

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 282.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

SERBIANS MAKE HEROIC STAND, AIDED BY ALLIED TROOPS

Central Powers Now Have Open Road to Constantinople—Serbia Regarded as Doomed, But Internal Troubles in Bulgaria Might Effect Campaign—Many Bulgarians Reported Loyal To Russia

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The German army has crossed the Danube at Orsova and has joined hands with the Bulgarians who invaded Serbia, near Prahovo, and the Central Powers now have an open road through North-eastern Serbia and Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea and Constantinople. They are thus in a position to send guns and munitions by river and railway to their Bulgarian and Turkish allies, and will be greatly strengthened thereby. Invasion of the northern portions of Serbia by the Austro-Germans continues apace, while Bulgaria is putting forth a strong effort to secure control of additional sections of the Belgrade-Salonika railway.

Governor of Belgium to Be Responsible

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reply to a question whether the British Government intended to notify General von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium, that he will be held responsible for the quasi-judicial assassination of Miss Cavell, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that it would serve no purpose to convey such a resolve, particularly to a German officer who was not necessarily responsible.

Sir John French's Official Report

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Official communication from Field Marshal French made public to-night: "Since my last communication of Oct. 24 the situation on our front remains unchanged. There have been no important activities on both sides, without any important results. The enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres and south of the LaBassee canal. Our reply to this shelling has been very effective. Our airmen brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday, one falling inside our lines, the other close behind the enemy's front trenches."

French Make Steady Progress

PARIS, Oct. 27.—After having exploded in the neighbourhood of the road from Arras to Lille, to the south-east of Neuville and St. Vaast a series of powerful mines which destroyed German entrenchments and communications, our troops immediately occupied the excavation. They installed and maintained themselves there notwithstanding very violent bombardment and several counter attacks by the enemy, who suffered serious losses.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk 19 of Crew Lost

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lloyds announces that the Norwegian steamer Selma, 9,000 tons net, is sunk. Two members of the crew were picked up and nineteen others are believed drowned.

Would Massacre White Inhabitants Of Hong Kong

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—An Associated Press despatch to San Francisco says: "An uprising of Indian troops, which had for its object the massacre of all the white inhabitants of Hong Kong, in China, as they came out of the churches, was stopped only a few hours before it was to become due, by the arrest of 42 Indians.

British Official Report

To the Governor of Newfoundland. LONDON, Oct. 27.—The British transport Marquette has been torpedoed in the Aegean. About a hundred are unaccounted for. Enemy counter-attacks against a salient recently captured in Champagne has weakened. A German trench has been captured near Massiges.

Greek Prince Injured by Fall From Horse

ATHENS, Oct. 27.—Prince Alexander, second son of King Constantine, has been injured severely by a fall from his horse. While riding to battery manoeuvres the Prince, who is 22 years of age, was thrown and fractured a leg. Queen Sophia and Crown Prince George brought Prince Alexander to Athens in an ambulance.

BRITISH NEED AID OF JAPAN'S ARMY NOW, DECLARES GARVIN

Editor of Pall Mall Gazette Hints That Assistance to Offset Balkan Move is Probable—Would Send Eastern Allies Against the Turks—Warns Country of its Peril

By JOHN L. GARVIN. (Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette"). LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Balkans can still be made the grave of German ambition and the Young Turks' designs. But there must be no mistake: This time there is not an hour to lose in pushing on big measures to their height by the full use of land and sea power. We must realize that failure would imperil the whole result of the war.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

BRITISH REGIMENT OCTOBER 28, 1915. 1148—Private Michael Joseph Boland, 126 Duckworth Street, Dangerously ill, Oct. 21. 1065—Private John Thomas Viscount, Dunville, Plantation, Dangerously wounded, Oct. 25.

INDIA NOW MAKING SHELLS

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is announced that shipments of shells manufactured in private factories and workshops in British India, have begun. This is regarded here as a decided advance in the industrial capabilities of India, the work having been carried out successfully through all processes from the iron ore to the finished product.

AMERICAN NOTE HAS BEEN SENT TO LONDON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—America's long-considered protest against British interference with commerce between the States and Europe, has been despatched to London by special messenger and will be presented by Ambassador Page at the British Foreign Office next week.

ASQUITH'S SPEECH MILITARY SITUATION DUE ON TUESDAY

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reply to a question in the Commons to-day, Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said that British troops were co-operating with the French forces near the Graeco-Serbian frontier. This was the only war news of importance elicited by the questions proposed in the House.

WHITE STAR LINER LEAVES FOR ENGLAND MUNITION LADEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The White Star line steamer Baltic sailed to-day for Liverpool, loaded with war munitions for Britain and her Allies. She had one of the largest passenger lists of any ship since the outbreak of the war.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

OCTOBER 28, 1915. 1148—Private Michael Joseph Boland, 126 Duckworth Street, Dangerously ill, Oct. 21. 1065—Private John Thomas Viscount, Dunville, Plantation, Dangerously wounded, Oct. 25. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Prince of Wales Honored by French Pres.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Four shells exploded only two hundred yards from King George and President Poincare, during the visit to the front yesterday, according to a "Temps" correspondent back of the firing line. The King and President Poincare, with the Prince of Wales and General Joffre, says the despatch, had taken a point of observation when a German battery fired two heavy salvos, resulting in the explosion of shells near the official party.

Another Cold Blooded Murder

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A correspondent at Hazelbrouck, France, sends the following: "It is learned that Rev. Fr. Foulon, priest at St. Andon, near Roulers, who received an order to deliver French soldiers supposed to have been concealed in his presbytery, was shot point blank, before he could give a reply, and killed.

INDIA NOW MAKING SHELLS

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is announced that shipments of shells manufactured in private factories and workshops in British India, have begun. This is regarded here as a decided advance in the industrial capabilities of India, the work having been carried out successfully through all processes from the iron ore to the finished product.

AMERICAN NOTE HAS BEEN SENT TO LONDON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—America's long-considered protest against British interference with commerce between the States and Europe, has been despatched to London by special messenger and will be presented by Ambassador Page at the British Foreign Office next week.

ASQUITH'S SPEECH MILITARY SITUATION DUE ON TUESDAY

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reply to a question in the Commons to-day, Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said that British troops were co-operating with the French forces near the Graeco-Serbian frontier. This was the only war news of importance elicited by the questions proposed in the House.

WHITE STAR LINER LEAVES FOR ENGLAND MUNITION LADEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The White Star line steamer Baltic sailed to-day for Liverpool, loaded with war munitions for Britain and her Allies. She had one of the largest passenger lists of any ship since the outbreak of the war.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

OCTOBER 28, 1915. 1148—Private Michael Joseph Boland, 126 Duckworth Street, Dangerously ill, Oct. 21. 1065—Private John Thomas Viscount, Dunville, Plantation, Dangerously wounded, Oct. 25. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

STIRRING ADDRESS OF KING GEORGE TO BRAVE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE

Expresses the Hope That the Ties Which Unite the People of France and England Will be Permanent. PARIS, Oct. 28.—The following Order of the Day was issued to-day by General Joffre, French Commander-in-Chief: "It gives me pleasure to transmit an Army Order to-day which His Majesty, the King of Great Britain graciously addressed to you on the occasion of his visit to the French front."

Will Not Condemn Women Prisoners To Death

MADRID, via Paris, Oct. 28.—The Marquis de Lema, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces that he has received information which leads him to believe that the death sentence imposed upon women prisoners in Brussels is to be commuted. Apart from Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was recently shot in Belgium, the names of only two other women who were condemned to death, has become known. They are Countess Johanna de Belleville, a Belgian and Mlle. Louise Thurler, a French school teacher.

AMERICAN NOTE HAS BEEN SENT TO LONDON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—America's long-considered protest against British interference with commerce between the States and Europe, has been despatched to London by special messenger and will be presented by Ambassador Page at the British Foreign Office next week.

ASQUITH'S SPEECH MILITARY SITUATION DUE ON TUESDAY

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reply to a question in the Commons to-day, Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said that British troops were co-operating with the French forces near the Graeco-Serbian frontier. This was the only war news of importance elicited by the questions proposed in the House.

