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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Intense Interest Now Marks the Race for Presidential Honors

Great Crowds Gathered in Front of Newspaper Offices Where Editions Were Issued at Short Intervals Recording the Varying Changes in Battle of the Ballots—California May Hold the Result—Wilson Now Leads There by Small Majority—Both Sides Confident of Victory but Result is Yet Anything but Certain

NEW YORK, Nov. 9th.—At midnight, 24 hours after every important newspaper in the United States, regardless of political affiliations, had heralded the election of the Presidency of Chas. E. Hughes, the result in the election is still in doubt.

A striking contrast to the virtual certainty of the Republican success at an early hour this morning is the tenacity of the situation that exists to-night.

As early as 8 o'clock last night the leading papers of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and other cities and various sections of the country definitely announced the election of Hughes.

As night wore on whatever certainty of the election of the Republican candidate existed was gradually dissipated. The country retired to rest without any doubt that the fourth of March would witness the inauguration of the new incumbent, but at 3 o'clock this morning, the tide began to turn. The western States, where early returns showed a strong trend toward Hughes began to develop Wilson's strength.

Gradually Hughes shrank until the States that were conceded to him at first drifted into the doubtful column, and then into the group claimed by the President.

This sudden change at the fortunes of the two great parties aroused in the people a degree of interest that even on election day was noticeably lacking. Great crowds began to gather in front

of the newspaper offices, where editions were issued at short intervals, recording the varying changes in the battle of the ballots.

All day and all night tireless vigils were kept by anxious watchers at various headquarters, where the returns from doubtful or pivotal States were coming in.

California, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Mexico, were closely followed and anxiously scanned. As they filtered in at midnight the returns such as were complete or so far complete as to be regarded indicative, gave Wilson 232 voters, in the Electoral College, Hughes 239, and left sixty votes doubtful in eight States.

It requires 266 votes to elect the President, although California still showed a lead for the President, and his campaigners are claiming it by at least 15,000. President's majority there had dwindled to little more than 1400 with about one-fifth of the districts missing.

In Minnesota too Wilson lead which was high as 10,000 early in the day, but steadily dropped as the vote from the rural districts came in. During the evening Hughes took a lead of a small margin, then Wilson shot again ahead, but with less than 1,000 votes.

Republican Managers claimed the State on the final returns.—Idaho was estimated for the Wilson column by a majority of 10,000; Kansas is still incomplete, with little more than two-thirds of the districts reported, showed President Wilson leading by more than 27,000. Washington, with a little more than half, is reported as giving the President a lead of 7,000. West Virginia, with two-thirds reported, showing Hughes with a majority of nearly 2,000.

North Dakota is very close, with two-thirds complete, Hughes' majority is less than 1,000. Wilson was leading Great crowds began to gather in front

## LONDON TAKES BIG INTEREST U. S. ELECTION

Morning Papers Had Hughes Elected—When News of Wilson's Gain Came in Excited Groups Gathered in Clubs and Hotels—American Embassy was Besieged by Enquiries for News During the Day

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Presidential election excited great interest throughout London. The morning newspapers all announced that Hughes had been elected beyond doubt, and it was taken for granted until the tickers and the early evening papers began to show the issue in doubt. From that time forward excited groups assembled in clubs and hotels, scanning latest returns. The American Embassy during the course of the day was besieged by enquiries for news of the result, many requests coming from British Government officials.

Newspaper placards all featured the election. Virtually all the evening papers printed editorials on the assumption that Hughes was elected. This is the first time London was interested in the Presidential election.

## Another Norge Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Lloyds announce that the Norwegian steamer Reime, 1,913 tons, has been sunk.

tion of the precincts reported in Delaware and New Hampshire were counted among Hughes States, but incomplete returns during the day definitely turned them into Republican columns.

## ITALIANS GAIN IN THEIR DRIVE FOR TRIESTE

Friday's Operations in Drive on Trieste While Less Spectacular Than Those of Previous Two Days Were Nevertheless of Tactical Importance Because of Occupation of Lower Hills

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The special correspondent of the Times, at Italian army headquarters, telegraphs as follows:—

"Friday's operations in the drive on Trieste though less spectacular than those of the previous two days were of tactical importance, because of the occupation of the Lower Hills, between the Wippach and the northern rampart of the Carso plateau. The advance of the eleventh corps was extended to cover a front of more than three miles, and the position of Baltheyb was strengthened against counter attacks.

In losing Baltheyb the Austrian Colonel, taken prisoner in the September offensive, said nothing mattered so long as Baltheyb was held. Its loss was certainly serious. The point dominates Castagnezza on the Carso and its network of roads, and the main road from Bainsan to the Carso position. The possibilities are even more important than the actual achievements suggest themselves at this intensely interesting movement. Meanwhile, however, weather has broken and rain is falling heavily."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## P. AND O. LINER SUNK BY SUB. NO WARNING

Passengers Including 169 Women and Children Were Saved—Washington is Awaiting Full Information—Not Known if There Were Any American Citizens on Board—Deep Interest is Felt Over the Matter

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Bulgarians took the offensive yesterday against the Serbians in the Corna River region on the Macedonian front, southeast of Monastir. They made three attacks, the war office announced, but were repulsed. They returned to their own trenches, leaving many dead on the field.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Full information regarding the torpedoing yesterday of the British passenger liner Arabia is awaited by the State Department with concern. There has been no report indicating that Americans were aboard the vessel, but the announcement by the British Admiralty that the ship was carrying hundreds of passengers including women and children, had been destroyed without warning, added to the seriousness of the submarine instructions now pending. If it should develop that the Arabia carried no Americans the United States probably would take no official notice of the incident, although the deepest interest would be felt because of the possibility it might mean in the change of German methods of submarine warfare. A brief cablegram from Ambassador Page from London late today, announced the sinking of the liner and made no mention of Americans on board. In the absence of Secretary of State Lansing, who will not return here until to-morrow, no formal comment on the case is forthcoming.

