

## Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are solid through and through. These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel. These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft. In Black and Tan Leather. Price \$6.50 and \$7.00. Men's ordinary Pegged Bellows Tongue Boots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

**F. Smallwood,**  
The Home of Good Shoes.

## BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work up on their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go; coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12.f

## Italy's Part in the Great War

IT is almost exactly half a year since Italy declared war on Austria, on the Adriatic, narrowing to less than five miles at Plava to the north of Gorz and five miles at Tolmino. Of important places they hold Monfalcone, Gradisca, and Plava, some six or seven miles to the north of Gorz and on the eastern bank of the Isonzo. On the heights of Podgora they are almost at the gates of Gorz, which by this time must be denuded of its civilian population. The bombardment of that city has been recently reported from Vienna. Hitherto it has been rumored that the Italian artillery has been checked in its operations by considerations for the civilian population, which is largely Italian. In Italy's operations, both in the Tyrol and along the Isonzo, the usual advantages of the defense have been enormously enhanced by the nature of the country. It has been a case either of mountain fighting or of frontal attacks on trenches cut in the solid rock.

Except as her pressure on Austria's western line has affected the general situation, Italy has apparently not participated in the common strategy of the Allies. It is conceivable that in a perfectly unified scheme of Allied operations, Italy might have been content to stand on the defensive against Austria, and place part of her armies at the disposal of the Allies outside of Italy. She is more favorably situated than either France or England for throwing considerable forces into the Balkans. But she is trained from doing so in Gallipoli at a time when her help might have been precious, she has not as yet participated in the landing at Salonica, and we are still to have confirmation of the rumours about the landing of an Italian army in Albania.

Yet it is not necessary to suppose that in this policy she has been actuated by purely selfish motives. In France and England there has been serious question of the wisdom of the Gallipoli and Salonica campaigns. It has been described as a frittering away of strength on a more diversion. Expert opinion on both sides still holds that the war will be decided along the main battle-fronts. General Cadorna, head of the Italian army, has been reported as firmly opposed to any policy of adventure outside of Italy. And his reasons may be two-fold. It is not only that more decisive results can be won by operations from a near base directed against the flank of the enemy, but in the special case of Italy there is always the danger of a concentrated attack by Germans and Austrians in case the Italian offensive should definitely fail. If Germany has found troops for a distant campaign in Serbia, she could operate with much greater ease and advantage from her own frontiers through the Tyrol. Events in the Balkans dictate a policy of caution. Berlin and Vienna speak of pressing on to the Suez Canal. But it is not at all unlikely that, with Serbia beaten down, the next blow will fall upon Italy's northern frontiers.—The Nation.

**THE ANTI-TREATING ORDER WORKS WELL IN ENGLAND**  
LONDON, Nov. 17.—In response to a question in the House of Commons Wednesday, regarding the effect of the order against treating David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, said there has been a marked decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan district in the first three days after the order took effect as compared with the previous four weeks. Police reports show that drunkenness among women has decreased. Virtually no violations of the order have been reported.

Jimmie—What are you doing?  
Tommy—Washing the jelly off my hands. Ma's a finger print expert, you know.

## PREPARE FOR XMAS.

Now Due Per SS. "Tobasco"

150 Cases VALENCIA ORANGES,  
100 " SMALL ONIONS,  
100 Kegs. GREEN GRAPES.

—JUST IN—

50 Cases EGGS.

**George Neal**

PHONE 264.

## THE TRI-COLOR OF FRANCE

The French have always favored the colors of red, white and blue, and throughout their history red banners, white plumes and blue scarfs have been largely used in connection with royalty and the army.

The French national flag, the tricolor, however, which combines the three popular colors of France, is comparatively modern. The flag was first adopted about 1794. A decree was issued, which gave to all flags a knot of tricolor ribbons at the top of the staff, and later the red, white and blue design was chosen for the national flag. Some years after it was abolished for the white flag of France made famous by Henry IV., and it was not until 1830 that the tricolor came into its own again. Since then the flag has been the national banner of France.

The divisions on the tricolor are not all the same size. The red occupies the largest space, the blue design was chosen for the national flag. Some years after it was abolished for the white flag of France made famous by Henry IV., and it was not until 1830 that the tricolor came into its own again. Since then the flag has been the national banner of France.

The divisions on the tricolor are not all the same size. The red occupies the largest space, the blue is slightly smaller than the red, and the white is the narrowest stripe of the three. The space occupied by the colors has been scientifically worked out in order to make the flag visible at long distances, a necessary asset for naval purposes.

The tricolor forms the base of nearly every flag connected with the army, navy and merchant service of France. The president's flag consists of the tricolor, with his initials in gold worked into the white stripe.—London Standard.

## WAS WITHIN THE THREE MILE LIMIT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Officers of the battleship Kentucky at Progreso, Mex., have reported that the American steamer Zealandia was one quarter of a mile inside the three mile limit when recently forcibly searched by a boarding party from a British cruiser and therefore was in a neutral port. They agree with the British representative that no papers were aboard the ship to show her nationality but were in the American Consulate ashore.

## Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

HUNDREDS of young Women know the great difficulty of procuring a suitable Collar and Muff.

Here is a splendid set, made of a fabric woven to represent the genuine Moleskin, that will suit any young Woman.

The Mole is a little animal about five or six inches long, that inhabits America, Canada, and Labrador, and is very difficult to capture; hence the genuine Mole-Fur Muff and Throwover is rarely offered in this market, and the few we occasionally see are exorbitant in price.

You'll like this faithful copy of the Mole—the wonderful way in which the manufacture has contrived to give this set the appearance of being made of small skins, although woven in one piece is really marvelous.



It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole."

Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe.

Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30. Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

**Anderson's Water Street, St. John's**

## NOTICE!

**EXPERIENCED Woodsmen**  
wanted for lumber  
woods at Badger.

**A. N. D. Co.**

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



**John Maunders**

Tailor and Clothier

281 & 283 Duckworth Street

## Men's Overcoats

Stylish and Warm

LET US SHOW YOU OUR STOCK

Men's Navy & Black Melton Overcoats, with velvet collar.

\$6.00 to \$10.50.

Men's Tweed Overcoats, with velvet collar . . . . . \$7.00 to \$10.00.

Men's Navy Nap Overcoats, with velvet collar . . . . . \$7.00.

Men's Navy Nap Overcoats, double breasted, with storm collar, and Belt at back . . . . . \$10.50.

Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats, double breasted, with storm collar and Belt at back, in Greys and Browns . . . . . \$8.00 to \$14.00.

Men's Light Mottled Tweed Overcoats. Chesterfield; very smart and stylish . . . . . \$12.00.

Men's Fall Weight Shower Coats, in Olive Green, plain Oxford, Grey, and Striped Oxford Grey . . . . . \$7.00, \$8.00 & \$9.00.

**STEER Brothers.**