

AN APPEAL

The Recruiting Committee of the Patriotic Association deem it necessary that the King's subjects in Newfoundland should be made acquainted with the present condition of affairs and that, by a full knowledge of the needs of Empire, the patriotism of the Colony may be stimulated.

From the beginning of the war now in progress, voluntary enlistment has been the basis upon which has been built up the Naval and Military contingents from Newfoundland. We have sent 1500 men for the Navy and 3000 for the Army. Not a few have been decorated for bravery, and all have sustained the highest traditions of the Empire and won for themselves and for the Colony undying fame.

In the North Sea, on the Atlantic, on trade routes and wherever duty has demanded, our Naval volunteers have acquitted themselves with distinction.

Wherever the Regiment has been called on to discharge its duty it has won unstinted praise.

But more men are needed to finish the work, to overwhelm the enemy, and secure the blessings of a lasting peace. We therefore appeal to the men of Newfoundland to offer themselves for service and to furnish His Majesty the King with a portion of that help which the Mother Country deems necessary to accomplish this result.

The obligation rests upon us to furnish reserves to fill the ranks, and our comparative immunity from the consequences of a state of war must not be allowed to blind us to the stern need of more men, not alone that victory may be secured but that Newfoundland's place in the Colonial Empire of Great Britain may be assured. It must not be said of us that the blood shed and the treasure expended has been in vain; but if the response which is anticipated be fully realized it will be blazoned to the remotest dependency of the Crown that the boast of this Colony has been well justified—most ancient and most loyal.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

nov1,15,29

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*Sausage should not be cooked too quickly, but started on the back of the stove, and after it is cooked through browned quickly.
*There is no excuse for throwing out a single bit of left-over food. All odds and ends can be minced and put into the clam chowder.
*Winn's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

The Will of France at the Decisive Hour.

The Reply of Senator Berenger to the Confident Assertions of German Press and Public Men.

By HENRY BERENGER, Senator of France and Secretary of the Army Commission.

Translated from the Matin.
The great events which are passing in Europe are not the result of circumstance. They are the reward of will. It was because our armies willed that they did not perish on the Marne, later on the Yser, and finally before Verdun. It is because we have willed to survive victory that we have established behind our armies an arsenal commensurate with our armies, which, no more than they, can either be destroyed or exhausted. It is because M. Aristide Briand willed the unity of front and unity of action that he has been able successively to rally under our flags, by this lucky symbol, all the free people of France.

It will be an historic honor to our President of the Council to have given, by the clairvoyant force of will, to our country the diplomacy for her war—a diplomacy capable of inspiring heroism in our soldiers and work in our factories.

Those who, like us, for many months, have exercised upon his acts the parliamentary control with the independence and energy which belong to it, should to-day especially render to M. Aristide Briand that homage due the complete statesman of our warring France. Hence, we are in a place of full confidence in the head of our government and should even encourage him to inspire anew among all that indomitable will to win which is already, for our enemies, the token of their defeat.

But the task is yet far from being completed. The more the completion seems favorable the more should we redouble our efforts to advance it.

However glorious the sun may rise, in 1917, not a Frenchman should forget that in October, 1916, the invader is still in France; that the Boches are still twenty leagues from the capital, and that they still blacken by their infamies ten of our departments.

Nor should we ever ignore the fact that Germany goes on extracting from her mines and ours more coal for her engines and factories, more iron for her cannon, her shells and her rifles. If they lack bread and meat they do not lack oil and steel. Nor do they lack laborers, for they have our prisoners and our outraged population.

We must expect assaults of fury still more violent, as their self-deception becomes more bitter.

Their angry declaration of war against Rumania, their grotesque celebration of the return of the Deutschland, their ferocious supplanting of Falkenhayn by Hindenburg, and their endless manifestos concerning universal annexation, all proclaim among those disappointed barbarians the supreme crisis of Pan-Germanic delirium.

To become convinced of this it is only necessary to read the enemy's papers—the Tag, which advertises a great offensive in the west in order to impose "a German peace"; the Frankfurter Zeitung, which announces for Germany "the end of the great period of 'strategic defensive' and the advent 'of positive operations'"; the Deutsche Tageszeitung; and the Tagliche Rundschau, which comment in the same precise manner on the declarations of the chief of the German General Staff on the Somme.

