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## Britain's Food Problem Is Growing Serious

Runciman, President of Board of Trade, foreshadowed drastic Government action to prevent the use of sugar as a luxury—Most imperative to cut down luxurious use of sugar in Confectionery

### NO POTATOES FOR FEEDING ANIMALS

Government Will Take Steps to Prevent Undue Profits Being Made on Potatoes—Minister Announces Government Will Proceed Against Wasters and Destroyers of Food—Food Tickets May Become Necessary if Cornering Food Supplies is Indulged in—Flour Supplies Will be Taken Over by the Government

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, today announced the Government intended to bring about a pooling of the engineering resources of the country. Measures would also be taken, he said, to prevent growers from making an undue profit on potatoes. Runciman also foreshadowed drastic government action to prevent the use of sugar as a luxury.

With respect to the possibility of the Government's taking measures to limit food consumption, he said it was imperative to cut down the luxurious use of sugar, especially with regard to costly confectionery. The excessive consumption of potatoes, he declared, must be stopped. Potatoes must not be used for feeding animals. Unless the consumption was reduced voluntarily recourse to potato tickets might be necessary. The Government would take steps to prevent undue profits being made on potatoes.

In foreshadowing the appointment of a Food Controller, who must have powers greater than that of existing departments to co-ordinate all activities, The Minister announced that under the powers to be conferred by an Order-in-Council to-morrow for

the purpose of proceeding against wasters and destroyers of food, pure white flour, from which the best qualities are extracted, would not be allowed to be milled in future. Measures will be taken for the control of imported flour and also for the sale and distribution of other articles of food in order to prevent cornering. If it became necessary, food tickets would be introduced. The Government has been driven to ask for these powers against its will, but they were only a temporary expedient. Runciman's speech was welcomed in all parts of the House.

Sir Edward Carson, on behalf of the Opposition, and George J. Wardle, for the Laborites, agreed that the House was ready to grant the power asked without the formality of a bill or debate.

The resolution of William Hewins, Unionist member from Hereford, declaring that it was the duty of the Government to adopt further methods or organization to conserve the national food supply was not concluded when the House adjourned. It is understood Asquith will make a statement next week in regard to the appointment of a Food Controller.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—According to the morning newspapers Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, will to-day present to Parliament a measure providing first, the compulsory use through the British Isles of whole wheat flour, instead of white flour. Second, a ban on all fancy cakes and pastry, and third, the prohibition of meatless days on which neither shops nor restaurants will be allowed to sell meat.

### Two More Ships Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Greek steamer "Barbara" and the Norwegian steamer "Lekken" are sunk. The Barbara sailed from Barrie, Wales, on November 8th. for St. John's, N.F.

## Troops Showed Skill and Dash

British Success Was Not Won Without a Hard Struggle—Losses Considerable—Gains are Not High.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A bulletin from the General Headquarters, issued last night, reads:—

"During the day we further advanced our front north of the Ancre. Prisoners taken since Monday morning have reached a total of 5678. The troops employed have shown conspicuous skill, and dash, and fortitude. Our success was not won without a hard struggle, as the enemy resisted strongly, and as the conditions of the ground greatly increased the difficulty of attack. Our losses, considering the extent of our gains are not high. One division advanced a mile and took over 1,000 prisoners at the expense of 450 casualties. South of the Ancre we established the positions won yesterday east of Butte-de-Watlinecourt. An enemy massing at one point for a counter-attack was dispersed by our artillery fire.

"Yesterday our airplanes did much useful work. Last night they made successful bombing attacks on an enemy aerodrome, railway lines, stations and rolling stock."

## Measure Will Likely Pass

Germany New Adopts Measures For Universal Labor For all Able-bodied Men Behind the Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The finishing touches are being given the man power bill providing for universal labor for all able-bodied Germans behind the front. The exact details of the measure are not yet given out, but the newspapers indicate that it will apply to all classes, rich and poor alike, affecting particularly the idle classes living on private incomes and those engaged in activities not connected with the prosecution of the war, which may be discontinued without injury to the body politic. This form of compulsory service, it is understood, will not apply specifically to women, but a consistent campaign will be made to utilize to the utmost this reservoir of labor power. The measure will be submitted by the government to the Bundesrat within a few days. The Reichstag which adjourned only last week, will be convened to act upon the bill as soon as the Bundesrat shall have approved it. All indications point to its speedy passage.

