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To-Day's Messages.

10.30 A.M.

SIR ERIC GEDDES TELLS ABOUT THE SUBMARINE WAR.

LONDON, To-day.

Sir Eric Geddes, who recently succeeded Sir Edward Carson as First Lord of the Admiralty, made his first address in Parliament to-day and gave some interesting and anxiously awaited figures of the work of the Navy and shipping in general. His declaration that between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, Atlantic and Arctic Oceans had been sunk was not the least interesting of his announcements. There was an indication of the unceasing war which the British and American patrols are making on the submarines in his statement that during the last quarter the enemy had lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916. The First Lord, speaking directly for his department, said that in addition to an increase in personnel the services of younger officers had been requisitioned to add strength to the experience of the older ones on the naval staff. Referring to the question of publishing the tonnage of British merchantmen lost through submarines, he said he had made a most careful investigation and had approached the subject with the idea that it was desirable and that it ought to be possible to give the public the figures, because, he added, it is hardly conceivable that the enemy does not know what he is sinking. He regretted to say, however, that he had not found it possible to arrive at any form of publication which would not convey most valuable information to the enemy which he did not possess, if the information were given in regular sequence for specific periods. "I have studied from a variety of sources," said the First Lord, "statements made from time to time by the enemy as to tonnage and the position, and have come to the definite conclusion that not only does he not know what is being sunk, but that he would like to know indeed what is being sunk regularly, monthly or even weekly or even exactly for a period." Sir Eric, supplementing the recent statement by Premier Lloyd George in the Albert Hall, said that he could give certain information which would show that we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace of the enemy's submarine activities. He added that the House would realize that "however great the loss of mercantile tonnage is, and the figures are still very formidable, we can't at this stage of the war pick up any one item to deduce therefrom that the war, or even any phase of the war, is going well or badly."

The kaleidoscopic change which goes on in actual warfare is continually occurring in workshops and shipyards. To the untrained observer it must appear sometimes that there is no method in the madness of those who control these matters, but, said he, I would appeal to the country for confidence; there is a method in what we do. The general situation regarding the submarine warfare can best be demonstrated by the following figures: Since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, Atlantic and Arctic Oceans have been sunk. During the last quarter the enemy has lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916. As regards the sinkings of British merchant tonnage by submarines, the official figures for August are 808,000 tons of a nationalities; they sank little more than one-third that amount of British tonnage and little more than half of all nationalities. For September the official figures are 679,000 tons. They sank far less than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and less than half of that amount of all nationalities. The Germans claim that our tonnage is falling so low that there are not enough ships on the sea to enable their submarine commanders to maintain their bag. Let me give you the facts. In April last, the heaviest month of British losses by enemy submarines since the war began, our trade flowed presumably in satisfaction of the enemy's submarines. In September last, his lowest month's sinkings, our overseas sailings of all ships of over 1000 tons were twenty per cent. in number thirty per cent. in tonnage higher than in April. The enemy must, therefore, find another and better explanation for his lack of success. I can supply it. The explanation is that the long arm of the British army reached down into the depths, and thus the harvest reaped is poorer and the number of German submarines which do not return is increasing. Since April, the highest month of British losses, they have steadily decreased and latterly to a marked degree. September was the most satisfactory month. October was only slightly worse and better by thirty per cent. than any month since the restricted submarine warfare began. The net reduction in tonnage in the last four months is thirty per cent. less than anticipated in the estimate prepared for the Cabinet early in July. The total net reduction since the beginning of the war from all causes in British tonnage on the official register in ships over 1000 tons is one and a half million tons. The gross, or fourteen per cent., and that

