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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 243.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "HIAWATHA" NEAR HALIFAX

Particulars of the Terrible Disaster Just to Hand

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE VAPOR

Cook About to Start Fire in Forecastle Stove Ignites the Dangerous Mixture

Halifax, Sept. 10.—Three men are missing and supposed to be dead and three others are in the hospital as a result of an explosion on the Newfoundland schooner Hiawatha, three miles from Halifax, this morning.

The schooner was at the Imperial Oil Company's pier, and had loaded four hundred barrels and one hundred cases gasoline and one hundred barrels of oil, and was to leave for Berlin, Newfoundland, to-day.

While breakfast was being conducted there was an explosion supposed to be caused by gas generating during the night. What is supposed to be two charred bodies can be seen on the deck of the schooner, which is burning to the water's edge. The wharf is also burning.

Halifax, Sept. 11.—Three of the crew of the Hiawatha are dead: Capt. Clarke, Jas. Saunders and Hooper. The saved are the cook, Thos. Fairwell, seaman Kirby and mate Hussey.

Fairwell, besides some burns on his face, had his hands badly scorched, but yet fared better than any other member of the crew except Hussey, whose slight injuries did not require any hospital attendance.

Kirby has a fractured leg and is burned on the face. His nose was more severely scorched than any other part of his body.

The story of the fatality as given by survivors is in effect that last night the fumes of gasoline were so heavy in the fore-cabin that the members of the crew were unable to sleep there, and all went aft and slept in the cabin. This morning when the cook left the cabin to prepare breakfast he lighted a fire. The explosion occurred immediately, and the fire spread to every section of the ship.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 10.—Sir John French reports artillery activity around Ypres; otherwise conditions are normal.

The French Government report artillery struggle continues. In the Vosges, following an attack by the enemy with suffocating shells and burning liquid some trenches were evacuated, but were regained. The enemy temporarily occupied the summit of Hartmannswillerkopf, but were driven back to their lines. French aircraft bombarded the stations at Lutterback and Grand Pre.

The Russians continue their pro-meditated retreat, holding the enemy at important points.—BONAR LAW.

British Skipper Sly Old Fox Avoids Bait

Corunna, Spain, Sept. 10.—The British steamer Orania has returned to this port, after having received notification by wireless shortly after sailing, that a German submarine was off Cape Finisterre.

The steamer sighted a sail boat with twenty or more persons on board, supposedly from some steamer that had been torpedoed, but the Orania kept her return course without approaching the small craft, suspecting the German trap.

Russia Reorganizes National Ministry

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Consultations regarding the forming of the new Cabinet are in progress. The Cabinet members deputed to hold these conferences are expected to report to the council ministers to-morrow.

There is no further talk of an immediate prorogation of the Duma. Everything hinges on the question of the reorganization of the ministry.

The Island of Ruad (Syria) has been occupied by the French.

Germans Take Offensive Against the French in Argonne

Some Trenches Lost to the Enemy Who Used Their Suffocating Gases

Big Struggle for Possession of Strategic Railway System East

Military Experts Project the View of An Austro-German Winter Quarters Along the Great Trunk Railway. Bulgaria Wants Whole of Macedonia, Serbia is Unwilling to Make Concession

London, Sept. 11.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges Mountains and Artois the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates that the long expected offensive in the West will not much longer be delayed.

By these attacks the Germans claim they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. A French report issued later admits this, but says the German progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gases and that in counter attacks the French regained the greater part of their lost ground on Hartmannswillerkopf, and later repulsed another violent attack against that position.

Hartmannswillerkopf, which was taken by the French during their spring and summer operations has probably seen since as much hard fighting as any place on the whole front. It has changed hands a dozen times. Yesterday the Germans again took a footing on the summit, but according to the French report, were driven down again during the night.

Outside these events the armies in the West have been engaged in an almost continuous artillery duel, bomb throwing and air raids. In the East there is little change in the situation. Two Russian forces on the Sereth River, Galicia, while they made a big capture of men and guns has not interfered with the Austro-German advance.

Further north, the Austrians have taken Dubno, the second of a triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands with the help of the Germans advancing from Kovno, the third of these fortified centres.

Meanwhile, the Germans from south of the Pripiet marshes and the region south-west of Vilna are fighting hard and with some success, for the strategic railway system. Brest, Vilna and Arra have lost their railway system, which is already in possession of the invaders, but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line, which starting at Riga, runs through Drinsk, Vila, Lida and the East Pripiet marshes to Rovno, onward to Lemberg in Galicia. Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces, they will go into winter quarters, for the more important military purpose of bringing

ing any large part of the Russian forces to receive battle under such disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question. Autumn rains already have set in. The three main Russian armies, although reduced and outnumbered, are still full of fight, as is shown by their own defense before reinforcements reach their opponents.

There is still dearth of news from the Dardanelles. On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians continue their attacks in the mountain regions where their progress is slow.

It is declared by the Sofia correspondent of the Associated Press that Serbia has offered to cede Macedonia as far as Vardar River to Bulgaria, but that the latter wants the whole of Macedonia. This is where negotiations, it was feared, would reach a deadlock, for above all things Serbia desired to maintain a common border with Greece, while Bulgaria always demanded the cession of Monastee, which being near the south-western border, would make a common border impossible.

PRES. WILSON'S ADMINISTRATIVE PATH IS BESET WITH THORNS

International Baro. Takes Sudden Drop and Clouds Lower-Ambassadors Now

DISTURBING

INFLUENCE Consuls of Central Powers May be Recalled, Count Bernstorff in the Vortex

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson's request for a recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Capt. von Pape, military attache to the German Embassy, Alexander von Persked, the Austrian Consul General at New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not as seriously concerned as the military attache or consul general. It is not unlikely that both the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country. Coupled with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given, if it was established that a German submarine had sunk the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic Powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

The hopes that the submarine crisis had been safely passed and that a break between Germany and the United States had been avoided, were displaced to-day by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard, which involved both the Central Powers, the theory being that Austria, after having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country, might stand with her ally in her relations with the States.

Unofficial reports that a second Note had been started from the Berlin Foreign Office for Washington, furnished about the only basis of optimism in official quarters.

Russia Reports Another Success In Galicia

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—An official communication issued says: "On the Sereth, in Galicia, our troops having yesterday repulsed a series of enemy attacks, delivered counter attacks in the section above Trembowa, and in the district of Tchortkova the Austrians were forced to beat a precipitous retreat. "According to a provisional estimate we took five thousand prisoners, among them sixteen officers. Generally, the situation of our armies is one of calm confidence in themselves. The initiative in these isolated engagements is gradually passing into our hands."

Italian Ministers Hold Council

Rome, Sept. 11.—Council of Ministers met again to-day and conferred for three hours, continuing a discussion of the situation. No communication has yet been published, concerning the results of those meetings.

Police Court News

Judge F. J. Morris presided to-day and disposed of a large docket.

A stoker of the Newfoundland who refused to support his wife gave two sureties in \$200 each to look after her in future or go down for 30 days. A disorderly was fined \$2.00 or five days, and a drunk who appeared for the fifth time was fined \$5.00 or 14 days.

The old man picked up last evening and referred to elsewhere will be sent to the Poor Asylum.

The Horse Cove man who kicked up lively at Donovan's yesterday was fined \$10 or 30 days.

A man summoned by Head Dave for having a defective chimney was given a chance to effect repairs.

Two men summoned by Const. Power for fighting on the streets were each fined \$1.00 or five days.

FEARFUL LOSSES AMONG THE OFFICERS OF BRITISH ARMY

Casualty Lists of Past Fortnight Show a Total of FIFTEEN HUNDRED

Most of These Are on Gallipoli Peninsula Where the Fighting Has Been of Desperate Character

London, Sept. 10.—The officers casualty lists for the fortnight ended August 30, indicate the severity of the recent fighting in Gallipoli peninsula where the bulk of casualties are announced.

They show the British army lost 407 officers killed, 959 wounded, and 136 missing for the fortnight. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, 1627 casualties having been announced between May 5th and 18th. The losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,840, of whom 4,790 were killed, 9,698 wounded, and 1,352 missing.

During the past fortnight Brig.-Genl. Baldwin was killed, three other Brigadier-Generals wounded, nine Lieut.-Colonels killed, and two reported missing.

The Australian contingent has been the greatest sufferer, having lost 68 killed, 150 wounded and 15 missing.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Under Surgeon's Knife

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was operated on yesterday, passed a fairly good night and is resting well to-day.

United States Willing to Submit Dispute to Hague

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson spent several hours to-day in studying the German note on the sinking of the Arabic. No official comment is made, but it is indicated plainly that the German explanation is disappointing. The German Ambassador assured Secretary Lansing that full satisfaction would be given if it was determined that a German submarine sank the Arabic.

Germany's statement that she could not acknowledge any obligation to grant an indemnity is not considered full satisfaction by the officials of this government.

It is understood the States government will be willing to submit to the Hague the question as to how much indemnity should be paid, but it is improbable it will consent to arbitrate the principle involved.

An answer to Germany is expected to go forward promptly.

British Steamer Of Cunard Line Sunk by Enemy

Paris, Sept. 11.—The British steamer Alexandra, owned by the Cunard steamship company, was torpedoed on Thursday, 96 miles from Cape Parloz, near Murcia, Spain.

According to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas Agency, twenty of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.

Trades Union Congress Disavow Peace Proposals

Bristol, Sept. 10.—The Trades Union Congress, representing more than three million organized English workmen, rejected by an overwhelming vote to-day, a resolution calling on the Parliamentary Committee of the Labor Party to formulate and advocate terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes.

Ramsay MacDonald, Labor member of Parliament, addressed the Congress. That the members of the Labor Party over-councilled the British workmen to shirk their duty, he added, was a malicious assertion and nothing but a perversion of the simple declaration, that the Labor Party should look out for itself. The duty of every citizen, he said, was to defend the national honour.

Russians Prepare To Evacuate Kiev

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—The concentration of heavy Austrian forces on the Roumanian frontier points to serious operations in the near future against Bessarabia and the region of the middle Dniester, in the opinion of Russian War Office officials.

It is regarded that an offensive move against Roumania is in prospect. The partial evacuation of Kiev already is under way and a number of institutions have been removed. The military authorities consider this to be expedient on the ground that it would lighten the task of the army in the event of that city being threatened seriously.

A rich gold discovery is reported at Kowhash 300 miles west of Cochrane.

Londoners Flock to Recruiting Office Cause of Raids

London, Sept. 10.—The answer of the people of London and in the London district to these exercises in frightfulness may be given in an episode mentioned in the Manchester Guardian, says the Spectator in commenting on the Zeppelin raids of Tuesday and Wednesday nights. One recruiting sergeant has been addressing crowds from the debris of the ruined houses and the results have been excellent.

The Daily Mirror says the reply of London is the great army of recruits. A large number of volunteers presented themselves at Trafalgar Square, and in every part of the country men flocked to the colors.

The Evening Standard expressed the hope that the Government will hold the head of the German Air Craft service personally responsible for the deaths occasioned by the Zeppelin raids.

