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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Fighting in the Air Take Place of Land Battles

Lincolnshire is Visited by Fleet of Enemy Aircraft Fifteen in Number—Aeroplanes Were Sent up and Fire Opened From Anti-Aircraft Gun Defences Succeeded in Driving Raiders off

ATTACK MADE ON LONDON OUTSKIRTS

28 Persons so Far Reported Killed and 99 Injured—Two Raiders of New Pattern Were Brought Down in Essex—Detailed Reports of Damage Done Has Not Yet Been Received—Attack on London Was Carried Out by Two Airships From the South East

LONDON, Sept. 25.—One German airship and probably another was brought down during a raid over the eastern counties of England and the outskirts of London last night, according to an official statement. One airship was brought down in a southern part of Essex. It is reported another fell on the Essex coast. The text follows:

An attack by hostile airships was made on Lincolnshire and the eastern counties and on the outskirts of London. The latter attack, made from the northeast and south-east about midnight, was beaten off by our anti-aircraft defences. One airship was brought down in flames in the southern part of Essex. A report has been received that another fell on the Essex coast. The latter report hitherto is unconfirmed. No reports of casualties or damage has yet been received. The text follows:

official statement announcing the Zeppelin attack on London said: "At 12.15 p.m. 14 or 15 airships participated in an attack on Britain last night. The south-eastern, eastern, and east midland counties and Lincolnshire were the principal localities visited. An attack on London was carried out by two airships from the south-east between 1 and 2 a.m. and by one airship from the east between 12 and 1 a.m. Aeroplanes were sent up and we opened fire from anti-aircraft gun defences, the raiders being driven off. Bombs were dropped, however, on southern and south-eastern districts, and it is regretted 28 persons were killed and 99 injured. Two of the raiders were brought down in flames. They were both large airships of a new pattern. One of them fell in Essex. Twenty-two officers and men of the second were captured. Detailed reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received."

South of the Ancre

LONDON, Sept. 24.—South of the Ancre ten hostile gun-pits were destroyed, 14 others severely damaged, and five ammunition pits blown up by our artillery.

Great aerial activity is reported. A raid was made by fifty machines on the railway junction, much damage done, and two trains containing munitions destroyed. Three hostile airships were also destroyed and five others damaged, says a British official.

TWO ZEPPELINS ACCOUNTED FOR IN LATE RAID

One Zeppelin Was Brought Down in Flames in Essex—Another Fell on East Coast—Crew of One Were Captured and of the Second all Were Killed

LONDON, Sept. 24.—In a raid over the Eastern counties of England last night two Zeppelins were brought down of 15 which took part in the raid, according to an official statement to-day. One airship was brought down in flames in Essex and another fell on the East coast. The losses of the German crews were 23. An attack made from the north and south-east, about midnight was beaten off by anti-aircraft defences. The crew of one, numbering 22, were captured, and of a second airship all the crew were killed. Three Zeppelins also reached the outskirts of London, two from the south-east and another from the east. Twenty-eight were killed and 99 injured by bombs dropped in the south and south-eastern district.

CASUALTIES ARE 28 KILLED 99 INJURED

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The casualties in the metropolitan area, according to an official compilation, as follows: Killed, men 17, women 8, children 3, total 28; injured, men 45, women 37, children 17, total 99. No reports have been received of any military damage. Messages from correspondents at various points between London and the Essex coast describe the delight of watchers when the raiding airship was brought down in flames about 11 o'clock this morning. People rushed from their houses to points of vantage when the sound of the guns was heard and watched the airships as it proceeded east, constantly in the glare of concentrated searchlights, lights, with shells bursting around it in such close proximity that the watchers were convinced hits must have been scored. Suddenly there was a flash, then a burst of flame, and a storm of cheers as the blazing airship descended slowly, a huge ball of fire, still outlined in the rays of the searchlights.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Zeppelin Crew Are Arrested by Village Constables As They March Along in Blackness of the Night

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The commander and 20 members of the crew of the Zeppelin which was forced to land near an Essex coast town, were arrested by village constables as they were marching along the road in the blackness of the night, according to latest eye-witnesses. "I am commander of the German airship that has just come down and these are my crew," said the leader of the men when arrested by a constable. When the officer added, "Please allow me to go to the nearest post office so that I may find some one in London who will let my wife know I am safe." The constable replied that the commander was perfectly safe. At this juncture constables came up and the prisoners were marched to the nearest detention camp where it was found several of them were wounded. All men wore dark blue uniforms and life-saving waist-coats. None of them bore arms. A village constable in telling later of the coming down of the Zeppelin said it was flying seaward at 300-foot up, then as if the commander of the air vessel feared trouble on the water, he turned back inland and in a few minutes it floated like a giant feather, landing in flames in an orchard less than thirty feet from a farmer's cottage. Two loud explosions followed and then a flare of a few seconds duration. The airship commander marched the men to the farmer's house, but the occupants of the house were too frightened to answer back, so the Germans took to the road where they encountered the constable. It is believed engine trouble forced the descent of the Zeppelin.

COUNTERATTACK IS DRIVEN BACK BY THE BRITISH

Further Advance is Reported For British Forces South of the Ancre—Violent Counter Attacks by Germans Are Driven Back With Heavy Losses to the Enemy

LONDON, Sept. 25.—German trenches on the French front, about half a mile east of Courcellette, in the Somme region, were captured by the British last night, the War Office announced to-day.

South of the Ancre, says an official statement, further advance was made last night by our troops. East of Courcellette a strongly fortified system of enemy trenches were captured. Here our line advanced on a front half a mile west of Mouquette Farm. The enemy counter attacked at nightfall yesterday with great violence, but was driven back by our fire with heavy losses.

There was considerable artillery activity during the night on many parts of the battle front. East of Bethune an enemy ammunition dump was exploded by our artillery fire.

POLITICAL CRISIS SOON IN GERMANY

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A great political crisis is slowly developing in Germany, says a correspondent in Amsterdam of the Reuter's Telegram Company. Pan-Germans before the opening of the Reichstag are making every effort, the correspondent says, to overthrow Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The Berliner Tageblatt is quoted as saying, "Tension in the atmosphere of imperial politics has reached such a high point that a discharge must follow if the Empire is not to suffer lasting damage." Reuter's correspondent says, "Articles of independent national correspondents show pan-Germans are fighting for a policy of ruthless submarine warfare, the only obstacle to which is the Imperial Chancellor."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The capture by the Germans of the British steamer Colchester on Thursday night was unofficially reported to-day. She taken to Zeebrugge.

No Infantry Action

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Violent artillery duels in Beuchavesnes, Bellefleur and Berry regions. No infantry action reported.

Killed in Action

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lieut. Richard Phillip Stanhope, heir to Earl Stanhope has been killed in action.

Roumanians Meet With Success in Transylvania and Dobrudja—Over 6,836 Men are Captured

BUCHAREST, Sept. 25.—Successes for the Roumanians in both Transylvania and Dobrudja are reported in an official statement as follows:

"On the north and north-western fronts our advance in the Carpathian Mountains continues. We captured seventy-three prisoners and one machine gun. At Hermanstadt, we attacked the enemy, capturing four officers, three hundred men and five machines. In the Jelu Valley minor actions occurred in which we repulsed the enemy and captured two machine guns. Total number of prisoners taken on this front up to the present is 48 officers and 6,836 men. On the Southern front there has been an exchange of artillery fire on the banks of the Danube. In Dobrudja our left flank has made further progress and captured one officer and 53 men."

BRITISH ATTACK BULGAR TROOPS NEAR KOPRIVA

A French Official Statement Tells of a British Attack Against Strong Bulgarian Forces North of Kopriva—Further Progress in This Theatre is Recorded for the Serbians

PARIS, Sept. 25.—"British troops yesterday attacked strong Bulgarian forces north of Kopriva, in Greek Macedonia," says an official French statement issued to-day. "The Serbians made progress north-west of Kaimackalan and took some prisoners. North-west of Florina the French forces advanced and repulsed a strong Bulgarian attack on Hill 1550. The eastern army of the British troops on the left bank of the Struma attacked a strong Bulgarian detachment north of Kopriva, towards Lake Tahin, and the artillery duel was resumed violently from Mount Beles to the Vardar River. East of Cerna, the Serbians made progress north-west of Kaimackalan and took prisoners. On our left wing violent Bulgarian counter-attacks were repulsed in the vicinity of Hill 150 with heavy enemy losses. We made slight progress north-west of Florina."

CONTINUE TO IMPROVE POSITIONS

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A British official statement issued at midnight says:

"South of the Ancre we continued to improve our positions, pushing detachments forward at places into the enemy's advanced trenches. During bombardment by our artillery of one section of the enemy's front yesterday, ten hostile gun-pits were seen to be destroyed and fourteen others severely damaged. Five ammunition pits were blown up. To-day a big fire was caused by our artillery in a village much used by the enemy's transport for supply purposes. There was great aerial activity yesterday. A highly successful raid by about fifty of our machines was carried out on an important railway junction, where much damage was done, two trains containing ammunition being destroyed and many explosions being caused. A number of other raids on enemy railway works and sidings, aerodromes and other points of military importance were equally successful. In addition many fights occurred during the course of the day in which three hostile machines were destroyed, five others driven to earth damaged, besides many others which broke off the fight and were seen to descend, but could not be watched to the ground, as our machines were too busy engaged. Five of our machines are missing."

Canadian War Loan

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—Subscriptions to the Canadian War Loan closed on Saturday. The amount is one hundred and eighty millions.

GREEK AND BULGARS NEAR PARTING POINT

ATHENS, Sept. 25.—Postal and telegraphic communication between Greece and Austria has again been suspended, owing to the capture by the Entente forces of Florina. It is officially announced the Bulgars in evacuating Florina made prisoners of the Greek infantry there. Irritation with Bulgaria is growing rapidly here.

