

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

FRENCH GAINS.

PARIS, Nov. 7. The French took German positions on a front of four kilometres (2½ miles) extending from Chaulnes Wood to the southeast of Ablaincourt, says an official statement issued by the war office to-night. The villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoir, and Ablaincourt cemetery were captured. More than 500 prisoners were taken.

ISLAND OF LEROS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Nov. 7. The Entente Allied forces have occupied the island of Leros, one of the Sporades off the coast of Asia Minor, according to a Reuter despatch from Athens.

RUSSIAN CAPTURE.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7. In the region east of Keshibaba on the Transylvanian front, says a Russian statement from general headquarters, a Russian attack resulted in the dismounting of two enemy guns, and the capture of trenches with over 100 prisoners and two machine guns. South of Dorna Watra, says the statement, we continue our successful operations in the Valley of the Dorok and Poutna Rivers. We captured here within two days 7 machine guns, 15 officers and 800 men. On the Caucasus front we repulsed the Turks and occupied the village of Aymer to the south-east of Katku. We have arrested the Turkish offensive in the direction of Hedjar. No change occurred on the

Incandescent Gas Lighting.

The remarkable economy of the incandescent gas lamp is by no means either its chief or even an important claim for popularity. It meets better than any other source of artificial light the requirements of ideal light.

In the color of the light produced it is far superior to any other illuminant in general and universal use. The investigations of acknowledged authorities indicate that for the approximation of artificial daylight the gas mantle has at least one and one-half times the value of the carbon-filament electric lamp.

This quality is highly desirable, indeed absolutely essential where the approximation of daylight color values is important. For lighting shops, displaying haberdashery, suitings, gowns, millinery, etc., the incandescent gas lamp is not even remotely approached by any other incandescent lamp.

Of all the manifold advantages of gas light, perhaps the most important is its favourable effect upon the eyes. The development of the incandescent electric lamp with its intense brilliant and glaring filament has been accompanied by hitherto unheard of prevalence of eye troubles and diseases which are forcing themselves upon the attention of the medical fraternity. This is resulting in a greater appreciation of the soft mellow quality of gas light and is rapidly enlarging its field of use.—July 23, 1916.

Roumanian, Transylvanian or Danube fronts.

LINER ARABIA TORPEDOED.

PARIS, Nov. 7. The Peninsular and Oriental Liner Arabia has been torpedoed. She carried 450 passengers, all of whom are believed to be saved. She was 7,933 tons gross, and was last reported bound from Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 30 for London. She sailed from Adelaide on Oct. 5.

GERMAN LOSSES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. A News Agency despatch from London to-day, says German losses in the Roumanian frontier and Jiu Valley fighting exceeded a division and a half, a wireless despatch from Bucharest stated to-day. A German army division consists of about 200,000 officers and men usually of all fighting classes.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO AMERICAN AND SPANISH AMBASSADORS.

LONDON, Nov. 7. Britain addressed a note to the American and Spanish Ambassadors regarding the recent sinking of a Greek steamer carrying supplies for the commission for relief of Belgium. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, told the Commons to-day that since the beginning of the commission's work twelve of its ships have been sunk, two or three being torpedoed while the rest were victims of mines.

SLIGHT ADVANCE.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 7. On the Transylvanian front the Roumanians advanced slightly in Buzau Valley. Violent fighting is underway in the region of the River Alt.

THE KAISER'S MAIL.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 7. The German Ambassador Von Bernstorff who visited the Deutschland with his wife to-day, denied formally that he has entrusted Captain Koenig with official mail for the Emperor of Germany. It was learned that certain mail matter from the German Embassy at Washington will be carried by her on the next trip. The Ambassador and Countess left here this forenoon for New York.

CHANCELLOR HOLLWEGG TO MAKE STATEMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 7. Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg is expected to make an important statement on Thursday, according to the semi-official Overseas News Agency. On that day the main committee of the Reichstag, which has been authorized to meet during recess, will assemble for the first time. The Chancellor's address will be delivered before that body.

CAPT. MAINLAND'S STATEMENT.

CARDIFF, Nov. 7. Capt. Mainland, of the steamer Lano, sunk by a German submarine off Cape Vincent, said to-day that he knew nothing of the reported sale of the Lano to the Norwegians. He was acting on the assumption that she was still under Philippine register and entitled to fly the American flag.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 7. On the British front Les Boeufs area was severely shelled and the German support communication trenches in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Wetschets bombardment, according to an official from the British headquarters. The French issued to-night that calm prevailed all day.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 7. The lives of 30 to 40 persons were lost to-night when a crowded passen-

ger car on the Boston Elevated Street Railway plunged through an open drawbridge into Fort Point Channel, just outside of the South Boston terminal. Twelve other persons were rescued from the water by fire boats and tugs.

NO TRANSFER.

