacCoy, secretary, together with the following visitors: Lieut. Col. J. J. Sharples, O.C.M.H.C. command, Lieut.-Col. Alfred Thompson, medical superintendent, M.H.C. command.

Statement of Work.

The Secretary read the following statement of work done in comparison with report submitted at meeting held August 8th, 1916, as follows:

No. of soldiers returned to date,	293
Sept. 25th, 1916	293
No. placed in situations	158
No. died since their return	3
No. undestrables	2
No. in hospitals, insane 5, general	60
No. unable to work	14
No. not wanting work	14
No. unable to locate	12
No. not yet discharged	9
No. vocational training	4
No. unemployed	22

P.S.—Of the latter item, a great many have been returned very recently, and the committee are now working on them.

A word in explanation of the item "unable to locate" might not be out of place. These comprise men to whom we have written letters, which have been returned to the office, others who have left their given address and have not left address behind, others who have left the Province and their present address not known, etc. Of this number one soldier was sent to convalescent home for treatment, but on the way disappeared, and we have been unable to ascertain his present whereabouts.

A comparison of these two reports shows that a large number of men returned in the interim and notwithstanding this the committee were able to locate in various classes of employment, thirty-one more men.

It must always be remembered that a returned soldier does not ask, expect or need work the moment he returns home, because he always has money to his credit and likes to have what he terms a "vacation" for a while, and in any event it is only the class 1 and 3 men who can be employed, as class 2 are men in homes or under medical observation and therefore not requiring employment sometimes for months.

A Connecting Link

The question of having some connecting link between the returned man and the committee was again brought up by the secretary, and measures are now being taken that will result in making the committee's work still more effective.

The secretary is giving a great deal of his time in an endeavor to do his "bit," and would appreciate the co-operation of all friends of the returned soldiers in obtaining employment for them.

Education for disabled soldiers falls into two divisions:

- (1) Classes in general and technical subjects while soldiers are convalescing in homes or hospitals. These classes are maintained in order to keep the soldiers from the evils of enforced idleness and are made as practical as possible so that the soldier may derive real benefit in becoming more competent in his work when he is discharged and returns to civil life.
- (2) Re-education for those men who have been so disabled that they are not capable of following their vocations in which they labored prior to enlistment. This training is carried out usually after the soldier has been discharged. It is a serious and usually a tedious matter to decide whether a soldier is entitled to such training and how it is to be carried out. It involves a large expense to the country because the man and his dependents are supported and his training paid for over a period of perhaps a year.

ing more competent in his work when he is discharged and returns to civil life.

The Disabled Soldiers Training Board is to be composed of two experts already in the employ of the hospitals commission and a third member at large to represent the public. Colonel Sharples and Colonel Thompson both addressed the committee, setting out their respective duties and explaining fully the creation, direction and operation of a casualty command consisting of men who have returned invalided from the front and convalescents from overseas battalions, to be known as the Military Hospitals Commission Command. This command to be part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for home service, and to be under the Military Hospitals Commission in all matters connected with command, administration and discipline, subject to the requirements of the military service. Halifax Morning Chronicle.

The summer girl's idea of love is two souls with but a single hammock, two hearts that swing as one.

New York is organizing a "Sunset Club." What the world needs is more sunrises.



IMPORTANT WARNING!

The Rifle Range on the South Side Hill will be in constant use from daylight till dark for Musketry Practice until further notice. All unauthorized persons are therefore prohibited from approaching the Range within 200 yards from either side or within 1,000 yards of the Targets to the eastward. Any unauthorized persons so doing will be liable to arrest, besides incurring serious danger from rifle bullets. This prohibition does not extend to any part of the hills west of the 1,000 yards firing point.

(Signed),
JOHN SULLIVAN,
Inspector-Genl. Consty.
W. H. RENNIE,
Captain (in charge of Musketry Instruction).



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

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but . . .

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

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Insurance Agent.

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

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\$103.01 in one year
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OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

A CORRECTION
Tilting, Sept 28.
(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that in the list of donors to cot fund from Tilting published in your issue of the 16th instant, the name that reads Ambrose Reardon should read Ambrose Burke, and the one Mark Lane should read Mark Foley.

Respectfully yours,
WALTER BURKE
READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Love may be blind, but it's always the first to see its own flash.
"Come up and see us tonight old man."
"Ah right, I'll be glad to."
"Our daughter is studying music—"
"By Jingo! I have just remembered an engagement, I am sorry, but I cannot possibly come."
"Pshaw! As I was about to say, our daughter is studying music in France and we get a little lonesome." "I'll just cut out the engagement and come, anyhow."