WHITE STAR LINER LEAVES FOR ENGLAND MUNITION LADEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The White Star line steamer Baltic sailed to-day for Liverpool, loaded with war munitions for Britain and her Allies. She had one of the largest passenger lists of any ship since the outbreak of the war.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

OCTOBER 28, 1915. 1148—Private Michael Joseph Boland, 126 Duckworth Street, Dangerously ill, Oct. 21. 1065—Private John Thomas Viscount, Dunville, Plantation, Dangerously wounded, Oct. 25. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Will Not Condemn Women Prisoners To Death

MADRID, via Paris, Oct. 28.—The Marquis de Lema, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces that he has received information which leads him to believe that the death sentence imposed upon women prisoners in Brussels is to be commuted. Apart from Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was recently shot in Belgium, the names of only two other women who were condemned to death, has become known. They are Countess Johanna de Belleville, a Belgian and Mlle. Louise Thurler, a French school teacher.

AMERICAN NOTE HAS BEEN SENT TO LONDON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—America's long-considered protest against British interference with commerce between the States and Europe, has been despatched to London by special messenger and will be presented by Ambassador Page at the British Foreign Office next week.

ASQUITH'S SPEECH MILITARY SITUATION DUE ON TUESDAY

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reply to a question in the Commons to-day, Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said that British troops were co-operating with the French forces near the Graeco-Serbian frontier. This was the only war news of importance elicited by the questions proposed in the House.

WHITE STAR LINER LEAVES FOR ENGLAND MUNITION LADEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The White Star line steamer Baltic sailed to-day for Liverpool, loaded with war munitions for Britain and her Allies. She had one of the largest passenger lists of any ship since the outbreak of the war.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

OCTOBER 28, 1915. 1148—Private Michael Joseph Boland, 126 Duckworth Street, Dangerously ill, Oct. 21. 1065—Private John Thomas Viscount, Dunville, Plantation, Dangerously wounded, Oct. 25. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

THOUSANDS WON AND LOST

NEWMARKET, Oct. 27.—E. Hulston's Silver Tag won the Cambridge Stakes to-day. Munt's William was second and Khedive III. was third.

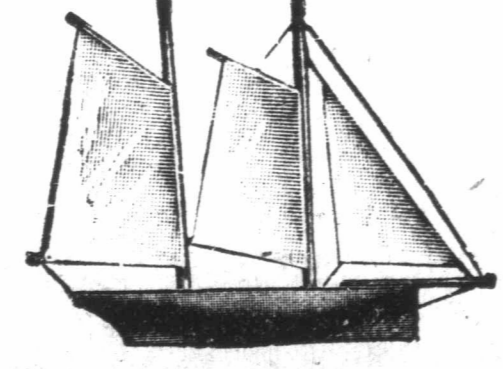
U. S. Ambassador Will Enter Protest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Acting on the representative of the Belgian Minister to the States, Secretary Lansing has instructed Ambassador Gerard, in Berlin, to use his good offices, if the circumstances warrant, in behalf of thirty or more persons sentenced to death by German Court Martial for espionage and treason at Liege.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK 19 OF CREW LOST

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lloyds announces that the Norwegian steamer Selma, 9,000 tons net, is sunk. Two members of the crew were picked up and nineteen others are believed drowned.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY SCHOONERS To freight Lumber from Botwood and Norris Arm to St. John's. Quick dispatch at both points. Apply The Empire Wood Working Co., Limited.



The silver lining to great many clouds is nothing but moonshine.

**SPECIAL TO OUTPORT
--SHOP-KEEPERS--**

It will cost you only a few cents to send us a letter. It may save you many dollars. It is to your advantage to find out about the splendid line of

POUND GOODS

that we carry. We have every thing you need in this line AND OUR PRICES ARE UNEQUALLED, but best of all the quality is such that you will have no remnants left over. All will sell at a good profit.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street.

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF
ZEPP. RAID ON LONDON**

Damage Done Was Slight, and the People in No Way Were Alarmed. Zepp. Raids Prove Failures in Many Respects.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The following account of the Zeppelin air raid on Wednesday night of last week by the Home Office:

"On the evening of Oct. 13, another aerial attack was directed against London, which differed in no material respect from those made on previous occasions. The enemy's vessel, or vessels, flew high in the darkening of the metropolitan area, together with the height at which the aircraft travelled, certainly prevented the enemy from discovering the exact position of places of importance.

"As on the last occasion, the official report issued in Berlin proves the raiders to have been grossly in error in most cases as to where they were dropping their bombs, and if they had really some definite objective, owing to the height at which they flew, they entirely failed to attain that objective.

"Except for one chance shot, the damage was exclusively on property not connected with the conduct of the war. Of the 127 persons killed or injured, none, save one or two soldiers, who were in the streets at the time, were combatants.

"As for the moral effect for which presumably the enemy was seeking that was all to his disadvantage. The raid occurred at an hour when practically no one, except children, were in bed, and though the shops in the principal shopping areas were closed, places of entertainment were full and the masses of the population were about the ordinary evening's pleasure or at business.

"The forth district in which damage was done is one consisting entirely of what may be called working class property, with small low buildings, some of them used to house small shops of various businesses but in most cases occupied, and in many cases overcrowded, and by private residents of the poorer classes.

"In this area more bombs were dropped than in those previously described and the damage done was exclusively suffered by private traders or householders, who behaved with the utmost heroism and coolness, and who suffered damage and, in some cases, loss of life, with no compensating military value for the enemy.

"A group of small houses in this area was entirely destroyed by a single explosive bomb. In another spot in this district a bomb fell on top of a building used for keeping dairy cattle, none of the cattle were killed. The dairyman, with presence of mind and coolness, made his way to the top storey of his house nearby, in which all the windows were broken and most of the ceilings destroyed by the force of the explosion, and brought down his children to safety below. On his way downstairs, on the last journey, a further explosion blew him backwards onto the floor on one of the rooms, but he succeeded in bringing all his family out unharmed.

"In the last area covered by the raid—this time in a suburb—there is not a single factory or business house and hardly any shops. There are no military encampments, no store sheds no aerial defenses and not even searchlights. All the property consists of detached or semi-detached houses surrounded by small gardens. It was in this district that, for some obscure reason, the largest number of bombs were dropped, and they must have been launched by what the commander of a Zeppelin in his interview on the last raid, described as 'rapid fire.'

"A Short Bombardment. "The actual period of bombardment did not last a minute, and the distance from the spot where the first bomb dropped to the last could not have been more than six hundred yards. Within sixty yards no less than five fell together, while nearby three fell in a single garden which did not measure more than thirty yards square.

"The striking and fortunate feature of the bombardment in this district, and, indeed, of the whole attack on this occasion, is the number of cases in which the bombs dropped, not on the buildings, but on the ground. In

"The second area contains a large block of residential flats, some of which are occupied as offices. Like many other blocks of flats in London, this one had a stretch of garden behind the buildings, and one of the enemy's high explosives bombs fell in this garden close to the flats themselves. One or two rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked and on the first floor considerable damage was done. Another bomb fell on top of one of the buildings, demolishing the top storey. In this area there were no casualties.

"The third contains two damaged business premises. The first of them is a large, modern building constructed of reinforced concrete and with steel and concrete roof and flooring. Two bombs were dropped

only three cases in this suburban area were houses actually struck, though, of course, the force of the explosions was sufficient to destroy houses, even at a considerable distance.

"Here there were many astonishing escapes. In one instance a bomb fell on a narrow passage separating two houses, the entire fronts of which were blown out, causing the upper bedroom floors to collapse. In one of the upper bedrooms a mother and daughter were sleeping. They were thrown out onto the street through the place where the ground floor window should have been, both escaping with their lives.

"In the next house a little boy, lying in his cot, was buried under the debris of the wrecked roof of the house and in order to release him the whole roof had to be lifted up, so securely was the cot pinned down.

"A large house a few yards away suffered very severely. A bomb fell right on the centre of it, killing instantly two children and severely injuring a third child and the father and mother.

"At another point, where a bomb fell in the street, a young man was saying good night to a woman at the front door of the house. He was killed immediately by a fragment of the bomb, and the woman was severely injured. At this point also an old man, who was walking on the pavement, had his arm blown off and died in the hospital shortly afterwards."