The Globe and other newspapers take the view that every air raid on London or other British cities should be followed immediately by attacks on such German cities as Cologne, Strassburg, Karlsruhe and Dusseldorf, which are within easy reach of Belfort, France.

Sir W. Van Horn At Point of Death

Montreal, Sept. 11.—Sir William Vanhorn is thought to be at the point of death in Royal Victoria Hospital. The bulletin says his condition has taken a much more serious turn during the past forty-eight hours.

Grava fears for his recovery are entertained.

Britain To Offer Safe Conduct To Ambassador Dumba

London, Sept. 11.—While there are no precedents of exact similarity, there is good authority for the opinion that no difficulties should be placed in the way of the return to Vienna of Ambassador Dumba, or the passage of his successor to Washington.

Diplomatic usage, doubtless, will provide safe conduct. In the event of Washington making such a request, a favorable reply from Britain may be expected as a matter of courtesy to the American Government.

TO SEARCH WATERS SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Tokio, Aug.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Owing to persistent reports that armed German merchantmen have been sighted in the South Seas, the Japanese navy has despatched several fast cruisers to search the waters of the Southern Pacific. Advices from Australia placed one of these Germans in the Eastern Pacific in the neighborhood of the entrance to the Panama Canal, where she was supposed to be waiting to prey upon merchantmen of the Allies.

Rear Admiral Suzuki, vice-minister of marine, explains the despatch of warships, as a measure of precaution. As a matter of fact, he said, the navy scarcely credited the reports, but wanted to make certain that shipping was safe in the Orient. About fifty German vessels were tied up in the various neutral ports in the South Seas. If properly armed, at least thirty of them could do active service as volunteer warships. It was just possible that one or two had escaped.

THE RUSSIAN REVERSES SOBERI MINDS OF GREEK STATESMEN

Popular Mind Feeling Doubtful Allies Etrengh

BULGARIA HOLDS KEY TO SITUATION

Greece Looks With Disfavor on Any Proposal to Strengthen Bulgaria

Athens, Sept. 10.—The conference between Premier Venizelos and King Constantine will probably be protracted over a considerable interval, and until these discussions are completed it is improbable Greece will adopt a definite policy in regard to the international situation.

Diplomatic representatives of Austria and Germany are disturbed by this evidence of the forthcoming decision concerning the nation's foreign policy. The task of the premier whose inclinations toward the entente allies are well known, has been made more difficult by the recent reverses to the Russians which seem to have strengthened the position of the party which opposed intervention in the war and have raised doubts in the popular mind regarding the strength of the allies.

Some irritation is produced by what is regarded as an attempt by the allies to influence Greece to make unwelcome territorial concessions to Bulgaria. This feeling is being counter-balanced to some extent by the indignation aroused by the reported ill-treatment of Greeks in Turkey. Apprehension regarding the policy of Bulgaria may be described as the key to the situation. Any suggestion that Bulgaria be strengthened

THE TWILIGHT OF HEREDITARY RULE

The Clarion (London)

Peace with the accused Hohenzollern dynasty is not possible. That is why we cannot respond to the belated pacifist overtures of the German Socialists. That is why we must answer them in the words of a French Socialist, Charles Dumas, Jules Guesde's secretary:

William II. is no innovator. He continues the tradition of his race, of his dynasty. He is of the Hohenzollerns, whose historic tradition is made up of rapine, murder, conquest, and contempt for human rights. It is of them that it has been said that "war is their trade." And one understands how, by the prestige of victory and success, they have been able to impose their principle and their moral as a credo to a dazzled people. There is no Hohenzollern without preparations for war and without spirit of conquest, yesterday as to-day and to-morrow, if we allow any to-morrow to this race of prey.

The conclusion is inevitable: There must not be, there cannot be, the signature of a Hohenzollern to the Treaty of Peace.

We will treat only with the German people, masters of their own destinies.

Willy-nilly, the Germans must be saved from their own criminal madness. The Kaiser must go. The Hohenzollern disturbance must be removed. That is our answer to his bumptious bluffing proclamations of early victory.

seems to blind the Greeks to all other considerations.

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The Conquest of Poland

(The Nation, Sept. 15)

Brest-Litovsk is Brest in Lithuania. The fortress was part of the system of the Polish defences, but it lies across the River Bug in Russian, as distinguished from Polish, territory. Except for isolated positions on the Niemen and west of their, like Grodno, all of the nine provinces of Poland are in the hands of the enemy. In addition, the greater part of the provinces of Courland and Kovno have been overrun, and the Austro-German armies are now pressing forward into provinces of Volhynia and Grodno. Only along a narrow strip of Galicia east of the Zlota Lipa River do Russian armies stand on foreign soil, and their retirement in this quarter is apparently a matter of days. In just four months the Russian armies have been driven from the crests of the Carpathians and the East Prussian frontier close to the borders of old Russia, before the second partition of Poland in 1793. This has been accomplished in a campaign which, for sweep of operations, the armies engaged, and the sustained energy of the offensive, has no parallel in military history.

The middle of last April witnessed the climax of the Russian effort. In Poland proper at that time there had been a virtual deadlock for nearly two months. The battle-line ran close to the Prussian frontier in the Niemen region, swung further into Polish territory north of the Vistula, crossed that river at the confluence of the Bzura, followed that stream, the Rawka, the Pilica, the Nida, and the Dunajec, in a straight line down to the Carpathians. Here the deadlock ceased. In the mountains the fighting was continuous during the early spring. The northern passes were mastered by the Russians, who penetrated, at one point, twenty miles into Hungary. The centre of the fighting was around Uzsok Pass. With that in Russian hands, the invasion of Hungary on a broad front could be accomplished. Around Uzsok, therefore, the Austrian forces with the German armies sent to their aid, made their great defence, and in the third week of April Vienna was reporting that the Russian attack had been broken.

The Austro-Germans passed immediately to the offensive, but not at the expected point around Uzsok. Instead they hit out along what may be considered the centre of the entire line from the Baltic to the Pruth, namely, on the Dunajec front to the east of Cracow. The attack began with an annihilating bombardment of the Russian positions around Tarnow and Gorlice in the last two days of April. It was a demonstration on an enormous scale of the new tactics of artillery concentration which the British had practiced at Neuve Chapelle. There followed, on May 1, the assault in "phalanx," which was to show that trench warfare had not reduced military operations to deadlock. The Russian line was broken, the Czar's Carpathian armies were taken in flank and rear, with a huge harvest of prisoners, and there began that great retreat which has not yet come to an end. The extraordinary German talent for system has never appeared to better advantage than in the perfect synchronization of the advance of so many great armies on so huge a front.

The routes traversed by the three main divisions of the Teutonic forces referred to in the Berlin dispatches as "army groups" may be briefly described. The southern or von Mackenzon group, now comprising all of the Austrians and the Germans under von Lissingen, have advanced in the course of four months a distance of about 220 miles as measured straight across the map, from the Dunajec and the Carpathians to beyond the Bug. They marched east through Galicia to the San, and pivoted north on the left wing until Lemberg was retaken on June 22. Then the advance was almost due north by way of Lublin towards Brest-Litovsk. It has been the slowest group of the three, its average daily progress being less than two miles. This was due to the fact that they had opposed to them the best of the Russian armies, while on the other hand their own efficiency was probably reduced from the average German level by the presence of the Austrians. Temporary setbacks, such as von Mackenzon's armies encountered at the Dniester and around Lublin, were not experienced by the purely German armies to the north.

The German attack from the north by the von Hindenburg group did not begin till late in June, although subsidiary operations against Lihau and Courland began early in May. Von Hindenburg's armies have covered the least ground of all. From around Prasnysz, which they captured July

15, to the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway, which they have just crossed, they have advanced some eighty miles, only a little faster than von Mackenzon's forces. Von Hindenburg, in turn, had to deal with the chain of great fortresses along the line of the Niemen, the Bobr, and the Narew, from Kovno to Novogeorgievsk. Had he waited for the reduction of the forts in order to advance on a uniform front, his progress would have been much smaller. Instead he threw forward separate armies in the interstices between the Russian strongholds. So to-day the German front here bends and turns.

The armies of the centre, the group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, started latest of all. These were the forces which for half a year had lain quiet along the Bzura and the Rawka. When the wings of the Russian army had been driven back, the German centre moved. It has travelled with astonishing rapidity. From Warsaw, which fell on August 5, to Kamienetz Litovsk where the centre armies are to-day, they have covered more than 150 miles in three weeks. Yet the several places of the army groups were so adjusted to one another that when Warsaw and Ivangorod fell and the Vistula was crossed, Gen. Hindenburg, Prince Leopold, and Gen Mackenzon touched hands for the final effort, the complete envelopment or destruction of the Czar's armies. That solid curve, like a gigantic sickle, is still sweeping east.

THE PERSISTENT SPY

"Why," I ask, "is it easier to get into France than to get out of it?" And the answer is—spies. No matter the precautions and exertions, spies! There was a frail silver-haired old lady—a spy. There was a stout, fussy gentleman who went about denouncing the Kaiser as a "madman" and a "murderer"—a particularly dangerous spy. Only yesterday in Doupe, arrest of two spies.—John F. Macdonald, in The Fortnightly.

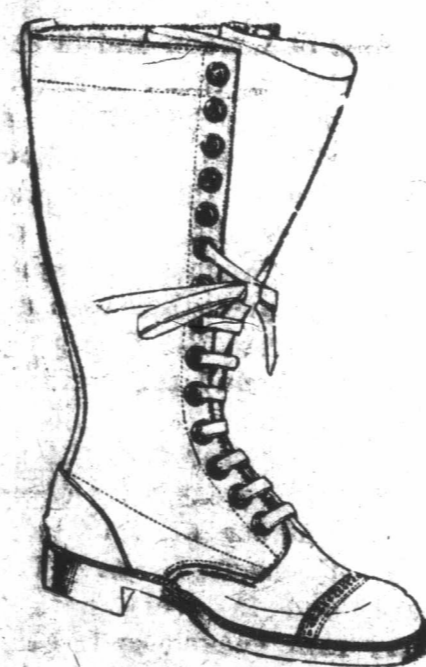
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THE MYTH OF HELIGOLAND

It is Not an Ideal Base And of Little Strategic Value

Her Ballin, the head of the Hamburg-American Line, admits that "the possession of Heligoland does not give the German fleet a desirable base," writes H. C. Fewaby, the naval correspondent of the London Express.

This admission is of extraordinary interest, and so far as I am aware it is the first time that any German has publicly confessed to a belief that has been quite prevalent in British naval circles ever since the famous exchange was made by Lord Salisbury in 1890. We then acquired Zanzibar, which, both for trading and military purposes, is of value, and Germany took over Heligoland. Many people have contended that the exchange was all to our advantage but I have never been able to subscribe to that view.