The time is not, therefore, one which should alone keep us strictly vigilant; it should still more cause us to redouble the activity in our chancelleries, in our general staffs and in our making of the materials of war. We should ask our Governments to press home, without delay, our advantages of the entire eastern front as well as those on the western. We should profit by the daylight which is still long, and let the great guns of all our armies speak—those of Salonika and the Strypa, like those of the Alps and the Somme.

No isolated front, no independent considerations, whether in the Balkans or elsewhere, should either obscure or obstruct the general conduct of the operations of the Entente.

How can we forget that in a few weeks the port of Archangel will be closed, and that it is of the greatest importance to the Entente—to every member of the Entente—to have established, before this period, between Russia and us the Mediterranean supply line for food and munitions?

The concentrated Rumanian and Russian armies, the army of Salonika—so powerful to-day with more than 400,000 troops, supplied with guns and all necessary material, trained and drilled during long months in its entrenched camp—ought to be fully ready to realize the most just and decisive views of M. Aristide Briand by co-operating without delay with the

general operations of the Entente.

More than ever we should impose everywhere on our enemies that diplomatic and military initiative which all recognize as the superiority of a force indomitable in its right.

We must bring to their knees those who have boasted that they would force Europe to hers. The people of Paris and of France—this great people, one and inseparable since the memorable days of the Marne—have well understood the lesson of the eleventh hour.

In these days of anniversaries France does not forget her great dead in the renaissance of life which represents the European coalition to-day very nearly complete.

Without those who sacrificed themselves in the days of threatened catastrophe, where now would be the munitions of the factories, the treaties of diplomats, and the successful results of the alliances?

More now than ever before may their example be present among us! May each one of us remember that the final decision will alone belong to the best armed and to the best organized! Austro-Germany is already vanquished diplomatically. It remains to achieve this in a military sense.

It is to bring this about we must make more guns and shells, and if to make them we need more workers and more machines, and if we have to send forth more soldiers, workmen, and tools, why, let us ask of our civil and military chiefs what we have asked of them before—the decision, always the decision!

Concert and Sports for Volunteers.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

There was a large gathering of volunteers and their friends at the C. L. B. Armoury last night to witness the various exercises and pugilistic events.

Following the parade from the Recruiting Station in front of the Court House, the soldiers filed into the Barracks and took their seats. In his cigarettes and were all ready for the show. The affair opened with Swedish and platoon drill, followed by a bayonet fight. The contestants were: B. S. M. Pavor, S. M. Murrell, Sergt. Holmes, L.-C. Daley, L.-C. James and L.-C. Edens. This contest was watched with close interest by many of the audience as it was their first experience of seeing anything of the kind. The pugilists in the boxing events were:

S.-M. Murrell vs. S. Bursell. Pte. Reid vs. Pte. McCarthy. Lieut. Max Churchill vs. Pte. M. Winter.

The events were closely contested, as was evidenced by the interest shown by their favourites who gathered around the ring. As it was agreed that the decision would rest on points there was no knock-out. However, some of the glove fanciers managed to slip in a heavy punch now and again. At the conclusion of the manly sport an enjoyable concert was held, the following volunteers contributing numbers:—Corp. J. Strang, L. Corp. H. Mews, L. Corp. D. Herschell, Sergt. C. Newman and Pte. F. Udle. Pte. R. Kendall, in his usual pleasant manner, acted as accompanist.

During the interval the gathering was addressed by the Premier who reviewed the work of the Regiment since its leaving our shores in the early days of the war. He was pleased to state that upwards of 3,000 men had been sent to the front to build up our fighting force and that over 1,500 men had joined the Royal Navy.

The excellent band of the C. L. B. was in attendance and rendered several bright and patriotic airs during the evening.

Household Notes.

It is not well to cook cauliflower until it has been soaked in water for a time to draw out all insects.

When covering jelly cups with paraffin try pouring the paraffin out of an old tea pot or coffee pot.

The ham bone which has been trimmed to a finish will do very well to flavor a pot of boiled cabbage.