## Republican Managers Now Talk of Crooked Work to Steal Prize

German Attack Is Repulsed

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A German attack on Sailly Saillisel, on the Somme front, last night, was repulsed after a brief hand-to-hand encounter, the War Office announced to-day. There was great activity of artillery during the night.

## Bavarian Prince Dead

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Prince Henry of Bavaria, nephew of King Louis, is reported from Munich to have died from wounds received on a reconnoitering trip on November 7th.

Prince Henry was thirty-two years old and a major in the Bavarian Guards.

## Norway's Note Was Delivered To-day

CHRISTIANA, Nov. 9.—The Norwegian Note replying to the German protest against the U-boat ordinance of October 13, was to-day delivered to the German Ambassador here.

## Wilson Leading in The "Granite State"

CONCORD, N.H., Nov. 9.—With returns complete, but only partially verified officially, Wilson led in New Hampshire this morning by 98 votes.

Chairman Wilcox Now Says Any Man or Group of Men Who Attempt to Steal the Presidency From Hughes Will do so at Their Peril—Now When he Sees a Democratic Victory he Cries "Thief, Scoundrel"—The Eastern Vote Would Bear Close Scrutiny as Any of the Western States Votes

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Chairman Wilcox of the Republican National Committee issued the following statement at midnight:—

"Returns from the States in which the vote is close are coming in slowly. The delay appears to be caused by the time required to get reports from the rural communities.

Latest returns clearly indicate that Minnesota, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oregon and probably California have gone for Hughes.

These added to the States already certain will give him 280 Electoral votes. Even if all or some of the electoral votes of California should go to Wilson, there are still enough left to assure the election of Hughes.

Every precaution must be taken to secure an honest count of the ballots in every close State. Anybody who intimates that Charles E. Hughes would permit any man or group of men to attempt to steal the Presidency for him is a contemptible scoundrel and knows it. I say further with full sense of responsibility that any man or group of men who attempts to steal the Presidency from Hughes will do so at their peril."

## Democratic Leaders Confident of California and Minnesota— Says Wilson is Re-elected?

Chairman Wilcox of Republican National Committee Still Claim Hughes is Elected—G. O. P. Leaders Seem to Expect a Close Fight—Can the Republicans win California Without the Progressive Vote?—Wilcox Talks about G.O.P. only Wanting What they are Entitled to—Is it Another Case of Hayse and Tilden in 1876?

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—President Wilson is absolutely re-elected said Democratic Chairman McCormack, late this afternoon. The Republicans can't beat him by any combination of States that may ensue. We can lose Minnesota and California and still re-elect the President, but we feel confident we will carry both those States.

NEW YORK, 3 a.m.—Hughes, 252; Wilson, 251; doubtful 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Woodrow Wilson took the lead in California to-day. Returns available from 4,306 out of 5,910 precincts in California, gave Hughes 337,657, Wilson 339,195.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—To-night President Wilson has taken the lead in California and Minnesota, acquisition of either of which to his column would insure his election, barring unexpected losses from the States now accredited to him as reasonably sure.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 8.—"You can tell President Wilson he is certainly elected," Secretary Tumulty was told this afternoon by Robert W. Woolley, Democratic director of publicity. He based his assertion on the belief that California, Minnesota and West Virginia were sure for Wilson. The news was received with enthusiasm by the executive offices here.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 8.—Secretary Tumulty announced to-night the election of President Wilson was assured by a safe majority in the Electoral College. The President is sure of California and Minnesota, he said. Besides these North Dakota, Kansas, New Mexico, New Hampshire, and West Virginia, are ours. The Repub-

icans are not sure of a single State west of Mississippi, except Iowa which has been won by a greatly reduced plurality.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—At 8 this morning, with about one-third of the city ballots counted, it was estimated that Wilson's majority in San Francisco would be about 12,000.

## French Taged 659 Prisoners

PARIS, Nov. 8.—North of the night, France marthem rahem rahts night, French artillery scattered the enemy gathering to the east of Sailly Saillisel. South of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse there was an intense artillery duel. Total prisoners taken by the French south of the Somme yesterday, was 659.

## International News Service

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The New York Tribune this morning publishes the following: Paris 8th.—Following the precedent set by the British Government the deprived Wm. Randolph Hearst and International news services of the uses of the cable service, between Paris and America. The order applies to all news Channels under Hearst's control. The order was issued yesterday. To-day all Hearst employees in Paris received notice to look for other positions.

## To-night's Parade

In to-night's recruiting parade the band of the T.A. & B. Society will lead the demonstration. The speakers at the recruiting stand will be Lieut. H. Ross and Mr. W. R. Howley, K.C.

## CHURCH NOTICE

In addition to the usual hours, Confessions will, until further notice, be heard at the Cathedral on Fridays from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., and on Saturdays from 12 noon to 1.30. J. J. McDERMOTT, V.G.

## The Republicans Claim that Hughes is Elected?—Result Remains However Doubtful.

Democratic Director of Publicity Woolley Says Wilson Re-elected for Sure—Says California, Minnesota and West Virginia are Sure for Wilson—In California Wilson was Leading on Early Returns—In San Francisco Wilson's Majority is Estimated About 12,000—Yesterday's News was Received with Enthusiasm by the Executive Officials at Long Branch

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A statement issued from the Republican national headquarters this afternoon, claimed Minnesota, Oregon, California and New Hampshire. It is asserted that Hughes has obtained 277 electoral votes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—W. R. Wilcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, after dinner to-night with Chas. Hughes, said—"I believe Hughes has been elected. He shares my view. We ask only what is fair, we want only what we are entitled to, that we propose to have."

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Chairman McCormick shortly after 11 a.m. confirmed Wilson's election with 288 electoral votes. "I am basing my conclusions on the official canvass of pivotal States," he said, adding "it is a sweeping victory." Mr. McCormick claimed Kansas and Ohio. Mr. Wilcox at the Republican headquarters said the election was close and depended on the figures from four or five States from which complete returns had not been received. "We believe the results in the district States favor Hughes," the Chairman added, "as the returns yet to be received will come from the outlying and farmer districts."