15 Hostile Airships in Latest Raid on England

Chief Feature of War News is Aerial Fighting in Which More Than Two Score of German, French and British Aeroplanes Have Met Disaster—French Account For 26 Enemy Aeroplanes

BRITISH AND SERBS MAKE PROGRESS

Isolated Infantry Engagements Have Taken Place in Austro-Italian Front—In Roumania Fighting Has Died Down Somewhat in Dobrudja Region—Vienna Claims Entire Italian Company Were Buried in an Explosion in the Blowing up of Part of Mount Cimeon—Also Capture of 427 Italians

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Aerial activity in which two Zeppelins were brought down, and more than two score of German, French and British aeroplanes met with disaster, in fights in the air form the chief news feature of the war, there having been no land battles of great proportions or startling results, in any of the various theatres. The Zeppelins met their fate at the hands of British anti-aircraft guns on the eastern coast of England in Essex, after a fleet of 12 or 15 of them had visited London and other points on Saturday night dropping bombs. One of the machines, with its entire crew, was burned in mid-air, and another was brought down damaged, the crew being made prisoners. In the metropolitan district of London 28 men, women and children were killed and 99 wounded. Outside of London 2 persons met their death, and 11 were injured. Considerable material damage was done in London and outlying districts by bombs. Paris reports that French airmen in battles in the air have accounted for 26 aeroplanes, while Berlin records bringing down 24 Allied machines, 20 of them on the Somme front. Five German machines were destroyed by the British on Saturday, 2 others driven down damaged, while five British machines are missing after combats in the air.

In Roumania fighting has died down somewhat in the Dobrudja region, while on the Transylvanian front an attack by Roumanians on the Vulkan Pass, which was repulsed, is the only engagement reported.

British troops fighting along the Struma have crossed the river at three points, and taken the town of Jemnita from the Bulgarians, while the Serbs have made additional progress north-west of Kaimackalan, and the French to the north-west of Florina. Sofia reports the capture of a mountain crest south of the village of Poplaby and the Bulgarians usual

artillery bombardments. Isolated infantry engagements have taken place on the Austro-Italian front. Violent Austrian attacks in the Carso region have failed, according to Rome, but the Italian War Office admits the blowing up of part of Mount Cimeon by an Austrian mine and the relinquishment of the position by the Italians. Vienna says that 427 prisoners fell into the hands of the Austrians as a result of this operation, and that an entire Italian company were buried in the explosion.

British Official

LONDON, Sept. 22.—South of the Ancre says an official statement, further advance was made last night by our troops east of Courcellette. A strongly fortified situation of enemy trenches was captured here and our line was advanced on a front of about half a mile.

All Hun Attempts Are Repulsed

PARIS, Sept. 25.—North of the Somme last night German troops attacked French positions at the Farm of Abbe Wood and in the region of Verdun they attacked French trenches on Pepper Hill, says an official this afternoon in both instances, according to the statement, the Germans were repulsed, leaving many dead on the field.

Premier at Quebec

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.—Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, and Lady Morris, were among the cabin passengers on the C.P.R. steamer Nisabable, which arrived in port on Saturday afternoon.

STUBBORN BATTLES ON RUSSIAN FRONTS

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.—Russians and Austro-Germans are engaged in stubborn battles at various places on the Russian and Galician fronts, from the Priper marshes to the Roumanian frontier, according to a Russian official statement issued to-day. Fifteen hundred Austro-German prisoners were taken in the fighting yesterday on the Upper Sereth River.

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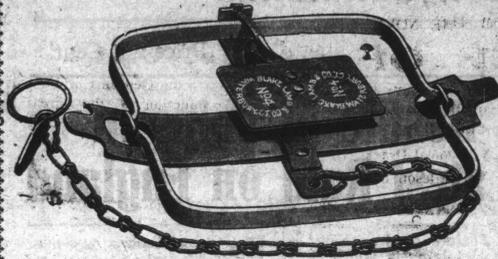
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THE TSAR IN PEACE AND WAR

A Study of the Autocrat of all the Russias.

EMPEROR and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, Keefe, Vladimir and Novgorod, with five separate titles of Tsar, seven grand Dukedoms and Lordships and Dukedoms almost beyond number, Hereditary Prince and Sovereign of the Princes of Circassia and other mountain Princes, and Successor of Norway. Such is the dazzling array of titles owned by Nicholas II., the "Great White Tsar" and, in the eyes of his subjects, "the cousin of God."

The Empire over which he rules comprises one-seventh of the entire land surface of the Earth; his annual revenue is a million and a half pounds; the State domains of which he is lord, with their incalculable riches in forests, vineyards and mines of gold and silver, cover an area larger than that of Scotland. His palaces, of which a dozen are in or near his Capital, are the most magnificent in Europe, miracles of costly decoration and furnishing; and his treasures of precious stones have no rival in the world.

Boyish Tricks

And yet the owner of all this ultra-regal magnificence is a man of such modest tastes and such an aversion to pomp and display that, as he has confessed, he would much rather be a private gentleman on the equivalent of £1,000 a year than Autocrat of the Russias. He finds little pleasure in the splendours of Peterhof, or the Winter Palace; and makes his home, whenever it is possible, at Livadia, a modest country villa among the Crimean vineyards, or in a secluded house in one or other of his stately parks, leading the simplest of lives and ideally happy in the company of his wife and children.

That this shrinking from the splendours of a Crown is older than his kingship is proved by the following story. On one occasion, while returning from the annual family holiday at Copenhagen, conversation turned upon a difference that had sprung up between the Danish King and Parliament. "Well," exclaimed the youthful Tsarevitch, as he then was, "a king's bed is not always one of roses, that is plain to be seen. There are many more pleasurable occupations than that of a ruler; and, so far as I am concerned, I have no desire to be either Emperor or Tsar."

Probably no Sovereign of Europe had a more simple training than Nicholas II. "He was brought up," says M. Maurice Leudet in his "Nicholas II. In Time," "with as little ceremony as possible. On Sundays, he and his brother entertained at dinner the small boys and girls who were admitted to their friendship. At these merry and informal parties there was no end to the tricks the hosts and their small guests played on each other. From end to end of the table there was continuous firing of bread-pellets, which were perpetually striking princely noses or landing in royal mouths. Another favourite joke was to jog a neighbour's elbow while he was drinking or to baptise him with a glass of wine."

Would Like to be a Commons' King

A delicate, shy, and hyper-sensitive boy, the future Emperor spent his early years in the charming Anitschikoff Palace, under the charge of his tutor, Mr. Charles Heath, developing a marked gift for languages and imbibing that love of England and all things English which is one of his most marked characteristics.

With Mr. Heath he read many of our classics and in this connection the following story is told. On one occasion the boy was much impressed with the reading of a stanza from "The Lady of the Lake." It was that in which the Scottish King rides down from Stirling Castle, and the people, at sight of him, raise a tumultuous shout: "Long live the Commons' King, King James!" "The Commons' King," exclaimed the Tsarevitch, with glowing eyes, "that's what I should like to be!"

His days of schooling ended, the Tsarevitch, whose condition of health was causing alarm, was sent on a tour through Asia, rendered memorable by a furious attack made on him in Japan by a fanatical native policeman. The assailant had inflicted two severe wounds on his head with a sword, and was raising his weapon for a third blow when Prince George of Greece, who was with the Tsar-

vitch, laid the man low with a mighty stroke from his stick. "It was God Who placed me there at that moment," Prince George wrote to his father, "and Who gave me strength to deal that blow; for had I been a little later, the policeman had perhaps cut off Nicky's head."

The Daughter of Princess Alice

Two years later, in the same month of November, 1894, followed the two most important events of Nicholas's life—his elevation to the Throne on the death of his father and his marriage to the Princess Alix of Hesse, the loveliest of the daughters of our own Princess Alice, whom he had first learned to love during their games and romps as children in the Palace nursery at Darmstadt. It was not, however, until many years later, when they were fellow-guests of the Princess Louise of Battenberg at Walton-on-Thames, that this childish affection began to assume a serious form.

Here, amidst some of the most beautiful scenery in England, the two young lovers lived halcyon days together, spending every possible moment in each other's company, and counting every moment lost when the other was not near.

"Paddling in little wherries, pulling up backwaters where so many illustrious matches have had their beginning, the future ruler of a hundred and twenty millions pressed his suit. He was so happy and contented in this rustic retreat that he rejected all the well-meant offers to amuse him. He went to no races, fled all dissipation, and generally surrendered himself to his happiness." How ideally happy this union of hearts has proved, and how beautiful is the devotion of the Emperor and Empress to each other and to their children, the world knows.

The Burden of a Crown

The world knows, too, how heavy the burden of his Crown has proved—so heavy, he was heard one day to declare, that he would not wish his worst enemy to bear it—and also how bravely and patiently he has borne it, and at what sacrifice of health and peace of mind. If he had lacked the autocratic will and strong hand of some of his predecessors on the Throne, he has won universal respect by his tactfulness and love of justice, and affection by his goodness of heart and unaffected simplicity.

Of his kindness and tact the following story is told by Miss Spencer Warren. A number of students refused to take the vow of allegiance at his accession, and expected to be forthwith banished to Siberia. But the Tsar, hearing of the incident, said: "If they refuse to be my loyal subjects, let them leave Russia within twenty-four hours and live elsewhere until they have acquired another nationality; then they may return if they please and finish their education." The students were so impressed that they immediately consented to take the vow of allegiance.

Not Like a Romanoff

Unlike most of his Romanoff ancestors—from Peter the Great, a man of Herculean frame, who towered head and shoulders over even tall men among his subjects, to his own father, who could roll silver platters into tubes and crush horeshoes in the grip of his powerful hands—Nicholas II. is



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short of stature and frail of physique. There is, indeed, little left in him of the sturdy Romanoff but the mutinous nose—the nose of Peter II. and Paul I. and Catherine. He has slender bones, tiny hands and feet, and pleasant blue eyes in a brown-bearded face strongly like that of his cousin, our own King George. His voice is gentle and musical, and his manners are charming and frank. "He looks one so straight in the eyes," one of his Ministers said of him recently. "He is so obviously sincere, and kindly, you never had better intentions or tried harder to do his duty in any sphere, however exalted or how ever humble."