"In the same area a bomb was dropped on the roof of a small hotel, the ground floor of which was occupied as an office. In this case the strength of the building, which was an old one, and not sufficient to withstand the force of the explosion, and the whole of the hotel which consisted of three floors of the building, was entirely blown up. Fortunately in this area those indoors had been warned by the sound of previous explosions, and by taking refuge in the lower flat they escaped injury altogether. In this area, as by a curious coincidence in one other, the effect of the bombs was severely felt in a small restaurant opened in the interests of Belgian refugees.

"The forth district in which damage was done is one consisting entirely of what may be called working class property, with small low buildings, some of them used to house small shops of various businesses but in most cases occupied, and in many cases overcrowded, and by private residents of the poorer classes.

"In this area more bombs were dropped than in those previously described and the damage done was exclusively suffered by private traders or householders, who behaved with the utmost heroism and coolness, and who suffered damage and, in some cases, loss of life, with no compensating military value for the enemy.

"A group of small houses in this area was entirely destroyed by a single explosive bomb. In another spot in this district a bomb fell on top of a building used for keeping dairy cattle, none of the cattle were killed. The dairyman, with presence of mind and coolness, made his way to the top storey of his house nearby, in which all the windows were broken and most of the ceilings destroyed by the force of the explosion, and brought down his children to safety below. On his way downstairs, on the last journey, a further explosion blew him backwards onto the floor on one of the rooms, but he succeeded in bringing all his family out unharmed.

"In the last area covered by the raid—this time in a suburb—there is not a single factory or business house and hardly any shops. There are no military encampments, no store sheds no aerial defenses and not even searchlights. All the property consists of detached or semi-detached houses surrounded by small gardens. It was in this district that, for some obscure reason, the largest number of bombs were dropped, and they must have been launched by what the commander of a Zeppelin in his interview on the last raid, described as 'rapid fire.'

"A Short Bombardment. "The actual period of bombardment did not last a minute, and the distance from the spot where the first bomb dropped to the last could not have been more than six hundred yards. Within sixty yards no less than five fell together, while nearby three fell in a single garden which did not measure more than thirty yards square.

"The striking and fortunate feature of the bombardment in this district, and, indeed, of the whole attack on this occasion, is the number of cases in which the bombs dropped, not on the buildings, but on the ground. In

"The second area contains a large block of residential flats, some of which are occupied as offices. Like many other blocks of flats in London, this one had a stretch of garden behind the buildings, and one of the enemy's high explosives bombs fell in this garden close to the flats themselves. One or two rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked and on the first floor considerable damage was done. Another bomb fell on top of one of the buildings, demolishing the top storey. In this area there were no casualties.

"The third contains two damaged business premises. The first of them is a large, modern building constructed of reinforced concrete and with steel and concrete roof and flooring. Two bombs were dropped

only three cases in this suburban area were houses actually struck, though, of course, the force of the explosions was sufficient to destroy houses, even at a considerable distance.

"Here there were many astonishing escapes. In one instance a bomb fell on a narrow passage separating two houses, the entire fronts of which were blown out, causing the upper bedroom floors to collapse. In one of the upper bedrooms a mother and daughter were sleeping. They were thrown out onto the street through the place where the ground floor window should have been, both escaping with their lives.

"In the next house a little boy, lying in his cot, was buried under the debris of the wrecked roof of the house and in order to release him the whole roof had to be lifted up, so securely was the cot pinned down.

"A large house a few yards away suffered very severely. A bomb fell right on the centre of it, killing instantly two children and severely injuring a third child and the father and mother.

"At another point, where a bomb fell in the street, a young man was saying good night to a woman at the front door of the house. He was killed immediately by a fragment of the bomb, and the woman was severely injured. At this point also an old man, who was walking on the pavement, had his arm blown off and died in the hospital shortly afterwards."

"In the same area a bomb was dropped on the roof of a small hotel, the ground floor of which was occupied as an office. In this case the strength of the building, which was an old one, and not sufficient to withstand the force of the explosion, and the whole of the hotel which consisted of three floors of the building, was entirely blown up. Fortunately in this area those indoors had been warned by the sound of previous explosions, and by taking refuge in the lower flat they escaped injury altogether. In this area, as by a curious coincidence in one other, the effect of the bombs was severely felt in a small restaurant opened in the interests of Belgian refugees.

"The forth district in which damage was done is one consisting entirely of what may be called working class property, with small low buildings, some of them used to house small shops of various businesses but in most cases occupied, and in many cases overcrowded, and by private residents of the poorer classes.

"In this area more bombs were dropped than in those previously described and the damage done was exclusively suffered by private traders or householders, who behaved with the utmost heroism and coolness, and who suffered damage and, in some cases, loss of life, with no compensating military value for the enemy.

"A group of small houses in this area was entirely destroyed by a single explosive bomb. In another spot in this district a bomb fell on top of a building used for keeping dairy cattle, none of the cattle were killed. The dairyman, with presence of mind and coolness, made his way to the top storey of his house nearby, in which all the windows were broken and most of the ceilings destroyed by the force of the explosion, and brought down his children to safety below. On his way downstairs, on the last journey, a further explosion blew him backwards onto the floor on one of the rooms, but he succeeded in bringing all his family out unharmed.

"In the last area covered by the raid—this time in a suburb—there is not a single factory or business house and hardly any shops. There are no military encampments, no store sheds no aerial defenses and not even searchlights. All the property consists of detached or semi-detached houses surrounded by small gardens. It was in this district that, for some obscure reason, the largest number of bombs were dropped, and they must have been launched by what the commander of a Zeppelin in his interview on the last raid, described as 'rapid fire.'

"A Short Bombardment. "The actual period of bombardment did not last a minute, and the distance from the spot where the first bomb dropped to the last could not have been more than six hundred yards. Within sixty yards no less than five fell together, while nearby three fell in a single garden which did not measure more than thirty yards square.

"The striking and fortunate feature of the bombardment in this district, and, indeed, of the whole attack on this occasion, is the number of cases in which the bombs dropped, not on the buildings, but on the ground. In

"The second area contains a large block of residential flats, some of which are occupied as offices. Like many other blocks of flats in London, this one had a stretch of garden behind the buildings, and one of the enemy's high explosives bombs fell in this garden close to the flats themselves. One or two rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked and on the first floor considerable damage was done. Another bomb fell on top of one of the buildings, demolishing the top storey. In this area there were no casualties.

"The third contains two damaged business premises. The first of them is a large, modern building constructed of reinforced concrete and with steel and concrete roof and flooring. Two bombs were dropped

**Beautiful Old English Oak
and Leather Furniture**

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

Diningroom Sets.	Arm Chairs.
Library Sets.	Morris Chairs.
Lounges.	Rockers.
Hall Settes.	Fireside Stools.
Hall Mirrors.	Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. STEPHANO and S. S. FLORIZEL

INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM ST. JOHN'S:	FROM NEW YORK:
Stephano, October 30th.	Florizel, October 29th.
Florizel, November 6th.	Stephano, November 9th.

Passenger Tickets to New York, Halifax and Boston.
Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York.....	\$40.00	\$70 to \$80	\$15.00
To Halifax.....	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line).....	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.).....	30.00	51.00	18.00

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:
PLANT LINE - Midnight Saturday.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co. Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



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

Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

Write For Our Low Prices

- Ham Butt Pork
- Fat Back Pork
- Boneless Beef
- Special Family Beef
- Granulated Sugar
- Raisins & Currants

and
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A. S. WADDEN wishes to announce to his Patrons and the General Public, that his New Store 368 Water Street West (2 doors West of old stand) is now open with a full line of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. All orders personally attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. S. WADDEN
368 Water Street West

With kind regards.
Believe me, yours sincerely,
—MALCOLM McCALL.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

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.

SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON OUTLINES PLAN INCREASING U. S. ARMY

Citizen Army 400,000 Strong—
Six-Year Enlistment is Garrison
Plan—Wants 140,000 Regulars
and Militia of 125,000—Two
Dreadnoughts and Two Cruisers
First Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Administration program for National defense to be recommended to the forthcoming session of Congress, proposing a total expenditure on the Army and Navy next year of about \$400,000,000, was virtually completed last week.

Sec. Garrison's plans, approved by the President, call for an increase of \$75,000,000 in the War Department's annual appropriation, to be used for augmenting the Regular Army to 140,000 men, and the creation of a new Continental Army of 400,000 men, which, together with the militia of 125,000, would give the United States a military force in time of need of 665,000.