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL. The mid-week programme at the Nickel theatre includes the Blue Ribbon feature film "The Wheels of Justice," which is a four part melodrama by Edward J. Montague, and directed by Theodore Marston. Dorothy Kelly, Eulalie Jensen, Louise Beaudant, Jas. Morison, Anders Randolph and George Cooper are in the leading characters. This is an exceptionally fine picture and all should make an effort to see it. "The House of Revelation" is a beautiful three act social drama. by the Essanay players. "Chicago" will also be seen. The comedy is "Doctor Jerry" with George Ovey in the lead. Cecil Raleigh's famous drama "The Great Ruby" in five acts is coming to the Nickel shortly.

THE CRESCENT The great Lubin leading Lady June Daye is feature in "Her Wayward Sister" at the Crescent Picture Palace today. This great melo-drama is produced in three acts by the Lubin Company. A strong drama of the underworld is "Two News Items," and one of the best Vitagraph comedies is "Hughy the Process Server," with all the Vitagraph comedy stars, including Hughie Mack, Kate Price and Flor-Finch. Mr. Sam Rose sings "My Own Tona." Professor McCarthy preside at the piano, playing a new and class musical programme. Be sure and see this great show to-day.

Grand Patriotic Concert, Roya Theatre, Star Hall, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Governor Davidson, will proceed for the cots funds, Thursday night Oct 5th, and the leading talent of the city will assist, including Miss Johnson (Viola), Miss Jean Strang, Mr. C. J. Fox and others. Reserved seats, 50c. and 30c.; general admission 20c. Moving pictures 7.30; concert 8.30 p.m. oct.4

NOTICE

THE members of St. John's T. A. & B. Society, requiring the services of Dr. J. Clarence MacDonaid, will find him at present at his SURGERY, HAWTHORN COITAGE, CARTER'S HILL. Any Calls left at the above address will be promptly attended to. GEO. J. COUGHLAN, Secy. T. A. & B. oct.4

NOTICE

All Persons holding Receipts for Fish shipped to me on the Labrador Coast must present them to my office at Catalina for payment. On no account whatever will they be paid at St. John's.

Philip Templeman oct.4,5,6,7,10,12,14

A Memorable Anniversary

On this day two years ago the First Contingent of the Nfld. Regiment (two companies) and numbering 525 officers and men sailed on the Transport Florizel to join a fleet of Canadian transports off Cape Race, all bound for the Mother Country to help defeat her Hunnish aggressors. Right nobly this splendid force, reinforced on occasions, has acquitted itself both in the arduous campaign in Gallipoli and in the splendid service which the British have performed on the Somme front in France. Many have laid down their lives in either theatre of the great struggle. Others have been maimed and bruised in the great struggles that have occurred in either country and others still are yet at the post of duty, unconquered and unmaimed. Hence all their names will be treasured in the hearts of their fellow countrymen and engraved in letters of gold in the records of an invincible Empire, the name of which is synonymous with Liberty, Justice and Truth.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

There are now 4,063 on the roll of the volunteers. The names of those who recently enlisted are: Douglas Beck, Sound Island, P.B. John Ivany, St. John's. Thos. Molloy, St. John's. Rd. Whelan, St. John's. Wm. Coffield, St. John's. Denis Merner, St. John's. Patk. Furlong, St. John's. Wm. Courtney, St. John's. Jos. J. Daley, St. John's. Hubert Snow, St. John's. Thos. Burke, St. John's. Raymond Fraser, St. John's. Ambrose Rick, Pilley's Island. Branwell Reed, Heart's Delight. Maurice Connors, Conception Hr. Wm. Nugent, Grand Falls. Wm. Young, Stephenville Crossing. Darius Castle, Hooping Hr. Fred. J. Locke, Trinity. Jenas Hart, Horwood, N.D.E. Wm. B. Wardlaw, Glasgow, Scotland. John McGinn, Change Islands. Isaac Thompson, Big Bight, Gander Bay.

TRAIN REPORT.

Monday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 5.20 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1. Left Gampo 6.50 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2. Left Bishop's Falls 8 a.m. To-day's No. 2. Left Port aux Basques 8.50 a.m.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C. presided to-day. The man Quick, who stole a sweater valued at \$1.50 yesterday at Peel's was fined \$5 or 10 days. Three larks were discharged. A drunk in charge of a horse had to pay costs. An assault case was dismissed. A deserter from the schr. Roma was put on board.

