

RIVERSIDE BLANKETS

Are Warmest, Are Lightest, Are Best.

RIVERSIDE YARNS Have no equal.

Every Slip bears this trade mark
"RIVERSIDE."

Hungary is Playing Own Game in the War

Italian Observers Say Separate Peace Threat is Used to Coerce Germany—Berlin Neglecting Vienna—Premier Tisza, it is suggested, is Co-operating in Secret With the "Opposition" at Budapest

Count Apponyi's declarations in the Hungarian Diet regarding the urgency of Austria-Hungary being represented in Washington by an Ambassador at the present critical period and the added statement that Count Apponyi himself would probably accept the position if it were offered to him give point to a warning which is published in Italian newspapers regarding agitations in the Hungarian Parliament and news from Hungary generally. The Tribuna of Rome, a newspaper which at times is regarded as semi-official Government organ, affirms that the most conspicuous opposition for the moment in the Hungarian Diet, led by Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi, is in reality no opposition at all, but merely a cover for the campaign which the Premier, Count Tisza, is waging in behalf of Hungarian domination.

News forwarded from Budapest to two London newspapers is obviously from the highest Government sources, the Tribuna says, but it always carries with it the clear indication of the purpose for which it is given out, and the insistence with which it constantly refers to the "opposition" of Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi may be taken, in conjunction with facts otherwise known in this connection, as a proof that the opposition is simulated and not real. Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi, it is affirmed, are the two chief lieutenants of Count Tisza in carrying out the ambitious programme for turning the European war to the advantage and aggrandizement of Hungary.

Count Tisza's Right Hand Man.
One of the immediate purposes of Premier Tisza is to place his right-hand man, Count Andrássy, in the office of Foreign Minister in Vienna, and this explains the attacks made on Baron Burian by the "opposition," while Count Tisza, as Premier, is, according to all rules, obliged to take up the defense of the responsible official at the imperial capital.

The press of the allied countries generally has for weeks past devoted the closest attention to the proceedings in Budapest, and such events as the entry into the war of Roumania, the prospective action of Greece, and the possibility of Bulgaria and Turkey abandoning the Teutonic alliance have been considered as of minor importance compared on the part of Hungary. This kingdom has gradually been asserting itself to the point, the Corriere di Milan and other newspapers state, that it is able to dictate to-day in important matters to the Government in Berlin, and they declare it is a proof of the present low estate of the German Great General Staff that Count Andrássy, acting on a recent mission to Berlin as the representative of Count Tisza, was able to cause immediate changes to be made in the disposal of German troops on the eastern front. Already, in the Autumn of 1914, Count Tisza himself, the Tribuna says, went to German headquarters in the west, where the Emperor William then was, and threatened the withdrawal of Hungary from the war unless aid was at once sent for the protection of Hungary, and the Germans now lament that it was this action and the yielding by the Great General Staff, which sent Field Marshall von Mackensen to save Hungary, that have brought about the failure of the German campaign against France.

The aims of the Hungarian chiefs are said to be of the most ambitious kind. A separatist party, headed by Count Karolyi, which demands the assertion by Hungary of her independence as a separate kingdom, is declared by the Tribuna to be secretly fostered by Count Tisza, who it is understood might at any moment assume the leadership of the party. One of the immediate demands of this party is that the Hungarian Government immediately withdraw the Hungarian army from Austrian command and control and recall it for home defense, as it has a right to do by the Constitution of the kingdom. This, the Tribuna says, is one of the weapons used by the Hungarian Government to force the authorities in Berlin to deal with Budapest and to neglect Vienna, and the newspaper adds that the treason thus committed by the Kaiser's Government toward that of the Austrian Emperor is likely to bring bitter fruit to Prussia, and that indeed the consequences are already being seen in the embittered attitude of Bavaria toward Berlin and the growing dissatisfaction in Saxony. It has been suggested that the German Government in aiding and abet-

ting the stand taken by Hungary has believed that Austria, if abandoned by Hungary, would be forced into the German Empire, and that the latter would thus be well compensated by any losses in the field, as it would reach from the North Sea and the Baltic to the shores of the Adriatic and become a Mediterranean power.