Approval also was given to the proposal of Sec. Daniels and the General Board of the Navy for a five-year Naval construction program to cost \$500,000,000, giving the Navy 10 new dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers as well as more than 70 submarines.

50 destroyers, 10 scout cruisers and a host of auxiliary ships.

The following Naval construction program for the first of the five years was decided. Two dreadnoughts, two battle cruisers, 25 coast submarines, five sea-going submarines, 12 destroyers, an increase of 8000 in personnel and an augment of 250 in the Naval Academy student body.

Continental Army of 400,000.

Sec. Garrison has carefully guarded his plan for strengthening the military establishment and organizing a great continental army for defense. The program proposes:

First—Regular Army, 140,000 men, an increase of more than 50,000 men in the present establishment.

Second—A Continental Army, 400,000 strong, enlisted for six years for service within the continental United States. These men would serve two months a year for the first three years with the colors, undergoing a period of intensive training. The remaining three years they would be an furlough, subject to call in time of need.

Behind this army would be the National Guard, now some 125,000 strong, whose numbers might be substantially augmented by the organization of the Continental Army.

WE'VE DONE IT!

We promised you a 46 reel serial story that would be the finest piece of motion picture photography ever presented.

WE'VE DONE IT!

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY." Final Episode 23
THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

FAREWELL TO THE EXTREMELY POPULAR HARMONY BOYS—HUSKINS AND CAIRNS.

Tenth Installment of the "TREY O' HEARTS."

WONDERFUL—THRILLING—SENSATIONAL.

"BEATING HEARTS AND CARPETS"—A Keystone riot. FIRST EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 7 WEDNESDAY.
WE'VE DONE IT! THE NICKEL THEATRE!

Photo-Plays Extraordinary at 2.30 and 7.30.

2	"A STUDY in ' SCARLET'"	2
REELS	—with— FRANCIS FORD—as—SHERLOCK HOLMES. One of Sir Conan Doyle's Greatest Efforts.	REELS

Other Features—AND **MARY PICKFORD** IN "HOW MARY FIXED IT."

MISS EMBLEN — WILL — (A)—"BEAUTIFUL ROSES."
— SING — (B)—"TRAMP — TRAMP — TRAMP."

**THE
BRITISH
THEATRE**

The plans contemplate the transfer of such National Guard officers and men as desire it into the Continental Army. More liberal treatment of the Guardsmen will be urged and the increase of these States forces will be encouraged in every possible way.

Citizen Army Plans.

Hundreds of thousands of young men, it is said, have both the time and inclination to devote at least two months a year to rigid and intensive military training, and the Continental Army would be composed of these, leaving to the National Guard those citizens whose responsibilities prevent their devoting more than one night a week or so to military service.

...either from the German artillery or aeroplanes. One day I was walking in the street when a German aviator attacked the town. He dropped five bombs before he was driven off.

...One bomb dropped in the road close to me and splattered a building alongside with fragments of shell. Six men were killed by the bombs.

...One night, under cover of darkness, I made a trip to the first-line trenches and had an opportunity of seeing the German trenches, under flare lights, just forty yards away.

...The Germans and Belgians were throwing hand grenades into each other's trenches, and I had a most uncomfortable feeling for a few minutes.

...The first line trenches are narrow, hardly wide enough to allow two men to pass each other. When a man is wounded the doctor literally has to climb on top of him to treat him, because there isn't room to work any other way.

...After the man's wounds have been dressed he is dragged by the heels through the trench to the first communicating passage, and then assisted to a field hospital. The service is efficient, and we had the wounded in the hospital at La Panne two hours after they had been hit.

With six months' actual field training, army officers are confident that the Continental Army would be as thoroughly organized as is possible with any system short of compulsory service and a regular establishment of 500,000 men.

Officers for the new army would be obtained from civil life almost entirely, as the West Point Military Academy would be overtaxed even to supply officers for the increased regular Army.

For the Continental Army the plan contemplates drawing from the National Guard and from educational institutions where military training is compulsory, at least 1000 officers a year for each of the first two years. Eventually, it is hoped that all military schools in the country can be standardized as to their courses in engineering an other military sciences.

The new Army would be organized in convenient geographical divisions, and on the theory that its members could be citizens of the districts in which their organizations were located. The six-year enlistment contract would bind him to answer any call to the colors, regardless of any personal affairs with which it might interfere. While under training the men of the Continental Army would receive the Regular Army pay.

...The submarine campaign in the Baltic is to be pushed within the next few weeks in an attempt to convince the Washington administration that its contention to the effect that the blockade of Germany is not complete and therefore is illegal, is not well founded.

...In event that the submarine campaign is a success, the impression prevails here that it will be difficult for the administration to support its contention that the blockade is not effective because Scandinavian cargoes are allowed to proceed to Germany without interruption.

**War on Kaiser's
Ships In Baltic
To be Kept Up**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Britain is making Germany realize the damage which can be done to her merchant trade by submarines. The British intend to continue the warfare on German ships in the Baltic until the Kaiser's government is deprived of the aid she has been receiving from Sweden.

**Surgeon Tells
Thrilling Tales
Of War Horrors**

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Dr. R. L. Smith, a young Chicago surgeon who has just returned, after serving four months with the Red Cross on the fighting front in Belgium, tells of his experience under fire as follows:

"I arrived in France on May 22, and was immediately sent to the little town of La Panne, on the Belgian coast, for hospital work. We were about six miles from the front and could hear the roar of artillery every day. It sounded like the ocean surf, and we soon became accustomed to it. Often we were under fire our-

You may have observed that a hotel keeper at a health resort is seldom there for his health.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.
St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

JUST THE ACT TO PLEASE YOU.

Atlantis---Fisk and Jack

Electrical, Novelty and Lightning Change Artists. A blaze of brilliancy. Thrilling, sensational and daring feats. Something never seen here before.

All New and Delightful Pictures.

"THE KAFFIR'S SKULL"—In two parts. Mutual. Another great feature, "A GIRL FROM THE SKY." "THE LUCKY LEAP," Keystone comedy.

NOTE—The Competition on Friday night will be a great contest. There are more names than ever before, and still keep coming in. Children under 14 cannot compete. 3 Big Money Prizes. You will laugh, and laugh. SO SHALL WE.

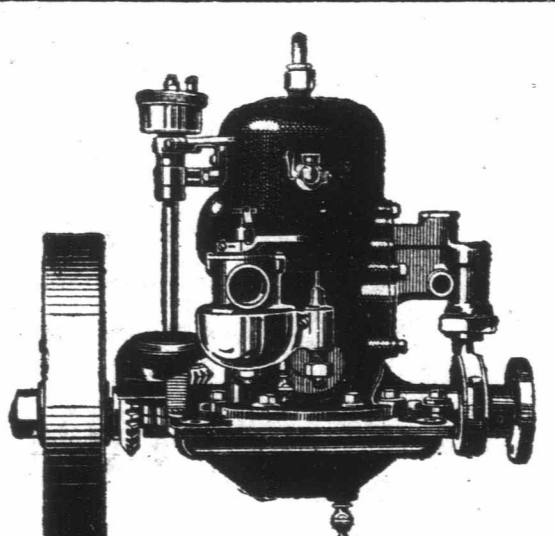
OURS---Rossley's West End Theatre.

5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.

All New. Never seen anywhere.
The finest in town.

Miss Aneta, Latest New York Songs

2 Shows Nightly---7.30 and 9 p.m. prompt



New "GRAY" Engines.

A good engine at a reasonable price with the factory guarantee behind it.

"FERRO" Kerosene Engines,
Fulton Self Sparking Engines.
Britannia 4 Cycle Engines.

The largest stock of
K. W. Coils, Spark Plugs, Wire, Tools,
Lubricating Oil, Etc.

Call and see us. Open every night.

A.H. Murray
BOWRING'S COVE.

TWO GREAT QUESTIONS

**WHAT ARE WE EARNING?
HOW ARE WE SPENDING?**

A GREAT ENGLISHMAN once said that while the former must receive its proper consideration, the latter was the more important of the two; giving as his reason that those who spent their money wisely and well were a more contented and happy people than those who did not and who were consequently less happy and very much discontented.