The geographical position of Heligoland is very favorable. It has been called the key of the German coast defences, but in reality it stands in so isolated a position, so utterly cut off from support by any other land defences, that in the absence of a battle fleet continually at sea in its vicinity, it offers no menace to any raiding warships.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the British fleet could have reduced Heligoland to dust and ashes before now, if that feat had possessed any strategical value. There is deep enough water all round the island to allow our biggest ships to manoeuvre there freely, and as the battle-cruiser squadron under Sir David Beatty showed, neither the mine-fields nor the German submarine flotillas are an adequate menace to the attacking fleet. Heligoland has only a certain number of big guns in its forts, and those guns cannot be added to unless the High Sea Fleet comes out to its aid.

German strategical ideas are essentially military; as the egregious-Bernhardi most artlessly remarked in his comments on naval warfare, his views "are not confused by any technical naval knowledge, and rest exclusively on general military considerations."

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Roumania Grows 135 Per Cent More Than In 1914

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—A cablegram received to-day by the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following reports:

Roumania — Wheat production, 108,743,000 bushels, an increase of 135 per cent over last year; rye, 3,150,000, increase of 61 per cent; barley, 23,700,000, decrease of four per cent; oats 24,640,000, increase of 3.4 per cent; corn, 110,232,000 bushels, practically the same amount as last year.

The total production of wheat in Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Russia in Europe less Poland, Switzerland, United States, Canada (Winter wheat only), Tunis, Japan, India, Denmark, Netherlands and Roumania is 2,221,900,000 bushels compared with 2,221,900,000 bushels in the same countries as wheatless Canada and India, 1,915,908,000 bushels, an increase of 17.8 per cent over last year. Oats in the same countries as for barley, less Japan, 2,574,000,000, an increase of 23 per cent. Rye in same countries as for oats, less England, Scotland and Tunis, 1,061,704,000, an increase of 18.7 per cent.

Some Knightly Adventures

While the war and the harvesting of the crop are naturally taking up a great deal of attention just now, it is important that the public should keep one eye on what is going on around them. Those who profit by special privilege are not asleep, neither are they so busy with patriotic work that they are overlooking any chance to exploit the people. On the contrary, this world struggle is to many only an opportunity to tighten their grip and to strengthen their powers of exploitation by securing increases of the tariff, by the formation of combines and mergers, and by securing privileges from provincial and Dominion governments.—Grain Growers' Guide.

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

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

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

315 -- WATER STREET -- 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

APPLES! APPLES!

Due Monday, Sept. 6th
75 Brls. New Apples
George Neal

Reserve Force in Canada For Men Over Age of 35

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The committee appointed some time ago to make arrangements for a reserve militia in Canada, for use in case of emergency, has reported and information in connection with the new body is given in militia orders.

The reserve will consist of such units as are from time to time named by the Government and divisional and district commanders will be responsible for them, the same as for the other corps. No man will be eligible for the reserve who is under 35 years of age, but there is no retiring age limit. Physical fitness, at least for garrison duty, is necessary, and three years in naval or military

forces are essential to the taking of commissions. Drill and training are to be voluntary.

The reserve may be called out in time of war, invasion, riot or insurrection, real or apprehended and will be paid and equipped on the same basis as the regular militia. Enrollment is in progress, so that should the occasion arise to supplement the regular militia, the number available and their addresses will be known.

MADE HIM HOPEFUL.

"Yes, she rejected me, but she did it in a most encouraging way."
"How was that?"
"As I went away she pointed to the foot-prints that I had made on the carpet and said, 'The next time you come to propose to me I want you to wipe your shoes clean!'"—Kansas City Star.

ACTON POWDER MILL BLOWS UP; SHOCK IS FELT 30 MILES AWAY

Munitions of Allies Destroyed by 14 Ton Explosion. Windows Broken and Goods Damaged in Maynard. Suspicion of Outside Influence.

Acton, Aug. 31.—With a roar that was heard for 40 miles, the big glaze or finishing mill of the American Powder Co. blew up at 2.40 o'clock this morning, destroying 14 tons of ammunition being manufactured for the allies.

Shock Is Felt Fully 10 Seconds.
The force of the explosion shook the towns of Acton, Boxboro, Maynard and Concord for fully 10 seconds. People, awakened by the roar and trembling of buildings, jumped from their beds in terror. Thousands of windows were shattered, and innumerable pieces of china were rattled off pantry shelves. In Main and Nason streets, Maynard, the destruction of windows could not have been more complete had an earthquake shaken the town. During the day thousands of persons came from surrounding towns to see the damage.

At first it was believed that sympathizers with the cause of the German allies destroyed the mill for the purpose of crippling one of the largest ammunition plants in the country. The police worked along this line, and sent out calls to trace a mysterious automobile that was seen 10 minutes after the explosion, speeding in the direction of Stow. During the forenoon, a man found in the vicinity of the powder works was taken to the police station and questioned. He said his name was Rehlander, and that he came from Dorchester. He told a straightforward story of tramping along the road, looking for work, and the police did not detain him.

STORIES OF PLOTS.
The activity of the police gave rise to several sensational rumors, and stories of mysterious strangers and plots gained wide circulation, arousing the fears of the townspeople. As the day wore on, however, the rumors lost their force, and were finally set at rest by a statement from Murray Ballou, president of the American Powder Company.

"We have not the slightest suspicion that the mill was blown up by opponents of the allies," he said, "nor have we asked the police to make an investigation on that supposition. What caused the explosion we do not know, but we give no credence to the report that it was an outside agency." Other officers refused to discuss the matter, other than to say that the cause of the explosion was a complete mystery.

It was learned that the doors and windows of the mills were barred at 8 o'clock Saturday night, after a complete inspection of the interior. One workman said:

"We are not allowed to take to the press, but that mill was left in a safe condition on Saturday night, and we knew it could not blow itself up. No one ever smokes there, and fires of any sort are banned. Further, it is situated in a lonely spot in the woods, half a mile from the nearest building."

Regards It An Accident.
These words were offset, however, by the statement of Deputy Chief O'Connor of the Maynard police. The latter are brought into all big affairs in Acton, as their town has only a call police department.

"I don't think that the powder people have any suspicion that their plant was blown up," he said, "at least they haven't told me that they had, and they usually ask our help when it's needed. We are not looking for anyone, and are treating the affair as an accident."
The explosion will temporarily cripple a plant that was a large factor in furnishing the supply of ammunition shipped from this country to the allies. The building destroyed was the glaze mill, the department that puts the finish on "new" powder. It uses machinery that has to be made to order, and this cannot be obtained for several weeks at least. Meanwhile the entire plant, which has been working to capacity with three shifts of men, will have to remain idle.
The powder company had two glaze mills working until four weeks ago, when a terrific thunder storm swept down through "Powder Valley," as the section is known. Glaze mill No. 1 was struck by lightning and in the explosion that resulted the building and machinery were destroyed. Since then all the glazing has been concentrated in mill No. 2. This was a newer building, and a permanent structure, in contrast to the "shells" that powder companies use for their manufacturing. It was considered a "safe depot" and the officials made no haste to rebuild mill No. 1 as an auxiliary. After the explosion this morn-

ing, however, preparations were begun for immediate rebuilding.
Accustomed as Maynard and Acton residents are to explosions in the powder works, they were terrified this morning because of the unusual force and the length of the roar and shocks. At 2.45 a low rumbling was heard, followed by two sharp bangs and a series of lesser explosions that sounded like a cannon-ade.

Houses Trembled
Panels of glasses cracked and fell from the windows, the houses trembled, pictures fell from the walls, ornaments from the mantelpiece, and china from the shelves. The trembling continued for fully 10 seconds, as if the town was shaken by an earthquake. Some persons say they awakened, jumped from their beds and ran to windows before the trembling stopped.

The damage was particularly heavy in Maine and Nason streets, the two principal business thoroughfares of Maynard. Among those whose business places were damaged were the dry goods establishments of W. B. Case and Stanley & Co. A dozen other concerns also suffered, and today carpenters were busy boarding up large windows to safeguard their stocks.

Panels of glass splintered showering sidewalks and streets. Nason street business places appeared to have been bombed while Maine street, as one Maynard man put it, "looked like a glass factory's backyard."

The actual loss to the powder company will not exceed \$5000.

NEW BRUNSWICK TO TAKE ACTION

Survey of Crown Lands To Be Proceeded With
The Government of New Brunswick has announced that in the near future, it will appoint a provincial forester and proceed with the survey of Crown timber lands, as provided for in the Act of 1912. The Crown lands comprise an area of over ten thousand square miles, or approximately one-third the total area of the province. The proposed action is entirely logical, in view of the fact that the province derives an annual revenue of over half a million dollars from these lands. A careful stock-

taking, together with a thorough and scientific investigation of the questions of reproduction and rate of growth, will be required to determine the means necessary for the perpetuation of the forest and of the revenues resulting from its exploitation.—C.L. in Conversation.

Harsh Cure
Boston Transcript.
Hubby (at breakfast): I've got a bad head this morning.
Wife: I'm sorry, dear, I do hope you'll be able to shake it off.

AT THE NICKEL

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

Take in the Week-End Programme at THE NICKEL--Its Great.

Arthur Huskins and DeWitt Cairns,
THOSE HARMONY BOYS IN THE LATEST NOVELTY NUMBERS.

"THE VAN THORNTON DIAMONDS"

A powerful two-act melo-drama by the Selig Players.
"THE HAZARDS OF HELEN." "FABLE OF THE OLD GREY DAWN." "HARBOUR OF LOVE."
A very thrilling episode. A George Ade comedy. A social drama.

THE USUAL BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

MONDAY—A beautiful three-part Vitagraph drama, MOTHER'S ROSES.

A PATHETIC LETTER

Highlander, Frenchman and German Talked of Home Till Death Came

This, says the London Daily Citizen, is the most moving letter written during the war. The writer was a French cavalry officer and the letter was addressed to his fiancée in Paris. It was written as he lay dying, after being wounded in a cavalry charge. It is a wonderful letter. This is how it runs:

"There are two other men lying near me, and I do not think there is much hope for them either. One is an officer of a Scottish regiment and the other a private in the Uhlans. They were struck down after me, and when I came to myself, I found them bending over me, rendering first aid.

"The British was pouring water down my throat from his flask, while the German was endeavoring to staunch my wound with an antiseptic preparation served out to them by their medical corps. The Highlander had one of his legs shattered, and the German had several pieces of shrapnel buried in his side.

"In spite of their own sufferings they were trying to help me, and when I was fully conscious again the German gave me a morphia injection and took one himself. His medical corps had also provided him with the injection and the needle, together with printed instructions for its use.

"After the injection, feeling wonderfully at ease, we spoke of the lives we had lived before the war. We all spoke English, and we talked of the women we had left at home. Both the German and the Britisher had only been married a year.

"I wondered, and I suppose the others did, why we had fought each other at all. I looked at the Highlander, who was falling to sleep, exhausted, and in spite of his drawn face and mud-stained uniform, he looked the embodiment of freedom. Then I thought of the Tricolor of France and all that France had done for liberty. Then I watched the German, who had ceased to speak. He had taken a prayer book from his knapsack and was trying to read a service for soldiers wounded in battle.