## Has Made no Official Protest to Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The announcement last night of the State Department's actions instructing the American Charge d'Affairs at Berlin to communicate with the German Foreign Office on the subject of the deportation of Belgians, brought out a flood of enquiries to-day for details in explanation of the department's action. Secretary of State Lansing repeated that the Department's action was set out in last night's despatches, and made the statement that the United States has not made any official protest to Germany, but suggested to her what a bad effect on neutral opinion, particularly on the States, such action might have. Instructions to discuss the matter with were sent at the suggestion of the Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg Belgian Government. The American action was not meant in any sense to be a criticism of the German government's policy, as they do not know the full facts, and cannot form a judgment until we have heard them.

## Austrian Aviator Drops Bombs on Padua, Italy

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Padua, Italy, says the total number of persons killed or wounded by a single bomb dropped by an Austrian aviator on Saturday night aggregated 90, of whom 32 were killed. The despatch adds that all the persons were non-combatants, most of them women and children. An Austrian official on Sunday said that on Saturday night, Austrian sea-planes attacked Padua and dropped heavy bombs, making direct hits on military headquarters' buildings, railway stations and infantry barracks.

## SUB MENACE IS MORE SERIOUS THAN ADMITTED

Beresford Says Britain Has Arrived at a Serious Crisis Calling for Energy and Foresight—Considers Blockade Was not Properly Enforced and That the Time Has Come for Plain Speaking

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The matter of the destruction of British shipping by German submarines, came up in the House of Lords this afternoon. Baron Sydenham invited the Government to make a declaration in the nature of a ton for ton policy, on behalf of Britain and her Allies, as a reply to the monstrous proceedings of the German submarines. He declared there was an uneasy feeling in this country that the submarine menace was more serious than the authorities were willing to admit. Admiral Lord Beresford said Britain had arrived at a serious crisis, calling for energy and foresight. It was time for plain speaking, because the Commons and newspapers had been muzzled by the most autocratic Government since the time of Pharaoh. Had the blockade been properly enforced from the first, he asserted, we should not have been faced by this submarine menace. Marquis Crewe, replying for the Government, said it was useless to make such declarations as Lord Sydenham and Admiral Beresford demanded, without the power to enforce them. The only voices which could speak with influence now were the voices of the cannon on the various fronts. It is useless, said Crewe, to threaten to exact particular reparations as terms of peace until we are able to impose those terms by obtaining complete victory. The Admiralty, continued the Lord President, had been singularly successful in the destruction of enemy submarines, but the difficulties in dealing with this menace had increased. The Earl of Lytton, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, having denied that the fleet had departed from its traditional policy of seeking out and destroying the enemy, the subject dropped.

## Hughes Forms New Cabinet

Will Continue to Carry on Government With Help of Liberals Until a General Election is Held.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says that the attempts of the malcontent section of the Labor Party to overthrow Premier Hughes has caused a serious split in the party and as a consequence the Premier has been obliged to reconstruct his ministry from his remaining followers so that he can carry on the government with the assistance of Liberals until a general election is held. The new ministry includes Hughes as Premier and Attorney General, C. F. Pearce, Minister of National Defence; J. A. Jensen, Minister of Marine, and Mr. Peyton as Treasurer. The Labor secessionists include 19 Senators and 24 members of the House of Representatives. Among these are M. O'mally and H. Mahon who resigned from the Hughes ministry and formed the new labor party with Charles McDonald, speaker of the House of Representatives, as acting leader. There are three parties now in the House of Representatives, none of them able to govern alone. The labor difficulties are increasing. 300,000 men are idle as a result of the coal strike and a hundred steamers laid up. Wool sales have been suspended owing to the impossibility of getting freight.

