

## To-Day's Messages.

### 10.00 A.M.

#### HOW BRITAIN HAS HANDLED THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

NEW YORK, To-Day. Members of the special mission to the U. S. from the British Ministry of Munitions, at a conference here to-day with manufacturers in the oil, leather and rubber trades, told how Britain had treated the labor problem since the outbreak of the war. The conference to-day is the first of a series in this city with employers and employees in all lines of industry. Sir Stephenson Kent, head of the Mission, admitted that Britain blundered at the beginning of the war in sending so many skilled workers to the front. The employers' associations and trade unions agreed to the Munitions Act; the unions agreed to abandon all restrictive operations for the period of the war, so that employers can make use of any kind of labor in any kind of employment. Wages are fixed definitely. It was made illegal to strike or demand an increase in pay during the war. All labor disputes must be presented to the Minister of Munitions. It was made unlawful for one employer to entice men from another through the promise of higher pay, thus preventing shifting. The profits of employers were definitely fixed. It was explained that if guns were the need of the moment, then skilled labor was sent to the armaments and ordnance factories. If ships were the chief need, these same men went to the shipyards, but in no case, Sir Stephenson said, did the Government adopt any system of labor conscription to attempt to compel labor to work anywhere. The British considered it unwise and the Government relied upon public opinion to put the Munitions Act through. He stated that more than 200,000 skilled men made up the munition volunteers. He explained how they travel from plant to plant and accept the wages of the district. An army of 1,000,000 men is also engaged in the work. Women, the Commission declared, will return to their normal occupations, now temporarily non-existent, after the war. A commission of production was created to study the cost of living. It investigates three times a year the cost of the necessities of life, and when it has found a big increase it orders that the laboring men receive a fixed sum to compensate them for the increase. The Government gives this money with the understanding that it is not to be considered a raise in wages but merely to offset the added cost of living.

#### WAR REVIEW.

The revolutionary element under Nikolai Lenin continues to hold the Russian capital, but with the attitude of the Russian soldiers on the various fronts regarding its assumption of



## Skin on Fire!

Do you suffer that burning, gnawing itch from Eczema, or other skin troubles? Here's instant relief for you! Just a few drops of the mild, simple wash, the D. D. D. Prescription and the itch is gone. Can you imagine how it will feel that itching agony swept away in a moment? The demand for this new remedy has become tremendous within a short time, because people are learning that the hundreds of cures it has effected are permanent. D. D. D. Penetrates the skin, cleaning it of all impurities—washes away blotches and pimples, leaving the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child. Get a bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to-day. Sold everywhere. Recommended by T. M. McKelvey & Co., A. W. Kennedy, M. Connors, Peter O'Mara.

power still unknown. The Italian armies continue to retreat across the Venetian Plains toward the Piave River, where it is expected a stand may shortly be made, aided by strong reinforcements from the British and French armies and under a newly formed military command, which is to work in conjunction with the permanent inter-Allied conference of military officers. General Cadorna has been removed from the supreme command and given a post on the Conferences, and other members of which will be the noted French General Foch and General Wilson, sub-chief of the British General Staff. General Diaz has been placed in chief command of the Italians. Reports from Russia still remain meagre, but these that are drifting through indicate that Lenin and his followers, including the congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are desirous of the cessation of hostilities for three months along all battlefronts, in order that efforts may be concentrated upon bringing about peace. With the telegraph lines still in the hands of the Bolshevik faction, it is natural to presume that all communications emanating from Petrograd lean towards Lenin and his faction and their ambitions, but advice at hand from official and semi-official Russian quarters in Europe and the U. S. tend to lessen the apparent gravity of the situation, and to indicate that order will be brought out of the prevailing chaos at no distant date. Contradictory rumours continue to circulate as to the whereabouts of Premier Kerensky, it being reported that he is under arrest and being taken back to Petrograd for trial by court martial; also that he was continuing toward the front in an endeavor to strengthen the moral of the troops and put down the revolt. Various members of the cabinet are still incarcerated in the Fortress of St. Peter and Paul, and it is reported that General Korniloff is also being taken thither for trial in connection with

the previous revolt. Meanwhile it is stated that Petrograd has returned to normal so far as the civilian population is concerned. The casualties during the bombardment of the Palace and as a result of the street fighting were relatively small. There has been little activity on the Western Front in France and Belgium except a notable victory over the Turks, who are in retreat with the British and French warships harassing them from the Mediterranean and airmen bombing their fleeing columns. More than thirty guns were taken from the enemy.