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Chairman Wilcox of the Republican National Committee at 12.50 o'clock issued this statement: "California and Minnesota are surely for Hughes. This means Hughes is elected. The statement, he said, was based upon advices from the respective State headquarters claiming California by 10,000 votes and Minnesota by 20,000. Chester H. Dimell telegraphed from San Francisco that the Republicans could concede everything that the Democrats claim and still carry the State by 6,000.

## The Lucky Four

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—With thirty congressional districts to be heard from at 10.45 p.m., 202 Republicans, 199 Democrats, 26 Progressives, 1 Independent, 1 Socialist were elected to the House representatives for 65 Congress. Of 30 districts yet to be heard from, 17 are represented in the present Congress by Democrats, thirteen by Republicans. Should these districts be unchanged the next house would be composed of 216 Democrats, 215 Republicans and four scattering, who might elect to affiliate with either side.

## Democrats Still Control Senate

NEW YORK, Nov. 9th.—The Senate will remain under Democratic control by a reduced majority, 10 or 12, dependent on the outcome of New Mexico, where Jones, Democrat is maintaining his light lead over Hubbell, who was nominated by the Republicans to succeed Catron. At this hour the Senate stands, Democrats 53, Republicans 42, one undecided.

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## THE ROUND TABLE

### LAND SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR

A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire—Republished Under the Above Heading

THE question of what is to happen to the vast numbers of men who will be disbanded at the end of the war has already agitated many minds. In a great crisis such as the present, in which there is a clear goal ahead, it is generally a safe rule to leave after-the-war problems to settle themselves, and not distract energy or thought from the more pressing task of beating the enemy. But there are questions to which foresight can be applied without these evil consequences, and even with highly beneficial results. This is one of them.

On many aspects of the problem it is not possible to express any confident opinion. There are at present some 3,000,000 civilians, in the prime of life, who have enlisted for the duration of the war only. Nobody can tell how many of them will be killed or maimed before peace is signed. Nobody can tell with accuracy what the state of employment in the United Kingdom at the end of the war will be, and whether there will be an excess or a shortage of labour, with which to meet industrial needs. Predictions on all these points are numerous, but are conflicting. The industrial conditions after the war may well be as unexpected as have been those of the war itself. But one thing can be said with confidence, and that is that there will be a large emigration to new countries. Whether employment is good or bad there will be many, who, having tasted a life of adventure and in the open air, will never go back to the steady plodding of an English factory or office stool. There will be some reaction from the strain of the past months, and to some ease and security and home will offer the supreme attraction, if employment can be found. But for very many, escape both from war and from the strain and distress of post war conditions into the freedom of a new world will seem the golden road to happiness and success.

This is simply a theory of what may reasonably be expected to happen after unsettled times. It is a matter of history that restlessness comes after war. There was, as the following figures show, a marked rise in the number of people who left Germany for the United States after her wars against Austria-Hungary and France in 1866 and 1870.

1862	27,529
1863	33,162
1864	57,276
1865	83,424
1866	115,892
1867	133,426
1868 (for six months)	55,831
1869	131,042
1870	118,225
1871	82,554
1872	131,109
1873	149,671

(From Report of Immigration Commission, Washington, 1911.)

In our own case exactly the same thing happened after the Boer War of 1899-1902. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom rose from 140,000 in 1898 to 259,000 in 1903, increasing in 1907.

Emigrants after the war will be drawn by two motives, which may or may not conflict. On the one hand, they will tend to go to those countries where they will feel most at home, and where they are most certain of finding employment or occupation. On the other hand, they will wish to remain under the Union Jack. Whether or no they go to populate the British Dominions, or are lost, probably for ever, to the United States or the Argentine. (\*Out of 259,000 emigrants who left Great Britain in 1903, 123,000 went to the United States.) will depend largely on the provision which is made to meet the situation in the Dominions themselves. The British Government will probably do little in the matter one way or the other. Its natural tendency will be to try to keep men employed or to settle them on the land within the United Kingdom, for reasons of defence. Danger will still be greatest here, and strength must be maintained where it is most required. In any case to promote emigration to foreign countries is to confess a failure in social policy to organize emigration to

at short notice and expect them to be farmers or farm labourers, than it is to expect men to learn any other trade by the light of Nature. Agriculture or pastoral farming is a business which may not require extensive book learning, but it is one which requires a great deal of practical training and experience in local conditions before it can be made to yield even a modest living. Therefore, after the war, unless some provision is made in time, there may be a rush of emigrants to the Dominions, whom it will be impossible to absorb. The Dominions will then be in this position: they will either have to encourage these immigrants to flow off elsewhere, or, as was the case in South Africa after the war, they may find themselves forced to close their doors to the best blood in the empire. Nobody who realizes the great importance of laying a solid and homogeneous human foundation in these new lands can look with complacency on the loss of other lands of men whom it may be necessary to replace later on by people of another race and tradition. Nobody who remembers the feelings of indignation which were aroused by the closing of the ports of Cape Colony and Natal after the Boer War to all men not possessed of a considerable sum of money will desire a revival of these feelings at a critical moment in the history of the British Commonwealth. The spectacle of the Dominions refusing to admit the battle-worn men who have risked their lives in defence of their own liberties, to the lands in which they would most naturally expect to find a welcome, or of such a failure to foresee their needs as to result in poverty and disappointment as the only alternative of going to a foreign land, would be a disastrous sequel to feelings of mutual admiration and affection engendered by the war. Yet that is what may happen unless steps are taken to deal with the matter in time.

Moreover, there will be other immigrants after the war. It is certain that there will be a great migration from most of the countries of continental Europe for the same reasons that will cause migration from the British Isles. The empty lands available for white colonisation are not settled by men of British stock they will be peopled by other races, already trained in rudimentary agriculture perhaps, but living at a lower standard, and unfamiliar with the spirit of liberty or the institution of the Commonwealth. The recent history of the United States shows how grave a problem an excessive foreign population may present.