## SEES PEACE IN NEAR FUTURE

Hungarian Leader Says When the Central Powers Have Finished With Roumania both Sides He Thinks Will be Willing to Consider the Question of Peace—Thinks Roumania's End Will Come Shortly

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The opening of peace negotiations may perhaps be expected with fair prospects of success in the course of the coming winter, according to Count Albert Appenly, veteran Hungarian leader and former Hungarian Premier. Count Appenly, who is visiting Germany to deliver two addresses on Hungarian history, expressed his views in an interview given to a correspondent of the Associated Press in which he discussed the general European situation. "We cannot expect," he said, "to see peace negotiations open within the next few weeks, while the Roumanian campaign is still undecided." However, I regard our chances for success there as excellent, and once Roumanian is crushed, I think both sides will be willing to consider the question of peace. Roumania was the Entente's "last word" and is providing one. We are massing a big army against the Roumanians and I think that the end will come shortly. Of course our progress on the Transylvanian front is a bit slow owing to the great difficulties of the country and particularly to the deficiency in rearward communications.

## South of the Ancre

LONDON, Nov. 16.—During the night there was considerable enemy shelling of our battle front north and south of the Ancre, says a statement from the War Office to-day. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

## Canadian Casualties

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Canadian casualties to date show that 9,457 have been killed in action, 3,477 died of wounds and 3,272 missing. There have been over sixty thousand casualties reported.

## Royal Palace Is Bombed

German Aircraft Drops Bombs on Palace of Roumanian Capital—Also Bomb Towns and Villages.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 15.—On the south front of the Danube there has been an exchange of infantry fire and artillery bombardment all along the river. In Dobrudja we occupied the village of Boasic on the Danube and progressed along the whole front. During the last two or three days the enemy again has displayed notable activity. Enemy machines have flown over Turria, Magarele and Zemitiza region, and Giorgio, Tulcea, Campulung, Sinai and Roman, and dropped bombs on the capital streets and environs killing and wounding peaceable inhabitants, especially women and children. A great number of bombs were dropped over the palace, where the Queen and Princesses of Roumania were formerly living. Fortunately they had left after the death of Prince Merga. On various occasions yesterday, enemy aviators flew over small towns and villages, descending to a very low altitude with their machines, and fired with machine guns on the peaceable population in the streets or working in the fields.

## Gunard Line Is Upheld

Federal Court Overrule Exceptions to Petitions Recently Filed by Cunard Steamship Co. Re Lusitania Claims.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Exceptions to petitions recently filed by the Cunard Steamship Company for the limitation of its liability resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania off the coast of Ireland on May 7th, 1915, were overruled by the decision of the Federal District Court here to-day. The effect of the decision, if sustained, will be to limit the amount of the Company's liability to about \$91,000. It was said that suits aggregating nearly \$6,000,000 for damages had been filed against the Company. The claimants for damages asked the court to strike from the Cunard Company's petition the statement that the Lusitania was unarmed and should have been immune from attack and other passages tending to relieve the Company of any responsibility for the disaster. The Court, however, held that these were statements of facts and should be allowed to stand.

## F. B. McCurdy To Succeed Hughes

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The resignation of Sir Sam Hughes is displayed prominently in the London newspapers, but there has been little comment. The "Standard," however, makes bold enough to speculate that his successor as new Minister of Militia will be F. B. McCurdy or R. B. Bennett. The "Standard" says there has been no surprise on either side of the water over the resignation.

## Pope Protests

ROME, Nov. 16.—The Pope has sent a strong protest to Austria in connection with the aerial bombardment of Padua, Italy.

## Violent Combats Along the Somme R. Between French and Germans

### New Aide-de-Camp To Emperor Francis Joseph

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A despatch to the "Post" from Budapest says the Prussian General Grantond has been appointed as aide-de-camp to Emperor Francis Joseph. The announcement of his appointment is viewed with no friendly feeling in certain Austrian military circles, where it is openly declared this is another step in the alleged Prussianization of Austria.

On the other hand political leaders view the appointment with jubilation, urging that the new appointee will exercise a wholesome influence in opposition to a group of alleged military intriguers at court.

### Women Suffrage

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16.—By an unanimous vote, Parliament passed a resolution providing for an amendment to Article 80 of the Constitution, so that henceforth there will be universal manhood suffrage, no plural votes, nor compulsory voting. Sex disability of women was also removed by the resolution. The actual granting of the vote to women, however, is still distant, as it depends on the passing of the electoral Bill, which at present is unlikely.