"And . . . while I watched him, I realized what we were fighting for . . . He was dying in vain, while the Britisher and myself, by our deaths, would probably contribute something toward the cause of civilization and peace."

The letter ends with a reference to the falling light and the roar of the guns. It was found at the dead officer's side by a Red Cross file and was forwarded to his fiancée.

Politician's Duty To the Farmer

Farming must be recognized as the basic industry, not merely in after dinner speeches and political addresses, but also and primarily in the economic system for which the government in power at Ottawa is responsible.

Such obstacles as high tariffs, which block the natural channels of trade, must be removed. If those who now profit by them and at whose instances they were erected and are maintained, cannot be persuaded that the welfare of industrial Canada can be assured only by full and fair recognition of the needs of agricultural Canada, they must be taught that lesson by means other than persuasion.

Hon. Martin Burrell and his associates should see that the first need of the Canadian farmer is not so much information about markets as free access to the most profitable markets.

Rapid ratepayers are to vote on abolition of Sunday street cars as a means to reduce the annual deficit.

Interned Britishers Often Flee From Holland

Dutch Soldiers Refuse to Shoot Them When They Try to Escape From Old Fort

The Hague, Aug. 29. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The ancient fortress of Wierickerschans, where are interned the British officers of the Antwerp Relief Expedition which was forced to retreat into Holland a year ago, occasionally loses some of its guests, notwithstanding that the Dutch profess to guard the place thoroughly.

The British officers refuse to pledge themselves against trying to escape to England to rejoin the fighting forces, and once outside the fortress these prisoners find the Dutch people disposed to make things easy for them. The guards at the camp are under orders to shoot any escaping prisoner, and it is true that they do shoot at them, but never hit them. In fact, if it were not for the constant arrival of shipwrecked aviators, few prisoners would be at Wierickerschans.

The fortress is surrounded by a cluster of green trees and a broad moat, which makes it virtually an island. It was built by King William of England, the Standholder of Holland, and cannot be older than the year 1772. It was in that year that King Louis XIV. of France invaded Holland and marched to Amsterdam. The country was at once flooded and several fortifications were built to guard the few high roads which could not be submerged.

The moat which surrounds the fortress is now used for fishing and swimming purposes by the forty-five British officers interned there. In the distance there is a pretty Dutch landscape, with red roofed houses, clusters of trees, a few busy windmills, and a high sky all of them suggestive of the liberty that is near at hand, but which is barred by a double row of wire fences, both above and under water, and a series of armed Dutch guards. At night the entire zone of barbed wire and rifles is lighted up by strong arc lights, giving the old fort an appearance something like an American amusement park on a Summer night. The occupants of the fort are locked in at night and at 11 o'clock they are sent to bed.

UNSANITARY HOUSES
Dr. Shain Suggests a Scheme to Remedy Conditions

Discussing the action of the board of health in ordering a number of houses closed because they were not fit for human habitation, Dr. Shain, city food inspector stated last week that it was not an uncommon thing to find houses occupied by tenants that contained as many as eight and ten layers of wall paper. In this way many landlords cover up dirty unsanitary walls and save the expense of removing the old paper.

"I think the health regulations should be so arranged as to place all vacant houses in the hands of, or under the direct supervision and inspection of the board of health," declared Dr. Shain.

"Under existing conditions a house becomes vacant and may possibly be in such a condition as to make it unfit for habitation. The landlord simply covers up the dirty walls with a coating of cheap paper, and rents it again to another family. In many of the poorer class houses lavatories are located in the cellar, in fact, not even cellars, but just dug-out. Where these are located, the owners are obliged to change them to upper floors, but many of them exist unknown to the health department.

"If all vacant houses came under the supervision of the health department, and no landlord was allowed to rent a house until he had been supplied with a certificate by the board of health, there would be less cause for complaint about unsanitary conditions."

Children's day at the Canadian Exhibition was a record with an attendance of over 111,000.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

Last Day to see Newfoundland Regiment.
Children's Matinee, 2.30 p.m.

SPECIAL ACT
Don, the Wonderful Performing Dog; Mr. J. Russell in big act.

New Performers and Pictures on Monday.

Ian MacKenzie, World Renowned Scottish Baritone. Miss Gertrude Ashton, High Class Soprano, Gold Medallist.

William Wallace and his violin. Three of the finest performers in the Vaudeville world to-day.

Shipment of New Films from New York.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"Broncho Billy's Double Escape"
A Western Drama with G. M. Anderson.

"The Gypsy Talisman"
A Fine Comedy Drama.

"Little Miss Make-Believe"
A Melo-Drama produced by the Biograph Company.

"The Fable of Aggie and the Aggravated Attacks"

Written by George Ade, America's greatest Humorist.
"Bud, Bill and the Waiter"

A Kalem Comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton and Ruth Roland.
The Usual Extra Pictures at the BIG SATURDAY MATINEE.

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

NO PEACE POSSIBLE

Pall Mall Gazette:—Russia has vowed, along with her allies, that the sword which they have drawn in one cause shall be sheathed only by a common decision, and her faith chivalry have been placed by the records of this war far beyond the need of vindication. But even if no such pact where in existence, the reasons against any settlement with Germany so long as the latter remains an effective power in the field would be as overwhelming as they are manifest. It would be sheer

insanity to trust to any treaty with a nation which stands perjured to the lips, which has ignored its own most solemn obligations, and which employs falsehood and treachery as the ordinary counters for politics and war.

"Dicers' oaths are negotiable scraps of paper" to which the kaiser's seal might be fixed. Germany herself has made it a truism that there can be no peace that is not based upon her subjugation.

MR. BUSINESS MAN

are you getting full results from your advertising?

To get the best results you must advertise in a paper that is read by the crowd.

The Mail and Advocate is the best advertising medium in Newfoundland today. Our circulation is increasing week by week.

Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—isn't it. Ask for our rates.

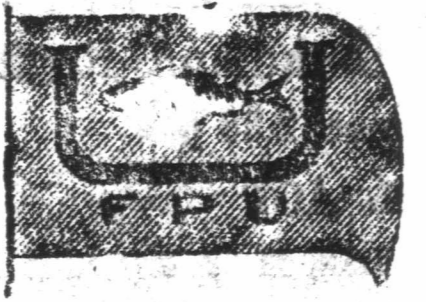
Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR
it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best.
The most skilful baker can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using
PURITY FLOUR
can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT.
If you want "more bread and better bread," bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers.

THIS IS THE LABEL
See that it is on each bag or barrel you buy
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON

STEER BROTHERS

IN STOCK:
Fell's
Naptha SOAP
 at
Best Prices.
J. J. ROSSITER
 Distributor.
 Our Motto: "BUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate
 Issued every day from the office of
 publication, 187 Water Street, St.
 John's, Newfoundland, Union Pub-
 lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 11, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW
FISHERMEN
ATTENTION!
PIT PROPS

We warn all our people against touching Pit Prop propositions at prices now offering. Let \$4 per cord rinded be the lowest price accepted for Pit Props from anyone the coming season; unless \$4 is paid, don't have anything to do with cutting. The men who are trying to secure people to take Pit Prop contracts at \$3 per cord are expecting to make big grabs from this business. The two English sports who are offering \$3 should be given a cold shoulder. Those chaps have made big hauls this season and aim to make bigger hauls the coming season. No middle man should be too eager to accept Pit Prop contracts, and no toilers should cut a log at a less price than \$4 per cord for barked props.

A RECOGNITION

SPEAKING of the fisheries situation the Newfoundland correspondent of the Canadian Fisherman has this to say of Mr. Coaker, and what he is doing for the fishermen:—
 "There is likely to be some difficulty on the coast regarding the price of fish. Formerly the fishermen sold it at the current price, i.e., no specified amount was set down on their receipts; but the price was adjusted at the wind-up of the voyage. A recent decision handed down by Judge Emerson of the Supreme Court in the case of Noseworthy vs. Munn, will cause the fishermen to insist that the price be set down on the receipts. The official organ of the Fishermen's Union—The Mail and Advocate—edited by Mr. Coaker, President of the F.P.U., urges fishermen not to accept less than \$4.50 per quintal. What the outcome will be is problematical.
 "Mr. Coaker is in close touch with the situation, and he is necessarily the mouthpiece of the fishermen on the coast. The Union has a membership of some 22,000, and is the most formidable body in the country at the moment.
 "Mr. Coaker represents the District of Twillingate in the House of Assembly and is a most ener-

getic and resourceful leader. His papers—The Mail and Advocate, and the Fishermen's Advocate (weekly)—reach the fishermen directly, and keep them in close touch with market and other conditions."
 Let those who prate of patriotism and deride the efforts of Mr. Coaker to uplift the fishermen in one and the same breath talk as loudly and everlastingly as they like, they cannot show such real and substantial patriotism as that displayed by this humble friend of the toilers.

To stand between the poor fisherman and the selfish horde who aim to give the very lowest price for fish consistent with keeping the fisherman at the drudgery and the cheerless work of keeping body and soul together in unrequited toil, is the noblest act of a truly sincere and patriotic man. Like a beacon Mr. Coaker stands on the cliffs of his native land keeping watch and ward over those who toil on the breast of the heaving sea. He keeps an eye on the foreign market and noting its rise and fall communicates the intelligence to the fishermen. He knows even before the news reaches the Water Street Board of Trade Combine of any rise or fall in prices, and by a wonderful sort of intuition is able at a moment's notice to tell what the price of fish should be.

Hitherto, before Mr. Coaker came on the scene, there was nobody outside the merchant class possessed of the secrets of what is going on in the fish buying markets abroad, and fish buyers very well knew how to keep the knowledge from getting to the fishermen.

So adept were they of keeping all movements to themselves that we are a bit surprised, that the British Board of Censors has not taken them to act as news absorbers between them and the enemy. But their day of secrecy is at an end, and with its setting sun goes the old time ease with which the fishermen could be done out of their legitimate share in the products of their toil.

Thanks to Mr. Coaker the fisherman knows to-day when he hauls in to the fish-buyers wharf what price to ask for his fish. He knows its value. No longer does he beg the merchant to take it at the merchant's own price, the fisherman is the one man who makes the offer, just as the man who has any commodity to sell is able to fix his price on the product of his labor.

Times have changed, and the instrument through which the mutation has been accomplished is Mr. Coaker, the true and sincere friend of the fisherman.

To accomplish this aim and to firmly establish himself between the wolves and the defenseless flock Mr. Coaker has had to run the gauntlet of the most severe persecution ever handed out to a reformer in this country. But little he cared for the abuse which was heaped upon him or for the obstacles that were placed in his path.

With his eye on the goal ahead and his heart on the accomplishment of noble work that was to lift the fishermen above their stage of almost slavery to the merchants, abuse that was meant to have dispirited him flowed off his soul in harmless streams and obstacles melted from his path like snow before the sun.

This much abused man stands to-day the idol of his countrymen and an object of fear to the enemies of Newfoundland.