Fortunately the problem is one in which there is much experience to guide us. All the Dominions have had to deal with land settlement in their time, and some on an enormous scale. If men cannot be dumped on the land direct, experience shows that if they are properly housed in cantonments on arrival and given rudimentary instruction in some systematic way, they can be turned into useful farm hands in an amazingly short space of time, and that with an adequate system of expert advice and supervision, but half-trained men can farm on their own with fair success. The business of rapid land settlement is not easy, but requires thorough study of successful experiments and of local conditions. But in proper circumstances it can be done. Even, as is possible, every ship that leaves these shores within a few months of the termination of the war, it will not be impossible to provide for them if steps are taken in time.

As has been said, this is a matter which is pre-eminently one for the Dominions themselves, for they alone understand their own problems and conditions. On them, therefore, does the chief responsibility for provision rest. Certain committees or commissions have already been appointed locally to look into the question. They cannot bring too earnest labour or careful forethought to the problem with which they are called to deal. There is also much to be said for bringing these committees into touch with one another, and with the British Government. For in its essence the problem is an imperial problem. It will only be handled properly if it is dealt with in a spirit which looks past Dominion interests and is able to consider the well-being of all those who have fought or suffered for liberty in this war.

the Dominions would be to interfere with the affairs of a self-governing colony. The problem is one which, when it arises, will have to be dealt with almost entirely by the Dominions themselves.

What is likely to be their position? It is, of course, as impossible to predict with assurance the condition of industrial employment in the Dominions at the close of the war as it is to prophesy about the industrial condition of the United Kingdom. But there is this difference between the two, that, whether employment be good or bad in the industrial world there is an almost inexhaustible field for the absorption of new and desirable emigrants in the Dominions which does not exist in the United Kingdom, and that is the land. There is land available for closer settlement in the United Kingdom, and there is grave need for a larger country population upon it. And a vigorous effort will almost certainly be made to absorb some of the men discharged from the armies in this ancient standing, a slow business and the total absorbing power is obviously limited. In the Dominions the land supply is for practical purposes unlimited: there are great tracts which for development want nothing but people, "more homes," as Cecil Rhodes put it, and the policy of all the great Dominions has been to found their civilization on the basis of a population educated in British traditions of liberty and government, settled on the land.

Thus amid much that is uncertain two facts stand out. First, there will almost certainly be a large emigration to the Dominions after the war, emigration which no active policy on the part of the British Government will have encouraged or will be able to restrain. Secondly, whatever the condition of industry and trade after the war, there is one certain method in which a large number of these men can usefully and to their own advantage be provided for, and that is on the lands of the Dominions.

Merely to point to these facts however, is not enough. Unless they are not only foreseen, but unless action is taken in time to adjust the supply to the demand grave trouble is bound to ensue. It is no more practical to dump large masses of men on the land

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Persons claiming exemption from service on Juries, persons who claim to be qualified to serve on a panel different from that on which they are entered, and all persons who have objections to offer to the panels or either of them are hereby notified that a Court of Revision of the Jury Lists for St. John's will be held in the Magistrate's Office from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of next week and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the week following.  
Police Court, October 31st, 1916.  
**CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS,**  
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**Why Germany is Seeking to Crush Roumania**

In Roumania the decision has not yet been given. One part of the Roumanian armies is in retreat; another part has checked the invaders. The further the invaders in the Dobrudja advance the harder becomes their task. Time and the weather are fighting for the Roumanians and we have been assured by Mr. Asquith and also by Mr. Lloyd George that the Allies are doing all that they can to save the little kingdom from the fate of Serbia. In the past day or two the news has been favorable; but even if Roumania should be conquered we ought to remember that before she entered the war it was generally admitted that the Allies were winning. Her complete defeat, involving as it must involve the destruction of Teutonic reserves intended for other purposes, would still further plunge the Central Powers in losses. There is no reason to contemplate her complete conquest. It is interesting to note an article contributed to the London Times by a member of the Roumanian Parliament.

**Austria's and Bulgaria's Motive.**  
He says that the interest of Austria-Hungary is self-evident. The realization of Roumanian national aspirations would be a vital menace to Hungary. Together with the national unification of Serbia and the Southern Slavs, it would mean the collapse of the Kingdom of St. Stephen. The defeat of Roumania is therefore a question of life and death for the present Hungarian State. As regards the Bulgarians, their interest is also evident.

Their ambition knows no bounds. Their aim is to rule the Balkan Peninsula from the Danube to the Aegean, and from the Black Sea to the Adriatic. They covet all the Dobrudja, the whole of Macedonia, and a good slice of Albania. The defeat of Roumania is therefore, in their eyes, the only means of realizing their vast designs.

**Germany's Object.**  
But why should the Germans rage so furiously against Roumania, who has not even declared war upon them? The reasons are of once military, political and economic. A victorious Roumania means the cutting of communications between the Austro-Germans and their Turco-Bulgarian allies. It means the crushing of Austria-Hungary, that is to say, an open door into Germany, and, sooner or later, the defeat of Germany herself. The defeat of Roumania would mean, on the other hand, the consolidation of German mastery from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, the invasion of Russia from the south, by way of the Black Sea, and perhaps decisive victory in the East. Germany therefore feels that the Roumanian thorn must be extracted from her vulnerable heel, and that quickly. By the defeat of Roumania the authority of Germany in the East would become absolute. All Eastern States, including Austria-Hungary, would be incorporated or placed in a feudal relationship to the German Empire. Aggrandized by their alliance with Germany, the Bulgarians would be riveted to her. Turkey has already become a kind of German Morocco, and would fall into the position of a German colony. Serbia would no longer exist, and Roumania would become an Eastern Reichsland.

