

# Rainy Weather

is with us again, and it becomes everyone to look through their Raincoats, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, etc., to see they are in fit condition to stand the strenuous weather we usually have at this season. Don't delay until you actually need them.

Our Departments are now completely stocked with New Weatherproofs, made by Manufacturers who know how to make them waterproof.

OIL COATS.		RUBBER COATS.		MACKINTOSHES.		LADIES' RAGLANS.	
Girls,.....	\$3.75 up	Girls,.....	\$5.30 up	Ladies,.....	\$8.30 to \$18.00	\$9.50 to \$14.00.	
Boys,.....	\$3.55 up	Boys,.....	\$6.50 up	Men's,.....	\$8.30 to \$15.00	Ladies' Reversible RAIN HATS,	
Ladies,.....	\$5.20 each	Ladies,.....	\$8.50 each	Girl's School Outfit,.....	\$6.30 up	\$1.00 to \$1.70.	
Men's,.....	\$2.50 to \$6.80	Men's,.....	\$7.75 each	fit 6 to 12 years, Coat, Dutch Bonnet and School Bag.		All shades and shapes.	

**NEW Ladies' KENREIGN SHOWERPROOF TWEED COATS,**  
\$27.00 to \$32.50.  
For smart appearance on wet days wear New York's most popular Raincoat.

**Umbrellas---** Ladies, \$1.70 to \$4.00  
Gent's, - 85c to \$4.50

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Mail Orders receive careful consideration.

## BISHOP, SONS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

### War News.

#### Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

##### STILL PENETRATING.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The six-mile wedge driven into the German defences in the British offensive on the Arras-St. Quentin front is penetrating still deeper and spreading out. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France telegraphs: "On some stretches of the front the British troops have broken into the enemy's main defence line. All German counter attacks have been repulsed."

##### MAJOR STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—British casualties in the advance toward Cambrai are reported to be very considerably less than the number of prisoners taken. It was announced by Major General Maurice to-day. The British said General Maurice, had advanced to a depth of six and a half miles at the farthest point on a front of 100 miles, which was a record advance in twenty-four hours on the Western front and was further than the progress made during the three months' fighting at Ypres. The victory at Cambrai, General Maurice continued, was a direct result of the fighting at Ypres, and therefore the men who fought at Ypres deserved equal credit for the Cambrai success. The Italian situation was more satisfactory than a week ago, but it was premature to say Venice was safe. General Maurice announced that operations in Palestine and Jordan were continuing with complete success. British troops were still six miles distant from Jerusalem. Fighting was going on in the hills of Judea and it would be unwise to make any anticipatory statement regarding the fall of the city.

##### THE PRESENT BATTLE.

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 22.—The present battle more than any other in the western theatre has taken on the character of fighting as in other wars when men struggled in the open and cavalry made thrilling charges against enemy guns. Many military critics have long contended that cavalry was a thing of the past, but the mounted men have refuted this claim. Field Marshal Haig has clung to his horse troops throughout the weary months of trench fighting. He believed that some day he would have a chance to use them and his judgment has been vindicated. The Hindenburg lines on the Cambrai front were the strongest

the Germans had laid out in the west. British tanks have never been called upon for such extensive work before. They did in a few hours what the artillery would have required days to accomplish. The correspondent to-day inspected the main Hindenburg line near Havrincourt and saw the amazing work done by the iron monsters. The conditions of the German trenches showed plainly that the occupants had abandoned them in a hurry. All sorts of equipment and personal belongings were strewn on the ground. The Germans had attempted very few counter attacks. Thus far all of them have been smashed. The latest counter thrust reported was made last night near Demincourt and this was dealt with promptly. The Germans ran from Ribecourt with the British close at their heels. This town lay in a mass of ruins, partly on account of shell fire and partly from lack of repairs. The occupation of Maroing and Mesnières was a great stroke for the British, as it gave the much needed crossings for the Escaut River and Canal, which formed a natural barrier to their advance from this direction. Cavalry, infantry and tanks were poured immediately across these passages and proceeded to work northward.

##### THE ITALIAN BATTLE.

Italian Army Headquarters, Nov. 22.—The battle in the mountainous region in the north between the Piave and Brenta Rivers is nearing its culmination. It centres a struggle of attrition and has become a struggle of endurance. It is now clear that notwithstanding the great number of troops employed by the enemy and his advantage of terrain, he is able to advance very slowly, now that he is not being assisted by the element of surprise, by treason and circumstances, which favored him at first. Even if the Italians should be obliged to abandon the Piave River line, they may be expected to fall back more slowly and offer still more tenacious opposition.

##### ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Italian Army Headquarters, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—An officer accompanied by a civilian observer has just arrived here from the northern fighting front, where they have been watching operations just west of the point where the enemy's mass attacks were reaching their maximum intensity to-day. The centre of this section is along the Brenta River leading to the large city of Bassano and thence widening, fan shaped, into the Venetian Plains. The observers were so close to the fighting line that their army automobile narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy. The fighting ground gave evidence of the intensity of the struggle during the past few days. Positions and trenches lately occupied by the Austrians were strewn with dead bodies which lay half covered with snow, as it was impossible to bury the slain because of the rapid shifting of both lines. The most desperate fighting was around Monte Melata where the Italians held one side of the eminence and the Austro-Germans the other. The enemy's object was to advance through the two valleys of Frenzol and Valsaga, which open directly into Bassano and the plains. The statement of this design is not based on conjecture but is disclosed in its full details in the Austrian plan of attack taken from bodies of Austrian officers left on the field. These plans give precise directions of hour and minute at which the advance along these valleys to Bassano shall be carried out, as the enemy believed no doubt existed of his successful advance.

##### SATURDAY'S NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The British Admiralty has issued a report dealing with the engagement Saturday off Heligoland Bight between British and German naval forces. statement says the British force sighted shortly before eight o'clock in the morning four light cruisers, accompanied by destroyers and mine sweepers or patrol vessels. The latter made off to the northeast, a destroyer sinking one by gun fire. A number of survivors were rescued. The enemy light cruisers and destroyers turned off toward Heligoland and were pursued by British advance forces through the mine fields. A running engagement occurred under heavy smoke screen until enemy battleships and battle cruisers were sighted. The advance forces then broke off the engagement and turned back to meet their supports outside the mine fields. The enemy did not follow our vessels outside the mine fields. Our vessels report that during the action they scored a number of hits on the enemy. One light cruiser was seen to be on fire. Heavy explosion was observed on another, while she was engaged behind enemy damaged when the action was broken off. The destruction of the ships was prevented by the presence of the enemy's large vessels and the proximity to Heligoland. The damage to our vessels was slight. Some casualties were caused to officers and men in exposed positions.

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##### NO RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMENTATION ISSUED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—No Russian military communication was issued to-day. A Petrograd message received by the British Admiralty by wireless press says: "A political communication states that by order of the All Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress the Council of the people's commissaries has assumed power with obligation to offer all the peoples and their respective Governments an immediate armistice on all fronts with the purpose of opening Four Parties immediately for the conclusion of a democratic peace, when the power of the Council is firmly established throughout the country. The Council will without delay make formal offer of an armistice to all belligerents enemy and ally. A draft message to this effect has been sent to all the peoples' commissaries for foreign affairs and to all the plenipotentiaries and representatives of allied nations in Petrograd. The Council also has sent orders to the citizen commander in chief that after receiving the present message he shall approach the commanding authorities of the enemy armies with an offer of the cessation of all hostile activities for the purpose of opening Peace Parties, and that he shall first keep the Council constantly informed by direct wire of Peace Parties with the enemy armies, and second that he shall sign preliminary acts only after approval by Commissaries Council. The communication is signed by Quilant Lenine, President of Commissaries Council; Trotsky, Commis-

##### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 22.—No matter how dark the situation in Russia is to-day, and it is dark indeed, it must not be forgotten that Russia is a country of unlimited possibilities, said Dr. David Soskies, confidential secretary to A. F. Kerensky, the deposed Russian Premier, and his right hand man, to an Associated Press correspondent to-day. "The Bolsheviki were in control of Petrograd and many other places when I left the capital on Friday," continued Dr. Soskies, "but they can't maintain power. I consider four weeks the utmost length of time they can last. They have no support except that which they have won by false promises. They are to-day saying to their adherents, 'We have given you peace and land.' A decree was issued on Friday declaring that all the factories and workshops is now the property of the workmen." The future Government, Dr. Soskies believes, will be a homogenous, all socialist Government. In regard to whether the future Government in Russia will be forced to conclude peace, Dr. Soskies expressed the opinion that it would be the case. But, he continued, the future Government will have as one of the planks of its platform the demand that the Allies again state their war aims and thus cut the ground from under the foot of the German militarists. Before the present trouble began the Government had worked out a scheme for working a volunteer army. The next government will carry out this plan and will have the cordial help of Britain and America. This army will probably not be capable of a great offensive often, but it will suffice for defensive purposes. Dr. Soskies attributed the final downfall of Kerensky to what he alluded to as "misdirected humanitarianism" of railway employees. Kerensky, he said, was advancing from Gatchina with loyal troops and fighting had already begun when all the Russian Unions of the Railway Servants issued an order to maintain strict neutrality, by refusing to move trains carrying soldiers or munitions for either side. The result of this was disastrous to the Kerensky forces all of whose supplies came from the front a hundred miles away, whereas the Bolsheviki had enormous stocks in Petrograd, only a few miles in their rear. Their troops covered the distance on foot, their munitions could be transported by wagons. Dr. Soskies said there were rumors that German officers were on the Bolsheviki staff. He instanced as evidence of German activities the discovery in the possession of one sailor in Heligoland of 4,000,000 Finnish marks, of 10,000,000 marks in the possession of another.