#### TURKISH STATEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, To-Day. An official report issued to-day by Turkish War Office follows: On the Sinai front on our right there was artillery firing. Infantry engagements are in progress on the centre and left.

#### BERLIN OFFICIAL.

BERLIN, To-Day. A Supplementary War Office statement issued to-night reads: In Flanders there were no further military duels near Passchendaele. The pursuit of the Italians in the direction of the Piave River is progressing.

### 1.00 P.M.

#### STRONG ANSWER OF ADMIRALTY TO GERMANY.

LONDON, To-Day. The following comment on the German Secretary of the Navy's criticism was given to the Associated Press to-day by the Admiralty: "It is quite untrue that Sir Eric Geddes excluded the Mediterranean Sea when he summarized the losses of British merchant tonnage. The losses given were those that occurred in all seas and it was only in dealing with the number of enemy submarines that had been destroyed that the First Lord omitted the Mediterranean, owing to the variety of the nationalities operating there. The suggestion that Sir Eric gave the British losses in net tonnage, whereas German calculations are in gross tonnage, is evidently false. Sir Eric Geddes' figures deal with gross tonnage throughout. It is untrue that the statement of the losses of British tonnage leaves out of account ships sailing on Government service. The only tonnage excluded is that of commissioned ships of the Royal Navy. In regard to the Scandinavian convoy, Sir Eric Geddes made it perfectly clear in his statement that since April of this year more than four thousand five hundred vessels have been conveyed over this route. These figures, of course, do not include the escorting vessels or what the German Imperial Secretary calls 'the entire guarding fleet of patrol vessels.' The figures that Sir Eric gave are irrefutable and are so satisfactory that it is needless for many to rely on sophistry to attempt to disprove or question them. The world knows from recent events why in the Cattedra the Royal Navy is waiting in the North Sea (and the Germans?) decline the battle. The German Navy is certainly a young creation when in the previous years forming fleets no great credit on the chivalry and confidence of German seamen. It is only to be added that no German war vessel larger than a destroyer has ever been 15 miles from Heligoland up to last September and October, when two light cruisers attacked a Scandinavian convoy. Per contra the mileage steamed by British war vessels per month as given by Sir Eric Geddes speaks loud enough to those desirous of hearing."

#### AMERICAN SHIP APPARENTLY SUNK.

LONDON, To-Day. Fifty members of the crew of the American steamer Rochester have been landed at Irish ports. The captain was severely injured. The Rochester was attacked by three submarines. A despatch from London on Thursday said the Rochester had been sunk by a torpedo on Nov. 2, and states that four sailors were supposed to have been lost. One boat with the second mate and 13 members of the crew was missing when the despatch was filed.

#### CANADA LET TROTSKY GO.

NEW YORK, To-Day. According to William G. Sheppard, a returned newspaper man from Petrograd, Leon Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Revolutionary Committee in Russia, was moved from the steamship Kristianstad to Halifax last spring while the steamer was en route from New York to Bergen. Sheppard was on board the vessel. Trotsky was detained at Halifax for some time, and had the Dominion Government held him for an indefinite period, Sheppard says, the history of Russia might have been different.