after the period when our armies and their magnificent equipment received priority and the great growth of our navy was simultaneously achieved to the detriment of mercantile shipbuilding. Now that the submarine is for the present doing less damage and the resources of the country are again being devoted to a far greater and an increasing extent to the upbuilding of the mercantile marine, I look for net results still more formidable. Summarized, the submarine warfare amounts to this. Our defensive measures have during the last seven months proved so efficacious that in spite of the increased number of ships passing through the danger zone there has been a steady reduction in the damage done by enemy submarines. In the meantime we are sinking enemy submarines to an increasing extent. Our offensive measures are improving and will still more improve and multiply, but on the other hand, the Germans are building submarines faster than they have hitherto done and have not yet attained their maximum strength. As regards, therefore, that in the submarine warfare it is becoming a test of determination and ingenuity between the two contending forces. For the present I have come to the conclusion that the submarine warfare is going well for us. The enemy has done less damage than he hoped and less than we estimated. He has done so with serious and heavy loss to himself. At present we may be justified in feeling that his attack on our trade is held and is being maintained, and we are justified in looking to the future with courage and determination, confident that he will fail. The First Lord said it was interesting to recall the position of the German merchant marine. Continuing at the outbreak of the war, Germany possessed over five million tons of shipping. To-day nearly half of it has sunk or is in the hands of ourselves or our allies. She has a fifty per cent. reduction against our fourteen per cent. It is well that the British public should be told what they are up against. We ought not to consider ourselves alone but the alliance as a whole. He pointed out that while Britain has plenty of coal for victory, Italy and France has not, and it was essential that there should be the greatest possible economy in food and in all imports in order that tonnage should be saved, so that it may be diverted to other vital needs of the alliance. He declared, we must lay our plans for a long war. I see no signs of it being a short one, and all by their economy can help the navies of the allies to defeat the submarine.

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is based, not on the price paid for a commodity, but on the benefit derived. That is why Zam-Buk is the cheapest skin healer on the market—because the benefit derived is 95% greater than can be got from ordinary ointments. This is due to the fact that Zam-Buk is all medicine—100%. Ordinary ointments are 5% medicine and the balance animal fat.

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BIG BATTLE COMING IN ITALY.

WASHINGTON, To-day. The greater portion of General Cadorna's Italian army apparently has crossed the Tagliamento River and probably now stands on the western bank in a new line of defence, waiting to give battle there to the Teuton Allies. The advance of the enemy, although it has been remarkably fast, was not quick enough to carry out the purpose of the military commanders of enveloping the Italians and putting them out of battle from the Carnic Alps to the head of the Adriatic Sea. The Italians lost heavily in men and guns captured, the latest German official statement asserting that more than 180,000 men and 1500 guns were taken by the Teuton allies. They also suffered ter-

ribly from hardships due to bad weather and lack of food as they made their way across the country to the Tagliamento with their rearguards everywhere harassing the enemy, but General Cadorna declares that with morale of his men still splendid, the success of the invaders soon will be made nil. On the eastern side of the Tagliamento, the Teutons have captured all along the waterway from Piacenza to Latisana valuable bridgehead positions from which to operate against the Italians on the other side of the stream. No mention has yet been made of any attempt by the enemy to bridge the stream now at full flood with pontoons, but doubtless efforts in this direction will be made as soon as sufficient artillery has been mobilized to give effect to this operation. Should General Cadorna, however, decide to stand and give battle along the Tagliamento, choosing Piave for the big battle that is to come, doubtless the Plains of Trilvi soon will resound with the hoof beats of cavalry and the clash of sabres and witness the greatest battle of the war that has taken place during the present hostilities. Already Italian cavalry has been in action to the east of Tagliamento and has done notable work in harassing the Teutonic advance. On the battle front in France and Belgium no action is being displayed except by the artilleries of the opposing sides, which at various points are carrying out violent reciprocal bombardments. The Petrograd War Office reports another withdrawal of German troops in the Riga region of the north Russian front. The Russians are in contact with the German rearwards as they retire to prepared positions, and the significant statement is made by the Russians that there are no grounds for supposing that it will be possible for the retreat elements to be thrown upon any other front. This probably may indicate that the Russians are carrying out an operation so strong that the Germans will not be able to complete their forces by sending reinforcements to the Italian and western fronts. In Palestine the British troops have captured the town of Bersheba, a short distance southwest of Jerusalem, and made prisoner of 1800 Germans and Arabs. They also took nine guns, suffering slight losses themselves in the operation. The American transport Finland was torpedoed recently, while returning to the United States from the war zone. The vessel was damaged but made port under her own steam.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, To-day. The following official statement was issued here this evening. Hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day east and north of Ypres. Our artillery has carried out a number of concentrated bombardments of enemy positions in the battle area. There is nothing further of special interest to report. The number of prisoners captured by the British armies in France during October is 9,125, including 742 officers. We also have taken during the same period fifteen guns, 431 machine guns and 42 trench mortars.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK.