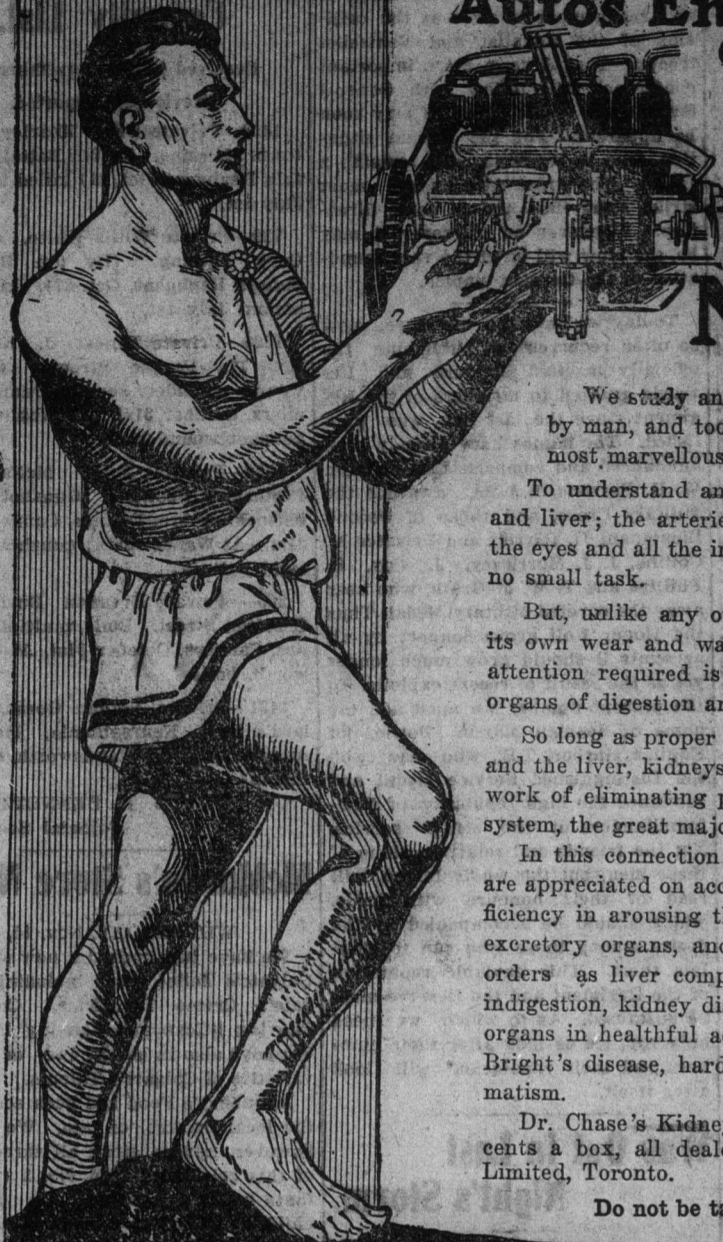
A dash of nutmeg or cinnamon is an improvement in baked apples, especially if the apples are insipid.

Nuts are easily digestible if thoroughly masticated, but they do not properly make part of a heavy meat meal.

Buy furniture for the house one piece at a time if necessary, but be sure that each piece is simple and good.

To roast chestnuts cut a slit on the flat side of each nut and put in a baking pan in a hot oven for twenty-five minutes.

We know other Machines! Autos Engines, etc



Why not our own Body Machine?

We study and admire the machinery invented by man, and too often overlook and neglect that most marvellous machine—the human body.

To understand and take care of the heart, lungs and liver; the arteries and veins, the skin, the teeth, the eyes and all the intricate machinery of the body, is no small task.

But, unlike any other machine, the body replaces its own wear and waste, and, consequently, the most attention required is that which has to do with the organs of digestion and excretion.

So long as proper food is supplied for nourishment and the liver, kidneys and bowels are regular in their work of eliminating poisonous waste matter from the system, the great majority of human ills are avoided.

In this connection Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are appreciated on account of their promptness and efficiency in arousing the action of these filtering and excretory organs, and thereby removing such disorders as liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, kidney disease and backache. With these organs in healthful action there is no such thing as Bright's disease, hardening of the arteries and rheumatism.

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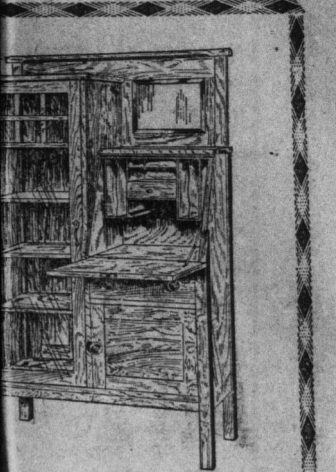
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Winn's Liniment Cures Diphtheria