### Germany's New Board Of Aviation Control

LONDON, Nov. 16.—General Von Hoepper has been placed in command of the new Aerial Force Board of Germany, according to an Amsterdam despatch quoting an official Berlin announcement. The new Board has control of all aviation and aircraft requirements of the German army, and has been formed in recognition of the increasing importance of aerial warfare.

### German Military Critics On British Advance

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Several military critics discussing British gains, on the Ancre, in newspapers, recognize that they resulted in part at least in a betterment of tactical position, for which the British are striving. Major von Schreibebschen writing in the "Mittagzeitung" says that the German supreme command undoubtedly reckoned upon such developments when it decided to concentrate its efforts in the Roumanian theatre and leave in the west only forces absolutely necessary to maintain the defensive. Major Morant in the Tagesblatt finds in the events text for hemily on the necessity of bending every effort to stimulate the production of munitions. He says the general strategy of the situation in the west is not decisively affected, but the possibility that the British may succeed in breaking a breach to the northward is not without importance. The British army commands by its position on the thirteenth, after submitting our salient to heavy fire from the west and southwest has gained ground to the northeast along a front of about ten kilometre broad.

### British's Shipping Losses

LONDON, Nov. 16.—On the question of the shipping output Mr. Runciman explained in his speech last night that British yards were not working up to their maximum production and that new construction must be increased if Britain was to hold her own. He added, "If our yards had remained at full activity we could have produced 2,000,000 tons yearly. While our total losses during the war have been only two and one-quarter million, I see no reason why in next six months we should not turn out nearly half a million tons."

### Germans Make Slight gains both North and South of the Somme—French Official Statement Admitting Loss of This Ground Says the Germans Obtained Only Limited Advantages With Heavy Losses

### BRITISH ADVANCING NORTH OF THE ANCRE

Along Transylvania Front the Austro-Germans are Everywhere Gaining Ground Against Russo-Roumanians—In Dobrudja Region the Roumanians Occupy the Town of Boasic on the Danube—Berlin Admits Serbian Success on Cerna River Bend—Petrograd Claims Success For Russians in Galicia—Italians Compelled to Give up Ground on Carso Front

LONDON, Nov. 16.—While the British were further advancing on their front north of the Ancre River, or consolidating their newly-won positions, the French and Germans have been engaged in violent combats both north and south of the Somme. In both regions the Germans have made gains. In the northern corner of the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, north of the river, and in the eastern part of the village of Pressoire, south of the stream. The French official statement in admitting the loss of this ground says the Germans obtained only limited advantages with very heavy losses. In the north the German attacks extended from Les Bœufs to south of Bouchavesnes on a front of five miles, and south of the Somme on a front from Ablaincourt to Chaulnes Wood, about three miles. Their attacks were launched after violent artillery bombardments. Berlin, reverting to the British attack which gave them the town of Beaucourt, says, except at Beaucourt, all the British attacks broke down with heavy casualties. According to London, 5,678 of the enemy have been made prisoners on the Ancre front since Monday. British losses, considering the extent of the gains, are declared as not high. The Transylvanian front, aside from the battle-line in France, is furnishing the most sanguinary engagement. Here almost everywhere the Austro-Germans are gaining ground against the Roumanians and Russians. In the Targu-Jiu, Alt and Jiu Valleys the Teutonic Allies have forced their antagonists still further back. In the Dobrudja region Bucharest reports the occupation by the Roumanians of the town of Boasic, on the Danube. The royal palace at Bucharest has been bombed by Teutonic Allied aircraft. The Queen and Royal Princesses were not in the building at the time. Berlin admits on the Cerna River bend in Serbia the Entente Allies captured some heights and that in the valley the Teutonic Allies' force has been drawn back by pressure on its banks. According to Petrograd, in Galicia the Russians have driven the Austro-Germans from former Russian trenches in the Narayevka River region. Berlin asserts, however, that attacks by the Russians in this vicinity were repulsed. East of Gorizia the Austrians, by heavy bombardments, have compelled the Italians to give up some of their trenches on the Carso front, where the Italians had made advances at several points.



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