COPENHAGEN, To-day. A German warship has been sunk in the Sound, according to a despatch to the National Tidende from Malme,

Sweden. It is reported that the vessel struck a mine.

Supreme Court.

Present: Mr. Justice Kent.

William F. Kelly vs. Michael Engle.—On motion of Mr. Halley, for plaintiff, and by consent of Mr. Hunt, for defendant, the hearing is set for Thursday, the 8th inst.

In the matter of the insolvent estate of G. I. Anderson & Co., Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., for the trustee the Eastern Trust Company, moves that the sum of eighty dollars now in the hands of the trustee be paid to said trustee as remuneration and compensation. The court takes time to consider.

Prospero Off.

The s.s. *Prospero*, Capt. A. Kean, sailed at noon to-day for northern ports, taking a full freight and these saloon passengers: Dr. Bowden, A. House, J. Lish, N. Bishop, R. Burton, C. Oke, Rev. Upward, T. Martin, A. Hull, G. Mercer, J. Penney, J. Luther, R. Sheppard, K. Carter, J. White, Rev. Dr. Jones, R. Hiscock, J. Dee, P. Barbour, H. Cashman, J. Dicks, R. Young, E. Simms, H. Young, H. Snelgrove, J. Davenport, W. Cross, E. Phelan, W. Marsh, M. Peddie, A. Goudie, Wm. Pike, C. Noble, O. Osmond, G. Tommiskay, F. Smith, A. Compton, G. Veltch; E. Benson, A. Yates, Dr. Carnell; Mesdames Bursey, Upward, Pilgrim, Snelgrove, Forsey, Nosworthy, Roberts, Barbour, Wills, Kean; Misses Newell (2), Payne, Lawton, Vivian, Norman, Power, Mursell, Bartlett and 60 steerage.

Reid's Boats.

The *Argyle* left Burnt at 1.30 p.m. yesterday. The *Clyde* left Herring Neck at 4.50 p.m. yesterday. The *Dundas* not reported since leaving King's Cove on the 30th. The *Ethie* leaving Humbermouth to-day. The *Glencoe* arrived at Placentia at 4.55 p.m. yesterday. The *Home* left Little Bay at 10.30 p.m. yesterday. The *Wren* leaving Clarendville to-day. The *Diann* not reported since Asizes Hr. on Wednesday.

Here and There.

WEATHER REPORT.—The weather across country is calm and dull; temperature 32 to 42 above.

THE FOGOTA.—The s.s. *Fogota* left Change Islands at 10.25 a.m. to-day, and is due here to-morrow evening.

TRAIN MOVEMENTS.—Yesterday's outgoing express left Quarry at 9.20 a.m. The incoming express left Port aux Basques at 8.20 a.m. to-day.

BOYS FINED.—Three boys who celebrated "cal cannon" night by setting off fire-crackers on Harvey Road, were summoned to court to-day and fined \$1 each with costs.

BODY ON TRAIN.—The remains of the late M. Keating, who died a few days ago in Canada, are on the incoming express and will be removed from the train at Avondale, where interment takes place.

REFUSED DUTY.—Two seamen were arrested last night for refusing duty on board their ship. They will be kept in custody until their ship is ready for sea when they will be put on board, as this morning they gave no explanation to the magistrate for their conduct.

REPORT UNTRUE.—The many friends of Mr. A. Sturrock, one time foreman of G. Knowling's Duckworth St. grocery store, will be pleased to know that he is "still in the flesh" and enjoying good health, letters to that effect having been received from him by last mail. A similarity of names in the Canadian casualty list was responsible for the report, which has gained much credence here, that he had been killed in action in France.

EXPRESS PASSENGERS.—The following first class passengers are on the incoming express: E. Mansfield, T. Costigan, W. E. Knight, Mrs. A. Perkins, Mrs. H. Sheere, Thos. W. Larder, A. H. Sing, J. B. and Mrs. Orr, Miss H. Hopkins, H. A. Orr, Mrs. R. Kendall, Mrs. Jno. Wall, Geo. H. Peoples, Mrs. P. Brown, Mrs. R. Wells, Mrs. Joy, P. Targash, Capt. W. Kearney, F. A. Brazil, Mrs. C. Macpherson, Miss Macpherson, Thos. Sadoro.