At one time an enthusiastic cyclist, he has for some years transferred his affection to the motor-car, in which, in peace time, he loves to make excursions in the company of his wife and children. He is a very keen and clever tennis-player; has made a lifelong hobby of collecting stamps and coins, and sings an excellent song in a sweet, clear, tenor voice. Not long ago, so the story is told, he so delighted his guests at a small informal party by his beautiful rendering of Massenet's "Mignonne, voici l'Avril," that they broke into enthusiastic applause. The Tsar bowed his thanks in the approved professional manner, and then said laughingly: "My opponents usually deny me the possession of those good qualities which I believe they themselves possess; but I think few of them can sing a romance as I can."

The Tsar in Long Clothes

Although he is a clever telegrapher he has little skill as an artist, and is said to envy his wife her gift of caricature, of which he is a frequent and amused victim. Probably the cleverest of the Tsarina's sketches, which is an unflattering source of enjoyment to her royal relatives, is one which pictures the Autocrat as a bearded infant in long clothes, surrounded by a number of Grand Dukes and Duchesses, who are feeding him with spoons, while he petulantly tries to push them away.

But it is in this time of war that the Tsar, though a strenuous advocate of peace, is at his happiest and best. Away from the splendours of his palaces, emancipated from tedious pomp and ceremonial, he is free to lead the simple strenuous life he loves, among the soldiers who are his dear "children."

On the Field of War

One of our war correspondents draws a very attractive picture of the Tsar at his modest Field-Headquarters. "A slight figure in a long brown military overcoat and the usual Russian soldier's cap, comes briskly out and runs down the steps of the house almost before the sentries have time to bring their rifles to the salute. He acknowledges it by a cheery wave of the hand. Then he joins a small boy who is romping with a large dog. The boy is in exactly the same plain workmanlike uniform, thigh boots and all; and off they go together, hand in hand, down the street of the little town—the Emperor and his beloved son and heir."

The Tsar is on his way to General Alexieff's office for three or four hours' hard work in an environment of maps, small mountains of documents and sheaves of telegrams, reporting the latest movements and doings of his armies in the field. At one o'clock he returns to a modest luncheon shared by a few guests, during which the war, its conduct and prospects, is the one absorbing theme of talk. Then follow several hours' more hard work, varied occasionally by a drive or walk in the country; dinner, and more work; until bedtime closes the long and arduous day.

He Will Never Leave Off

It is needless to say that the Tsar does not direct the operations himself, but he follows them with the minutest care. He knows exactly where every division in every battalion of every regiment, even. He can keep in his mind an accurate plan of the positions of the opposing forces upon the whole of the immensely long Russian front. Thus his comments are often suggestive, and his good memory most helpful. But if he wisely leaves the direction of the war to his Generals, content to render them such service as is within his power, in one important matter all wills, however powerful, must yield to his—the prosecution of the war at any cost to the final destruction of the enemy. Witte judged him rightly when he said, "He will not fight until he is forced; probably not until the enemy cross the frontier. But when he does begin, he will never leave off." To-day.

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DEAR MADAM,

Do you ever realise the increased comfort to the entire household—yourself included—that would be secured by the adoption of gas fires?

Have you ever contemplated the amount of labour spent, to say nothing of the time wasted, by your maids in carrying coals, cleaning grates, laying fires, coaxing stubborn fires into a blaze and keeping them going when lighted?

If you adopt gas fires, you will not only lighten the household work immensely, but your rooms will be cleaner, healthier and more comfortable. You can exactly control the heat required at any given time in any given room.

Bedrooms become pleasanter (and safer) resorts in bitter weather. The half hour's dressing for dinner, the undressing at night after leaving a cosy sitting room, can be done in comfort and safety—and at leisure.

To economise in the gas consumed is easy. When, after dinner, you leave the dining room, out goes the fire, to be lighted in the drawing room, or study or billiard room. And so, throughout the day, the fire "travels from room to room" by the simple turning on and off of taps.

Consider how habitable these gas fires make every room in the house!

Half the dust in your living rooms comes from the coal fire—there is no dust with a gas fire.

No work is entailed—no fire irons, coal scuttles or shovels to trouble about, no smoke, dirt or ashes to cause annoyance—no noisy poking or replenishing to disturb and irritate. That is why the gas fire is ideal for the sick room.

Certainly the gas fire is the housewife's best friend—it's only rival the gas cooker!

We are, dear Madam,
Yours faithfully,

St. John's Gas Light Co.

Some More Storm Stories

Alex McDougall's two story oil house was blown down on Topsail Road and blocks traffic completely. People had to come out to the city via Mundy Pond Road.

Large trees 100 years old were uprooted and fences everywhere blown down.

We hear that two fishermen of the Battery had their stages and flakes blown away and lost most of their summer's catch of fish.

Mr. Dennis Neville while removing debris on Topsail Road this morning was hit by flying board, was badly hurt, had one hand terribly cut and was treated at the Consumption Camps.

The roof was blown off the Chapel of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Cathedral Square, and T. Quirk's barn was unroofed in Monkstown Road.

Mr. Park, Morrissey will rig up a boatswain's chair from the roof of the Bank of Montreal and will take down the dislodged weather vane from the tower.

Nothing has been heard since Saturday from the Prospero or Portia but it is thought the latter harbored in Trepassey and the other in a northern port.

Stamp's barn on Freshwater Road was wrecked and the roof blown 180 feet to the old railway track.

Wm. Cook's barn on Long Pond Road was also unroofed by the wind.

Nearly all the slates were ripped off the roof of the Kirk and scattered about the grounds.

The roof blew off the F.P.U. store at Bay Roberts.

Three stores were blown down in Trepassey with a lot of fish in them and fish gear. Right along the whole Southern Coast from Trepassey to Bay Bulls, punts, dories and motor boats, as well as flakes and stages, barns and out-houses have been wrecked or blown down and the property loss is great.

A vessel owned by the Gorton Pew Coy., Gloucester, is ashore at Fermeuse and will be a total wreck.

Wm. Field of the Cove Road who lost a fine horse last week had the roofs of his residence and barn blown away and had to leave his house with his family.

Parsons' newly finished house on McKay Street turned completely over and boards, &c., were blown up as far as Hamilton Avenue.

TRAIN REPORT.

Saturday's No. 1 left Curling at 10.45 p.m. yesterday, no later report on account of the trouble.

Yesterday's No. 1 left Northern Blight at 12.20 a.m.

Yesterday's No. 2 left Stephenville at 11.10 p.m. yesterday.

OPENING STORE HERE

We hear to-day that the firm of T. Eaton Co., the great dry goods firm of Toronto are negotiating for the purchase of the Stott property and buildings on Water Street East. If negotiations are successful they will open a large departmental store on our principal thoroughfare.

Plot to Swindle Many U.S. Banks

Is Discovered in Chicago—Swede Passed as French Count

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Details of what is said to have been an elaborate plot to swindle seventeen banks in the United States out of an amount estimated at between \$300,000 and \$500,000, were made public here to-day. At the same time it was announced that a detective would leave Chicago for Gottenburg, Sweden, armed with extradition papers for Karl Von Bardt, wanted in connection with the alleged plot.

Von Bardt, according to the Swedish consul here, has been in a Gottenburg jail, since last March, when he was captured through a wireless message on a charge of having forged checks for \$3,000 in the name of a local varnish manufacturing company. Although the Swedish authorities have refused to extradite him, they have also refused to release him from jail.

According to the police, Von Bardt assumed in Chicago the name of a French count. Here and in other American cities he worked for five years in one bank after another, familiarizing himself, it is said, with the bank officials' signatures and gathering a supply of stationery and blank forms.

THE NICKEL "ALWAYS WORTH WHILE."

A VITAGRAPH BLUE RIBBON FEATURE.

"THE BADGE OF COURAGE."

FROM THE NOVEL

"THE CHALICE OF COURAGE."

By Rev. Cyrus Townshend Brady, produced in six acts, presenting Myrtle Gouzales, William Duncan, George Holt and all the well known Vitagraph Stars. A very powerful dramatic tale of love and adventure production of that great director ROLLEN B. STURGEON.

WEDNESDAY—"THE CLIMBERS," five acts; a beautiful Social Drama from the play of Clyde Fitch, COMING—Robert Edson in "MORTMAIN," five acts. Another great Vitagraph.

The Picking of Partridge Berries And the Law Relating Thereto.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—I crave a little space in your columns for a few words relative to the law regulating the picking of partridge berries. Clauses 1 and 2 of this Act are as follows:

(1) No person shall take, pick, sell and with a little trouble all the con or have in his possession any part-fusion might have been avoided. At ridge berries between the first day of August and a date to be fixed by notice in the Royal Gazette by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, set for the whole Island but for the which last mentioned date shall be between Sept. 5th and Sept. 15th in every year, and of which notice in ad-dition to publication as aforesaid shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in such settlement of the Colony as may be decided upon by the Minister.

(2) Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act will be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars to be recovered in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate or J. P.

As for years many people had hoped for a law of this kind, I heartily supported the Bill, which was passed in the session of 1914.

No action was taken by the Minister of Agriculture in Twillingate district during the summer of 1914, but last year after several requests, notices were sent around and the date for picking fixed at Sept. 15th.

This gave general satisfaction and most people were waiting this year for that date to begin picking the berries, although a few breaches of the law were rumored, some were committed in ignorance and others in defiance.

About the 10th of this month rumors were circulated that Magistrate Scott had told parties that the 11th was the proper date for this year, and parties who got hold of this started operations, while others who knew nothing of the report waited till the 15th, and it has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and confusion.

Now, if Mr. Scott meddled with the dates and had them changed he certainly should have seen that due notice was given to every settlement.

