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Austria Hungary and the German Empire.

According to the cables the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany are not calculated to confirm the oft-repeated Teuton claim that the Central Powers are united to prosecute the war to the bitter end. Already there are signs that the recent attempt to conciliate the Hungarians by means of a fraternal visit of a number of leading journalists and public men from Berlin has served rather to accentuate the sentiment in Hungary that Pan-Germanism and the present military dependence of Vienna on Berlin are menaces to the future of the monarchy. The Hungarian delegates to the Vienna welcome to the Germans made it clear that Germany should do nothing which would in any way, even remotely, encroach upon Hungary's sovereign position and absolute independence of action. The German speakers, on the other hand, lamented the inferior position which the German language held in Hungary. It was pointed out that while all educated Magyars spoke German they did not employ the "superior" tongue in society. German farmers were still regarded in Hungary as socially inferior to the natives. Eventually, the meeting became so warm that all the tact of which the presiding officials were capable was needed to prevent a disagreeable termination to the meeting.

The Pan-German concept of a close union with Austria-Hungary is not shared by the ruling class in the Dual Monarchy. In Croatia the official organ of the administration pleads openly against it and advances the rights of non-German nationalists. Count Andrássy is declared to be merely the mouth piece of Berlin and the people are warned to keep an eye upon this statesman. The German scheme demands the union of all Germans. But the interests of the peoples of South Austria are not those of the Germans. There is really only one independent party in Hungary today—a small party: the traditional forty-eight formed by Korolyi, whose

adherents have increased lately, amounting to about one fourth of the Hungarian chamber. But the clamor of the opposition and the fact that the command of the Hungarian army has been handed over to the Germans renders them powerless to effect any good.

The attitude of Andrássy, Apponyi and others of the Magyar leaders is steadily arousing the resentment of the smaller peoples within the monarchy. This is especially true of the Bohemians. These latter are Catholics and have from the first opposed the war, even the priests condemning it openly in many instances, and going unpunished for it. Unfortunately the higher clergy are supporting the war but the Bohemians are under the influence of the curies and the position of the Magyar leaders, that the Germans should be given even greater control of the military destinies of the monarchy, has aroused the people to outspoken opposition. Count Tisza—high pro-German—is, however, better aware than the others of the dangers that lie in a further concession of power to the Teutons. He is willing to concede the Germans anything, but he is afraid of his people. The Bohemians are not alone in their sentiment and a series of military disasters to the German arms might well be followed by demonstrations that would wreck the union of Hungary and Austria.

As far as the Allies are concerned the situation in the Dual Monarchy will provide much speculation as to the outcome. It may be that the first signs of war weariness will show in internal troubles in the empire of Francis Joseph. Such a manifestation would mean the disruption of the monarchy, as it is beyond question that the Hungarians would grasp the opportunity of establishing their independence. But the whole phase is interesting as illustrating the difficulties that the Central Powers will have to contend with as the struggle continues.—Ottawa Citizen.

Karl Graves the International Spy is Now in Hands of American Police

Karl Armgard Graves, or Armgard Karl Graves, as he sometimes calls himself, neither name being his own, has once more stepped into the limelight. This time he has been arrested on a charge of attempting to blackmail Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador to the United States. He denies the crime, but admits that he was trying to dispose of a number of letters to the German Embassy. He intimates that they are of political and international importance. They are now in the hands of the police of Washington, who report that so far as they can tell the letters were intended for the Countess, and that while they give information that the British censor would probably have cut out had they passed through his hands there is nothing in them upon which a blackmail plot could be erected. Other letters are in cipher, and, of course, the police do not know what their purport is. It is very probable that it is these cipher communications that Graves was trying to dispose of.

Charges German Embassy.

The letters appear to have been brought from Germany to the United States by someone aboard the Oscar II, but how Graves got hold of them is unknown. One report is that he paid \$2,400 for them. The price he asked of the German Embassy was \$3,900, and this was paid him in marked money a few minutes before the waiting detectives nabbed the "international spy." Graves asserts that in buying and selling these letters he was merely using the same methods as have been employed by Count Bernstorff ever since the beginning of the war, and he hints that when the matter is thoroughly investigated the German Ambassador will appear in a sorry light. While naturally not reluctant to believe the worst about Bernstorff, we must admit that Graves has been talking thus about German and British diplomats and officials for some time. At present he is violently anti-German, but if his own word is to be taken, he was for years the chief of the German spy system. He asserts he has worked both for Germany and for the British Governments, and has been at different times harshly treated by both.