If you are thinking how to spend your money to the best advantage look through this advertisement of daily wants, visit the store, see the quality and be convinced we can help you.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Stockings Unexcelled for quality and striped. 32c From	Misses' Ribbed Stockings Fast Black, made of superior two thread yarn, assuring good wear. 25c From	Women's Black Stockings With narrow ankle and perfect vamp. For those requiring a cheap stocking we offer at, per pair. 20c
Domestic Economy A nicely selected lot of patterns in Strand Matting Rugs at a price that will help the thrifty housewife on her economy. Size 27 x 53. Each. 27c	White Unfinished Cotton Absolutely pure, soft finish and free from dressing. We have Three Thousand Yards to sell at the low price of. 5 1-2c Per yard.	
Boot Department Childs' Black Buttoned Boots with heel; size 4 to 6. Pair. 60c Women's Dongolo Boots, Buttoned, Reg. \$2.20 value; pair. \$1.90	Ladies' Blouses A nice assortment of dainty designs and colors. White Corduroy with Satin Strap and Low Collar; also Brown, Navy, Green Repp with attractive Colored Spot; all each. \$1.60	Boys' Blue Denim Overalls Garments that are cut full and roomy as all such garments should be. 50c Fair.
Men's White Dress Shirts Reinforced back and front Bosoms with single or double plait. Exceptional value. Each. \$1.20	Men's "Slip Easy" Linen Collars A collar made for ease and comfort with reinforced buttonholes that add greatly to its wearing qualities. Each. 18c	
Men's Cord Suspenders With strong elastic webbing. A nice variety of designs to choose from. 30c Pair.	Men's Grey Army Shirts, with band A very serviceable Shirt for hard usage, especially suitable for Laborers or Fishermen's wear; ea. 55c	Children's and Misses "Pin On" Suspenders "Pin-on" Suspenders, made of good strong elastic webbing. Childs' sizes 8c, pair Misses' sizes. 10c, pair

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO., LIMITED.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK,"
A strong Essanay Drama in 2 Acts.

"THE GIRL AT NOLANS,"
A Vitagraph Western Drama with Margaret Gibson.

"IN THE LINE OF DUTY,"
The story of a girl reporter who wins the battle.

"HYPNO AND TRANCE,"
An Edison Comedy.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,
SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

Good Music, a Comfortable & well Ventilated Theatre

COMING "AURORA LLOYD"
A Special 2 Reel Feature.

ON CONSIGNMENT

**Two Cars Best
P.E.I. HAY.**

Buy Now as the prices must advance owing to increase of freights.

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

Editor and Business Manager

JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 28th., 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Last Night's Meeting

THE PROHIBITION meeting held at the T. A. Hall last night under the auspices of the Prohibition Central Committee was largely attended and proved a great success. Hon. R. Watson presided. The speakers were Hon. J. Harvey, Hon. J. A. Robinson, Mr. W. J. Ellis, Mr. W. F. Coaker, Mr. J. M. Devine and Mr. H. E. Cowan.

The Hon. J. Harvey's address was lengthy and very interesting. He especially expressed surprise respecting the conduct of certain Church of England clergymen who were opposing Prohibition and said he failed to understand how such men could account for their conduct. Such a statement coming from such an influential Church layman ought to be sufficient to indicate that this matter will not be as easily passed over as some of those clergymen expect.

Mr. Coaker, speaking as another Church layman, did not mince his words respecting the utterances of the Mark and the theory of the Grace of God being all sufficient to combat the sin of intemperance. He scorned the theory advanced by a Church minister and asked why the Grace of God was not sufficient to prevent the misery, rioting, discord, waste of money, gambling, &c., that prevailed at Outports with liquor saloons before the days of Local Option.

Mr. Coaker asked how far the Grace of God directed the conduct of the Kaiser. There is no cure for the Kaiser's theories "but British muscle" said Mr. Coaker, and the only cure for intemperance was to cut out the dens that deal out the poison.

We can assure every Church of England clergyman who has shown indifference as well as opposition to the grand uplifting effort in the interest of Right, Righteousness and Humanity, that their conduct will be brought home to them by this paper just as soon as the vote is taken.

This movement will not only be the means of eradicating the evils caused by the use of Alcohol, but it will be utilized to brush off some of the barnacles attached to some of our Church of England clergymen. They have great responsibilities and there can be but one proper course in temperance issues for them to pursue if they

are faithful servants of the meek and lowly Jesus.

We would ask each of them not doing their duty in this movement, how they would feel if Christ came to St. John's on Thursday next? We ask each of them how Christ would vote of them Thursday next if he was casting a vote? Would HE vote to cut out the vilest agent of Satan existing on the face of earth—Alcohol, or would HE vote to allow the Devil's most active agency to endure in this God-fearing country of ours? Will Mr. Bayley answer that question, as a man, as a patriot, and as a steward of the Mysteries of Heaven?

There will be no half measures about this matter, so far as Coaker and this paper is concerned, as regards the attitude and conduct of some Church clergymen.

Mr. Harvey's warning and utterance combined with the bold, brave statements made by Mr. Coaker is an indication of how some of the Church of England laymen are viewing this indefensible conduct of some Church Parsons.

The victory will be won for Prohibition, if not next Thursday, then soon after, for if the measure is lost by a narrow margin of votes the Government that resists such a declaration will not exist long in Newfoundland. If the vote is short by a thousand or two, it will but cause a demand for its passage by the Legislature, or the taking of another plebiscite vote at the General Elections in 1917.

Not Fair Play

WE DESIRE to call the attention of the Colonial Secretary, who is also the Public Censor, to the unpardonable breach of the rules governing the movement of His Majesty's troops which was made in The Herald last evening.

This paper has on two occasions been held up for making a reference not near as harmful to the welfare of the censorship rules as was the one we take exception to in last evening's Herald, the Official Organ of the Morris Government.

Some few months ago we innocently reproduced in our columns an article taken from a New York paper entitled "Home News From Abroad." The publication of this article brought down on our heads the official axe of the Censor and our paper on that day was refused transmission through the mails.

The outburst in last evening's Herald, if that paper's issue of yesterday's was allowed to go abroad, will certainly place our country and people in a very awkward light, both in the Mother Country and Canada and the United States, for according to The Herald last evening the people of St. John's actually hissed and hooted the officer commanding His Majesty's forces about to embark for their scheduled destination.

Outsiders will of course form the opinion that Newfoundlanders are not in favour of the Volunteer movement and that they showed their hostility by hissing and jeering the commanding officer.

The public well know the stand we took on the sending of Captain Montgomery some months ago and we have no intention of going back on our position in this respect; and we intend within a day or so to review this matter again, but not from a Sectarian standpoint, as was recently done by The Herald.

We hope to show the public the absolute inconsistency of The Herald's stand in this Montgomery matter.

Coming back to the matter under discussion, we ask Hon. J. R. Bennett what action, if any, he has taken in the premises regarding the indiscreet action of the Official Organ of the Morris Government?

Again we ask, what have you done, Mr. Censor?

Don't throw kisses, young man; deliver the goods.

**Question of Bait Depots
(Of interest to Every Fisherman.)**

Strong Letter From "Fisherman" on This Important Subject—Looks to Coaker and the F.P.U. and Not to a St. John's Government to Secure a Fair Deal For Our Fishermen Trollers—Two and a Half Million of Dollars Has Been Lost to the Revenue of the Colony the Past Ten Years Through the Want of Bait.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to give the many who read your much-esteemed paper, an idea of the benefit to be derived from bait depots, the great loss sustained by the fishermen of this coast on account of their absence, also the loss to the general revenues of the Colony.

During the months of September, October and November, for the last ten years, on the Western side of this bay, 5,000 barrels of squid could have been had for cold storage purposes at the rate of \$2.00 a barrel. Between December 1st and June 15th, following in any or all of the above-mentioned years, the said 5,000 barrels of frozen squid could have been sold at 5 cents per lb. provided that the bait depots were situated, not in Petty Harbour or Bay Bulls, but convenient to any coastal steamer. This year the situation is more pronounced than for many years back, as squid are now abundant along the shores of this bay, more especially from Clattice Harbour to Sound Island.

Experience teaches that fresh frozen squid is a very suspicious bait for codfish, and it is really astounding why this matter of such vital importance to the fishermen is so neglected by the Government.