A particular date would have been given to every settlement and with a little trouble all the con or have in his possession any part-fusion might have been avoided. At ridge berries between the first day of August and a date to be fixed by notice in the Royal Gazette by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, set for the whole Island but for the which last mentioned date shall be between Sept. 5th and Sept. 15th in every year, and of which notice in ad-dition to publication as aforesaid shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in such settlement of the Colony as may be decided upon by the Minister.

The law is a necessary safeguard against the picking of this good fruit in an unripe condition. Scores of barrels were gathered in the haste to get ahead of others, entirely unfit for human food, besides costing more to preserve, and although some may consider such matters unimportant and not worthy troubling about, yet in view of the fact that hundreds of barrels of those berries are made one of as an article of food in Twillingate district alone, it is certainly worth while to take measures to safeguard and protect those concerned from the danger and what's incurred in using unripe fruit.

If responsible, it is certainly up to Mr. Scott to explain his part (if any) in the matter, and I trust that in the future the public will be notified of the dates referred to in the proper time, and that no irresponsible person will be heard airing their superior knowledge, saying that no such law existed or that such and such a locality was exempt from the same.

Thanking you in anticipation for space,
Yours truly,
W. B. JENNINGS,
Moreton's Hr., Sept. 21, 1916.

SCHOONER DRIVEN OFF WITH FOUR MEN ON BOARD.

We learn to-day that when the storm was at its height this morning the schr. "Harry Lewis," which was anchored in Cupids with a full cargo of coal on board from Sydney parted from her anchors and drifted to sea. On board were Capt. Philip Burton and 3 others of his crew and they went off in the vessel. Particulars being wired to the Marine Department, the tug Ingraham was despatched to search for the vessel this morning, and all will hope she will be successful in finding her. The vessel, deeply laden as she was, must have had a hard time of it in the storm this morning.

REIDS' STEAMER REPORT

S.S. Argyle left Placentia at 3 a.m. yesterday for Red Island Route.
S.S. Clyde is leaving Lewisport to-day.
S.S. Dundee is leaving Lewisport to-day.
S.S. Ethie left Danie's Harbor at 6.55 p.m. Saturday going North.
S.S. Glencoe left Pushthrough at 4 a.m. to-day, going West.
S.S. Home is leaving Lewisport to-day.
S.S. Wren is leaving Clarendville this forenoon.
S.S. Neptune is north of Ba'tle Hr.
S.S. Meigle left Port aux Basques at 6 p.m. yesterday.
S.S. Sagona is due at St. John's.

ANOTHER SCHOONER SUNK.

Capt. Mark Sheppard arrived at Hr. Grace in his schooner from Labrador laden with 1,000 qts. fish and struck on a shoal as he entered port last night in the storm. The vessel sank immediately and the crew barely escaped with their lives effecting a landing in their boat. They lost all their clothing and personal effects. The loss to the men is a severe one and the schooner will be a total wreck.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.50 a.m. yesterday, but owing to the storm the express did not leave for here till 5 p.m. The passengers were J. Huelin, J. Simpson, J. Barnes, K. K. Pine, T. Tilley, J. and Mrs. Shortall, D. J. and Mrs. Shortall, Mark and Mrs. Chaplin, Mrs. R. F. Mercer, Miss Laundry, Wm. Holder, F. J. Breaker, W. R. Parsons, R. Sanderson, J. McQuill, J. Connor, J. and Mrs. Ivany, Mrs. A. Higdon, Miss Pollet, R. Piffber, Miss M. Penny, A. C. Clarke, W. Horwood, H. Gillis, H. McIsaac, J. A. Young, Miss H. Reid, Mrs. J. A. Clift, J. Baxter, J. Mahon, Miss M. Mercer, Hon. Mr. Goodison.

VESSEL AND ALL HANDS MISSING

Yesterday evening a vessel bound for Carbonear put into Trepassey and reported two deeply laden schooners in the offing making very bad weather. Since then we learn that one of them is a schooner captained by a well-known resident of St. Mary's Bay and the belief is entertained that the vessel has been lost with all hands. We refrain from giving the name of the skipper, hoping, as we and his friends do, that the vessel is still afloat.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Ladies' Section

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

Mens' Section

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

General Goods:

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

DISTRIBUTORS FOR

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

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Smallwood Building, McMurdo's Lane & Duckworth St., St. John's.
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Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.

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Every Man and Boy Needs

PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,

Sinnott's Building
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Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Joseph Kilgour and Harry Morey in

"THE RUSE,"

A Broadway Star feature produced in 3 Reels by the Vitagraph Company.

"The Selig Tribune."

The World's Greatest News Film; to-day's issue is very interesting.

"Maybe Moonshine."

A Ham and Bud Comedy.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Piano.

SAM ROSE, Baritone, singing Newest Ballads & Novelty Songs. A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

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



John Maunder

Tailor and Clothier

281 & 283 Duckworth Street

The Fishermen of Newfoundland

have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.

BECAUSE

they know where to find value.

They

compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store Must Cater to the Customer.

Our well known brands are: Americus, Fitreform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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IN STOCK:
Carbonvoid
the great saver
on Gasoline.

J. J. Rossiter

Our Motto: "Suam Cuique."



"To Every Man His Own."

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 25, 1916

Last Night's Gale

The city experienced a southerly gale of wind last night that was probably as heavy as any in the experience of any living man at St. John's. It came on gradually, and the barometer gave ample warning. It reached its height about 1 a.m., and for three hours it blew a hurricane. The damage, caused to property ashore at St. John's will not be replaced at less than \$20,000. The gale probably was felt much lighter north and as the direction of the wind sheltered considerable portion of the northern coast, it is hoped very little damage has been caused to shipping. Had the hurricane come from the North or North East, the Colony to-day would be recording damage to shipping equal to any in its annals. There was no warning given by Ottawa up to Saturday evening. Some explanation on this point is necessary, as it is not probable that such a hurricane gathered without indications apparent in Canada on Saturday.

Dr. Tait's Letter

In his letter appearing in this morning's News Dr. Tait presents to the public what he says are facts and which he publishes with a view of setting himself right upon the whole question of Civic Sanitation.

Contending that a Public Health Department is the proper body to deal with health matters of the community and outlining the principles on which such a board is founded, the learned Doctor says in the next breath that:

"Unfortunately we have no properly constituted Board of Health in St. John's, and the Municipal Council, while it has quasi right, has no power to enforce those public standards which alone belong to a well organized board with a competent medical health officer."

"The Municipal Council has its own distinctive interests to serve which are only indirectly connected with health administration. Therefore it should not be charged with those technical duties which alone should appeal to the public sanitary authority."

"Now if those statements coming from Dr. Tait who is a member of the Civic Board and a medical man of high order are correct and certain it is the Doctor would not make such assertions over his signature if they were otherwise, the question arises if the present Board of Health is not properly constituted to deal with such important matters as the public health of the city, and if the council have no powers to enforce rules and regulations in connection therewith, who then we ask are responsible persons to look after such important matters?"

Taking the Doctor's statements as correct, we are face to face with a condition of things which only prove that as far as protecting the health of the city are concerned both the Board of Health

and the Council may as well not exist.

This is surely alarming and should cause public opinion to assert itself at once and remedy this deplorable state of affairs.

As regards the famous "hoppers" the Doctor says our contention that he was opposed to them DURING the late civic campaign is not correct. We accept his word for it; but would point out that the Doctor himself in his letter to The News says:

"There is one thing, however, about the use of these 'hoppers' to which I strongly object, and that is the straining of night soil into them, simply to lessen the number of horses and to minimize the quantity of obnoxious material carted through the city. This should not be, and the Council has now under consideration a scheme to do away with this filtering practice."

Now it will be noticed that the Doctor does not state just what his objections are to the straining of night soil into those "hoppers." Does the Doctor think the health of the city is endangered by this practice? This was the very point emphasized by Mr. Kelly in his campaign for the Mayorality. He was not opposed to the throwing of ordinary soil house water into them as for this purpose they certainly are as good if not better than the open drain. But we again repeat that Doctor Tait was loud in his condemnation of those "hoppers" for the straining of night soil during the election and his letter in to-day's News amply substantiates our charge.

We cannot agree with Doctor Tait when he says, speaking of the condition of some of our streets, "that those pollutions are the result of careless and dirty neighbours who know not what cleanliness is either INSIDE or OUTSIDE their tenements."

How can you expect householders to keep their drains clean and their sidewalks free from dirt and filth when the drains in most cases are almost washed away, the stones in some places are yards from their original position?

Doctor Tait, as a member of the City Council, says our remarks that "some of the streets are at present in a deplorable condition, and which left in such a manner we must expect to have such outbreaks as are now being recorded daily" ARE QUITE TRUE.

Having admitted this statement to be correct what action, if any, is the learned Doctor taking to remedy the evil? Again we ask what action? Admitting that the evil exists, and taking no definite action to do something to remedy it, is poor satisfaction for those who, when marking their ballots for Dr. Tait thought that by so doing they would have a man on the Council Board who would be up and doing and that many of the necessary reforms so badly needed would have been introduced or at least an honest effort would have been made to improve present methods.

Nineteen hundred and sixteen is described as a bright year for Canada, Australia, and the States. What lends colour to the statement is that all possess their own distinctive Hughes.

There is talk of peace in Europe but they are not stopping any explosive shells with it.—Chicago News.

**REVEILLE
BY CALCAR**

THIS fact that the salmon, in some at least of the West Coast rivers, were sick might have easily been discovered by those most vitally interested, if the "Head of King Charles" had only been kept in the background, for the process of reasoning from effect back to cause was so easy, as we have already shown, that it is surprising how anything laying claim to rationality could have missed it.

There is nothing so hinders clear reasoning as prejudice and lack of charity. The presence of these qualities in the mind is sure to make a fool of the afflicted one and be the cause of much strife. To show how prejudice blinded this jack-a-napes at Little River and made him sit as it were in his own light while he cursed the imaginary clouds that hung the shadow over him.

The young man who was thought to be poaching or catching the salmon illegally that should have been left for visiting sportsmen is a very capable guide, in fact because of his ability to find the fish might be considered the very cream of guides.