LONDON, Nov. 7. No transfer of the steamer Lano had been registered at the United States Consulate here, it was said at the Consulate to-day in reference to advices from the United States representing the transfer of the vessel from American to foreign ownership.

KAISER'S BATTLESHIPS.

LONDON, Nov. 7. A claim that two dreadnoughts were hit by the British submarine which yesterday was reported as launching a torpedo at and striking a German dreadnought in the North Sea, is contained in a further report received from the commanding officer of the submarine, it was officially announced to-day. The two dreadnoughts claimed to have been struck were battleships of the Kaiser class.

ON THE SOMME FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 7. Gains by British troops in the neighborhood of Butte-de-Warlen-court, on the Somme front, during operations last night, were announced to-day by the war office.

Mr. Lloyd George's Verdun Trees.

Nottingham Guardian: The story about Mr. Lloyd George picking up chestnuts when he was at Verdun, and putting them in his pocket, has had a pretty sequel. The French General who was with our Minister for War thought Mr. Lloyd George was going to eat them, but his real intention was, it seems, to plant them when he got home, so that his descendants might walk under Verdun chestnut trees, and never forget the immortal French defence. One can imagine this story going down through the ages amongst the French peasants, and it may be that in generations to come Mr. Lloyd George's Verdun avenue may become a place of pilgrimage for French visitors to this country.

The Duty of Forgiveness.

Manchester Guardian: Lord Bryce's statesmanlike, and indeed Christian plea, that the influence of the churches should be applied to restoring good international relations after the war is but a reminder to the churches of an elementary duty. Bad feeling there must be for a time after such a conflict as Europe is now passing through. It will unfortunately need no forcing. Whatever interests may feel themselves impelled to continue the spirit of the war after it has actually ceased, there can be no excuse for the Christian Church adopting such an attitude. For even if Germany's offence were seventy times worse than it really is, the duty of forgiveness after punishment would still rest upon everyone who called himself Christian. His discharge will not be easy, but the churches will have to choose between attempting it and repudiating the central teaching of their faith. Lord Bryce has done them a service by reminding them of what is required of them.



Don't Neglect Your Cough.

A little cold may not seem a dangerous thing—you may feel inclined to let it go on hoping that to-morrow it will be better—but can you afford to take chances? Just as the little insignificant acorn grows if let alone, to the mighty giant oak, that cough if not stopped may grow to a very serious illness. When a cough starts there's no telling where it will end. You know no doubt, of cases right among people you have known, where serious complications and fatal illness have had their start from a neglected cough or cold. "Don't neglect your cough." Stafford's Cough Phlegm and Cold Cure is what you should take. For sale at Stafford's Drug Store, Theatre Hill, and Stafford's Pharmacy, Duckworth Street. Price 25c., postage 5c. extra.

No trouble to take this cough remedy. Prepared only by DR. F. STAFFORD & SON, St. John's, Nfld. Manufacturers of 3 Specialties—STAFFORD'S LINIMENT, STAFFORD'S PRESCRIPTION A, STAFFORD'S PHORATONE.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.



Reproduced from the original drawing by Bert Thomas and S. E. Scott.

IN France you called this "Savon," Tommy, dear!
And the meaning of the word is very clear.

What saved the shirt you have on?

Why, good old Sunlight Savon.

It's the SAVON that you SAVE ON—Tommy, dear!

£1,000 GUARANTEE OF PURITY ON EVERY BAR.

The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT.

The Wastage of War.

"What are the facts about Germany's use of her man power?" asks a reader. "In the 'Notes and Comments' column of The Globe I read: 'If the Germans enlist boys of seventeen it will greatly enlarge and prolong their supply of soldiers, for it will make boys who were only fourteen in active service, so that the German army to-day consists of all males between the ages of twenty and forty-eight, inclusive.' It is the opinion of competent military experts that of Germany's ten millions of trained and untrained men when war broke out, two millions were unfit for military service, or were needed in coal mines, munition plants, for railway operation, and the numerous other occupations requiring vigorous physical strength. Germany's maximum for field service was therefore eight million men. Of these, speaking in round figures, 900,000 have been killed, 600,000 have been captured or are missing, and probably 600,000 have been so seriously wounded as to be no longer available for military purposes. In effect, therefore, two million men of Germany's original army are gone, while the young lads who have come of military age since 1914 have assuredly not added over a million men to the ranks. The losses of the German army this year have been far heavier than in the first year of the war. To-day German soldiers are fighting on a more extended front than at any time since hostilities began, and it is reasonably certain that the net wastage