#### LAW AND CURZON SPEAK HOPE FULLY.

LONDON, To-Day. The clouds are lowering to-day but behind and above them the sun is still shining, said Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Lord Mayor's banquet here last night. Dealing with Russia the Chancellor said: "We all rejoice at the prospect of the advent of liberty in the country, a liberty which, as we hoped, would have wisdom and justice as her companion and would leave prosperity and plenty in her train. The future of Russia to-day is sealed, but we need not despair. The Russians are a great people and no nation has won or preserved (?) to strain every nerve to drive the invader from her soil. What will happen we don't know, but in the meantime the advantage of Russian strength is largely lost. The enemy had secured certain military advantages, he said, because the same unity of control did not exist among the Allies that there was among the Central Powers, but he feared the whole front from the British Channel to the Adriatic would be created as one front. No one would underestimate the seriousness of the attack on Italy but the Chancellor hoped and believed that the Italian army would be able to hold the enemy until help arrived. He said that the enemy had

not always made these thrusts from purely military reasons, but in order to keep up the spirits of his Allies. The Chancellor added, "The Germans say they are going to win. They can win only if they defeat the French and British Armies, which stand athwart them, and they are further from that result to-day than they ever have been. I cannot hold out any hope of an early end of this war, much as we should like it. There is no short cut to peace. There is only one way to peace, the way over the hard and rugged road to victory." It is a question now of nerve and staying power. All the belligerent nations are staggering beneath the load. It is a question of who is going to fall. I have faith in the courage of our people and I have faith in the justice of our cause. It is a struggle between the free peoples of mankind and the iron despotism of a war lord over the soldiers and nations behind them. Our Allies know they are fighting for what they love; they know their hearts will not fail them."

Sir Curzon, of the War Cabinet, in offering a toast to the Allies, said that unless the spirit of German militarism and arrogance was destroyed the greatest disaster the world had ever seen would follow. He declared that the most notable event of the past year had been the entry of the United States into the war, and added: "Whatever can be accomplished by resources of that vast continent, by the spirit and ardour of the people and by the leadership of the President, will be contributed." The speaker looked forward to a Russia resurgent, reorganized and renewed.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking for the Navy, said: "The Naval service has unshaken confidence that when the great day comes when we succeed in finding the Royal Navy equal to the occasion." He said that the submarine losses had been very heavy and that although they had been sadly reduced they were still heavy. The submarine campaign had not been defeated but was being held for the present, in his opinion it would be defeated.

#### GROWING POWER OF REVOLUTIONARIES.

PETROGRAD, To-Day. The all-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is setting about speedily to restore its power over all Russia and bring about an early consultation over its aims. The Congress has already arranged to assume control of the various departments, pending the institution of a permanent Government. The revolutionary committee has arranged a search for Premier Kerensky, with the intention of arresting him, and has taken many other measures to further its control. The delegates are deliberating over the proposal of an immediate three months' armistice and a speedy democratic peace and land and industrial reform. The Congress is reported unofficially to have named a cabinet composed of Bolsheviks and then adjourned. The cabinet is headed by Nikolai Lenin as Premier and Leon Trotsky holds the post of Foreign Minister. The cabinet will serve until the constituent assembly approves it or selects a new one. The cabinet members are all Bolsheviks and are supported by the left and the serial revolutionist party, the other parties having withdrawn from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress. Rhodius, a Kronstadt sailor, while Shliapnikoff is a laborer. In reply to a question from a peasant deputy, who protested against the arrest of former Ministers, Trotsky announced that the Socialist members of the Kerensky cabinet would be released from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul pending an investigation. He said the others would be held. The Congress took action to turn over to land committees for distribution the land and established state and church lands. The lands of Cossacks and peasants will not be confiscated. The banks in Petrograd reopened to-day. The city is quiet.

#### ITALY'S PERIL AND TASK.

ROME, To-Day. Italy will continue to fight until the end, despite the efforts of German propaganda and the disaster on the Isonzo front, is the opinion of official circles here. The Government must fight the effects of Austrian and German propaganda, as well as do all in its power to drive the enemy from Italian soil. It is felt here that Italy must escape the fate of Russia, narrowly escaped the fate of Russia, as it is believed that the campaign carried on to destroy the spirit of the army and people reached its height when the Austro-German blow was struck in the Julian Alps. Political hatreds have been healed and in future all parties will work together earnestly with the intention of securing victory.