THE PROSPERO HERE

The S.S. Prospero arrived here last night from the North. The ship had a pretty stormy trip of it since leaving St. John's and in the big storm of last Sunday week was in harbour for several hours. Since then going North and coming South this way the ship encountered gales of wind with high seas and dense fog and she made the longest trip for the season this time. She brought a full freight of fish, oil &c and her passengers were:—Messrs. Pye, Batton, Evans, Dr. Andrews, Travers, Fearn, Prowse, Drover, Rain, Colbourne, Facey, Sparkes, Peal, Holwell, Lockyer, Peckford, Dr. Donohue, Lieut. Hicks, Master Hodder, Capt. Winsor, W. F. Coaker, L. Templeman, J. Stone, J. T. Swyers, D. A. Ryan, Fr. Scully, Long, Morris, Carey, Bolman, Dr. Parrant, J. Stick, R. B. Crocker; Mesdames Ford, Dean, Evans, Facey, Donohue, Hodder, Hall, Penney, Snelgrove, Hayse, Fowlow, Giles, Kean, North, Woodrow Elliott, Bolman, Crocker; Misses Cutler, Alrich, Meyer, Venable, Martin, Yates, Watson, Earle, Rielly, Neville, Torville, Perry, Blackmore, Snelgrove, Fowlow, Rowe, Lawton, Kean, Bolman, Francis in saloon and 78 in steerage.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle arrived Placentia 7.50 a.m. to-day from Mirasheen route. Eagle left St. John's noon yesterday for North Sydney direct. Clyde left Herring Neck 6.50 p.m. yesterday inward. Dundee left Greenspond 5.30 p.m. yesterday inward. Ethie left Flower's Cove 4 p.m. yesterday going North. Glencoe left Rose Blanche 7.35 p.m. yesterday coming East. Home arrived Lewisporte 4 p.m. yesterday. When left Trinity 7 p.m. yesterday outward. Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 7.20 a.m. to-day. Neptune arrived Long Island yesterday coming South. Meigle left Port aux Basques 5.50 a.m. to-day. Sagona left Harbor Grace 10.30 p.m. yesterday outward.

HE HOOKED THE SWEATER

Yesterday afternoon a man named Quirk, of the Battery, while in a hilarious mood in passing down Water Street noticed a nice sweater hanging up at the entrance of Wm. Frew's dry goods store with other goods. The man took it deliberately from the hook and was proceeding down Water Street with it when a clerk in the store, who had witnessed his action, invited him back to the shop to talk the matter over. Shortly after his arrival there a police officer appeared and requested Mr. Quirk to accompany him to the station, where he was held to await his trial.

VISITING CHRISTIAN BROTHER.

Rev. Brother Angelus, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, Ind., U.S.A. arrived here by the Stephano and is a guest of the Christian Brothers at Mount St. Francis. Brother Angelus is of Irish birth, but went with his parents to the United States in his early youth. He represents the "Ave Maria" and will remain here a few weeks.

A Union Man Writes from Mass

Says Friends There Are Noting With Deep Interest Coaker's Work on Behalf of the Toilers —"The Mail and Advocate" is the Popular Paper and is eagerly Read

West Medford, Mass., U.S.A. Sept. 27, 1916 (To the Editor) Dear Sir,—Perhaps it would interest some of your readers to see a few lines from a member of the F.P.U. who is in a foreign land. I am one of the many of my countrymen who have been driven from home to earn a livelihood since Morris secured power, but I suppose its no use crying over spilt milk. Here I am working at carpenter's work near Boston, and earning pretty good wages and enjoying benefits of the Carpenters' Union here. The union pay for Carpenters at present in Boston is 60c. per hour and they have eight hour days and work five days or 40 hours per week, Saturday being a holiday. Now, sir, I know a person here who can remember when carpenters in Boston received \$1.00 per day and worked 10 or more hours each day, or about 60 or 70 hours per week. Some change, ain't it, and all through the influence of the Union. Of course the cost of living has gone up quite a lot during recent years but times are much better than they are in poor misgoverned Newfoundland.

Well, sir, how is everything in the old country now? I hear everything is soaring in price to figures unthought of, and we are led to ask the questions where will it end, but we cannot expect a change for better while we have such a bunch of picnic grabblers in power. Say, has Morris returned from his picnic yet, and what are they doing now? Why don't they take steps to prevent price of things soaring so high, or else levee a tax from all war profits as they are doing in this and other countrys, and give it back to the people in the way of employment, making some public improvements. (Echo answers Why?) Well, Mr. Editor, I have been a member of Snook's Hr. Council, F.P.U. for the past six years and I regret very much to hear of the death of our oldest member and leader, Friend John Loder. For although he had not the chairmanship of our council for several years, yet he was the recognized leader in all things pertaining to the Union and we realize our loss is great; but we must bow to the rulings of an all-wise Providence, knowing that he doeth all things well.