**A Fight for Trade.**  
Alongside of these military and political motives run the economic interests that urge Germany to crush Roumania. The Germans have lent to the Roumanian State nearly £80,000,000. They have besides, invested in Roumanian banks, trade, and industry more than £40,000,000. The German object is not only to avoid loss—"damnum emergens"—but particularly to retain the immense advantages accruing to them from their exploitation of Roumania, to obviate a "lucrum cessans." The Roumanian State borrowed money from Germany at high rates. In 1889, after the agricultural crisis, it contracted with the Disconto-Gesellschaft a loan of £450,000, at a nominal interest of 5 per cent., which the price of issue made in reality 7 per cent. Besides, the Disconto-Gesellschaft took as security the revenues of monopoly of cigarette paper, and secured a share of its profits. By these means the

German bank has secured a profit of £1,880,000, in return for £480,000 lent. Ninety per cent. of Roumanian manufactured imports were of Austro-German origin. Roumanian trade was almost exclusively in Austro-German hands, and the whole economic life of Roumania was under Austro-German control.

**A Great Prize**  
By the conquest of Roumania, Germany would secure immense stores of corn, petroleum, benzine, mineral oils, salt, and timber; a good railway system, and the Danube as means of transport, besides all the crops which the fertile soil of Roumania can produce. The spectre of famine would be for ever banished from the German Empire. Could they once get Roumania into their grasp, the Germans would never relax their hold. They know far better than the Roumanians themselves how inexhaustible are her resources, and how sober and hard-working are her people. No sacrifice will seem too heavy for them if by it they can secure such a prize. The duty and interest of the allies are alike clear. If, by timely action, they thwart the German scheme and ensure the triumph of Roumania, they will at the same time smooth their own path to complete victory and notably shorten the war. Their efforts should tend without delay, not merely to save Roumania from the Austro-German grasp, but to save themselves, to spare millions of human lives and hundreds of millions of money, to shorten the war and to establish the Europe of the future on a solid foundation.

**Heroism of French Soldier Described**

**Russian Officer Pays High Tribute to His Valor on the Battlefields of Macedonia**

PETROGRAD.—"In Macedonia with the French Army" is the title of an article contributed to a recent issue of the Correspondant by Lieutenant Lebedow, a Russian officer, who praises the bravery of the French soldiers. He says:

"Read the innumerable commendations in the regimental or army orders of the day, and you will find out how the soldiers, officers and generals, all of whom the people like to include in the one category of 'Little Fighters of France,' offer up their lives for their beloved country. What to some of us, who are not familiar with the soldier's beautiful expressions of sentiment, may seem like affectations is encountered daily in the French army. Captain Rousse-Lacordaire led his company into battle with the cry:—'Forward! Let our wives weep over us as heroes at least!' and had hardly uttered the words before a bullet laid him low.

"Their last letters to the folks at home disclose the lofty sentiments of these fighters. One, from a Parisian cook to his wife, will ever be counted among the classical literature of France. Then let us remember the incident of the tobacco smoking soldier, whose right hand was shot away while he took part in a charge. What did he do but lean down and, with his remaining hand, disengage the pipe from the tightly closed fingers of the severed limb lying on the battleground. Putting his pipe in his mouth, he hurried ahead to catch up with his charging comrades.

"I have done my duty; is the dying soldier's usual farewell. The French fighter always is fully cognizant of the indispensability of conscientiously performing that duty. He knows why he goes to face death. It is not for the sake of fighting or for adventure, but for the defence of his country. Right or wrong, such is the sentiment of the soldiers and officers, the flower of France's male population, ranging in age from eighteen to forty-eight years. And this feeling that he is fighting for the rights of his own nation and for justice in the world endows the French soldier with a singular strength. It is for this reason that he has so willingly gone to faraway Serbia, the country which, like Belgium, refused to let itself be trampled to death under the big boot of the invader."

The order of the Army Council by which notice was given that practically all of the thicker kinds of sole leather will, if found suitable, be acquired for government purposes, has caused consternation in the ranks of tanners, leather merchants and other traders concerned in the production and sale of boots and shoes. They feel that they are not being dealt with fairly and are loud in denouncing the attitude of the government.

"This apparent unfairness," said the head of a prominent Bermudez firm, "is the more difficult to understand in face of the frank admission of the government that ours has been the most patriotic trade they have had to deal with all the way through. The authorities have also acted unwisely, I think, in calling up bad-

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For FALL and WINTER  
Now showing at

**BLAIR'S.**

Our Values are absolutely the best obtainable.

This year's style in Coats is distinctive. The Coat with the Flare (or Wide) Skirt is the Fashion. Coats this year are either without belts or come with a belt effect. This is quite different from last season's Military Coat which had a belt all round and was much tighter in the Skirt. Despite increasing cost of Coats, through rising prices of materials, and the Fashions demanding more cloth in each, we are able to offer you the newest goods at the lowest prices. This we are enabled to do by our early contracts and consequent good buying as also by the moderate margin of profit we put on these goods, which has built us up such a successful coat business, as it is well known our values are the best procurable. Our Prices for the Newest Styles (we don't talk old styles) or jobs) are:—

**\$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90 and upwards.**

We are also opening a Full Selection of

**Misses', Children's and Infants' Coats,**

which you can depend on will be the best values obtainable.

N.B.—Customers by mail for Ladies' or Misses' Coat, please specify height, bust measurement, and length of sleeve from under arm, and enclose extra money for postage.

**HENRY BLAIR.**

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EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

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**"Beyond The Law"**

A Drama of the Canadian North West in Three Reels by the  
Essanay Company.

Octavia Handworth in  
**"THE SON"**

A Lubin Society Drama.  
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in  
**"MISS STICKY-MOUFIE-KISS"**

A Classy Vitagraph Drew Comedy.  
PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Piano.  
DOUGLASS J. STEWART, Baritone, featuring the Latest  
English Song successes.

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to the  
**Reading Public**

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Here is your opportunity. Avail of it to-day. Fill in the Coupon at once—mail it to-day—do it now.