#### ANOTHER BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, To-Day. The British made an attack this morning on the Flanders front near Passchendaele. The War Office announces that early reports indicate good progress.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1**  
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Marked at Lowest Prices, as the following list will convince you, viz:

Ladies' Mackintoshes . . . . .	\$5.00	Men's Rubbers (Goodyear Brand) . . . . .	\$1.25
Ladies' Winter Coats . . . . .	\$4.50	Men's Sweater Coats (Navy) . . . . .	\$3.55
Ladies' Felt Hats . . . . .	\$1.10	Men's Winter Caps . . . . .	\$1.25
Ladies' Cloth Skirts . . . . .	\$2.95	Men's Fleece Lined Underwear 85c.	
Ladies' Blouses . . . . .	35c.	Men's Working Shirts . . . . .	75c.
Ladies' Overall Aprons . . . . .	65c.	Men's Laundered Shirts . . . . .	85c.
Ladies' Corsets . . . . .	65c.	Men's Tweed Suits . . . . .	\$7.50
Ladies' Camisoles . . . . .	30c.	Men's Pants . . . . .	\$2.55
Ladies' Coloured Underskirts . . . . .	\$1.10	Men's Overalls . . . . .	\$1.25
Ladies' Underwear . . . . .	65c.	Men's Suspenders . . . . .	45c.

Also:

Blankets, \$2.50 pr. Wadded Quilts \$4.95 ea. and White Counterpanes, \$3.50.

Also a lot of White and Cream Curtain SCRIM, selling by the pound.

Also a few MEN'S SUITS, slightly soiled selling at cost.

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### Pearls in Cocoanuts.

In 1911 the then Governor of Queensland, Sir William MacGregor, obtained from Sabal Island, Torres Strait, information on the subject of the diameter of space to which root cords spread out from the base of coconut-trees, and handed the report to the "Agricultural Journal" for publication. While discussing the root question, His Excellency stated that in Hawaii he had been handed a coconut for refreshment and that he found inside it a valuable pearl. He saw the coconut opened, and was quite sure the pearl was not dropped into it. He gave the pearl to a lady, who afterward wore it at a court

function in London. Singularly enough, says the Journal, we find in a book on "Tropical Agriculture," by H. A. Alfred Nicholas, M.D., the following remarkable confirmation of the existence of pearls in coconuts. The author says, when describing the various parts of the nut, "Finally a very singular and highly-prized pearl is found, in very rare circumstances, in coconuts, and a specimen was added to the museum of the Royal Gardens at Kew in 1892."

TRAIN MOVEMENTS.—Thursday's outgoing express reached Port aux Basques at 7 p.m. yesterday. The incoming express is due at 4.30 p.m. to-day.

### Paid \$10,000 for a Shetland Pony.

New York, Nov. 5.—Sale of King Larigo for \$10,000, said to be the highest price ever paid for a Shetland pony, was announced here to-day. The purchaser, James C. Brady, Gladstone, N.J., will enter the pony, a diminutive stallion, which holds more than two hundred blue ribbons, in the National Horse Show here next week.

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## FREAKS THE

(By Horatio Bottomley  
"John Bull.")—Pictorial.

Terrible and ghastly scenes of the battlefield, and after the fighting, that the ravages left by war are less appalling, visit to the front I saw amongst the ruins of what the thriving cities of Europe—each with a statue now, with certain water, a mass of masonry and ing in majestic and ruins. And the same tells de Ville and other things; their factories, houses, their railways that want to make them were.

Some of the sights seen by Huge portions of the suspended in mid-air, supported by hanging beams; bits of furniture apparently on nothing, fantastic positions; high the debris of one house the cradle, upside down—tell you what is under must crash to the ground, we shall know—know for months past been a ing its baby charge from or whether that little those of the parents, a ged resting place, alas, doubt. I stood on the famous Sugar Refinery British fought like tiger my way amongst the crete which our shells helpless heaps. And trenches and dug-outs latter being built in the walls of houses. G allowed for many miles Armageddon.

Arras was evidently

## H.P. England's most popular SAUCES

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