GOOD ROADS
 While every province and state in America has its own methods of procedure in constructing good roads, the objects sought are the same: the lowering of the cost of marketing products and securing supplies; the opening of channels of traffic to permit the development of new territory; the enhancement of the values of property; and better social conditions. These go to make up the sum of advantages which follow the improvement of highways.

PROHIBITION

THE Prohibition meeting held last night apparently made considerable progress, as all the Committees were appointed and the movement established as a Standing Prohibition Committee. The change of opinion on Prohibition is rapidly changing and an active interest is being manifested at several outport towns. Twillingate district will cast a very heavy vote in favor of the measure.

According to present indications, there is every possibility of the measure being carried. We have made a careful review of the situation, and our conclusions as to the chances of success are as follows:—

	Voters	Polled	For-
	1913	1913	cast
St. Barbe.	2674	2124	1000
Twillingate.	5891	4350	4000
Fogo.	2312	1901	1000
Bonavista.	6629	4970	3500
Trinity.	5537	4268	3000
Bay-de-Verde.	2673	2294	1500
Carbonear.	1383	1142	700
Hr. Grace.	3034	2591	2000
Port-de-Grave.	1928	1563	1000
Hr. Main.	2583	2029	500
Placentia.	4301	3351	1500
Burin.	2808	2256	1700
Fortune Bay.	2604	1865	1000
Burgeo & L.P.	1965	1488	800
St. George's.	2923	1957	1000
Ferryland.	1564	1463	500
St. John's West.	4862	4377	2000
St. John's East.	6175	5186	2000
	61,846	49,175	28,700

To win 24,738

TYPHOID AT CHANGE ISLANDS.

THE Board of Health has been awakened to a sense of its duty by our recent utterance regarding typhoid at Change Islands and Dr. Brehm will arrive there this evening and institute an investigation into the epidemic.

Since the matter was brought before Mr. Halfyard by Mr. Coaker, who visited Change Islands late in August, Mr. Halfyard has insistently insisted upon action by the Board of Health.

The epidemic has spread over the whole island and there are forty persons now ill of the disease. The chief responsibility for such a serious condition of affairs must rest upon the local Justice of the Peace who, so far as we can ascertain, took no official action concerning the matter until this paper publicly exposed the neglect of the Board of Health officials.

One man died of this disease as far back as last December, and several persons have suffered from the disease and recovered the past winter and spring. Dr. Leslie, who is the resident doctor, left Change Islands on a vacation early in the summer, and Dr. Smith, of Twillingate, was given charge of Dr. Leslie's practice, visiting Change Islands once weekly by the Clyde and remaining at Dr. Leslie's surgery while the Clyde went to Fogo—usually a stay of four hours. If Dr. Smith was wanted at any other time by Dr. Leslie's patients, they had to pay for every visit by a special fee, and this outrageous arrangement was being enforced when Mr. Coaker was at Change Islands.

Up to that time not a house had been quarantined or a person isolated, or any steps taken by the authorities; and what's still worse, there was no resident doctor, and the people were left to die like sheep.

How such a crime against the community of Change Islands could have been committed by the Health Department is astounding, and calls for a rigid and immediate investigation, not by Dr. Brehm, but by some independent authority appointed after consultation with the representative of the district.

The people of Fogo District are indignant concerning this great neglect on the part of the authorities, and there will be no let up until the matter is thoroughly investigated.

The World's Press

Good Citizenship
 Christian Science Monitor:—Every intelligent individual in Canada and the United States knows almost intuitively what good citizenship is and what it stands for. The good citizen is of course, the useful citizen, who takes pride in his village, town, state, province and nation; who is true to himself and to his neighbor; who fulfills his civic duties as faithfully as he does his business and family duties; who pays willingly and cheerful allegiance to the public; who is jealous for its interests and rights; who is ready, when called upon, to make sacrifices for the general welfare.

Yuan's Rule
 N.Y. Sun:—Yuan has in no way disproved the prophecy made concerning him at the time of his election to the presidency in October 1913, that he was the strong man of China. He began his rule more as a military despot than as a representative chosen by the people, and in his progression toward monarchy he has seized more and more the functions of government. He has throughout had the support of a loyal army and at the same time he has been the one man in China whom foreigners knew and trusted. He has abolished some forms of self-government and he has restored ancient forms of worship that the early reformers proposed to wipe out. His dealings with radicals have been severe; many of them he banished, others he had executed.

Not Charity, Of Course, But—?
 Hamilton Times:—The pensions should be sufficiently high to maintain the average man in comparative comfort. But there will be cases, no doubt, where the pension will not be sufficient to meet all the wants of not a few of the old soldiers. Canada must make the pensions high enough to keep the disabled men off the street. But after all this is done there will be many special cases where the pensions will be insufficient to meet the needed expenses. Of course, the government could make special grants to such. But at the same time we think that there is a field here for private effort to relieve distress. We do not wish charity to be doled out to these men. But we imagine that if a general fund was created to supplement the pensions extreme cases could be provided for.

A Longer War

London Daily Telegraph:—The Russian retreat means a longer war, for it is an admission that our ally is under disadvantages which have given the enemy the upper hand in that quarter, and for the time being. He will find himself with force to spare when the situation in Poland has been cleared up, and the new alignment of armies has taken shape. The force he will attempt to use effectively and decisively in one direction or another; whether against the lines in the west, or against Italy or Serbia, or, again, in a renewed attempt to force a decision against the Russians. The choice he makes will determine the character of the new phase of the war. We only know that, whatever it be, the allies will meet it undismayed, with a hard-set determination to go on matching strength against strength with the enemy powers until the inevitable end.

One Wonderful Empire

London Telegraph:—Never at any time since self-government made the dominions what they are has this country been in any grave danger until now. The strength of the bond was never tested. Its power was doubted and underrated by many. By our enemies of to-day it was laughed at scorn. What was the South African war but a mere adventure? But let the hour strike when the dominions should have to choose whether or no to draw the sword for Great Britain in a fight for life, with ruin as the penalty of failure for all—and the world would see what the British Empire was worth. The hour struck, a year ago; and the world has seen. It will see much more before the close of this wonderful chapter in the annals of the British world-state; but already it has marvelled at the fight of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, performing in the name of the empire deeds of heroism never excelled in the history of arms. That is no figure of speech. It is the bare truth about what has been done by men of the dominions before Ypres, in Gallipoli and in Southwest Africa.

PROHIBITION

THE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL

Along with, and partly because of, the present war there has developed the most vigorous and what promises to be the most effective campaign against alcohol which the world has ever seen. The intensity of the great struggle for national existence, the vastness of the interests involved, and the vital nature of the struggle, have brought out into boldest relief the real nature of the liquor traffic, and have demonstrated with remarkable clearness the fact that that traffic is essentially unpatriotic and is the ablest ally of a nation's foes.

Promptly upon the outbreak of the war Russia ostracized the traffic in vodka, and the results of that most radical step have been so marvellous that it seems probable that Russia will never again be persuaded to tolerate the traffic, which while pretending to enrich the State does so only by debauching the people, and at a financial loss out of all proportion to the revenue received.

France, also, at the beginning of the war forbade the sale of absinthe and similar liquors during the war, and the result was so favorable that the temporary prohibition has been made permanent. Not only so, but a further decree has been issued that, unless under exceptional circumstances, no more licenses shall be issued for the sale of any spirituous liquors. The French Academy of Science is now carrying on a campaign to still further restrict the traffic in intoxicants. In a recent address M. Reinach, the well-known publicist, declared for a radical and complete suppression of all spirituous drinks, and also for the suppression of all private distilleries. France is evidently moving towards prohibition.

Britain, unfortunately, has been much slower to move in this matter, and during the present war the Government has contracted for over 500,000 gallons of rum for the use of the soldiers, and more than half of this has already been sent to France. The plea is that this is really a medicinal supply, and that it is an absolute necessity to the soldiers as a protection against cold and dampness. Sir Victor Horsley, speaking on behalf of the Army Medical Corps, remonstrates against this most mistaken kindness, and says in an article in the British Medical Journal: "I stake my professional reputation on my declaration that rum causes loss of resistance to cold and is a cause of chilliness, misery, and frost bite. It also causes loss of resistance to such diseases as pneumonia, dysentery, and typhoid."

And only last week, Lord Kitchener, in appealing to the nation to utilize all its abilities and energy to produce the necessary war supplies, pointed out cautiously but clearly that in some cases the temptations to drink account for the failure to work up to the high standard expected.

And Britain's Chancellor, Lloyd George, gave his opinion of the drink traffic in the emphatic sentence that "Drink is doing more damage to this country than all the German submarines put together." Surely Great Britain had better listen when her greatest physicians, soldiers, and statesmen say the same thing and give the same warning. It is too much, perhaps, to expect that Britain will be wise enough to forbid the sale of intoxicants during the war, but there can be no question that if she did the fighting efficiency of her soldiers and the productive capacity of her workmen at home would be safeguarded against a very real danger.

And in Canada, also, we are moving all too slowly in this matter for our own good. The traffic in intoxicants is made a revenue-producing one, and this hides the fact from some that the traffic is one of the heaviest financial incomes which a nation can be asked to bear. And our license system, while in part prohibitory, is also monopolistic and tends to build up fortunes for a few out of the degradation and destruction of many. And yet the trade already sees the handwriting on the wall, and the united action of temperance men and women in every province has greatly curtailed the traffic, and will, we trust in the very near future, wipe it entirely out of existence. John Barleycorn has received many hard blows, but none harder than those dealt him since August.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

A BIG MEETING LAST NIGHT

Committees and Officers Appointed to Organize the Campaign and Wage Relentless War Against the Enemy—Strong Drink

In the Board of Trade Rooms last night the Nominating Committee appointed at a recent public meeting in connection with the Prohibition Campaign, presented their report which is as follows:—

- 1.—Your Committee beg to nominate the following persons as members of the Prohibition Committee, viz:—
 W. J. Ellis, R. G. MacDonald, A. Soper, H. E. Cowan, A. Templeton, John Browning, C. P. Ayre, A. Barnes, John Badcock, Geo. Best, Jonas Barter, N. H. Burt, Geo. J. Coughlan, R. Callahan, John Cochran, J. S. Currie, M.H.A., W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., Donald Clarke, Thos. Dunn, J. F. Downey, M.H.A., J. M. Devine, Thos. J. Foran, Dr. N. S. Fraser, W. H. Goodland, Mel. Hartery, Patk. J. Hickey, A. E. Hickman, M.H.A., R. F. Horwood, Hon. J. Harvey, Jas. R. Johnson, W. H. Jones, Geo. Langmead, Thos. Lawrence, John S. Murphy, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, Hon. R. Watson, W. J. Myler, Hon. D. Morrison, C. H. Morgan, Dr. H. M. Mosdell, A. W. Martin, I. C. Morris, A. B. Morine, M.H.A., P. J. O'Neill, Wm. O'Brien, Arthur Osmond, A. A. Parsons, W. H. Peters, Thos. Redmond, Hon. J. Alex. Robinson, Hy. V. Simms, C. R. Steer, Hon. Dr. Skelton, W. R. Stirling, Mel. Tobin, J. H. Thomas, Stephen Thistle, Thos. Walsh, Frank Woods, Wm. Watson, Wm. White, Wm. Woodley.