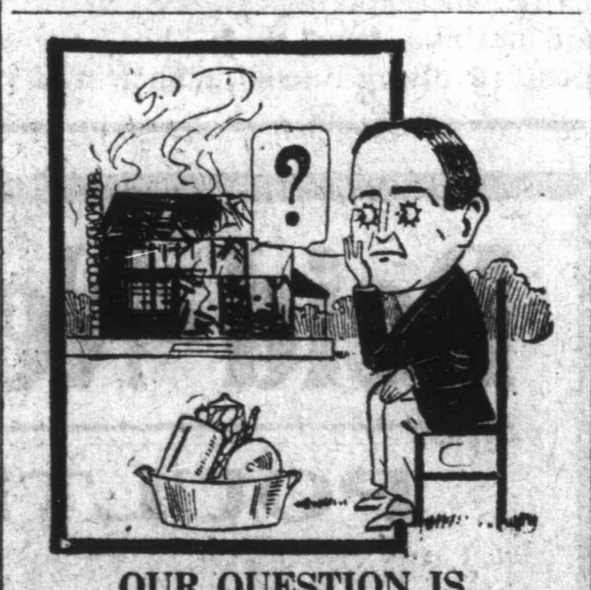
To the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.,  
Water Street, St. John's.  
GENTLEMEN,—  
Enclosed find.....for.....  
months subscription to **The Mail and Advocate** Daily  
(mark off issue not required). Weekly

Name.....  
Address.....  
District.....

ed men. Comparatively little labor is required to produce leather; time is the chief thing; and to call up five skilled men from one yard, as was the case the other day, is a mistaken policy at a time when every one in the trade is working at high pressure. Next to munitions and food, an adequate supply of good boots is one of the most important things in winning the war."

Another larger factor, who handles the produce of a considerable number of tanneries, also complained that the trade has not been fairly treated.

**Just Arrived:**  
A LARGE SHIPMENT OF  
**PRINCE ALBERT**  
Smoking Tobacco  
In ½ lb and 1 lb Glass Jars.  
Always in stock a full line of  
**Smokers' Requisites.**  
**S. G. Faour**  
378 WATER STREET.



OUR QUESTION IS,  
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?  
**IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK**  
when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but...  
**HAVE US INSURE YOU** in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?  
**PERCIE JOHNSON**  
Insurance Agent.

"The effect of the order," he observed, "will be that we may have to buy a considerable quantity of leather from America for our own civilian work, and if that happens leather is bound to go up very much in price. You see the warehouse practically empty. The government has scheduled every scrap of sole leather, the lowest grades well as the highest.

"But we have been always ready to assist the government, and if it is going to help to win the war, let Russia have every bit of leather. The time, however, will come when the ports will be closed up and we shall not be able to export to Russia, and then I am hopeful that we shall be allowed to buy to a certain extent to meet the civilian needs of our own country."

**Hindenburg Sees Victory for Germany**

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, L.I.), Nov. 6.—"The Transylvanian situation is excellent. The Roumanians still retreat and their day of reckoning is coming," declared Field Marshal von Hindenburg, German chief of staff, who is paying Berlin his first visit since the beginning of the war.

"I welcomed their entrance into the war," continued Hindenburg "for by it we got out of the trenches.

"The French have showed great tenacity, but they are exterminating lives by their present method of fighting. All their tenacity will be of no use to them and finally there will be none of them left. The French nation owes this fate above all to the English. If the English ask for another offensive of the same style this coming spring then they will rob France of the rest of her army and of the rest of her national strength."

The war has not changed his opinions about British military accomplishments, said Hindenburg. Great British strategists are lacking at the present time, he said.

**Hospital Burned.**  
FARNHAM, Que Nov. 3.—St. Elizabeth Hospital, managed by the Grey Nuns, and comprised of two buildings, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night, and a total of nineteen lives were lost, so far as known. These consist of five children, eight women and six men, the buildings having been used as a home for aged people and children. Eleven injured inmates are being carried for in the

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Snow Ball sharpened for winter use.

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4 1/2 feet x 2 1/4 x 1/4

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\$1.70, \$1.90, \$2.20 and \$2.60 per doz.

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12 gauge black powder and smokeless powder loaded with No. 6, 4, 2 and B.B. Shot.

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Slight: 42, 48, 54 inch. Heavy: 42, 48, 54, 60 inch.  
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**DOG CHAINS**  
4 1/2 x 6 feet.

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(Steel.)

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The **Brightest Light for the LEAST Money.**

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Mantles only Ten Cents each. Will light a Store or Wharf as bright as day at a cost of less than 1 cent per hour.

**R. TEMPLETON,**  
333 Water St., St. John's.

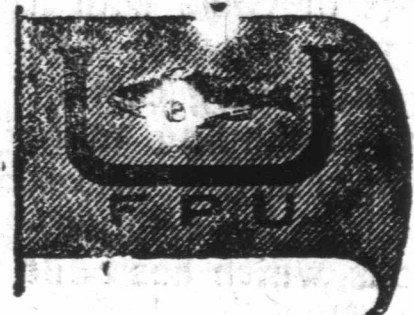
convent of the Grey Nuns. There were 218 people in the hospital at the time of the fire, 113 of these being children, 36 aged men and 37 aged women, the remainder being servants to the Grey Nuns. The material loss is estimated at \$135,000, and there is \$35,000 of insurance.

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500 Sax Pure WHITE HOMINY, 840 Sax Best WHITE OATS.

J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 9th., 1916.

Time To Change

THE time has come for removing the barrier against shipping entering port after nightfall. Several schooners had to spend Monday night in the offing and had the wind veered eastern with the snow showers there would have been serious consequences.

There is no possibility of submarines cruising on our coast at this season of the year. The temperature of the water would prove fatal to such an attempt. There should not be any obstacles placed in the way of schooners arriving and leaving at this season of the year. The rules would be acquiesced by all if there was apparent need of them; but the northern fishermen deeply resent being compelled to face all sorts of risks between Catalina and here because of something that might happen, the possibility of which is now as remote as that of seeing a German cruiser.