Every fisherman will know the necessity of frozen bait, but what can he do when he hasn't the money to make such provision. As I said before, 5,000 barrels of fresh squid can be had here during the months of September, October and November in this or any of the past ten years at \$2.00 per barrel, and I may add, for less money if provisions are made to catch the squid in traps, which method was foolishly prohibited by the Marine and Fisheries till quite recently. This 5,000 brls. of squid, at 250 lbs. a brl. means 1,250,000 lbs. of bait, which can be sold between the 1st of December, and the following 15th of June at 5 cents per lb. or \$62,500.00. Putting the initial cost of a cold storage plant at \$30,000.00, filled with 5,000 brls. of squid at \$2.00 per barrel—\$10,000.00—the cost of freezing and handling at one cent per barrel, \$12,500.00, and you have a total cost of \$52,500.00 against the value of 5,000 brls. of frozen bait at 250 lbs. to the brl. that can be sold in 6 1/2 months at 5 cents per lb. or \$62,500.00, leaving a balance in your favour of \$10,000.00, or about 120 per cent on the amount invested.

Again in the following September, October and November you can refill the cold storage plant and sell its contents in like manner, realizing another \$62,500 for an outlay of \$52,500. The cost of purchasing, freezing and handling 5,000 barrels, which would mean a dividend of nearly 200 per cent on the year's investment, and so on till competition would set in and regulate the profits to the ordinary rates.

This contention may be proven by the fact that last winter Harvey & Co. of Rose Blanche bought and brought to that place from Gloucester, Mass. in the schr. Meteor, about 200,000 lbs. of American frozen squid and sold them at 6 cents per lb. to their own dealers.

This compliment and the management of it, left all outside parties without any, who would certainly use four times that amount, or 800,000 lbs. at the same price, in the same season.

To reason the loss sustained by the

fishermen of this coast for want of bait, it is only necessary to see that under the present deplorable conditions the districts of Ferryland and Placentia, St. Mary's, Burin, Fortune Bay, Burgeo and LaPole, according to the Board of Trade accounts, totalled 400,000 qtls. Now, it is not easy to clearly ascertain where the total catch of the above-mentioned Districts would stand if the supply of bait was ample, but the most experienced parties are decided that it would be greater by half, or 200,000 qtls. extra.

What does this mean? 200,000 qtls. at \$5.00 per qtl. would be \$1,200,000 in the pockets of the people of this coast, who would surely expend \$1,000,000 of that amount which, paying at least 25 per cent. revenue tariff, would be to the Government yearly. Thus you may fairly conclude that for want of bait, the people of this coast are losing yearly about \$1,200,000 and the general revenues about \$250,000.

This loss is going on for the last ten years at least, which leaves the fishermen \$1,200,000 poorer, and with a loss to the revenue totalling 2 1/4 million dollars. Would 1 1/2 mile. of branch railway, equipped at \$20,000 per mile—\$250,000, or 9 bait depots of 4,000 brls. each, at \$50,000 each—\$250,000 give the best and quickest returns to the people of this country? I say which?

Again, if the fishermen from Bay Bulls to Cape Ray can catch in 12 months 400,000 qtls. of fish with a certainty of bait for only six weeks—or whilst the caplin lasts—how much would they catch if the supply of bait was ample throughout the year?

Who is going to remedy this evil? St. John's men as representatives of Districts have been a total failure, so far as the interest of the 200,000 outport people are concerned. Seeing this island, situated in the flow of the Arctic current where fish for food, oil and fertilizing purposes abound more so than elsewhere from Cape Horn to Davis Strait, with the great bulk of its people fishermen, the question may be fairly asked, why its main industry is so neglected? To find an answer to this question you only need to remember that St. John's has been the Government, governing without any sympathy or honest care for the mass of fishermen and that, generally speaking, a worthless lawyer or a political yawn was to be found at the head of the Department of Fisheries, but never a man with practical experience, or sincere sympathy with our fishing industry. This claim is borne out by the fact that at the two late general elections, the Government were so well aware of the public want in this matter that they made it a chief plank in their platform on which they were elected, and who since spent millions of dollars, but not a dollar on bait depots, and this in the face of the fact that this same government of St. John's men have loaned their city nearly two million dollars of Government monies which is likely to become a charge on the general public as happened the one million dollars they owned 20 odd years ago.

This method of utilizing public monies by the men of St. John's is, to say the least, a disgrace to the intelligence of all outport people, but we are now in hopes that Mr. Coaker

**On the Fining
Line at Gallipoli**

A member of the 17th Royal Scots serving with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, in a letter dated 28th August to an Edinburgh lady, gives the following account of his experiences:—

We landed here three weeks after leaving Liverpool. En route warrant officers got a half a day at Malta (Valletta) and another half-day. At Alexandria. It was all very strange and interesting, and I could have spent days going around, but, alas! the time was all too short. We were four days at Aboukir, about 15 miles from Alexandria. That place was the limit. The heat was terrific, or at least we found it so. There is one Egyptian plague which was not interdicted—that is flies; but the scorpions were the worst. As soon as night fell out they sallied.

Everything had to be carefully shaken before turning in and as carefully shaken in the morning. Their stings is not dangerous but very painful, as a number of our fellows found. There are no scorpions here, but the flies are awful—probably owing to the large numbers of dead bodies lying around. They lie between the opposing trenches, and it is sudden death for any one to attempt to bring them in. The stench is awful in the front line.

Getting Used to Shells.
It is curious how soon one gets used to shells. They shelled the camp one morning very early—half a dozen shells falling within fifty yards of my dugout, and they did not even awaken me. They were small shells. When we first landed, however, it was rather nerve racking. The Turks had a big gun on the Asiatic side which sent us a few shells occasionally. The first week we were here we got a present of two. The first intimation you get is its shriek. I was "off my mar" for the nearest trench, but it fell and burst before I got very far.

The concussion threw me flat on the ground, but you can bet I was lying close to mother earth at the bottom of a trench when the second one arrived. It was funny too. Two cooks who were working at their fires jumped, banged into each other, both fell, then up and off again. No damage was done. I paced the distance afterwards and found it was sixty yards from where I had been standing. The crater it made was six feet deep and ten feet across.

My duties take me all over the Peninsula. I draw supplies from the depot and take them to camp, and if the battalion is in the trenches, pack them on mules up to the firing line. Of course I have a staff. I am very little in danger, really, for I never stay in the firing line. Getting the rations up the communication trenches is the worst of my duties.

All the misbegotten animals in this world, the mule is the limit. All the transport is done by mules in charge of Indians (Hindus). If the rations have to go up after dark; then you get dropping bullets. You have the time of your life on a pitch dark night, with shells shrieking overhead, bullets dropping all around, a blessed mule bucking off its load, in road to the trench is too exposed the a communication trench too narrow to allow anyone alongside the mule to put the pack on again—then the language is "frequent and painful and free." But we always manage to do our work and laugh over our troubles afterwards, which is as it should be.

and the F.P.U. will apply the remedy. We have watched Mr. Coaker's career very closely since he organized The Fisherman's Protective Union and how feel assured that in his hands, and in his only, our interests are safe. Thus you may rely on our full support in your struggle to emancipate us.

FISHERMAN

Placentia West, Oct. 20, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of NOVEMBER next. All Councils, District and Local are expected to send Delegates. By order of the President,

W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary F.P.U.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH Annual Meeting of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on THURSDAY, the 25th of NOVEMBER next at 7.30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that at the said meeting Resolutions will be submitted to increase the authorized capital of the said Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Union Export Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the afternoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Acting Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S in the forenoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

FOGO DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

BONAVISTA DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

R. G. WINSOR,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

TWILLINGATE District Council of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. B. JENNINGS,
Chairman.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

**Heart's Content
Branch.**

Commencing MONDAY, November 1st,
Train will leave Heart's Content at 7 a.m., and
will leave St. John's at 8.45 a.m.

Daily except Sundays.

Pure Woollen Underwear Will Keep You Warm

KEEP your body in excellent health by wearing woollen garments—too many men wear cotton inside garments in cold weather and all the drugs, and exercises one may take will never correct that backache until we return to the woollen garments.



A Big Proposition in *Stanfield's* Underwear

You'll find no cotton garments on the British Soldiers—nothing but the best wool to keep them in good health.

Let us fit you with your next undersuit, we have the best makers to fit slim, medium, and stout men, at low prices, for such splendid qualities. Come in to-day and examine them.

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

Gravenstein APPLES.