number probably slightly exceeded ten millions. Young men between seventeen and nineteen have not yet been sent to the front en masse, although many of them have joined the fighting ranks as volunteers. The class of 1916—consisting of all young men who will be twenty years of age some time during 1916—is now in the trenches. In addition, men who were forty-five in 1914 are still retained in active service, so that the German army to-day consists of all males between the ages of twenty and forty-eight, inclusive. It is the opinion of competent military experts that of Germany's ten millions of trained and untrained men when war broke out, two millions were unfit for military service, or were needed in coal mines, munition plants, for railway operation, and the numerous other occupations requiring vigorous physical strength. Germany's maximum for field service was therefore eight million men. Of these, speaking in round figures, 900,000 have been killed, 600,000 have been captured or are missing, and probably 600,000 have been so seriously wounded as to be no longer available for military purposes. In effect, therefore, two million men of Germany's original army are gone, while the young lads who have come of military age since 1914 have assuredly not added over a million men to the ranks. The losses of the German army this year have been far heavier than in the first year of the war. To-day German soldiers are fighting on a more extended front than at any time since hostilities began, and it is reasonably certain that the net wastage

per month is not less than a hundred thousand men, perhaps considerably more. Germany, standing alone in defence of her frontiers, could sustain such a net loss for two or three years without bleeding to death. But Germany does not stand alone. She has to help crippled Austria, which has had a net loss of half her fighting strength, and is now no longer able to defend her own frontiers. As the Austro-Hungarian field armies diminish, Germany will have to take upon herself a greater proportion of the total burden. It is inconceivable that she will be able to carry it even two years longer, despite von Hindenburg's boast that Germany has still ample reserves. The semi-official statement that there are still a hundred and twenty-three German divisions on the west front, and that there has been no reduction in the total enemy strength in France and Belgium, can mean but one thing—the general strategic reserve of the army has been depleted to furnish troops for the campaigns in the Dobruja and in Transylvania, and this depletion inevitably brings nearer the day when there will no longer be a reservoir of troops in training to make good the war wastage. It is a dreadful thing to contemplate the winning of the war by "manning-off" the German army. It would be a far more dreadful thing to contemplate the loss of the fight for freedom by failure on the part of the Allies to put up man for man so long as Germany's ambition to exercise world power remains unbroken.—Toronto Globe.

America's Two Bits.

San Francisco Bulletin:—Americans have given to the principal war relief societies about twenty-five cents per head for every man, woman and child in the country. Twenty-five cents is the price paid by many men for their cigars. It is the minimum tip for a waiter or a Pullman porter. It is little more than the cost of a gallon of gasoline. It will carry one fat man and four men who are merely lazy a large number of blocks on a street car. It will buy a fashionable mixed drink, half a pound, or less, of medium grade candy, or a shave and a shine. It is a useful amount to have in a chain-purse or a vest pocket; it does its work and does it well; yet it is but a small sum to send abroad to a continent which covers a third of the world. It is a mere fraction of the profits made in this country on munitions of war. Weigh the two sums together, and with them the mere qualities which they represent, and the United States, which tips the balance, is not the country which saved Belgium and Serbians, but a calculating nation of traders which saw profit in the spilling of blood. We are no country of philanthropists. It fact, we are in some ways rather a brutal lot, with hardly any superiority over Europe, save that given us by the mere luck of natural resources and geographical position. It is a patriotic duty to look this fact in the eye; we won't improve so long as we are wrapped in the belief that we are already perfect.

Your Boys and Girls.

Be sure your baby gets good milk after weaning. If one lives in the city where the certified milk is known by inspection, to be handled in a clean manner and obtained from healthy cows, the milk of that dairy is best.

In the smaller towns and villages, the question of where to obtain the best milk can be answered by personal inspection of the dairy, the cows and the manner of obtaining the milk and caring for it from the time it is taken from the cow until it reaches the purchaser.

All vitamins used to mix the milk should be sterilized, scrubbed in some soap and water and immersed in boiling water, and used for no other purpose.

Torture Of Sciatica Cured Quick! "Nerviline" A Success Every Time.

Stops the Pain Quick—Acts Like Magic—Is Harmless and Pleasant.

Sciatica is the most severe pain man can suffer. The great sciatic nerve is deeply placed, and you can reach it only by a pain remedy, as penetrating and powerful as NERVILINE.

The glory of Nerviline is in its strength—in its marvelous power of penetrating deeply. In severe pains, such as sciatica and neuralgia, NERVILINE demonstrates its superiority over every other remedy.

Extraordinary pains, such as rheumatic or hostilities, can be overcome only by a remedy as extraordinary as Nerviline. In many lands it has shown itself to be the best for little pains,

best for big pains, and best for all pains.

When one has acute rheumatic pains, stiff joints or a stiff neck, don't experiment—seek a remedy that cures. Like lightning in rapidity, as sure as fate in its certainty of relief, Nerviline can never be surpassed for the removal of pain, no matter what advance science may make. It is perfection in its line.

Do not trifle with ordinary or city ailments, use Nerviline. Prove its efficacy—it's the one liniment that rubs right into the core of the pain.

A large 50 cent bottle will cure the aches and pains of the whole family. Trial size, 25 cents. Sold by all dealers everywhere.