Schooners leaving Catalina for here do so as early as possible in the morning, but it is not possible to manufacture sufficient wind in one direction, therefore it often follows that schooners arrive here just about 7 or 8 p.m. and must remain outside and endure the worry and risk of a 12 hours wait on a shore that leaves no chance of escape if storms arise. In leaving St. John's for the north it is usual to start at about 4 a.m. in order to reach Catalina by dark. That being impossible, schooners now run the risk of being debarred from harbouring at Catalina as it is no easy port to enter on a dark stormy night.

Some consideration should be given those matters and every protection afforded our shipping and our sailors at such a dread season of the year. The Government is responsible for all laws and the people will hold them responsible for all the annoyance and loss entailed through the harbour rules. There seems to be no consideration given to northern interests. The Government apparently consider half the country as outside of their consideration, for the manner in which they have been treated in the way of unfit bay steamers, coastal boats and the Labrador service would never have been tolerated or even attempted had the Government been representative of the people.

Not one iota of interest is devoted to any matter of northern importance. They are treated as though they had no rights and were no better than serfs. The northern Labrador service in itself this season was ample cause for a big disturbance. Had the Government devoted days to considering how bad a service to afford lower Labrador, it could not have succeeded better. One mail only was received for the whole season. Of course Messrs. Blandford and Squires are supposed to represent the interests of the north in the Executive, but if they ever appear again asking for votes they will realize exactly how the northern fishermen consider they have fulfilled their duty.

No matter what orders have been received, the Government are responsible for compelling our fishermen to run the risk of their lives and schooners outside of the narrows at night and debarring them from leaving early enough on suitable mornings, to reach Catalina before dark. One man has already lost his life by being compelled to remain outside, and it was a miracle that the ship and the whole of the crew did not disappear.

We ask the Government to give immediate attention to this matter and remove the barrier, until something transpires to give more cause for enforcing the rules, than exist at present.

Another Land Grab

MR. M. E. MARTIN, the pit prop contractor, has applied to the Government for 1000 miles of timber limits at White Bear Arm. We protest against Mr. Martin or anyone getting any limits for speculation purposes. Mr. Martin is an agent for some speculator and the country has had enough of such gentlemen in the past. The Government should reserve the small lot of timber areas now owned by the Crown and give all speculators a wide berth.

LIEUT. HICKS AT VALLEYFIELD

(To the Editor) Dear Sir,—Kindly permit me space to insert a few remarks on the following subject.

Last night a meeting was held in the S.U.F. Hall, Badger's Quay, under the auspices of Lieut. Col. Hicks and his little contingent of twelve soldiers and sailors, the chair being occupied by Revd. Leggo of Badger's Quay parish. The meeting was one of most patriotic nature. The Lieutenant began his address by first introducing his little band to the assembled audience which was a goodly number indeed. Physical drill, gun and bayonet practice was performed by the soldiers. The Colonel continued his address by clearly pointing out the different stages the Newfoundland Regiment had undergone, both at Gallipoli and the 1st July drive. The assembled audience were all eager to listen to the bravery and heroism which our boys at the front has undergone. He also clearly pointed out that we must if necessary sacrifice our means as far as possible if we are to win out in this awful crisis, which no doubt we will in due time. He briefly narrated the situation and condition of the Oriental cities visited from the time of the Dardanelles evacuation until they arrived in France. He also gave reliable facts that the Allies are far superior to the Germans under every stage and condition. A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker by the audience. The meeting was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

J. SPURRELL, Valleyfield, Nov. 2nd., 1916.

LAURIER IS CANADA'S ONLY HOPE

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—Mr. Frank B. Carvell, M. P., for Carleton County, N. B., was banqueted by the Montreal Reform Club Saturday night, and he expressed the belief that the only man of proved ability and prestige sufficient to meet the great, crowding problems of the days after the war is Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Carvell claimed that though the Liberal Government had established the Ross rifle factory they had not established the Ross rifle, only the policy of making rifles in Canada. Mr. Carvell stated that the report of General Alderson had been in the hands of the Borden Government five months before an Ottawa paper published it.

F. P. U. NOTES, VALLEYFIELD

The schr. Northern Light, Capt. Benjamin Davis, arrived at the F.P.U. store with a quantity of goods.

The business at the store is all that can be desired, the clerks being kept quite busy all the time.

During the past three or four days dull weather has prevailed which has prevented the schooners from loading fish for the city. Quite a few of our schooners have yet to go, while a good many of them have got their voyagers disposed of and have returned home in safety.

October 1st., 1916.

Then The Ice Formed.

Her—No doubt you thing I am older than I really am. Him—Not at all, I'm sure you are not as old as you look.

REVELLE BY CALCAR

IF instead of foolishly spending the people's money in providing stock of different kinds for the farmers a like sum had been spent in an effort to teach the farmer how to make the most of what he already had, the effect would be felt to-day in greater productiveness and it would have been gratefully appreciated by our agriculturalists.

Waste unbelievable is going on every farm in this country to-day, and methods of culture are being practiced that is not worthy the name farming. To check this waste and to improve these methods should be the aim of the Government. It is the wildest folly to think that by giving out of stock seeds, etc., the status of agriculture is going to be improved to any degree even remotely commensurate with the effort and expense.

The Morris Government have shown in their attitude towards agriculture how absolutely unfit they are to have the management of this country under their control. Their silly attempt at improving agriculture reveals them a set who know nothing whatever of what is really wanted on the farms. It has been the most childish, the most ignorant, the most superficial attempt at anything that ever a Government launched upon a country with the title of policy.

A Government that displays such little intelligence and understanding is not to be trusted longer that is necessary with the handling of affairs that mean so much to the country. When they are capable of making such a mess of what might be regarded as a simple proposition, what may be expected when they essay more complex problems?