German-Hungarian Friendship
The Hungarian leaders seemingly are eager to play the game for Germany, Count Andrássy a few months ago delivered an address in the Aula Maxima of the University of Munich on the solidarity of the interests of Germany and Hungary. That address has recently been circulated in pamphlet form throughout Germany. In it Austria is almost entirely neglected. The future belongs to Germany and Hungary. Geographically, ethnically, and economically they are shown as destined of necessity to be the closest of friends. Even from the oldest days Germania and Pannonia have had no real causes of dissension, while both have had a common adversary in the Slav to the east. "The power of Germany always covered the shoulders of Hungary and the forces of Hungary have always been a bulwark for Germany." They must both come out of this war greater than ever and the closest of friends.

The circulation of the pamphlet with these sentiments in Germany is regarded as a paving of the way for forcing Count Andrássy on Austria as Minister of Foreign Affairs. That the Magyars, however, have any intention of playing Germany's game in reality or of playing any country's game but their own, is scoffed at in the Italian press as contrary to all the traditions of the Magyars, who are said to have been conspicuously hostile to all that is not Magyar. Count Andrássy is sometimes declared to be of Latin Transylvanian origin, but if so, the Tribuna says, he is more Magyar than the Magyars themselves.

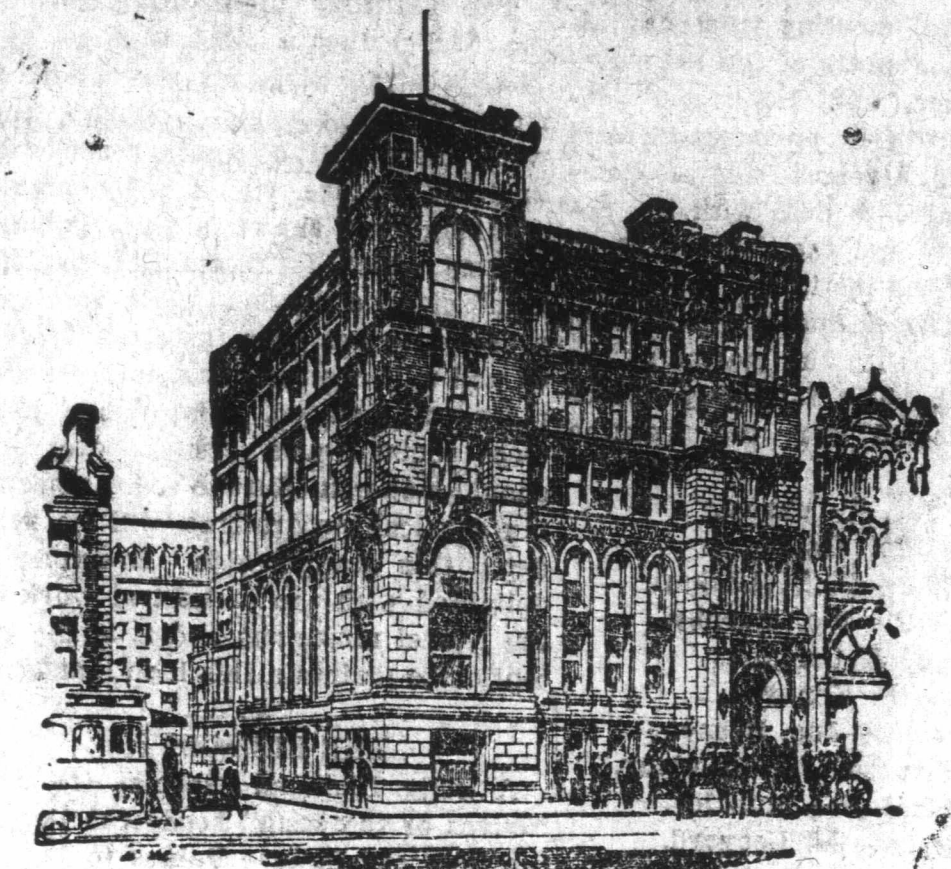
This "warlike, chivalrous, but somewhat intolerant people" now sees a future where Prussia will not be as powerful in Central Europe as she has been for a generation past, a future in which the Magyars will have a chance to assert themselves. With proper handling of the situation now the hegemony ought to pass from Prussia to Hungary. The man qualified to bring this about is the present Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza. At this moment, according to the Tribuna, he has all the attributes of a dictator. No man in the Teutonic alliance to-day, not even Field Marshall von Hindenburg, is as big as Count Tisza, who has the genius, the tireless energy, and the coercive force of a great leader, or of a despot, as the Tribuna prefers to describe the form of his sway.