(The Nominating Committee had modestly omitted their own names, but on motion they were added, and appear the first five at the head of the list.)

- 2.—All Clergymen and School Teachers, and all Chairmen and Secretaries of local organizations to be members ex officio.
- 3.—We recommend the formation of an association to be known as the Newfoundland Prohibition Committee.
- 4.—The object of this association is to enlist and mobilize public sentiment in the interest of the Prohibition movement.
- 5.—We recommend the Officers of this Committee to be a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary and

- 6.—We recommend the formation of four Sub-Committees: (a) Organization, (b) Finance, (c) Literature, (d) Campaign.
- 7.—We recommend that an executive committee be appointed, which shall comprise the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, also Chairman and Secretary of each Sub-Committee.
- 8.—That the officers and chairmen of committees be elected on nomination and open vote. That the Chairman of each Committee be requested to nominate his secretaries.
- 9.—Each sub-committee shall have power to add to its numbers, and their choice shall not be limited to present members of the Committee.

The report was read and adopted section after section, after which followed the election of an executive, and the various sub-committees. Mr. W. J. Ellis was nominated for first Vice-President, being moved by Mr. John Browning. The motion was seconded by Hon. John Harvey, and the election was unanimous.

Messrs. R. C. Callahan and W. White, nominated Mr. R. Horwood, and Messrs. J. F. Downey, M.H.A., and Mr. G. Langmead, W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., as Asst. Vice-Presidents, the result in each case being as before. Mr. H. E. Cowan proposed, and Hon. Dr. Skelton seconded Mr. A. A. Parsons for Secretary. He was elected unanimously.

Mr. J. F. Downey, M.H.A., on motion of Mr. I. C. Morris and Mr. H. V. Simms, was elected Treasurer. The following Committees were then appointed:—
Organization—A. A. Parsons, Dr. Curtis, A. B. Morine, Dr. Jones, Frank Woods, T. J. Foran, Wm. White, Geo. Best, A. Barnes, H. V. Simms, H. E. Cowan. Chairman: H. E. Cowan.
Literature—Hon. J. Alex. Robinson, A. A. Parsons, J. M. Devine, W. H. Goodland, Dr. H. M. Mosdell, J. Downey, M.H.A., I. C. Morris. Chairman: Hon. J. Alex. Robinson.
Campaign—A. Soper, Geo. Coughlan, G. Langmead, W. F. Coaker, M. H. A., N. H. Burt, R. Callahan, R. G. MacDonald, Chairman: R. G. MacDonald; Secretary: A. Soper.

Finance—J. F. Downey, M.H.A., Hon. D. Morrison, Hon. Jno. Harvey, Jno. Browning, A. E. Hickman, M.H.A., A. Templeton, W. J. Ellis. Chairman: A. E. Hickman; Secretary, A. Templeton.

China-American Line Organized

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 3.—Five million dollars has been subscribed by a group of Chinese merchants in this city and in the Orient to finance a steamship line to ply between San Francisco and China in competition with Japanese lines.

COAKER ENGINES
 are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen
W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
 President Fishermen's Union
 Trading Company Limited.
 Dear Sir,—
 Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.
 I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.
 With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.
 I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.
 Yours truly,
WALTER HILLIER.
 Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
 April 1915.

Lanterns and Globes
ALL PRICES.

CLIMAX--Tubular
STANDARD--Cold Blast
TRULITE--Cold Blast
Globes to suit all styles.

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I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

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We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are SPECIALISTS in DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business. All we ask is to 'phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

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Walter Rouciman's Sterile Bill

Little need be added here to the debate on the Coal Prices Bill in the house of commons last week. It is clear that once more the government has surrendered to the profiteers. We do not know if the government is so convinced that our population "reads" picture papers only that parliamentary reports may be assumed to go unread. But it appears like it.

The revelations, both of intention and of effect of the Coal Bill, which were made and reported last week would otherwise most certainly have been censured as dangerous to the public peace. Mr. Rouciman, in the first instance, naively confessed that the bill had been drafted by the coal-owners themselves. Next he accepted as true the statement that the cost of coal to the nation this year would exceed last year's cost by nearly forty million pounds. Finally he pleaded that the "reduced output" of the mines, consequent upon the enlistment of so many miners, was a proper ground for compensating the coal-owners.

The voice of the profiteer behind the mask of a minister was never more clearly heard than when this astonishing proposition was advanced by Mr. Rouciman. The nation is to consent to pay more for its coal because it is

fighting for its life in Flanders; and the coal-owners are actually to be compensated for allowing their men to die for their country. Words, we feel, are inadequate to convey the comment that must occur to every sane man. We would we could speak daggers. The conclusion can only be that the government are in the fobs of the coal owners and speak but as their clerks. Together they mean to squeeze the nation of its resources while the war is squeezing us of our tears.—The New Age (London).

A Patriotic Stand

"I affirm it with all my power, that it is the duty of Canada to give to Great Britain in this war all the assistance that is in the power of Canada. My confidence in the present Government at Ottawa does not ooze from the soles of my boots, but at the outbreak of the war I considered it my duty to support it in its war policy. I have supported it in that policy ever since and I will support it again. The reason is that this war is a contest between German institutions and British institutions. British institutions mean freedom; German institutions mean despotism. That is why we as Canadians have such a vital interest in this war."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Sherbrooke.

AMMUNITION MAKERS LOSE IN EXPLOSIONS

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Twenty-five explosions and thirty-seven deaths have been caused in plants in the United States where war munitions are manufactured for the Allies. It is alleged that many of these explosions were the result of German plots.

Aug. 29, 1914.—Du Pont store-house blown up at Pompton, N.J.; one dead.

Dec. 23.—Mixing house at Government arsenal, Picatinny, N.J., set on fire.

Jan. 18, 1915.—Buckthorne plant of John R. Roebing Wire Company at Trenton, used in making chains for French army, destroyed by fire thought caused by bomb; damage, \$1,500,000.

Feb. 13.—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Haskell, N.J.; three hurt.

Mar. 6.—Two explosions in Du Pont powder plant at Haskell; five killed.

April 1.—Explosion in plant of Equitable Powder Company, Alton, Ill.; five dead.

April 30.—Mixing plant of Du Pont plant at Carney Point, N.J., destroyed by explosion; six hurt.

May 12.—Gun-cotton storehouse of Anderson chemical plant at Wellington, N.J., wrecked; three dead.

May 15.—Still house of Du Pont plant at Carney Point destroyed by two explosions.

June 26.—Du Pont mill at Wayne, N.J., demolished by explosion.

July 13.—Building of Safety Powder Company's plant at Jefferson-town, Ky., wrecked by explosion; one dead, three hurt.

July 13.—Two buildings of Du Pont plant at Carney Point wrecked by explosions; one dead, three hurt.

Aug. 3.—Explosion in Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, kills three.

Aug. 16.—Explosion in Simfahoning, Pa., plant of Aetna Explosives Company kills five.

Aug. 25.—Explosion of shell while being tested at Bethlehem Steel Works, South Bethlehem, Pa., kills two.

Aug. 29.—Glazing mill of American Powder Company plant of Acton Mass., destroyed. Two black powder mills owned by Du Pont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., destroyed, two killed.

Aug. 29.—Explosion of Aetna Powder Mills, Aetna, Ind., three men injured, cause not explained.

Aug. 31.—Powder train with 7,000 pounds dynamite thrown off track at Pinola, Cal., train destroyed, three men killed.

Aug. 31.—Packing house No. 5 of Du Pont works at Pinola blown up, one dead, three missing.

Aug. 31.—Dynamite bomb blown before home of Maurice Coombs, Depew, N.Y., agent for French Government; building a factory for manufacture of aeroplanes on Allies' contract.

VACANT LOT GARDENS

Reports from various cities and towns in Canada as to the cultivation of vacant lots indicate that the campaign inaugurated last spring for greater production and more extensive use of vacant land has been a success. Several cities have handled the vacant lot problem in a systematic manner, and have secured results commensurate to the amount of energy expended. Some, by allowing interest to lag, have been only partially successful. In others, also, circumstances militated against success, in that unemployed men took up the cultivation of vacant lots, and upon securing employment, neglected them. On the whole, however, the movement can be regarded as a distinct success. No estimate of the value of the product is available, but judging from the vacant lot gardeners, the total value is large.

There is one danger from the vacant lot garden, however, to which attention must be drawn, namely, the growth of noxious weeds in the newly cultivated land. Too often, on the removal of the crop, the ground is given over to the weeds. Organizations handling the vacant lot work should give the matter of weed destruction early attention; otherwise, the lots will not only prove a menace to the land in the vicinity by the spread of weed seeds, but create antagonism to the improvement on the part of the occupiers of the neighbouring land.—Conservation.

Ten Turks armed with knives attacked and severely wounded two Italians during a war argument in Toronto a few days ago.



YOUR DINNER

is the "real thing" if you have the right kind of a roast.

There isn't a place in town we can recommend as highly for

ROASTS, CHOPS, Etc.

as this market that we preside at. Meats here are the kind that make the dinner or breakfast "perfect" in every respect. Prompt delivery and reasonable prices.

M. CONNOLLY,
Phone 420. Duckworth St.

SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity
Lobster CANS.

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also
Box Shooks.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

WEALTHY FORGER ARRESTED AFTER 16 YEARS SEARCH

Kansas City Mo., September 2.—James Barnhardt has been arrested in St. Louis by four detectives on charges of big forgeries extending over a long period. His wife was with him at the time, and when taken, Barnhardt said as he followed his captors:

"Well, dear, I guess this is about the end," and followed the officers. The detectives say that in the arrest of Barnhardt after a search of sixteen years they have captured the most daring, astute and successful criminal in the United States. The prisoner, they assert, has confessed fraudulent transactions which extend over twenty years and which were staged in almost every big city in the country. He has been arrested only three times—once in Kansas City, once in Denver and last January in Waukesha. He is reputed to be wealthy.

For ten years Barnhardt has lived in a fine home in Forest City, Ark., where he was the leading citizen of the town and director in the largest bank.

For years Barnhardt has made periodical trips over the country and returned each time with thousands of dollars. The police charge that on each of these trips he obtained large loans on fraudulent deeds.

As "John W. Kline" Barnhardt is said to have appeared here in 1898 and represented himself as a man of independent means. He got a forgery and Kline was arrested on two charges—forgery and grand larceny. He pleaded guilty to the latter and served two years in state's prison.

Barnhardt sought owners of valuable real estate and told them he wanted to buy property. On the pretence that he wished to investigate the titles, he would obtain the warranty deed. Then a clever forgery of the document would be made, and Barnhardt would appear in a nearby community and negotiate the loan. The system has netted the prisoner more than \$1,000,000, the police say.