It was suggested to the gentleman afflicted with the hallucination of seeing King Charles' Head, that he engage this young man as a guide and keep him constantly engaged during the season. Both the supervisor, Mr. Pennell, and the warden, so we are told advised this method, but the wise one of course refused. What, give employment to his enemy, preposterous, could not think of such a thing. He would rather have him put in jail. This is a sample of how unreasoning men become once they admit prejudice into their folly for they shut all approaches to the seat of reason and chain a fiend at the gates to keep off all who would approach them with the olive branch.

Indignation at the manner in which public men conduct the affairs of the country makes our blood boil with a desire to be at them hammer and tongs. We feel so outraged at the arrant stupidity and mismanagement that it tips our pen with gall when we write of them.

Here is a sample of the foolishness in official places that we complain of. How much nicer it would be if we could sit down to frame a song of delight because the Game and Inland Fisheries Board had done something intellectual. If we could read of how they had made some investigation and how they had discovered the cause of this disease in the salmon and were looking about for a remedy it would give us untold pleasure. But no, nothing of that, for the obviously stupid is all they seem to be capable of. There is so much to be learned from the great book of nature and officialdom is not trying to learn. Must we remain on the same dull knowledge nothing plane for ever, and plod with our hob-nailed, mud'y boots over the illuminated page which nature spreading before us invites us to read.

To teach the people how to view the grand workings of nature with

appreciative and loving eye is as much the duty of a government as it is for them to provide us with roads to walk on. This is a faculty which governments seem not to pay the least attention to yet it is most important. A knowledge of the beautiful and complex workings of nature must have a refining and elevating influence on the mind. A habit of enquiry and reasoning is developed by a study of natural phenomenon, and the gift so acquired is sure to be reflected in the persons attitude towards every question that arises. Not only do we get these elevating influences from a study of nature, but we also get material benefit from it, for it teaches us how to make use of the every day forces that are at work about us.

If instead of flying off in the unintelligent way in which they did in the case of this supposed poaching the Game Board had set about a proper enquiry into the cause of the failure of the sportsmen to catch fish how much better for the Board to-day. They would be worthy of some respect and be getting praise instead of knocks.

The conduct of the Board shows plainly that they are a bunch of men who are not even trying to make themselves acquainted with the life history of bird or fish, and surely it is a duty they owe to themselves and to the country that they make themselves familiar with so much of natural history.

This seems to be ever the curse of officialdom in Newfoundland, a lack of ability to do anything beyond the commonplace. Generally this common place is the most absurdly stupid. This is our greatest bug bear, we cannot get men in public position who are above mediocrity either in education or ability, and this injustice to Newfoundland is what we are crying out against.

Our game resources are among the great national assets, why then should stupid men be permitted to administer them. The complaint that there is a falling off in visitors should not be heard in a land endowed as this is with all that nature can do to make a country attractive.

Let us wake up, and make a study of the question. Why not appoint a commission to enquire into the whole matter. We believe this is the only way by which a solution of the tourist question may be brought about.

**Donations
For Cot Fund**

- Moreton's Hr., Collected by Charlie Brett.
- Mr. Hedley Brett, \$2.00; Miss Barbara Brett, \$2.00; Mrs. A. Osmond, \$1.00; Mrs. J. Taylor, 50c; Mrs. R. Taylor, 50c; Mrs. Wm. Taylor, 20c; Mrs. Thomas Taylor, 50c; Miss Claire Jennings, 50c; Mrs. L. Taylor, 20c; Harry Taylor, 20c; Mrs. Albert Taylor, 50c; Mrs. S. Hann, 20c; Mrs. S. Brett, sr., 50c; Wallace Cornick, 50c; Mr. Fred Knight, 20c; Miss Agnes Taylor, 50c; Mr. Herbert Head, 50c; Annie Wall, 20c; Mr. W. A. Jennings, \$1.00; Mrs. J. Peddie, 25c; Mr. Geo. Dearn, 20c; Mrs. J. Locke, 20c; Mrs. Jane Taylor \$1.20; Mrs. J. Osmond, 50c; Mr. Val Fudge, 25c; Mr. Fred White, 20c; Mr. Thomas White, 20c; Mrs. John Rideout, 20c; Mr. Wm. Rideout, 20c; Mrs. Geo. Jennings 20c; Mrs. Elijah Rideout, 50c; Mrs. Martha Rideout, 20c; Mrs. Theophilus Rideout, 50c; Mrs. S. Rideout, 15c; Bazie Rideout, 20c; Eugene Rideout, 10c; Mrs. J. Rideout, 25c; Mr. A. James, 30c; Mr. M. James, 20c; Mr. Esau Jennings, \$1.00; W. B. Jennings \$1.00; Mr. A. Peddie, 20c; Total, \$20.50.
- WINFIELD JENNINGS

**GLEANINGS OF
GONE BY DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 25

NOMINATION day for First General Election; polling began the same day, 1832.

Daniel O'Connor elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1841.

Prof. Thomas M. Browne lectured in Orphan Asylum, 1865.

Seige of Paris commenced, 1870.

Fire Brigade absorbed in constabulary under Inspector General McCowen, 1895.

Re-opening of St. Patrick's Hall (rebuilt after the fire of '92) by a grand ball, 1894.

Excavations commenced at dock for foundation of new erection of power station, 1899.

Forty reserve volunteer firemen got their badges to-day, 1895.

Opening concert in new Methodist Colleg Hall; Miss Sterling pres.

**Every Man
is Needed Now**

S.S. Polruan, No. 557.
Somewhere in France.

August 27, 1916.

Dear Violet,—Your letter of August 1st received yesterday, was glad to hear from you once again, as it seems a very long time since I had the last letter from you. Nevertheless this is a long one and I am delighted in reading it. It is the only thing I get worth reading—a letter from you and L—. I sent you a postal some time ago, hope you have it 'ere this. Well, I haven't any thing of importance to say, but I'll try my best in putting spots on the paper.

There must be some plucky fellows around in some places. They must have a good neck to bear such a shameful head and face on seeing the rest of us boys fighting and they still sticking in the cosy corner. I don't know what to think of them myself. This is the time when every man is needed, for we are on the winning side, and we want to hold it and hold it we will, even if the shirkers doesn't join us. That's one thing, we can do without them. You can tell all the boys, what I think of them and tell them so for me. They are a cowardly lot. I'll tell them something if I live to get back.

It has been stormy here this last two days, but quite safe enough in port. I have a chum here with me now, he is on a New York boat, owned by the British Government trading from Canada to here while the war is on. He has been on the Dundee second mate and that's his job on the one he is now. He is a fine chap and belongs to Conception Bay. His name is Morgan. I heard from L— a while ago, she tells me all the news, equal to the Fisherman's Advocate.

I heard most all the boys from home are wounded and in the hospital. It was lucky for some of them to get off with only wounds. I heard that Jack Handcock and Will Russell were killed. I suppose it will be over sooner or later. One of my chums, who be long here, got nine days' leave to go home. It would be a treat for me if I could get a month's leave to go home to the old Rock, but I don't mind it now. I can stick to it until it is over. I know Newfoundland must look gloomy now. I expect it will be gloomier before the war is to an end. I see by your letter that they are still sending men across. I would like to be home now to get a dish of bakeapples and blue berries, it makes my mouth water when I think of them.

Well, I must bring my letter to a close, hoping it will find you in the best of health, as it leaves me, still

Tea! Tea! Tea!

GEO. KNOWLING
has a large stock of
CHOICE TEAS,
selling from
Thirty Five Cents to Sixty Cents per lb.
Our Tea at 35 cents is a
VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
BEST GRANULATED SUGAR,
Only 8 cents per lb.
CHOICE RANGOON RICE,
Only 5 cents per lb.
also to arrive on Friday
Fifty Barrels Choice
GRAVENSTEIN APPLES
which we will sell at our
USUAL LOW PRICES.
GEO. KNOWLING.

looking on the bright side.

Your friend,

AMOS.

[This letter is from Amos Wheeler, R.N.R., of Jamestown, B.B.]

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Another word to add to your collection of Army slang. A man sheltering in a soft Government job, or appealing before a tribunal on some flimsy pretext, is dubbed by the Tommies a "scrounger."

**THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE**



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- \$103.01 in one year
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Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$190,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

**THE UNION SHIPBUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the First General Meeting of the above named Company will be held in the Office of the Union Trading Company, Ltd., Water Street, St. John's, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, 1916, at 8.30 o'clock p.m., for the following purposes:

1. The election of Directors and Officers.
2. Other business.

Signed:

W. F. COAKER,
W. W. HALFYARD,
C. BRYANT,

Provisional Directors.

September 19th. A.D. 1916.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Charlottetown Excursion

Excursion Tickets will be sold to Charlottetown, P.E.I., for the Exhibition to be held September 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Tickets are good going on Sunday, September 24th, and Tuesday, September 26th. Return limit October 2nd.

One way First Class Fare

Reid-Newfoundland Co.



BLANKETS Don't Delay!

Don't put off buying your supply of

RIVERSIDE BLANKETS

any longer

The demand for these famous Blankets is increasing rapidly, and later on you might experience great difficulty in getting them.



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?

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

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

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

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

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

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR:

NEW OAK COD LIVER OIL BARRELS SCOTCH AND LOCAL HERRING BARRELS. SALMON TIERCES AND BERRY BARRELS.

If you need any of the above we can supply you at short notice. No order too large or too small to receive prompt attention. Write Box 156. Phone 144.

The Mercantile Cooperae, 275 Southside Road.

FOR SALE!

LOCAL AND SCOTCH Herring BARRELS —Also— Splayed HOOPS for Bris. and Half Bris.