Hungarian Premier the Leader
"From the very first day of the war," says the famous Italian editor, Signor Morrell, who writes under the pseudonym Hastignac, "one name resounded more than any other in the rumour of arms, a name which sounded like the challenge flung at the Slavs of Serbia and at the whole civilized world. Tisza was then said to be the author of the ultimatum which the meek of Berchtold would not have dared to think off; Tisza, the enemy of the Slavs and of Russia; Tisza, the accomplice and the instrument of the Government of Berlin. Now, after two years of the war, another Magyar name resounds in the political-military bulletins of Berlin and Austria, that of Andrássy. Austria is now but an empty word its army being in the hands of the Germans and its politics in those of the Magyars. The day of the Hapsburgs has gone. The problem of the hour is whether a man (Andrássy) hitherto distasteful to the Emperor of Austria, but now agreeable to the Emperor of Germany, is to carry out for Count Tisza a programme of intimate accord, not of the Central Empires among themselves, but of the Hungarian part of the Austrian Empire with the German Empire. In the affirmative case, Count Andrássy becomes the most significant and most representative man in the present situation."

"The first treaty of alliance between Austria and Germany against Russia, with the signature of Bismarck, that of Count Andrássy, the present, Count's father. Is there now really to be a new dual combination, that of Magyar and German, or is there to be a smash-up of both the old combination of Austrian and Magyar and of the new Magyar-German project? In any case no one can say that the Magyar-German policy of to-day is other than a mere expedient, an expedient which on the German side does not bear the imprint of the hand of a Bismarck, artisan of victory."

If we could see ourselves as others see us everybody would make a rush to acquire a little more politeness.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE



HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE

\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

- \$103.01 in one year
- \$106.14 in two years
- \$109.34 in three years
- \$116.05 in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

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

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

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

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

Norway and the Submarine

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Under the heading "Diplomacy and Temporization," L'Homme Enchaîné says in a largely censured leading article speaking of the attitude of the United States regarding U-boat warfare in territorial waters:

"Modest Norway furnishes the United States with a courageous example in similar circumstances. She asserts her sovereign rights in the waters surrounding her coasts."

The writer briefly exposes the new Norwegian measures and says: "The German press, accustomed to greater longanimity, makes anxious comments, as if it were a hostile act, whereas common sense cannot help applauding the measure as signifying a return to the true healthy principles of nations' rights. President Wilson is of a more circumspect temperament. In view of resolving less expeditiously the question of submarine attacks he connects the question with another requiring less long delays for elucidation—that of the means employed by German submarines for provisioning themselves and of possible bases in American territory."

"This inquiry is a thorny matter and one of which the head of the State can at will hasten or retard the results by stimulating more or less the activity of the inquirers. Thus the debate becomes extended, at the same time the issue is put off, and the submarines meanwhile have a free field."

"It must not be forgotten, all idealism and the question of equity apart, that the only interest of the business men whom President Wilson represents is to continue safely their commerce with the belligerents from which they derive huge profits. The prospect of seeing their consignments of material sent to the bottom cannot leave them indifferent. Systematic application of this sort of blockade would be the more fatal for them in as much as they have now at great expense established the plants and factories they lacked at the beginning of the war to meet the Allies' orders. A nation of traders cannot resign itself to this without suicide."