100 Brls. in stock.

- 50 Kegs Almeria Grapes
- 50 Cases Onions
- 300 Bags Rangoon Beans

700 Half Chests CEYLON TEA.

Write for samples and Prices.

- 30 Cases "SEA DOG" MATCHES
- 200 Barrels HAM BUTT PORK
- 200 Barrels FAT BACK PORK
- 200 Barrels BONELESS BEEF
- 100 Barrels FAMILY BEEF
- 100 Half Barrels FAMILY BEEF
- 100 Half Barrels BONELESS BEEF

3000 ARRELS PURITY FLOUR

VERY LOW PRICES.

Steer Brothers.

WINTER COATS!

Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats,

Prices from \$5.00 to \$16.00

These Coats were bought at Sample Prices, and we want to give our Customers the privilege of getting a Good Coat, CHEAP.

JERSEYS & SWEATERS

We have a large Sample lot of Men's, Women's and Children's Wool Jerseys and Sweaters. Selling Cheap to clear.

LOCAL YARN

90c. per pound (16 oz.)

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

PROHIBITION WAVE SWEEPING THE ISLAND

Reports from North and South-West Coasts Predict a Big Victory for "DRY" Terra Nova.

TRINITY

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir:—To be or not to be? this is the question. It behoves every intelligent voter to cast his whole self into the fight and see it through to the finish. Seldom is the electorate of any country given such a chance to demonstrate the true spirit of manhood as that which confronts Newfoundland at the present time; and never will the result (be it good or bad) have such far-reaching effects to the country. If Prohibition prevails it shall be a paramount good to the country. If Prohibition fails then the last state of our country is worse than the first.

We'll may every elector consider well this all-important question, and view it from two standpoints, viz.:

- (1) That of an Elector.
- (2) That of a Christian.

With regard to the first there is very little to say. Let the elector remember that in this election he is not putting his favourite politics in the House of Assembly. He is not by his vote deciding the political destinies of Newfoundland but the destinies to which character should ascend to.

But the chief summit to view it from is that of a Christian, and oh that we viewed more of life's problems from this standpoint.

We all profess to be Christians but are our acts always in accord with the term here.

In this question of Prohibition there is nothing selfish whatever if viewed from the right motive. By casting your vote (for or against) your personal self may not matter much, but there are someone, yea many to whom it does matter.

We are told that the two chief commandments of the Law is "Love God" and "Love your Neighbour." But do you mean to tell me that a person loves God who abuses and degrades his body by the cursed drink?

If your bodies are the Temples of the Holy Ghost, how dare we defile them with such base and unworthy stuff? It is all too true perhaps that we defile these Holy Temples of ours in many another way.

If we are Christians and love our neighbour here is a chance (if we never had one before) to show our love for him. I doubt if one has much love for his neighbour who goes to the polling-booth and registers against Prohibition. No man who obeys the dictates of his conscience will vote against it, but I know there are many who while smothering at the same time that "still small voice" within them.

And to proceed further. We say that we believe the Bible. Now as we know the Bible from cover to cover condemns intoxicating liquors. If then we are going to vote against Prohibition we (to hit straight from the shoulder) do not believe our Bible. Therefore it is just as well for us to take our pen-knives and clip therefrom every passage which concerns alcohol. Thus we shall soon find that each has a Bible to suit his own particular needs. But be this as it may we cannot escape the woeful condemnation of Holy Writ, for what is written is written.

There are many Non-Prohibitionists who not forgetting to blow for their side are shouting vociferously about the prospective decline in the revenue if Prohibition triumphs.

My friends, do not lose any sleep or occasion any worry over such a flimsy matter. Take an example from Russia which in the first year that vodka was prohibited increased its national treasury to the sum of not thousands but millions of dollars. I stake my faith that after the country assumes its sober equilibrium the difference in decline in revenue won't supply a grog.

But to talk seriously. What does a few thousand dollars of revenue matter so long as hungry children are fed and homes made happy? What does it matter if we have the consolation of knowing that in Newfoundland a drunkard's grave is a thing of the past? Again what does it matter as long as there are vacant cells in the

Penitentiary? Yea; what does it matter as long as the Race is strengthened.

Electors of Newfoundland, Doubt not, there is to-day many an anxious wife and mother praying, fervently praying for an affirmative result on Nov. 4th.

She is looking forward perhaps to brighter times and at the same time she is shuddering at the thought, should the worse happen. Be men then; and take advantage of this golden opportunity to liberate the alcoholic slaves of old Terra Nova.

It's a short way to Prohibition. It's a short way to go; It's a short way to Prohibition. 'Twill be settled at the Polls. Good-bye beer and whiskey. Farewell gin and rum. It's a short way to Prohibition. For 'twills on be there.

Bearing in mind that I have trespassed on your paper, I conclude.

Sincerely yours,

—TRINITY BIGHT.

Trinity District, Oct. 22, '15.

TOPSAIL

On Tuesday evening past Mr. J. S. Currie and Mr. A. Soper were delegated to visit Topsail in the interests of the Prohibition movement. They were greeted with a crowded audience, nearly all of whom were voters. At the close of the meeting Rev. Canon Netten proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers and very earnestly commended their arguments and advice to the people. Canon Netten said that in these days of sacrifice it became every man to fully measure up to every opportunity within his power to help his brother man. The Rev. Canon declared himself for Prohibition and at the close of the meeting was unanimously elected to act as Chairman. Thirty-five men gave in their names as willing to help make the Prohibition issue a success. Mr. Jas. K. Bursell was elected Secretary and Mr. Jabez Butler as Assistant Chairman.

LONG POND

On Thursday evening a deputation of the Campaign Committee were at Long Pond. The school building was crowded to its limit with voters. The Rev. Canon Colley occupied the chair. Introducing the speakers he said that it was the duty of every man to vote, and he believed men should vote according to their conscience. As for himself he intended to vote straight for Prohibition and advised his people to carefully consider the whole question. Mr. R. G. McDonald, Mr. A. Soper and Mr. H. E. Cowan then addressed the meeting and were given a most careful and attentive hearing. At the close of the meeting a large committee was formed and a big vote will be polled for Prohibition at Long Pond.

HOPEWELL

Mr. P. G. Butler, Mr. J. M. Devine and Mr. H. E. Cowan motored to Hopewell and found a large audience, mostly men, gathered to hear what they might learn in respect to Prohibition. Mr. Devine was particularly eloquent and delivered a forceful address which was listened to with rapt attention. The people of Hopewell are determined to do their duty and to have a full share in bringing about the full measure of Prohibition for Newfoundland.

ST. PHILIP'S, C.B.

Rev. Dr. Jones and Mr. J. C. Paddester visited St. Philip's at the request of the Good Templars Lodge and conducted a most successful Prohibition meeting. They were accompanied by Rev. Mr. Legge, Rector of Portugal Cove, and had a most enthusiastic reception. Meeting many of the popular objections raised by some doubters they were able to convince an over-flowing audience that after all Prohibition was the right thing. As a result of this meeting 45 men volunteered to act as a committee. Mr. C. R. Belbin, whose good work is known to all, is an ardent Prohibitionist and promised to give a real good account on polling day for St. Philip's.

BAY-DE-VERDE

The Prohibition campaign in Bay-de-Verde District is now in full swing and every effort is being made by the local committees of the district to get every voter at home out to the polls. Organization along these lines are now being perfected.

To any one passing through that part of the district from Freshwater to Caplin Cove it can easily be seen that the large majority of the voters will register themselves in favour of Prohibition. But the wide-awake Prohibition workers of the various settlements are not satisfied with that. They are determined there shall be no slackers in the movement, every one must do his bit and sees that every qualified voter goes to the poll on Nov. 4th to ensure a great and sweeping victory. Every effort is being put forth to arouse interest and enthusiasm, and speakers from the local settlements and St. John's have been engaged to address meetings.

On Saturday night last a meeting was held at Lower Island Cove. Although short notice was given there was a very good attendance and short addresses were given by Magistrate Vatcher, Dr. Greene, Messrs. W. Crummev, G. Grimes, E. Garland and A. G. Hudson.

On Sunday the Rev. C. Blount arranged for meetings at North-west Bay in the morning, Burnt Point and Job Cove in the afternoon. The first two were addressed by Mr. G. Grimes, the latter by Magistrate Vatcher. At all meetings every voter present stood to his feet signifying his readiness to vote and work for Prohibition.