Dr. Soskies declined to say where Kerensky is at present.

##### NOTHING DOING.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The official wireless message from Petrograd announced that no headquarters statement had been issued to-day.

##### AMERICAN MISSION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Col. House and the members of the American Mission which he heads, arrived in Paris to-night.

##### CONSCRIPTION.

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 22.—Since the announcement of the Conscription referendum recruiting has been brisker. Hon. Mr. Cook, Minister of the Navy, announced that the Government will resign if the referendum is defeated.

##### ITALY ON RATIONS.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The Government has issued a new decree limiting the amount of bread for each person to one half pound per day. Horses will be searched for hidden supplies of food and flour, and those guilty of holding excessive quantities will be punished severely. One of the causes of the scarcity and high prices of food has been the buying up of large quantities by over-cautious and greedy consumers.

##### LOST IN COLLISION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Vice-Admiral Sims advised the Navy Department to-day that the destroyer Chauncy, sunk Monday morning with the loss of 21 lives, was rammed by the transport Ross. The men lost were drowned when the destroyer partly submerged immediately after she was struck. Both ships were running without lights, and the transport crushed into the Chauncy near her fourth funnel.

##### TAKING NO CHANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Although steps have been taken to hold up certain shipments to Russia till the situation there clears, the War Trade Board to-day officially denied that no supplies would be permitted to go from the United States to Russia, and announced that "a cargo is now moving." Large consignments are on the way to Russia, but it is understood that before they are delivered the United States Government will satisfy itself that they are not likely to fall into the hands of any Russian faction opposed to the prosecution of the war.

##### PROPAGANDISTS IN PETROGRAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Ambassador Francis, at Petrograd, reported that German propagandists are now carrying on almost openly their activities to keep affairs unset-

ted in the Russian capital. The Ambassador's message, dated Nov. 20th, said all Americans in Petrograd and Moscow were safe and those at Moscow had declared to remain. Eighty Americans left Petrograd on a special train for the Swedish frontier.

##### REVOLUTION COLLAPSED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Guayaquil revolution, which broke out last week, has collapsed. The leaders have been arrested.

##### ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The committee on universal suffrage in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day rejected by a large majority the proposal to hold elections normally due in 1918, because of the impossibility of taking votes of prisoners of war and the difficulty of balloting among the soldiers at the front. Elections under this decision will be postponed till 1920 and no special elections are to be held to fill vacancies to which there are 48 in the Chamber.

##### PUNISHED FOR DISLOYALTY.

OSAKES, Minn., Nov. 22.—Because of an alleged disloyal remark, E. H. Stratomeyer, naturalized American of German extraction, was given a coat of tar and feathers last night. Stratomeyer told the authorities he didn't recognize any of his assailants.

##### MOVES FOR OWN TRIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of Interior introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill proposing that the Chamber name a committee of 33 members with a view to sending M. Malvy before the high court on a charge of treason.

##### RUSSIAN PEACE IDEA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.—The formal offer of an armistice to all belligerents which the Council of Peoples' Commissaries of All Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress purposes to make shortly is not intended to forecast any effort towards a separate peace. On the contrary it is declared definitely here that not only is a separate peace not desired, but that the rejection by Germany of armistice proposed even if it should be acceptable to the Allies would mean the continuation of the war by the new revolutionary army with vigor against German imperialism until the German people inspired by the Russian democratic ideas overthrow their rulers and demand peace.

##### FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—One French ship of more than 1,600 tons and two fishing ships were sunk by submarines or mines last week. One ship was attacked unsuccessfully.

### FETCHING UP FERDIE—Yes Indeed Clarice, There Have Been Many, Many Men Who Have Burned Their Fingers In This Way!

BY CARL ED



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