"Whatever may be the date the American Chief of the State chooses to bring home his claim as a neutral to sail the seas without danger of death he will be forced to make a display of energy."

"Following the Custom"

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A strike of street car employees which began in the suburbs of Paris yesterday, is reported to be spreading in the Central District. Up to the present the strike

Neyle's Hardware

STABLE PRONGS, 4, 5 & 6 tine. SEINE LEADS. CAST NET BALLS.

CUTLERY

POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES and FORKS, TEA SPOONS, cheap, med., good. DESSERT SPOONS, cheap, med., good.

AXE HANDLES, MEN'S AXES, 3 to 4 1/4 lbs. WHITE'S COOPERS' TOOLS. BRASS TAPS, 1/4, 7/8, 1 inch. SHOE RIVETS, Wire Washed Brass, Solid Brass. HORSE SHOES (for winter use). SLIDE SHOES. CURRY COMBS. WHIPS. HARNES DRESSING. CANVAS COLLARS. WINKERS. SLIDE PADS. CART BREECHENS. CARRIAGE BREECHENS.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE



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

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

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

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

has not resulted in the stoppage of the service, but there is considerable diminution in the number of cars running. The strike is said to be due to the high prices of food and insufficient wages paid employees, especially women who receive five francs daily.

France to see Remoulding of Government

Concentration Will be Feature of New Methods—Next Group of Politicians Influenced by Experience—Premier Briand Gives Interesting Interview

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The remoulding of French political methods after the war, resulting in a concentration of government, is predicted by Premier Briand, according to a conversation the Premier has had with friends which is recapitulated in the Figaro by Alfred Capus, the dramatist and member of the Franc academy. M. Capus quotes the premier as saying: "Do not pretend to do more than the main outline. As the result of lessons which it cannot escape I believe our country will require, in the future, the notion of direct council and authority. There will be this difference, that while under past regimes this authority was imposed upon it historically and by custom, to-day it is the country itself which demands it from its elected representatives as well as a more firm and concentrated direction of its business."

Fresh Outlook
"You understand I am not speaking for myself. I am thinking of the next group of politicians who will be in power. They are bound to come on the scene with a fresh outlook, and less bound by opinions and doctrines, will submit themselves more easily to experience. Our present political methods are not at all damaged by the war. They simply require to be revised, remoulded and readapted. I am convinced, for example, that the spirit born of the war is about to clash with the spirit of provincialism, and that it will break it. There will be substituted the notion of public welfare which has been lost in what one might call the pulverization of efforts. What will be wanted will be the concentration of efforts in the general interest."

"In my opinion the need of to-morrow is to concentrate instead of disperse and you cannot imagine with what good will universal suffrage will

accept these principles. I believe it is ready to do so now. The war has put it in a state of receptivity and it remains only to speak to it clearly and frankly and to awaken it to a realization of its own condition."

What Has Been Gained

Speaking of the actual situation Premier Briand said: "I simply ask you to consider what has already been gained and what no hazard of war can take from us. Compare what France and Paris were in July, 1914, with what they are in October, 1916. The truth is that we were not decadent, but that a new generation had sprung up, more sensible, perhaps, to reminders of defeat; more nervous, more impatient, than those which had preceded it. German insolence had contributed a great deal to this state of mind. And as one, nevertheless, dared not to think of war, there resulted a continual conflict between exalted imaginations and hum-drum routine politics. It was a kind of moral confusion, which manifested itself by an acute need for distraction, by a violent desire for the new, the unexpected."

"No, again, it was not decadence; it was rather anger driven inward—the old insult revived bluntly in the mind by incessant provocation. And then we felt the world did not appreciate us at our just value, and that irritated and hurt us."

Prestige Extraordinary
"A nation seen from without has a general aspect to which all its citizens contribute. It is that aspect which the foreigner sees and upon which he forms his opinion. Well, our aspect was not in our favor, and that was because it was not truly ours. It was distorted by an old defeat, and the truth is that the day that defeat was wiped out, when France showed by unheard-of heroism that she meant to throw off the obsession—on that day suddenly all peoples by common agreement recognized their error as regards us, and the prestige of France has become again extraordinary—greater than it has ever been at any epoch."