At night a platform meeting was held in the Methodist Church at Lower Island Cove, presided over by the Rev. C. Blount. There was a large attendance, the speakers being Mr. Grimes, Dr. Greene and Magistrate Vatcher. Mr. Grimes dealt with the financial and economic aspects of the question, also the responsibilities of the citizens.

Magistrate Vatcher in a well-delivered logical and very effective speech, dealt with the silly arguments of the liquor interests, i.e., the doctor and druggists question, moral suasion versus act of parliament, and the superiority of Prohibition over local option in ensuring a more sober and happier people.

Dr. Greene followed, discussing the question from the standpoint of health. Conversational in tone, master of his subject, he held the close attention of his audience as he delivered a very instructive address on the effects of alcohol on the human system.

The Rev. C. Blount who presided then made a strong appeal to all present, men and women, boys and girls, to do every thing possible from now to polling day that will make for a decisive victory.

All admit that Lower Island Cove will poll a 90 per cent vote for Prohibition; the workers are now after the other 10 per cent.

On Monday Mr. Grimes addressed a meeting at Western Bay, presided over by Rev. C. Ward. Considerable interest was manifested by those present, the Chairman being constantly bombarded by questions relating to certain provisions in the act.

At the close of the meeting all the voters present expressed themselves as ready to vote for Prohibition by a standing vote.

It is quite apparent that from Freshwater down to Caplin Cove a large vote favourable to Prohibition will be polled. It will be up to the other portions of the district to pattern after the enthusiastic workers up the shore.

Much disappointment is felt over Mr. Coaker's inability to visit the district. All recognize his assistance would be very valuable, particularly in the doubtful portions.—Cor.

NOTICE.

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

Philip Templeman.

Oct 15, 19, 22, 25, 28

ST. JACQUES & BELLEORAM

Dear Sir:—A meeting was held on Monday in favour of Prohibition. Mr. Randell Young was Chairman and Mr. Hibbs the speaker. The meeting was well attended. St. Jacques will vote 90 per cent against liquor. Mr. Hibbs was listened to by old and young, cheers were given for Prohibition, and the meeting was a grand success. This is a great Prohibition sentiment here.

Mr. Hibbs came over from Belleoram Monday evening, where he met with a grand reception, the people of Belleoram are in favor of Prohibition. We formed a Committee here at St. Jacques of twenty-five. The officers are: Randell Young, chairman; Robert Lee, vice-chairman; John Noseworthy, secretary.

Mr. Hibbs left to-day by the S.S. Susu for other important centres and we wish him every success. I may also say that all the young men here are in favor of prohibition. Wishing you all success in your undertakings.

JOHN NOSEWORTHY, Sec. Prohibition Campaign Committee.

BAULINE

Rev. W. H. Browning, Pastor of Pouch Cove Circuit, invited some city gentlemen to visit Bauline and discuss the Prohibition issue. A deputation consisting of Mr. W. H. Peters and Mr. N. M. Burt were accordingly delegated to help Mr. Browning. A most enthusiastic and helpful meeting was the result and nearly every vote in Bauline is pledged for Prohibition.

Newfoundlander

Makes Good

John J. Holland of 21 Union street, Brockton U. S. for five years proprietor of the Shoe and shoe repairing shop at 555 Main street, well known in labor circles in this city, has received an appointment as an Inspector of army shoes, from the department of commerce and labor of the United States.

The position, which pays a salary of \$1500 a year, governed by civil service, was secured by Mr. Holland over 25 other candidates. He left Monday for Millis where he is to take up his duties at the Herman Co. factory, where some of the United States army shoes are being manufactured.

The appointment of Mr. Holland came as a pleasant surprise, to his many friends in this city. He is a shoemaker of wide experience and he understands thoroughly every branch of the work. He has conducted a shoe store for more than five years. He was business agent of the Lesters local several years ago and secured his early training in the craft at the bench as a laster. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Shoe Repairers union in this city last year and since its start has been financial secretary and treasurer. He represented his union at the recent B. and S. W. U. convention at Buffalo.

Following the receipt of his appointment Mr. Holland was notified to begin his duties at once at the Endicott-Johnson Co. factory at Endicott, N. Y., but was able to arrange with the government officials for his transfer to Millis that he might be nearer his family. He expects to come here Saturday night and will retain his home in Brockton for the present. The store, for the present will be conducted by Mrs. Holland and two sons, who are students at the Brockton high school.

Mr. Holland is a member of Branch Smythe O'Brien, I. N. F. of Court Crescent, F. of A. and Brockton nest. O. O. O. Saturday night he was surprised by friends who presented him a meerschaum pipe. The presentation was made by Mrs. Catherine Corcoran.

Mr. Holland resigned his position as financial secretary and treasurer of the Shoe Repairers union to take effect at once. The vacancy will be filled at the next meeting.—Ex. The young man referred to above is a native of St. John's and left here a few years ago, since when he has made good. He is a son of Mr. John Holland, who kept a Shoe Store on New Gower Street and a graduate of the Christian Brothers' Schools of this city. Mr. Holland is a brother-in-law of Mr. Toby Jackman, Captain of the B. I. S. Football team.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

J. J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

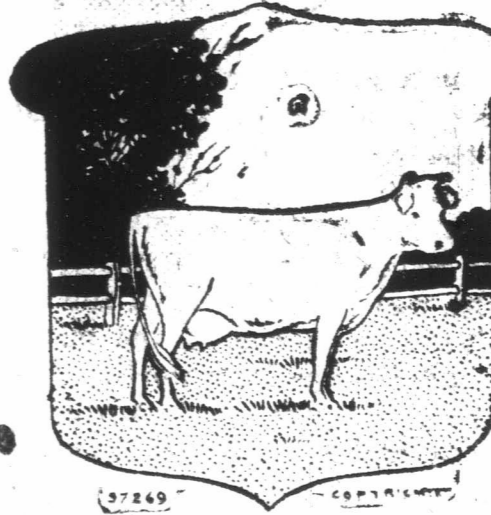
500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

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

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



COWS ARE ALL RIGHT

as milk producers, but their meat is apt to be tough and tasteless.

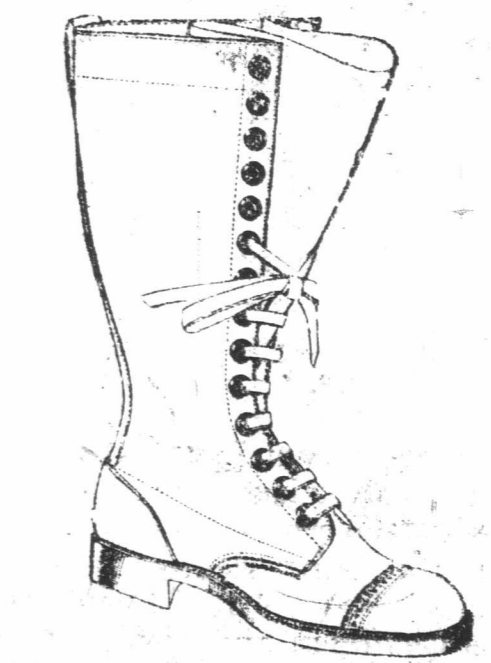
ALL THE BEEF IN THIS MARKET

comes from young grain fed steers, especially bred for the purpose. The cheapest cuts of our meat are better than any cuts from any cow that ever lived and we can prove it.

M. CONNOLLY,

Phone 420. Duckworth St.

Hand Made!



Our Hand-made Waterproof Boots, for Fall and Winter wear, are now ready. We are showing as usual, good honest footwear. Mail orders receive prompt attention. All orders filled same days as received.

- Men's 16-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$6.50
- Men's 14-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$6.00
- Men's 12-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$5.00
- Men's 10-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$4.60
- Men's 8-inch Bellows Tongue Boots. Price \$4.40
- Men's 6 1/2-inch Ordinary Tongue Boots. Price \$3.00
- Boys' 10-inch Waterproof Boots. Price \$4.00
- Boys' 8-inch Waterproof Boots. Price \$3.50
- Boys' 7-inch Ordinary Wtpr. Boots. Price \$2.50
- All Hand-pegged and Hand-sewn \$1.50 extra.

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