SMITH CO. Ltd. Telephone 506.

a.m. and came off as scheduled, on a beautiful, bright sunny morning. All the British troops who cared to do so were given liberty to see the big blow up, and from safe vantage point nearby, three miles distant thousands saw the "big blow". Pte. Shea with most of our boys being with the number. Tons of all kinds of the most powerful explosives had been placed under the village and the feet of the unsuspecting Huns, and when the explosion came it was as if hell had burst its bounds, and a deafening roar the whole went hundreds of feet in the air, houses, churches, buildings, great and small, with a mass of human beings going skyward. It gave the spectators an idea, as they gazed grimly on, of the horror of a sudden volcanic eruption, and so fierce was the confusion that Pte. Shea says the hills rocked and the ground on which the military spectators stood, almost three miles away, shot from under their feet, while glass in the houses of villages at long distances were shattered, and when the smoke, after a lengthy period, cleared away there was practically nothing to be seen of the fortified village of a few moments before, or any of its occupants. Thousands of Germans were killed.

In the big offensive of July 1st, our lads went over the parapets at 9.30 a.m., moving out in divisional formation and advancing at the rate of four miles per hour, then swinging out in extended order, with fixed bayonets and in command of Lieut.-Col. Hadow, who supervised operations from the Newfoundland front firing trench. The Company Commanders led the Companies, and the Lieutenants the platoons. The lads going as steady as if crossing a parade ground and facing a terrific rifle and machine gun fire went over the first line German trenches, 520 yards distant, with the slogan "Go out to it" heard above the din. All the other British regiments had failed in this particular line; and this Newfoundland action was termed afterwards a "sacrifice attack" in order to let the British divisions on their right and left break through the German lines. This was gallant and very violent, was the feat through the enemy's lines. Our boys were subject to an appalling fire of terrific intensity, they fell in hundreds and they paid the price for the success of their gallant brothers-in-arms of England, Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Shea was wounded severely in the hand and arm by German bullets and the whole regiment, with the exception of 60 or 70, were either killed or wounded and very few answered roll call when the fighting

ceased. The action lasted from daylight until 8.30 a.m. and the dangerously wounded lay for several hours on the battlefield, while many who were able, crawled back through dead and wounded British and Germans to the firing line, which was held by the 4th Division in case of counter attack. It is estimated that the British forces engaged amounted to 250,000 men operating on a 15 mile front. As quickly as possible all the wounded were collected, sent to camps behind the firing line and after treatment were transferred to England, the first of the wounded reaching London on July the 7th. Young Shea was amongst them and the populace of the world's metropolis gave them a never-to-be-forgotten reception. The people were delirious in their enthusiasm and the heroic Terra Novas who had borne themselves so bravely came in for a special ovation. Mr. Shea with many others went to St. Thomas' Hospital. He says the British bombardment began on the 24th June and concluded on July 1st in preparation for the greatest advance, which was immediately preceded by an artillery fire of 36 hours of such intensity from the big-est naval and siege guns that the German morale was completely broken, and the enemy suffered immense losses. Over 1,500,000 shells were hurled against the German works in that period and the German artillery countered as feebly as did their infantry when the British swept fiercely down on them with the bayonet. Private Shea observed that the British, like the French, are irresistible with the bayonet, and the Huns have no relish for the cold steel. His opinion is that the German, as an individual, is a heavier man than either of the two nationalities mentioned, has not their dash and alertness, and thus falls frequently in counter attacks and advances. No rum rations were served before the "push," but the victorious survivors on their return had their canteens well supplied with this gratifying stimulant. Before the advance General Delisle addressed the boys in stirring and encouraging language and Divine Service was held by the Chaplains for the Church of England, Methodist and Catholic soldiers, all the lads of the latter denomination in our regiment going to Confession and receiving Holy Communion. In the same battle the "gentle" Huns used their gas and some few of "Ours" had a taste of it. The British as a matter of just reprisal used it also for the first time in the history of the war. Pte. Shea wears on his left arm 3 perpendicular golden stripes indicative of the number of times he was wounded, a feature adopted at the suggestion of

the London Daily Mail. While in London the boys were given trips on the Thames when able to leave Hospital. They were addressed by the celebrated Will Crooks, M.P., and attended concerts given by the London Co-operative Society. He was in Flinsbury Hospital close to the Bank of England when two Zeppelin raids occurred. All the patients were removed to the basement, including "Ours" and from the windows they could see flashes light up the sky and could hear the exploding bombs when they fell. One of the big airships came right over the institution and when one of them was brought down he and others saw it from the windows of the Hospital as it flamed to earth. Next day they motored out to see its remains and those of its crew who were terribly burned. All received souvenirs of the event. They were visited in Hospital by ex-Queen Amelia of Portugal, now a nurse and she had a kind word for all. For two days the Kaiser and his staff could be seen on the Somme front at a point opposite the Newfoundlanders' position and he must have been not a little enigmatised at the splendid work hours of such intensity from the big-est naval and siege guns that the German morale was completely broken, and the enemy suffered immense losses. Over 1,500,000 shells were hurled against the German works in that period and the German artillery countered as feebly as did their infantry when the British swept fiercely down on them with the bayonet. Private Shea observed that the British, like the French, are irresistible with the bayonet, and the Huns have no relish for the cold steel. His opinion is that the German, as an individual, is a heavier man than either of the two nationalities mentioned, has not their dash and alertness, and thus falls frequently in counter attacks and advances. No rum rations were served before the "push," but the victorious survivors on their return had their canteens well supplied with this gratifying stimulant. Before the advance General Delisle addressed the boys in stirring and encouraging language and Divine Service was held by the Chaplains for the Church of England, Methodist and Catholic soldiers, all the lads of the latter denomination in our regiment going to Confession and receiving Holy Communion. In the same battle the "gentle" Huns used their gas and some few of "Ours" had a taste of it. The British as a matter of just reprisal used it also for the first time in the history of the war. Pte. Shea wears on his left arm 3 perpendicular golden stripes indicative of the number of times he was wounded, a feature adopted at the suggestion of

Pte. Shea pays a great tribute to the English, Irish, Scotch and Colonial troops, all of whom are brave to rashness. Of the Irish he says their recklessness and courage carries all before it, their fierceness in battle compensated, for by their native wit and humour and their kindness to friend and foe alike when a cessation of hostilities allows of the commingling of members of the various regiments.

Pte. Shea, like all the soldiers in arms, firmly believes that the Allies will win hands down.

IT WAS MEASLES

Saturday we had information to the effect that a member of the crew of the Home had been stricken with typhus fever and had been landed the previous day at Pilleys Island, but as we discovered the case was later diagnosed as measles we thought the matter of too trivial a character to publish. When the patient was landed the Home continued her trip but was ordered back to Lewisporte. Dr. Abraham of Pilleys Island pronounced the disease typhus fever but the diagnosis of Drs. Smith and McKay was measles. The ship, however, will be thoroughly disinfected and will resume her trip to-day with the passengers who were on board when the outbreak occurred.

ADVICE TO BASEBALL FANS

If you're one of those baseball dubs Who root for Wanderers or for Cubs, On any hot half-holiday When all the fun is in full play, Your throat is likely to go dry Just when you want to give full cry To pent-up wrath against the Ump, Or player whose place is the dump: 'Tis then you find, as you sit dumb How useful's Coco-Cola Gum. When next you go up to the grounds Whence oft are heard discordant sounds, Just take a box of Honey Fruit, The flavor's sure to help you root, Or if you are a player, son, 'Twill make you good for a home run. Wholesale by **J. B. ORR CO., LTD.,** New Martin Building, St. John's. 21w.1f

Private Edmund Shea Tells of Fighting he Saw in Dardanelles and in France

Was wounded Three Times

Private Edmund Shea, who left here with "D" Company of the Nfld. Regiment, arrived here by the Kyle's express Saturday afternoon. He left here on March 20th with the other brave boys and was thus 18 months on active service, minus the time spent in hospital. Private Shea had an experience which he can never forget, being wounded on three separate occasions and Saturday gave the Mail and Advocate representative, who interviewed him, some intensely interesting details of his life in the trenches in the terrible Gallipoli Campaign and on the Western front in France, especially in the advance in the region of the river Somme. Private Shea, who is a son of Mr. John P. Shea and brother of Mr. Michael Shea of Monroe & Co.'s office, despite the vicissitudes and accident of his arduous campaigning and the looks well, though of course his wounds still affect him. He was with the boys when the first shot was fired on Gallipoli. It was on a Sunday night in September that they landed in Suvla in the midst of a blinding sand storm, and at daylight Monday night got their baptism of fire. There is quite a large beach at Suvla and the Nfld. Regiment, 1010 strong, made an independent landing under Lieut.-Col. Deburton, with Major Drew Second-in-Command, and Captains Cartz, Nunns, O'Brien and others heading in the various details. Shortly after landing they took the trenches prepared for them by British troops, who had preceded them. Brushes with the Turks were of frequent occurrence, both sides using their rifles with some effect and artillery duels being frequent. A few weeks after arrival Pte. Shea received a severe shrapnel wound in the buttock, which was dressed on the field by the R. A. M. C. and he later was sent with several Gurkhas, English, Scotch, Irish and Colonial troops by the Red Cross ship "Asturias" to Alexandria. She had on board 5,000 wounded men of all ranks and showed red lights at night, these being used by the Red Cross ships as a protection against enemy ships, submarine and otherwise, and such ships, he says, are always respected by all the navies of the belligerent powers, and they arrived safely. He remained there two months and after getting the best of treatment was despatched to London, entering Wandsworth, where possibly the most clever physicians and surgeons in the world look to the wounded. Here three large shrapnel bullets were extracted from his wounds. He, after fully recovering from the operation, was sent to a private residence in the south of England owned by an ex-manager of one of the British banks, Mr. Cole, about 60 miles outside of London, and he never can forget the kind treatment received from the generous people. He spent some