Thoughtful People

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

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

Russia Needing Billion And Half

All Possible Sources of Revenue Must be Used To Get It

Petrograd, Sept. 4 (via London).—The finance committee of the Duma presented a bill today extending the rights of the State Bank to issue paper money. The committee report discussed the entire problem of meeting war expenses, stating that the sums needed were so large that all possible sources of revenue must be used—taxation, internal credit operations, an issue of paper money and foreign loans.

"For 1915," the report stated, "the estimated war expenses are 7,242,000,000 roubles (\$3,621,000,000) and other expenses 2,847,000,000 roubles (\$1,423,500,000), making a total of over ten billion roubles (\$5,000,000,000)."

"The revenue from ordinary receipts is estimated at 2,796,000,000 roubles (\$1,398,000,000), while credit operations up to the present time have yielded 4,181,000,000 roubles (\$2,090,500,000), leaving over 3,000,000,000 roubles (\$1,500,000,000) yet to be provided.

"The Government must prepare the ground for another important loan in foreign markets to pay for material purchased abroad, but in view of our agreement with our allies, there is no doubt of our success. In the whole financial history of Russia there never has been a moment's delay in paying creditors."

Regarding the proposed development of the issue of paper money the report said:

"Compared with other nations Russia held the greatest cover in gold for her paper money with the possible exception of Great Britain."

Minister of Finance Bark, supporting the report of the committee, said that in spite of the exploitation of internal credit to a degree hitherto unprecedented, amounting to a total of over three billion roubles, Russia possesses immense reserves of savings of which the Government intends soon to make use. The Government is increasing the number of savings banks, simplifying the facilitating their use by the people.

A Glorious Victory

Among the feats of British valor none will hold a more glorious place in their military history to the world than the landing of the British expeditionary forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula in April last. In this historic achievement, the Army and Navy each played a brilliant and heroic part. Sir Ian Hamilton has already told us, in a report which will live in history, of the part played by the land forces under his command. Now, we have the naval story of the Gallipoli landing, as told by Vice Admiral de Roebeck, the officer commanding the naval forces in the Dardanelles, in a despatch recently issued by the Admiralty.

It gives an account, from the naval point of view, of the landing of the expeditionary forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula on April 25th and 26th, together with a list of the officers and men recommended for gallantry. The entire business of landing the troops, with their guns and stores, was in the hands of the fleet, and Admiral de Roebeck's narrative supplements and completes the story of the historic feat told by Sir Ian Hamilton in his despatch published some two months ago. Like Sir Ian Hamilton's vivid story, it is a record not only of efficient performance of duty but of dauntless bravery and self-sacrificing devotion, all of which is attested by the award of the Victoria Cross to no fewer than five officers and men and decorations for numerous others whose acts gallantly called for special mention in the Vice Admiral's despatch.

Admiral de Roebeck is, of course, reporting chiefly the work of the fleet under his command, but he pays a warm and generous tribute to the conduct of all who took part in the landing. He refers to such actions as the storming of the Seddul Bahr position, as "feats which must live in history for ever," and to "innumerable deeds of heroism and daring," and declares that "the gallantry and absolute contempt for death displayed alone made the operations possible."

Concerning the Australian and New Zealand soldiers, the Vice Admiral remarks that "nothing could stop such men. They set a standard in their first battle, as high as that of any army in history, and one of which their countrymen have every reason to be proud."

We cannot rate too highly the magnificent work performed by the British Fleet since the beginning of the war, and Admiral de Roebeck's story of the gallantry and heroism of the men of the fleet at the Dardanelles adds another glorious chapter to the history of the Navy.

RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. Stephano and S. S. Florizel
INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM NEW YORK—Stephano, September 17.
Florizel, " 22.

FROM ST. JOHN'S—Florizel, September, 15.
Stephano, " 25.

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax, and Boston.

FARES, including Meals and Berths, on RED CROSS Steamers:

First Class Return Second Class

To New York.....\$40 to \$60 \$60 to \$110 \$15
To Halifax..... 20 to 30 35 to 55 9
To Boston (Plant Line)... 29 to 39 51 to 71 18
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CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:
PLANT LINE - Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. CO. Line, every day except Sunday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:
HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men
For 2.00 and \$1.50 2.50 Values

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

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

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

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

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

"VICTORY" FLOUR--THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

A GRUESOME FIND

Mr. Edward Noseworthy Discovers Dead Body in Buckmaster's Field—Throat Cut From Ear to Ear

At 6.30 this morning as Edward Noseworthy, of Pennywell Road, was proceeding across Buckmaster's meadow he noticed a man lying there, and approaching, believing that the unfortunate was resting, he made the jocose remark, "hello old man this is a cold spot in which you are lying." When on receiving no answer on closer scrutiny he was horrified to find that the unknown who lay on his left side had cut his throat from ear to ear and was prone in a pool of blood. The body lay at a place a few feet to the North of where the old golf house stood and facing Rocky Lane where Gear Street opens into it.

The man's hat lay near and on the ground near the body was a blood-soaked penknife with which the man had destroyed his life. The jugular vein of the neck had been severed and the man must have lost all the blood in his body.

On making the awful discovery, Noseworthy hastened to the Police Station, in going towards which he met Const. R. O'Keefe to whom he reported the matter. He in turn informed Supt. Grimes, who with Keefe and Const. Walsh procured an express at the Central Station and proceeding to the field removed the body to the morgue.

At 1.25 this morning James Wiseman of Cookstown Road, notified the police that his father, Wm. Wiseman of Livingstone Street had been absent from his home all last night and that he and other members of the family had kept up a fruitless search for him up to that hour. The police night-watch then took up the search but could not find him; but Noseworthy in casually walking across the field was the discoverer.

John Wiseman, the man's nephew of Hayward Avenue, identified the body in the morgue, after which it was conveyed to his late home.

The man who was aged 67 left his house at 10 o'clock last night, when there was nothing about his appearance or actions that might cause a suspicion of his mind being unbalanced. It is thought that in a fit of temporary insanity he walked to the field and suicided some time last night, as from the appearance of the body, life must have been extinct for several hours.

The St. John Ambulance Assoc.

The Hon. Treasurer of the St. John Ambulance Association begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions towards the Fund for Newfoundland Beds in the St. J. A. Brigade Hospital at the Front:

John C. Higgins, Hon. Treas.	\$1832.74
Rev. Dr. Curtis, Supt. of Education	15550.00
W. W. Blackall, Esq., Supt. of Education	1500.00
Rev. S. M. Shean, P.P., (contributions from donors in Avondale, Lake View Chapel's Cove, Caster's and Hr. Main)	176.67
Misses Mary Hamilton and Stella Brady (proceeds of bazaar)	6.85
Misses Audrey Knight, Daisy Andrews, and Madge Perry (proceeds of bazaar)	27.05
Miss Gladys & Nellie French (proceeds of bazaar)	1.75
Misses Winnie Alcock, Maud and Violet Best	2.50
	\$5064.56

JOHN FENELOW, Hon. Treas.
St. John's, Sept. 10, 1915.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Coopers' Union Annual Meeting

Thursday night the Coopers' Union held its 23rd annual meeting. The reports submitted were of a very satisfactory character and the following officers were elected:

President—W. Linegar.
Vice-Pres.—J. Boggan.
1st. Asst. V. P.—P. Comerford.
2nd. Asst. V. P.—H. Hill.
1st. Treasurer—R. Comerford.
Asst. Treasurer—P. Green.
Secretary—M. Primm.
Marshal—W. Power.

The Civic Commission

At last night's meeting Chairman Gosling presided and the Full Board were present. Tenders will be asked for local hay for the Sanitary stables.

A. J. Harvey wrote that if a reduction of the coal tax was made to any companies they might be included.

A. Harvey, as requested, can plant shade trees near his home, King's Bridge Road.

P. Dunn's request for compensation for injuries to his horse which fell in a manhole, was referred to the solicitor.

The matter of a light for residents of Maxe Street was deferred.

J. Murphy, Flower Hill, asked for sewerage and water under the Small Homes Act.

S. C. Williams' note re repairing steps to Harvey's property, S. Side, was referred to the Road Inspector.

Water Inspector Donnelly reported that the foreman of street work was not aware of the breaking of a plate glass window referred to in Mr. W. J. Ellis' letter.

Commissioner Mullaly drew attention to the case of a man named Moore, owner of land in Norbury St., who was not allowed to build because he had no sewerage or water connections. He thought the decision should be reconsidered. The Chairman regretted such permission could not be given, as the man had purchased the property without asking information of the Civic authorities.

With the performance of routine was in Belvidere Cemetery.

GRAND DANCE! The Loyal Amusement Club will hold a Grand Dance on the eve of the General Holiday, Sept. 14th, in the beautiful New Hall of the Cadets, Mechanics' Building. The Music will be furnished by the Cadet's Full Band. Gent's Tickets 70c.; Ladies' 50c. F. J. WALSH, Chairman; J. J. CONNELLY, Secretary.—sep11,3i

Shooting Season

Monday week next the shooting season opens and many sports are getting ready their guns and dogs to hit them off to the barrens in search of the Partridge. We hear that the birds this year are very scarce especially from Placentia Junction to Tickle Hr. Barrens, a section where heretofore they were always numerous. Sportsmen generally think they will have to go farther afield this year than form any seasons before to get good bags of game.

Reception Of A Religious

In the Convent of Mercy Chapel, Military Road, on Wednesday past, Miss Florence Walsh of Hr. Grace was professed as a religious of the Order of Sisters of Mercy. His Grace Archbishop Roche officiated, assisted by Revs. Drs. Greene and Kitchin, and Frs. McDermott, Admr., and Nangle. His Grace delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse appropriate to the occasion. The newly professed nun will be known in religion as Sister Evangelist.

MISS JESSIE DIAMOND, A.T.C.M.

WILL resume Classes in Piano, Organ, Theory and the Myers' Musical Method for Children, September 16.

Studio: 201 Gower Street.

Wedding Bells

Stirling-Uphill

A quiet wedding took place at St. John's Church, Truro, N.S., on Wednesday, 25th August, when Mr. W. E. Stirling, of the Reid-Nfld. Co., was united in the sacred bonds of matrimony to Miss Ethel Uphill, youngest sister of the Rev. H. Uphill, of St. Mary's, Southside, by the Rector of the Parish, Rev. W. P. Robertson. After luncheon the happy young couple left by express for Newfoundland, via North Sydney.

Mr. Stirling, who is a son of Mr. Stirling of H.M.C., arrived in St. John's by the Kyle's express on Thursday evening with his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Stirling have taken up their abode at Long's Hill, this city.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

C. of E. Sunday Schools

The Sunday School children of the Cathedral, St. Thomas's, and St. Mary's Parishes will assemble in the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at three o'clock, when the annual united service will be held.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street

Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's

Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Christ Church, Quidi Vid

Holy Communion on the second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel

Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's, West

Hours of Service in Parish Church. Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon.

Wednesdays—Holy Communion, and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 10.30 a.m.

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m.

Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.

Churching of Women—Before any Service.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room.

Brookfield School Chapel

Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, the Goules.

Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Asylum for the Poor

Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.

Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST

Gower St.—11, Rev. M. Royle; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.