Simple long coats are given distinction by high scarf collars. Tailored suits with wide sashes of silk or satin are very smart. Cloth skirts are sometimes caught up at the back to form a bustle.

Llewellyn Club.

The smoker and entertainment held by the Llewellyn Club last night was undoubtedly the most successful ever held in Canon Wood Hall. Every seat in the entertaining room being occupied. There was a large gathering of members and their friends who acknowledged the arrival of the guest of the evening, Rev. Canon White, Bishop-elect, by rising to their feet, while across the middle of the stage was a large motto with the words: "Welcome to the Bishop-Elect." Canon White in a brief address dealt with the work of the Club. Rev. Dr. Jones presided, and the Bishop-Elect, consenting, was made Hon. Vice-President, the Hon. President being His Lordship Bishop Jones. An enjoyable programme was then gone through. Those taking part were: Rev. C. E. Moulton, Messrs. P. F. Moore, McGowan, Hanlin, Baldwin, Steele, T. P. Halley, Tucker, Dawling, Seymour, Martin and Summerville. Miss Brown, Rev. Mr. Moulton and Mr. H. W. Stirling acted as accompanists.

Refreshments provided by Mrs. Walter Willis and associates were served downstairs. A vote of thanks to the ladies proposed by Mr. Reg. Davidson and seconded by Mr. A. Carnell was heartily accorded.

When you want Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, try ELLIS'.

DRY PLATES

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The Kodak Store,
320 Water Street.

Miles Stick a Prisoner of War.

The numerous friends of Miles Stick, particularly in athletic circles, will be pleased to hear that he is in the land of the living, a prisoner of war in Germany. He was a stretcher bearer with the Newfoundland Regiment and took part in the famous battle of Monchy, on April 14th. He was previously unofficially reported killed and later by the Canadian Red Cross as a wounded prisoner. A letter from Miles, the first since he was captured, has just been received by his father, Mr. J. R. Stick. At the time of writing he was in hospital and expected to be there for another five or six weeks. His physical condition is improving fine and his wounds are nearly healed. He wishes to be remembered to all his friends.

Miles has two brothers, Lieutenants Rob. and Len, with His Majesty's forces.

G. F. S. Bazaar

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The bazaar, held by the Girls' Friendly Society in aid of the new G. F. S. Lodge was formally opened in the Synod Hall at 3.30 yesterday afternoon by Lady Horwood, Hon. President of the Society. The various stalls, which were beautifully decorated and laden down with goods for sale, were well patronized, as were also the tea tables.

At 5 p.m. a concert was held and thoroughly enjoyed by all. Those taking part were:—Misses Dunfield, Mitchell, Williams, A. Hayward, V. Hayward, McNeil and Windeler; Messrs. Williams, R. Bennett, F. Knight and Wheeler. Misses Hayward and Lawrence acted as accompanists, and the proceeds exceeded all expectations.

Your Boys and Girls.

Care should be taken when feeding the baby, that milk does not flow too fast. By carefully holding the bottle so that the top of it is filled with milk, the baby will be prevented from sucking in air. One way of testing the nipple is to hold the bottle upside down and, if the milk drops, the hole is too large. It is wisest to buy nipples without holes, perforating them yourself with a heated needle. The influence of air and sunlight cannot be neglected in the nourishment of babies. Fear is sometimes expressed the child taken out into the air after feeding, should fall asleep. No better thing can happen to a child than to fall asleep in the open air, properly protected and in bright, clear weather. In cool weather the rays of the sun should be allowed to fall directly upon the child, only his face being protected.

BRINGING UP WILLIE — And All the Time He Was Undoing a Vast Amount of Work That Willie Had Put In Red Cross Service!

Now what the devil is that?—A thread on the floor!

I'll have to reprimand the servants for being so careless!

By golly there's a whole ball of string here!

Eek!

Huh?

Wretch!!—You've unraveled this comfort vest I was knitting for the Red Cross!

BY CARL ED