time there and then being "good and fit" reported at the base in Scotland in charge of Major Whittaker. Here he worked for a while on the medical records, but when the first draft of our brave lads were preparing to leave for the scene of hostilities in France the call to duty was too insistent, and Edmund sailed with the Terra Novas and was soon on the River Somme, the country near which is one of the most fertile sections of sunny France. Continuous "scrapping" between the British and Boches, sometimes very violent, was the feature of this section of the front, and the British on more than one occasion gave the Huns a severe mauling. On Easter Monday night, in retaliation for a fierce artillery bombardment of the British, the Germans resorted to the use of gas, and the earth shook with the explosion of shells of all sizes. Some 8,000 shells were hurled in an hour against the English position. While this was on Pte. Shea was hit in the calf of the left leg, when a high explosive shell burst in the trench which he occupied. A piece of the shell embedded itself in the flesh but he hung on for six hours and got away next morning for treatment. The Newfoundlanders came out of this with extra good luck, their casualties being few and none of the wounds received by the few hurt being mortal. Many men of the British regiments, to the right of Ours, that night were either killed or mortally wounded. Pte. Shea was fixed up at the base and a few weeks afterwards, thanks to excellent treatment in hospital and a good constitution, he was about again and soon regained his old comrades on the firing line. For several months they occupied the trenches continually, reinforced by drafts from "Ours" in Scotland, and these came to Rouen, where the active service is located. Before each advance, Edmund says, 10 per cent of the Regiment is held back as a reserve to consolidate captured positions and fill gaps in the ranks caused by casualties. In the "Big Push" of July 1st the objective of the Nfld. Regiment was the German third line of trenches, 2½ miles distant and immediately in front of the village of Beaumont Hamel, which the Boches held in force. Thousands of them were there and had they known the awful surprise the British held in store for them they would have evacuated the place, and that quickly. For a long period the British sappers and miners were at work tunnelling, all unknown to the gentle Germans, under whose feet an inferno was ready to burst forth at any moment. As an evidence of the ignorance of the Huns as to the mining activities of the British at Beaumont Hamel they did no counter-mining. The grand coup was sent for 7.30

WANTED!
A SCHOONER of about 70 tons to freight **BRICK** from Trinity Bay to Twillingate. **Robt. Templeton.**



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more? Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in **CHOICE MEATS.** **M. CONNOLLY** Duckworth Street.

SLATTERY'S
Wholesale Dry Goods House.

TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER---
In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices:

POUND GOODS		YARD GOODS	
Percale	Cheviots	Dress Goods	Art Muslin
Lawn	Sateen	Curtain Strim	Bed Tick
Cotton Tweed	Linolette	Curtain Net	Percale
Fleece Calico	Quilt Pieces	Curtain Muslin	Mottled Flannel
Misprints	Mottled Flannel	Shirting	Toweling
Denim	Cretonnes	Blay Calico	Regatta
Shirting	Art Tick	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Apron Gingham	Lawn
White Flannelette	Towelling		
	Blay Calico		

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:---

Men's Underwear	Boys' Hose	Girls' Coats	Ladies' Coats
" Braces	" Overcoats	" Sleeping Suits	" Neckwear
" Sweaters	" Suits	" Gantlers	" Blouses
" Handkerchs.	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
" Ties	" Rompers	" Ladies' Underwear	" Underskirts
	" Rain Coats	" Corsets	" Sweater Coats
Boys' Underwear	Girls' Underwear	" Corset Covers	" Aprons
" Braces	" Dresses	" House Dresses	
" Sweaters			
Hair Pins	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
Dressing Combs	Brooches	Mirrors	Shirt Buttons
Fine Tooth Combs	Hat Pins	Playing Cards	Neck Beads, assorted
	Cushion Tops		

SLATTERY'S
Wholesale Dry Goods House.
P.O. Box 236. Duckworth and Georges Sts. Phone 522.

Not Often Does This Occur

Saturday evening about 6 o'clock people passing that way were horrified to see a young girl decently dressed and evidently of respectable connections, stagger through Bannerman Park in an advanced stage of intoxication. She fell repeatedly and might have been seriously hurt but that Officer Greene was called and had her conveyed to the police station in a cab. The affair caused a sensation, for not often are females seen inebriated in St. John's. During the night she was given to her friends and left the station with them.

Yesterday a large freight train arrived over the railway. It consisted of 13 cars filled with codfish and cod oil and the shipment was principally from Green Bay.

1st Newfoundland Regiment

NOTICE To Invalid Soldiers

THOSE men who returned on Aug. 5th and who have received discharge certificates dated Aug. 14th, 1916, are requested to call at the Pay Office, Colonial Building at their convenience. Those living in outports will be communicated with, and need not appear. By order, J. H. HOWLEY, Deputy Paymaster. St. John's, N.F., Spt. 22nd, 1916.

NEWFOUNDLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Sale of Pure Breed Cockerels 1916.

Under an arrangement with the Newfoundland Agricultural Board the above Association is offering for sale, during November next, a limited number of Pure Breed Cockerels at the nominal price of One Dollar (\$1.00) each.

Every Bird will be guaranteed to equal, if not excel, imported birds costing five Dollars (\$5.00) each.

This offer is only open to those persons in Newfoundland who raise poultry and eggs for sale.

Purchasers of these Birds must agree to keep his Bird for two years.

Applicants under the above conditions must send their applications—enclosing \$1.00 with each, and stating breed required—to

JOHN F. CALVER, Hon. Secy. Nfld. Poultry Association, St. John's.

All applications must be sent in by October 1st, 1916.

Nearly Drowned

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Samuel Whalen, of Colliers, C.B., had a narrow escape from being drowned. He recently arrived here in a craft from the French Shore and while under the influence of drink at an early hour this morning went on board the S.S. Florizel. As he came ashore he slipped and fell between the ship and pier. The men on board heard his cries for help, and Messrs. Joseph Berry, Rd. Best and Thos. Greene went to his aid. The man clung to the shores and they had great difficulty in getting him, as after a short while he became unconscious and must certainly have quickly drowned but for the presence of the men, who are deck hands of the Florizel. One of them was lowered away over the pier by the others and got the man to terra firma. The police were quickly on the scene, took the man to the station and Dr. Roberts was called and soon revived him. He was stripped of his wet clothing by guard Cuteney, rolled up in blankets and after a few hours was all right. His wet apparel was dried at the stove in the station.

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT
A Broadway star three-reel feature, "The Ruse," heads the list at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Joseph Kilgour and Harry Morey are featured, supported with an all Broadway star cast. To-day's issue of "The Selig Tribune," the world's greatest news film is a very interesting and instructive issue. The boyhood days of Ham and Bud are depicted in "Maybe Moonshine," a very funny Ham and Bud comedy. Mr. Sam Rose sings, "I've got the Blues for Home Sweet Home," one of the latest ballads. Professor McCarthy presides at the piano, playing the latest and best music.

House Blown Down

Man, Wife And Family Have Narrow Escape.

When the storm was at its highest this morning early John Crotty and his family had a narrow escape from instant death. The fierce wind rocked their house, which stood at the Battery and eventually they were compelled to leave it and take refuge with a neighbour. They were not 10 minutes out of the building when it toppled over and came down on the flakes below with a crash, doing considerable damage. But for the flakes the house would have rolled into the waters of the harbour. Mr. Crotty's home is a complete wreck with its furniture and other belongings and he has suffered an irreparable loss.

The man, Samuel Whalen, who was nearly drowned from the Florizel yesterday morning had \$65 cash in his pocket. The notes were very wet and dried at the police station.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Soldier Lads are Welcomed Warmly

Were Greeted With Loud Cheers as They Stepped From the Train—Had a Splendid Run Across the "Herring Pond" and Were Treated Well by Ship's Officers and Passengers

Lieut. C. Strong and the returned Nfld. soldiers with him reached here in the Kyle's express at 2.10 p.m. Saturday and were given a warm reception at the Railway Station, which was decorated with flags, as well as many of the principal buildings on Water Street, New Gower, Springdale and other thoroughfares. The boys, as they stepped from the train to the platform, were greeted affectionately by their friends and relatives. A guard of honour was presented from the Regiment under command of Capt. J. O'Grady, who called for cheers for the returned heroes, which were heartily responded to by the guard the concourse of citizens present. Quite a number of the boys had returned as the result of wounds and others owing to illness, while two at least, decided to return when their period of enlistment had expired. Acting Premier Bennett addressed the lads from the platform, welcoming them back on behalf of the people of the country, praising their bravery and telling them how proud Newfoundland felt over their gallant conduct in action, both at Gallipoli and at the Somme in France, and outlined what would be done as regards relieving them from any present financial embarrassment, and dealing with a projected pension scheme.

The men before leaving England met in Messrs Allan Bros. & Co.'s office, Liverpool, and joined the Allan Limer Corsican, on which they came to Quebec direct. They had a splendid run across the "herring pond" and had over 500 saloon and intermediate passengers on board. They received the finest kind of treatment from passengers, officers and crew. On the one Sunday during which they were at sea Anglican and Methodist clergymen, who were travelling by the ship, held services for the boys of their respective denominations, while the Catholic soldier lads recited the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin and other prayers proper to the day and occasion. There were also several R.A.M.C. doctors on the ship. On the last night at sea all were invited to a very enjoyable dance, held in the saloon.

After the demonstration at the station the lads were driven to Government House in six flag-bedecked motors and were cordially received by His Excellency and Lady Davidson and by the Ladies' Reception Committee. The Governor shook hands with all, spoke highly of their pluck and bravery and the ladies presented each man with six packages of cigarettes. They then proceeded to the Colonial Building, where given cigars, supplied with needed cash and then all went to their homes or boarding houses.

A local express with the Meigle's mail is due to arrive here this evening.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

September 23, 1916.
1872 Private Herbert Walsh, Bay Roberts. Admitted Wandsworth. Gunshot wound in right arm.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

Cablegram of Sympathy

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith, for insertion in your paper, copies of messages which have passed in relation to the death of Sir Cavendish Boyle. I feel sure that these will be of interest to our people generally.

Yours truly,
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

September 23, 1916.

Lady Boyle, 14 Holland Road, Hove, Brighton.

My Ministers desire to join with Lady Davidson and myself in deepest sympathy with you in the loss of your husband, Sir Cavendish Boyle, whose memory is held in affection by us all.

GOVERNOR.