I notice by some of the papers I have received from home that Mr. Coaker is boosting the Catalina prospect. Catalina will certainly be some place when he gets through with it and as we think it over we realize that E. P. Morris told no lie for once when he said "that man Coaker is a mystery." He certainly is doing a lot of good to help the poor man along. May he live in our prayer. Well, Mr. Editor, there is quite a lot of Newfoundlanders living around here nowadays. They are always anxious to get the Mail and Advocate, and sometimes I cannot keep the papers long enough to read them for they steal them from me, they are so eager to get them to learn what Coaker is doing to help their fellow countrymen. Well, sir, I am sorry to hear it has not been a very good Labrador fishery no doubt many will suffer on account of it. I suppose most of our fishermen are getting home by now and I take this opportunity of saying, welcome home to all and wishing you, Mr. Editor good night and much success to your paper and the Union, and thanking you for space.

Yours truly, A. S.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Basques at 7.20 this a.m. bringing W. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Evans, T. Whalen, Mrs. A. Bailey, J. Cole, P. A. Coluage, Mrs. F. Densmore, J. E. Lake, Rev. Father Talbot, L. Chafe, Rev. Dr. Greene, J. Crane, Mrs. E. Manuel, Miss F. Butt, F. Ayre, J. Joy, J. Meado, E. Cowan, H. Cowan, J. L. McGregor, R. J. Dovernaux.

LECTURE TO K. OF C.

Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, V.G., delivered a lecture to the Knights of Columbus last night on matters pertaining to Ireland. It was an effort of exceptional ability and kept the large audience present deeply interested from start to finish.

POLICE AFTER HIM.

The police are hot on the trail of the party who put the fish plates on the street car tracks at Holloway Street, Monday evening, as exclusively reported in the Mail and Advocate. They are working on a clue which should lead to the arrest of the perpetrator.

LOCAL ITEMS

To-morrow evening in the Synod Building His Lordship Bishop Jones will address the Girls' Friendly Society. Mrs. Wilson, of Merasheen, P. B., dangerously ill of an internal malady, arrived by train to-day and was sent to Hospital in the ambulance. The quarterly meeting of St. Bonaventure's Ladies' Association will be held in the "Aula Maxima" this afternoon, October 4th, at 1 o'clock. By order, FLORENCE O'DRISCOLL, Hon. Secretary.

The following schooners recently arrived at Twillingate from the French Shore and Labrador—Myrtle, 80 qts; Dolly McC, 130; Beulah, 450; Martello, 300; and Annie Josephine, 320. Several schooners arrived here from the North yesterday with fish cargoes. Never before in the history of St. John's have less vessels been in the harbor in October than this season. Other years during this month hundreds of vessels would be discharging cod at the various mercantile premises or waiting in the stream to discharge.

NO STORM THERE.

On Sunday night week, during the progress of the great storm here, the Prospero was at Little Bay. There the water was as smooth as oil, and beyond some lightning and fog there was nothing to indicate that there was such a great disturbance of the elements away to the South.

IN THE ORIENT.

The friends of Mr. John Reardon, the well-known seaman of Long's Hill, had a letter from him a few days ago. Jack has travelled over much blue water in his time, and when he wrote was in Port Arthur, the scene of the historic siege during the Russo-Japanese War. He is on a large ship in the service of Great Britain.

DEATHS, BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES

Mr. J. T. Martin, the popular undertaker, of New Gower Street, made an unique record for one of his profession on Sunday last. In the forenoon he acted as sponsor for a fine baby boy, and attended the subsequent festivities. In the afternoon he superintended two funerals, and at night attended the wedding of two friends. Verily a case of birth, deaths and marriages.

MAIL OFFICER MEETS ACCIDENT.

Mail Officer Bishop, of the "Prospero" met a painful accident on the voyage North. He slipped and fell on the deck during the prevalence of a heavy sea and injured his leg. Mr. Bishop has been a cripple since childhood owing to an accident to the same limb, which now gives him much pain. He will remain off the ship this trip to be treated by a doctor.

STOCKS AT OPORTO

Stocks (Nfld.) 14,040 12,220 Consumption 5,405 6,227

NOTICE

To Herring Packers! THOSE who intend engaging at the business of "Scotch Pack" of herring shall apply immediately to the Secretary of the Herring Fisheries Board, Department of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, in order that the proper application forms may be forwarded them, to be filled in for the issuing of their Licenses. It is unlawful, under Rules recently passed, to engage in the business of "Scotch Pack" without having previously obtained a License from the Herring Fisheries Board.