George St.—11, Rev. C. A. Whitemarsh; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitemarsh.

Wesley—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

GEORGE ST. (Adult Bible Class)

Will re-open on Sunday, September 12th, at 2.30 p.m. A special rally day service has been arranged. Rev. N. M. Guy, B.A., will deliver an address Special musical programme. All members are asked to attend and bring along a new member. Visitors welcome.

All the Jewish stores of the city which had been closed since Wednesday for the observance of the Jewish New Year, re-opened for business this morning.

The barque Gaspé sails to-day for Pernaam with 4900 qts codfish, shipped by Jas. Baird Ltd.

LOCAL ITEMS

The "Western Star" says a report is current that the S.S. Kyle has been purchased by the Russian Government, and will shortly leave for the White Sea to be used as an icebreaker in conjunction with the Bruce and Lintrose.

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

To-morrow, Sunday afternoon, a garden party will be held at Witless Bay in aid of the Church Fund. Light teas will be provided during the afternoon, and as the weather promises to be fine and warm a large number should go out on the excursion train from the city. They are assured of a very enjoyable time.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Private T. J. Lake of the Volunteers has made for himself an unprecedented record with the rifle. At both the head and shoulders and moving figure targets he has scored the possible and nothing like his work with the rifle has been done since the inception of the volunteer movement.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

While in New York Mr. Jno Nelder, stoker of the S.S. Stephano met with an accident which prevented him going this trip on the steamer. He, with another, was hauling in a rope to open a heavy doorway, when the rope broke, both fell and Nelder was severely hurt about the body, while his left arm was badly cut.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Last evening an old man who was only released from custody yesterday was found last evening in an old shed. He was overcome with alcohol and Const. Day had to drive him to the lockup. The man is destitute and had very little underclothing on him, his legs being encased in long boots. He wore no hose.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

Last night a resident of Horse Cove, who had imbibed more than his share of the ardent, on his way home called at Donovan's Station and became very disorderly there, threatening the station agent and others about who had much trouble with him. The police were telephoned for and Officers Chafe and Kelly drove to the scene of the disturbance, after some trouble arrested the man and drove him here to the Police Station.

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

The funeral of the late John Madden who was killed at the dry dock Wednesday, took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a large number of citizens. Undertaker Connolly had charge of the obsequies and at the R. C. Cathedral, Rev. Dr. Greene gave the final absolution. A guard of honor from the Star of the Sea Association attended. Interment was in Belvidere Cemetery.

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

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

The C.C.C. full battalion held a parade through the city last night in charge of Capt. O'Grady, the muster being a large one. Headed by their band under Capt. Bulley they marched through the principal streets to the music of the band which executed a number of military quicksteps in fine style. Many seeing the corps commented on the number of small boy recruits in the ranks. This is caused by the large number who enlisted in the volunteers from the corps and which, we hear, is approximately 300.

Our Volunteers

Swedish and Section drills were engaged at in the armoury by the volunteers yesterday and rifle practice at the South Side range. Up to date there are 2,255 names on the roll. The following were added yesterday:

C. McD. Williams, St. John's.
Bert Lacey, St. John's.
Wm. Lundrigan, St. John's.
Wm. Lee, St. John's.

Germans on Steamer

Report has it and it has been vouched for by men on the ship that there are three Germans among the crew of the S.S. Senlac, which is now plying here from Canadian ports. People here who know of the matter wonder if the Canadian authorities are aware of the fact and if they are, why these men have not been placed under restraint.

Pleasing Presentation

Last night the members of the B.I.S. football team called on Mr. Ogilvie, who refereed the matches at Grand Falls recently. Mr. Toby Jackman, the Captain, on behalf of the team after making an eloquent little speech presented Mr. Ogilvie with a fine carving set and 5-o'clock spoon set. Mr. Ogilvie, who will be shortly married to Miss Lush and who was taken altogether by surprise, thanked the boys heartily and then entertained them, all spending a happy evening.

Hand Badly Crushed

This forenoon while a boy named Jas. Abbott of Holdsworth Street was rowing a boat with others in the harbor, it collided with an old schooner and his hand which hung over the gunwhale was crushed to a pulp. Two fingers were broken; he was treated at the Central Pharmacy and after by a doctor.

Created a Scene

One day the week the lady of the house in a down town residence who often indulges in the little feminine luxury of a disagreement with hubby created a scene. She emulated Kaiser Bill for a while and began to "smash things" with such zest that two police officers asked her to transfer to a large building where there was no likelihood of being disturbed. She has since kept clear of her better half.

Caplin in September

Never before in the history of the country as far as we know has it been noted that caplin come to the shore in September. Yet such was the case at Princeton, Southern Bay, B.B., last Wednesday, when a large school of these little fish landed on the beaches.

Testing Squid Traps

Mr. M. A. Condon, of Cape Broyle, arrived here to-day from Princeton, B.B. Mr. Condon is testing his squid traps at that place, British Harbor, Catalina and Bonavista, and feels assured of meeting absolute success which intelligence, ingenuity and energy merit. He leaves again next week.

Most-Mis-Leading Paper

In the shipping columns of the "Star" recently we find the following bit of interesting marine information: "Mr. Peter O'Mara left for Brigus Junction yesterday afternoon."

Our esteemed contemporary does not state whether Mr. O'Mara went in ballast or had a full cargo on board, nor whether he was taken out by the tug. We wish Mr. O'Mara a pleasant voyage and we hope that he will escape the German submarines reported to be very active between Holyrood and Whitbourne.

"He is a man with a grip of steel, an iron nerve, but a heart of gold."
"Ah a regular man of mettle."
—Baltimore American.

The Susu left Gander Bay at 10 a.m. to-day.

Drowning Accident Last Night

Mr. W. Reid had a message to-day from Catalina informing him of the loss of Wm. Adams, mate of his schooner the "E. P. Morris." The vessel left here for the French Shore yesterday and put into Catalina last night. No particulars were given but that Adams had fallen overboard and was drowned. The accident occurred likely while the vessel was running in the dark. The message came from Capt. S. Fordy of the schooner. Deceased was a fine type of the Newfoundland seaman and leaves a wife three children. Rev. Mr. Stamp broke the sad news to the man's wife and children.

SHIPPING

The Prospero left Trinity at 8 a.m. and is due here at 3.30 p.m.

The Portia left Belleoram at 9.30 this a.m.

After having repairs made to her steering gear the S.S. Joseph A. Fordy sails for Boston this afternoon.

The Florizel left Halifax at 1 p.m. to-day and is due here Monday forenoon.

The S.S. Senlac sailed yesterday evening for Sydney and will return with another cargo of produce.

The S.S. Newfoundland left here yesterday afternoon for Sydney to load coal.

The schr. "Willie K." Kennedy master, and the schr. Vendetta sailed this afternoon for the Labrador to bring here 7,000 qts Labrador fish, purchased from the fishermen by the F. P. U. at the Union price.

The S. S. Beothic sails this afternoon after coaling at A. J. Harvey & Co's, fish laden for the Mediterranean. Mrs. Faulke, wife of Captain Faulke, commander of the ship, will accompany him on the round trip.

Thursday's westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques on time yesterday.

Magisterial enquiry into the death of John Madden at the dry dock, began at the Court House this afternoon before Mr. M. A. Devine, J.P.

The body of the unfortunate man, Wm. Wiseman, was confined in the Morgue this forenoon by Lawrence Bros. and taken to his late residence Livingstone Street, whence the funeral will take place. He had been in failing health for some time and this affected his mind it is believed injuriously. The remains were examined to-day by Dr. Rendell.

Reckless Bicycling

Frank, the 5-year-old son of Mr. N. J. Murphy, undertaker, was knocked down by a bike on New Gower St. Thursday evening, and badly cut about the face. The young cub who did it was scorching and passed on giving no heed to the little chap he had hurt. What a pity the police could not get on to the like of this fellow.

The First Fish Cargo by Steamer

S.S. Beothic leaves for the Mediterranean to-night, taking about 25,000 qts of codfish, the first consigned this year to Europe by steamer. We hear that the Bonaventure on arrival from Sydney will also load a large cargo for Europe and by various ships later shipments will be made.

AN ILL WIND

New York American
"Cheer up, old boy," advised the married man. "You know 'tis better to have loved and lost than never have loved at all."
"Yes," agreed the rejected suitor, jingling a bunch of keys in his pocket, "better for the florist, the confectioner, the messenger boy, the restaurateur, the taxicab man, the theatrical magnate and the jeweler."

Must Close Small Parks

Councillors Mullaly and Anderson did a wise thing in having opened to the public the small parks over the city, for many a weary invalid who could not go countrywards, found rest and shade beneath their trees, and many a tired workman gratefully availed of them.

However, it has been discovered to the chagrin and disgust of the people who frequent them and the Commissioners alighted to that immediately they were opened vandals were let loose in them. Tree limbs were broken, trees stripped of bark, seats shifted and broken, palings torn out and general havoc wrought. Of course children did this, for surely grown-ups would not.

Why cannot our youngsters have some respect for public property, as those of Canada and the States. Such an idea should be imparted in the schools. At last night's meeting of the Commission this vandalism was referred to and it was proposed to close these places, but another week was given, with the hope that conditions would improve.

The express, with several passengers, arrived here at noon today.

St. John's Municipal Board. Notice to Rate Payers.

The Collectors will call at the following localities next week:—

WEST END

Monday, Sept. 13th—Barnes Road, Belvidere and McDougall Streets, and Hayward Avenue.

Tuesday, Sept. 14th—Colonial, Bannerman, Cummins, and Flavin Street, King's Road.

Thursday, 16th—Cochrane, York, Wood, Pilot, Gill, and Prospect Streets.

Friday, Sept. 17th—Bond and Chapel Streets, Garrison Hill and Queen's Road.

Saturday, Sept. 18th—Harvey Road and Long's Hill.

WEST END

Monday, Sept. 13th—LeMarchant Rd., Gear and Boncloddy Streets.

Tuesday, Sept. 14th—Casey, Gilbert, Charlton and Coronation Streets.

Thursday, Sept. 16th—Pleasant St., Atlantic Ave., Carnell and McFarlane Streets.

Friday, Sept. 17th—Flower Hill, Central, Monroe and Clifford Streets.

Saturday, Sept. 18th—Brazil Square, Dunford, Stephen, and Duggan Streets, Sheehan Shute.

By order,
JNO. L. SLATTERY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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

WANTED—A Position by one who has many years experience in the outports of the general trade of the Colony. Can furnish the best of references. Apply to "A.B.C." care this office.—sep9,11,13,3i

LOST—On Thursday between Sergeant Noseworthy's and English's Farm, Freshwater Road, a Purse containing about Twenty Dollars. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to MRS. PATRICK HOGAN, Thornburn Road.

Lost, Stolen, or Strayed from Brigus on August 18th, a BROWN BOSTON TERRIER DOG, answering the name of "Ruster." Anyone giving information that will lead to the recovery of same will be rewarded by communicating with H. T. BARTLETT, Brigus.—sep9,6i