Revelations of a Spy.

Graves came into prominence in 1913, when he went to various American newspaper and magazine offices and offered to sell the secrets of European statecraft at so much a word. He claimed to be a graduate of a Ger-

man university, and to have entered the German spy service some years ago. According to him he rose to be the German Emperor's favorite spy, and to have transacted the most delicate and important business for him. Graves intimated that he knew the inside of every European diplomatic secret for years past, and he prepared a series of articles or stories in which these were "exposed." He wrote with some liveliness, and apart altogether from the truthfulness of his supposed revelation he made entertaining yarns. When the war broke out his stories became in greater demand, and by a series of predictions and claims as to the correctness of other predictions he became quite a figure.

Graves' Predictions.

He predicted the fall of Antwerp, "called the turn" on Italy's action while she was a neutral, and said that the Zeppelins would invade England. It must be admitted that other people also predicted or guessed these events. Graves also predicted other things which did not come to pass. He professed to give the British Government



Published by Authority

UNDER the Provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the Regulations, published in the ROYAL GAZETTE under date 17th October last, in connection with Precautionary Measures, taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war, be suspended as from the 15th November instant.

These Regulations comprised, amongst other things, the closing of the port and harbor of St. John's at night, and the extinguishing of the lights at certain light houses, and in the city of St. John's.

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary,
Dept. of the
Colonial Secretary,
November 14, 1916.

Tunnel Plot in Hun Internment Camp

Violent Scenes Follow Discovery—Mutiny Against Captains

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 14.—Before a military court at Knockaloe Alien Camp, Peel, Isle of Man, three interned aliens were charged with mutiny and assaulting their hut captains on Sept. 29.

Two of the prisoners, named Beirick and Wunderle, admitted the assault, but denied mutiny, and the third, named Kohler, denied both charges.

The evidence showed that a tunnel for the purpose of enabling some of the aliens to escape was discovered, and this led to the arrest of the hut captain of the compound. The other hut captains resigned as a protest, but their resignations were not accepted.

On Sept. 23 a large meeting of the aliens was held, when the principal speaker was a German named Goller, and new captains were elected. The old captains refused to accept the new appointments, and had Goller removed to another compound.

In Sept. 29 a mutiny broke out against the hut captains, three of whom were badly assaulted, one was hit on the head and became unconscious, while another was knocked down and stamped on by the crowd and is now in hospital. An armed guard rescued the three captains and broke up the mutiny.

Sentence was deferred pending a charge against Goller.

Private Otto Grubbe, a German prisoner, escaped on Tuesday night from the Rowley Camp, Durham, and was captured next night at Dipton, a few miles away.

Borden Will Not Resign

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—An official statement was given out from the Prime Minister's office last night authorizing a denial of the rumor that Sir Robert Borden intends to give up the Premiership and retire from public life. The somewhat unusual and suggestive course had been adopted by Sir Robert of declaring that he is going to stay on his job. The statement declares that "The Prime Minister deems it his duty to remain at his post until after the close of the war and he will remain so long as he has the support of the people. . . . So far as he is concerned there is no thought or suggestion of accepting any judicial or other position here or in Great Britain. All such rumors are imaginative."

Those in the Conservative Camp, who have been suggesting or hoping for a new leader will, therefore, take this tip from Sir Robert himself.

A Man of Mystery.

It will be gratifying if the trial of Graves brings out some real facts concerning him. His own stories are not to be trusted. He may never have been in Germany. When he appeared first in the United States he told of having been arrested in England as a German spy, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Somebody checked up his story and found that the date of his imprisonment was only 11 months past. How had he served a year and a half in less than a year? Nothing daunted, Graves said that he had been let out in a few months through the influence of Sir Edward Grey, on the understanding that he should do some spying for the British Government. He became tired of the life, however, and fled to the United States. Some time ago he was arrested for passing a ring belonging to a friend, but insisted that the charge was the work of the German Embassy. This plea convinced the court, and he escaped.

Candidate Hughes voted ballot No. 13 in New York, and California's 13 votes defeated him for the presidency. The Democrats should adopt the horseshoe as the party emblem.

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