GEO. H. HISCOCK, Secretary.

The Plebiscite Responsibility

(To the Editor) Dear Sir,—The Citizens' Committee has had under consideration the letter of Mayor Gosling to the Daily Star, in which he attempts to place responsibility on the Committee of its members, for the expense with the "Plebiscite Election." When the matter of the Ward System was debated by the Committee considerable difference of opinion was manifested and the debate was adjourned until the next meeting to enable members to consult with citizens generally. At that next meeting it was proposed that the ratepayers decide the matter in June at the election for Mayor and Councillors. This was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 1, the dissentient objecting to the "Ward System" and also to any election for Mayor and Councillors before next year. The matter of expense came up during the debate, and the Committee was of opinion that the only additional expense would be that entailed by the printing of a third ballot paper, a matter of a few dollars. The City has now been put to the expense, on the advice of the Board of Commissioners, of some sixteen hundred dollars by reason of the election being held in September. The same would be true of an election next winter. The time was as much a part of the Resolution as the plebiscite itself. The Committee has deferred eight sections for consideration after the holding of the plebiscite. These sections deal with the method of election. The Committee has not yet discovered how, after the Councillors have been elected, the rest of the "charter" would need to be amended only because the Councillors are elected by any other method than that laid down in those eight sections. On this point the Committee awaits further information from the Mayor. Thanking you, on behalf of the Committee, for many favours extended to it, I remain, yours truly, WARWICK SMITH, Secy. Citizens' Com. Oct. 3rd., 1916.

GOT 6 MONTHS.

To-day a well-known mechanic, who was held on remans, was before the Court. He was charged with stealing a watch from the house of Mrs. Annie George, and owned by Mr. Simon Faour. He pleaded not guilty, but would not swear to the assertion, and was sentenced to 6 months by Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C.

THREATENED TO SHOOT.

To-day a resident of the Topsail Road was to-day summoned by another of the same place for using threatening language towards him. It developed in the evidence that the man took up a gun and threatened to shoot him because he allowed poultry to get into the other's garden. He was asked to give his own surety in \$200 and two others in \$100 each to keep the peace in future or go down for 30 days.

CONROY & HIGGINS.

Solicitors for Patentee. ADDRESS:—Oke Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's. sey28.oct.4,11,18

LOST—On September 21.

a Motor Boat fitted with 6 h.p. American Engine. Boat painted Grey with Red bottom; stripe on turn deck; boat about 26 foot long. Finder please communicate with JAMES & ED. HYNES, St. Brendan's, B.B.—oct.4,21

SHIPPING

The barqtn, "St. Simon" of France, left Hr. Grace yesterday laden with seal skins and oil for market. The S.S. Sagona sailed for Labrador yesterday afternoon with a few passengers and large freight. The S.S. Senator taking 165,000 qts. codfish left Batteau, Labrador, Monday. The fish was shipped by W. A. Munn.

DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID.

A five-year-old boy residing in Spencer Street, was reported yesterday as ill of diphtheria. He is being treated at home. A fourteen year old girl from the Southside, and a woman of Prince's Street were removed to hospital suffering from typhoid fever.

"GOLD BOND"

Cut Tobacco. The very Best. 10c. per tin.

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

PATENT NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Anton Jensenius Andreas Ottesen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, the proprietor of Newfoundland Patent, Number 205, of 1914, for "Improvements in methods of freezing and refrigerating easily damaged food commodities" is prepared to bring the said invention into operation in this Colony and to license the right of using the same on reasonable terms or to sell the same. Dated the 26th day of September, 1916.

Always think of Callahan, Glass & Co., LIMITED. When you require Furniture for your Home, as they are THE CHEAPEST STORE IN ST. JOHN'S FOR Household Furniture. Every day we are having shipments of Furniture and we were very fortunate in buying at the old prices therefore we can give our Patrons goods much cheaper than any other store in the city. Callahan, Glass & Co., LIMITED. The Big Furniture Store, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill.

NOTICE To Herring Packers! THOSE who intend engaging at the business of "Scotch Pack" of herring shall apply immediately to the Secretary of the Herring Fisheries Board, Department of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, in order that the proper application forms may be forwarded them, to be filled in for the issuing of their Licenses. It is unlawful, under Rules recently passed, to engage in the business of "Scotch Pack" without having previously obtained a License from the Herring Fisheries Board. GEO. H. HISCOCK, Secretary.

AN AUTUMN SHOWING OF Ladies' & Misses Velvet AND Felt HATS. In all the Leading Shapes and Colours. Ladies' & Misses Coats. LATEST STYLES. See Windows. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315. Special attention given to Mail Orders. Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.