Brighton, 22 Sept. '16.

His Excellency the Governor, St. John's.

Pray accept my most grateful thanks for you, Lady Davidson and your Ministers, for your welcome and comforting sympathy on the loss of my dear husband who so intensely loved and has made me love Newfoundland.

LOUISE BOYLE.

Cablegram of Congratulations

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith copy of message sent by His Excellency the Governor to Captain Timewell, the publication of which will be of interest.

Yours truly,
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

[No. 189]

Code Telegram to Captain Timewell.

[Sent 19th September, 1916.]

Please convey to Lieutenant Colonel Franklin, Captain Butler and Private Bewling severally hearty congratulations from Colonel Officer and all ranks of Newfoundland Regiment on distinctions gallantly won in battle.

GOVERNOR.

R. C. Church Notes

Yesterday at the Masses in the R. C. Cathedral Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott made some important announcements to the congregations. He referred to the absolute necessity of all the Catholic people of the city paying their dues, owing to the great expense incurred in the upkeep of the various churches and ecclesiastical establishments. He also referred to the large number of young men, who, while working and in good positions many of them did not pay their dues but relied on their parents to do so. This will be rectified this year and all young men at work must help in the upkeep of the church. The clergy will begin the work of collecting the dues next Monday and when they visit the homes of the people they will take a census of the number of Catholics in St. John's, so that the matter of erecting a church in the centre part of the city may be definitely decided upon, and the new parish attached to this church formed.

FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred in the house of Mrs. Jackman of Angel Place, the roof catching through a defective chimney. The Western and Central fire companies responded and the blaze was quickly extinguished. Not much damage resulted.

APPOINTED T. A. PHYSICIAN

Dr. McDonald of Placentia was yesterday appointed medical officer for the T. A. & B. Society of a special meeting of the body held yesterday. Dr. McDonald, who is a skillful physician, will reside in the city permanently as a result of this appointment.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Was Worse Gale for Many Years

Last Night's Hurricane Causes Much Damage to City Property—Not For Years Has the City Experienced Such a Gale—Much Property is Destroyed

Yesterday afternoon rain began to fall early and a southerly wind which blew increased to a gale as the evening advanced, and by 11.30 last night had reached the velocity of a hurricane. Indeed, it can safely be said that it was one of the worst storms ever recorded in the annals of this city and its suburbs. It was a wild night and few people were about. Early in the progress of the storm the street lights were put out of commission and this intensified the gloom, which was relieved at frequent intervals by frequent and prolonged flashes of vivid lightning, which occurred off in the Northern armament and worked gradually to the Eastward and continuing from 1 a.m. until about 2.30, when the wind veered more to the S.W. Few people, especially those who lived on the higher levels slept at all, as their homes rocked in the fierce blasts and in most cases families were out of bed all night. The electric and telephone wires were much affected by the lightning and people with electric lighting services in their houses closed off the current at the switches, fearing accidents and used kerosene lamps. There was destruction and devastation on all sides, glass was blown in on every street on the higher and lower levels, and in the former place houses were rendered in several instances untenable and the occupants had to take refuge with their more fortunate neighbours.

Glass littered the sidewalks, as well as felt from roofs, bricks from fallen chimneys, trees and limbs of trees blown down were scattered about, fences in all sections were destroyed, glass blown in in churches, public buildings and stores, and to particularize would occupy columns of space. Two houses were roofed on Wickford Street, some houses on Cabot and other upper streets had all their windows blown out, the greater part of the roof of the Parade Rink was carried away, the decorative apex of the tower on the Bank of Montreal is partly blown from its position and hangs over Water Street, which thoroughfare this morning on the western end, was littered with slates ripped off the roofs and glass thrown from attic and other windows. The high flag pole opposite the College Hall was blown down, some splendid stained glass windows, valued at \$900 were blown in in Cochrane St. Methodist Church, St. Patrick's Convent, Riverhead, was damaged, a six-foot chimney went with a crash through the roof of a house on Young Street, and at least one-third of the roof of the big Furness Withy shed, in the eastern water front, was ripped off. Hon. P. Templeman's stable, in the rear of Devon Row, was unroofed, the big plate glass in the army and navy building was blown in, and quite a number of vessels and schooners in the harbour dragged their anchors and narrowly escaped going ashore. There was much damage done at the Battery, several motor and other boats being destroyed. As a result of the stormy many thousands of dollars' worth of property were lost.

Condition of Our Wounded

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of a cablegram, which I have today received from Mr. Henry Reeve, Honorary Secretary of the Newfoundland War Contingent Association, London, reporting upon the condition of a number of the men of the First Newfoundland Regiment at present in Hospitals in England.

Will you kindly publish this message for the information of the friends and relatives of the men referred to therein.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

25th Sept., 1916.

COPY OF CABLEGRAM

London, Sept. 23, 1916.

To Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

Association Visiting Committee reports condition of following men in Hospital List No. 2.

Progressing Favourably:

526 Bowden	224 Kennedy
1176 Skeans	420 Cornock
1413 Warren	801 Raynes
1343 Neville	513 Reid
242 Kirby	440 Roberts
1577 Hepditch	2028 Coish
1748 Lambert	252 Hickey
1503 Elgar	1100 Hickey
1180 Butler	1655 Clarke
1900 Stuckless	272 Manuel
1474 Delaney	

Improving:

493 Shirran	1558 Hillier
1671 Sheppard	1633 Parsons
1990 Udle	141 Boland.

Slight Improvement:

237 Hogan	878 Short
-----------	-----------

Further list will follow.
REEVE.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

MARRIAGES.

KENNY-VASSALLO—On Sept. 12th at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Sydney, N.S., by the Rev. D. M. McAdam, John S. Kenney of Halifax (formerly of this city), to Catherine Vassallo of Sydney, N.S.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—Killed in action on 15th inst. somewhere in France, Captain J. B. Mitchell, of 8th. London Regiment, aged 27 years, son of J. B. and Anna M. Mitchell, 1 Devon Row, this city.

Dies Suddenly

Mr. Edmund Whalen, of Plymouth Road, met a very sudden death shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The old man, who was in his 86th year, had been watchman in the early morning for several years at Harvey & Co.'s premises. He left home little before 6 and forgetting a key, which he required, was returning for it and when opposite the Eastern fire hall collapsed and fell to the ground. Fireman Patk. McGinn ran to his aid and with the help of Sgt. Calnes and others brought him to the station. Revs. Dr. Kitchin and Dr. Roberts were called and were quickly at the stricken man's side, but he was unconscious and just passed away as they arrived. The man succumbed to an attack of heart failure. The body was later brought to the morgue in the ambulance and conveyed home later after being confined by undertaker Myrick. To the relatives and friends of the deceased we tender our sincerest sympathy.

Kalomi's Laundry Marvel—the clothes washing wonder of the century. Try it. Ask your grocer for it and save labour. G. W. GUSHUE, 216 LeMarchant Road. —aug21.tf

Condition of Our Wounded

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of a cablegram, which I have today received from Mr. Henry Reeve, Honorary Secretary of the Newfoundland War Contingent Association, London, reporting upon the condition of a number of the men of the First Newfoundland Regiment at present in Hospitals in England.

Will you kindly publish this message for the information of the friends and relatives of the men referred to therein.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

25th Sept., 1916.

COPY OF CABLEGRAM

London, Sept. 23, 1916.

To Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

Association Visiting Committee reports condition of following men in Hospital List No. 2.

Progressing Favourably:

526 Bowden	224 Kennedy
1176 Skeans	420 Cornock
1413 Warren	801 Raynes
1343 Neville	513 Reid
242 Kirby	440 Roberts
1577 Hepditch	2028 Coish
1748 Lambert	252 Hickey
1503 Elgar	1100 Hickey
1180 Butler	1655 Clarke
1900 Stuckless	272 Manuel
1474 Delaney	

Improving:

493 Shirran	1558 Hillier
1671 Sheppard	1633 Parsons
1990 Udle	141 Boland.

Slight Improvement:

237 Hogan	878 Short
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Further list will follow.
REEVE.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

NOTICE

THERE will be a meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland, in the Board of Trade Rooms, to-morrow, TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock p.m.

By order,
V. P. BURKE, Secretary.

sep25.2i

C.C.C. ANNUAL FALL DANCE in aid of their new hall, on Monday next, Oct. 2nd. Music by the full band, all new music. Tickets: Gent's, \$1.00; Lady's, 50c. On sale at the following stores: Smyth's, G. Byrne's, Atlantic Bookstore and J. Courtney's.

OFFERS INVITED

For the purchase of the Auxiliary three masted Schooner

"George B. Cluett"

built New York, 1911. Length 113.3 feet, breadth 25.9 feet, depth 11 feet; gross 210 tons, net 155 tons. Loads 2300 drums of fish. Equipped with 75 H.P. "Wolverine" Engine. The vessel reaches port about Wednesday, 13th instant, and can be examined on arrival. Apply to:

Secretary International Grenfell Association.

"GOLD BOND"

Cut Tobacco.

The very Best.

10c. per tin.

M. A. DUFFY, Wholesale Distributor.

Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

BUILDERS WANTED—

One Foreman and two others having experience in bounty built. Permanent jobs to right men. Settlers preferred. Apply LUMBERGRASS SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD., Salmonier.—sep23.3i

WANTED—

At once, experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St. —jnc27.tf

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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.

AN AUTUMN SHOWING
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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.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

MORE NEWFOUNDLANDERS WOUNDED.

In a recent casualty list received at Ottawa Pte. Mitchell of Tilt Cove, and Pte. George Vey, of St. John's, appear amongst the wounded. Pte. Vey is a son of Mrs. and the late John Vey of Atlantic Avenue, this city.

FRENCH BARQUE SINKS SCHOONER

The French barque "Sts. Simon," which is loading seal oil and skins at Murray & Crawford's, Hr. Grace, in the storm last night dragged her anchors and fell down on a schooner with 1,000 qtls of fish on board and sank her. The loss to the owner of the craft and the fish is a great one.

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