"In regaining our individuality as a nation, we have reconquered at a blow all our influence, all our attraction. That is what we have gained, and nothing can affect it. That is the moral work accomplished in these two years, not to speak of the rest. The consequences? Incalculable. They will

affect all of us, our advantages as citizens as much as our individual prosperity. They will affect labor, commerce, the arts of luxury.

"The completion of the task, the crowning of it by victory, is well worth taking time and patience over. And if that victory is hard to win, it is precisely on account of its extent and of what must be wrested from the enemy before it can be complete. For much depends upon it—a free existence—prosperity, social reform, republic powerful and unchallenged."

FALL WEATHER!

Wet Streets Again!

Why should they trouble you?

Invest to-day in a pair of Stylish, Well-fitting

"BEAR BRAND" RUBBER SHOES (Climax Blizzard)

and your comfort is assured.

Cleveland Rubber Co.,
New Martin Building, St. John's, sep28,m,t,tf

M. JOULES GOUFFE, Chef de Cuisine to the Jockey Club, "I recommend very particularly the Gas Kitchener from which one can obtain such excellent results."

THE HOTWATER QUESTION.

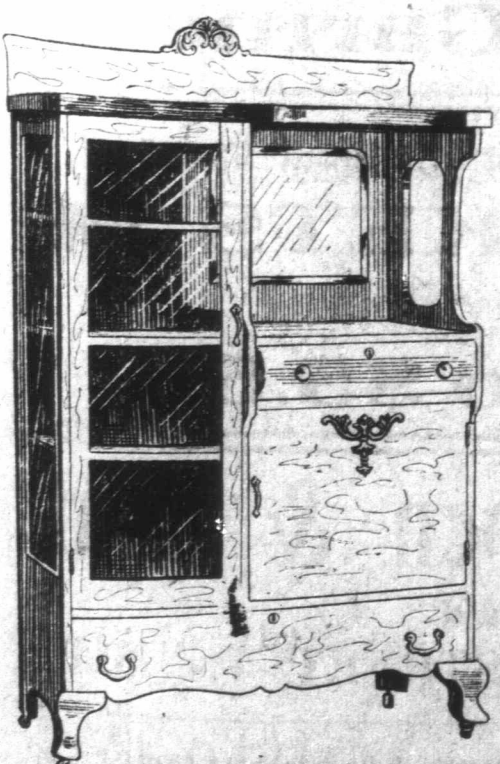
What at one time was an obstacle to the more general use of gas for cooking, namely the difficulty of obtaining hot water when the kitchen range was out of use, has been overcome by the invention of efficient and economical gas-heated apparatus, whereby a constant supply of hot water cost quite independently of can be secured at reasonable the kitchen range boiler.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

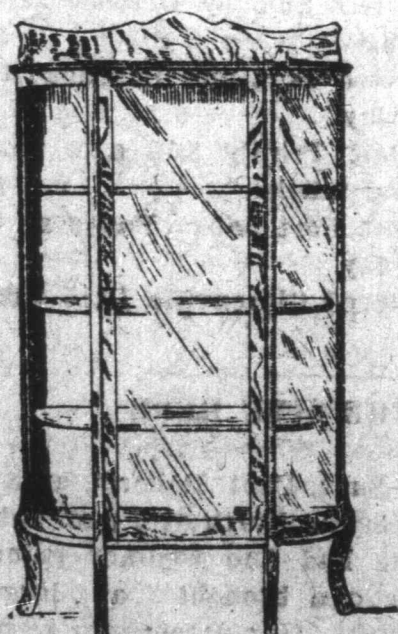
CHINA CABINETS AND BUFFETS!

If you want to get something Good—NOW IS YOUR TIME.



¶ We are offering those at a very LOW PRICE to clear.

¶ You will make no mistake by buying one at the price we are now offering them.



Pope's Furniture Showrooms

GEORGE and WALDEGRAVE STREETS.

PHONE 659.