How about our finance. Have they managed that as stupidly as they have handled the farming? Is it necessary to put this proposition at all. We hardly think it is in view of the awful condition this country is face to face with to-day. Taxes are mounting, expenditure is soaring and no effort is being made by the Government to relieve the one or curb the other, wither are we drifting? Whither are we being driven?

Perhaps driven is not the exact term for a people so meek as Newfoundlanders have become, and so plastic in the hands of manipulators hardly need to be driven. Led, then, is the term. We are slowly but surely being led to the total extinction of all our prerogatives as a free and independent people. We have, with an apathy truly appalling, surrendered one by one our rights as a sovereign people, and the shackles of servitude are being forged about our necks.

Mind you this is no flight of imagination or no mere dressing up of words to create an impression. What we say is in the mind and heart of every man who yet may nourish the germ of freedom. The question for us as a free and independent people to ask ourselves is this: Are we going to permit a party to remain in office one month longer than is necessary, who have shown so lamentable a lack of business-like ability, and sound common sense in the management of our affairs, for what lack of ability they have shown in the handling of the agricultural policy they have also displayed in every other of their many undertakings? We have had nothing from them but the most revolting incompetence and

Wilson Takes The "Sioux State"

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—Hughes was leading by 803 votes early to-day and 519 precincts are yet to report. Leaders of both parties are confident of victory.

New Mexico Doubtful

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 9.—New Mexico remained in the doubtful column early to-day. Hughes lead Wilson by less than 300 votes in 336 precincts, with returns missing from the remaining 302.

Seatonia Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Seatonia has been sunk, crew saved. Capt. Pattison has been taken prisoner, says Lloyds Agency. She left Montreal in October and stopped at Muirgrace, N.S., and left there for Barry, Wales. She belonged to the Seatonia Steamship Co., of West Hartlepool, Eng., and registered 3,533 tons.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 9 Lord Mayor's Day, London. Capt. Nicholas Hanrahan died at Harbor Grace, aged 80. He brought in in 1861 the biggest trip of fat ever landed from a sailing vessel—11,000—in the brig Glengarry, 1898. Prince of Wales born, 1841. John J. Gearin, late M.H.A., died, 1860. Floating dock, Southside, completed, 1861. Governor Musgrave gave his first ball, 1864. Hon. Patrick Keough died, 1865. Polling day; Kent, O'Mara and Parsons returned for East End; Deakin defeated, 1878. Robert J. Pinsent defeated by treachery in election in Eurin, 1878. Steamer Arizona arrived; bows smashed in by collision with an iceberg two days before, while going at the rate of 15 knots, 1879. Bazaar at Government House to establish a society for prevention of cruelty to animals; result: \$848.30, 1888. William J. Meehan, B.L., died, 1898. Polling day; St. John's East and Fortune Bay (bye-election), 1899. Captain Daniel Pumphrey, in the brigantine Consort, arrived in Harbor Grace this day, announcing that, owing to rough weather and adverse winds, he had to pass by Sloop Harbor, from where he was supposed to take home Nicholas Kennedy and family. He was severely censured by the Government for alleged inhumanity, and a steamer had to be despatched to rescue the Kennedys, 1895.

Stormy Weather On West Front

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Germans last night shelled heavily the British positions west of Beaumont Hamel, on the Somme front, north of the Ancre, the war office announced to-day. A German raid in this district, was unsuccessful. The weather is stormy.

Steamer Damaged In Hurricane

BREST, France, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Ocamo arrived here to-day, considerably damaged, having encountered a hurricane in which her deck-load was lost. She left London on October 31st. for New York.

We Had This on Nov. 2

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, has been appointed Minister of Pensions, a post recently created.

Gen. Dragalins Dead

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The death of General Dragalins, Commander of the First Roumanian army from recent wounds received in battle, is reported in Bucharest despatches.

ONE ON BOB FITZSIMMONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Robert Fitzsimmons, former heavyweight champion, had his feelings deeply hurt to-day when, going to District Attorney Swann's office in response to a subpoena, he found he was wanted to tell how he had been badly beaten up by a negro described as weighing 137 pounds and standing five feet tall. Fitzsimmons was somewhat taken aback when he found the Robert Fitzsimmons the district attorney really was after is a negro preacher. "I don't bear any grudge," said the retired prizefighter, "but I never did think I would live to see the day when a man would believe I was beaten up by a colored gentleman only five feet tall."

In memorios now 'tis sweet to hear The howling wind across the mere And dwell in thoughts of long ago. When earth was covered in the snow

Admiralty Report is Criticized

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Admiral Wm. H. Henderson, retired, writes to The Times, criticizing the admiralty announcements of the recent channel raid.

"The admiralty communications to the press," he says, "are sometimes necessarily of a secretive nature. For some time past they have seemed to be lacking in candor and this is beginning to be recognized by the public. What is the map in the street to think when he compares the British and German communiques regarding the destroyer action of Thursday night? They are so much at variance that neither can be trusted, and something is withheld on both sides."

NOTICE.

The 8th Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland will open at Catalina on MONDAY, the 27th of November.

All Councils of the F.P.U. will please send Delegates. By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary. St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary. St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 6th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary. St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 2nd Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Export Co. Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th, at 4 p.m.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary. St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 8th Annual Meeting of Fogo District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, November 29th. All Councils in Fogo District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Chairman. St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Bonavista District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th. All Councils in Bonavista District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President, R. G. WINSOR, Chairman. St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Twillingate District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th. All Councils in Twillingate District will please send Delegates. Important matter in relation to the next General Election will be discussed.

By order of the President, W. B. JENNINGS, Chairman. St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on MONDAY, November 27th. All Councils in Trinity District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President, J. G. STONE, Chairman. St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. POULTRY EXHIBITION AND SHOPPING EXCURSION. Excursion return tickets will be sold from all Railway and Steamship points to St. John's for the above exhibition at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE, good going from MONDAY, November 27th, to THURSDAY, November 30th, and good returning up to MONDAY, December 4th. Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices:

POUND GOODS		YARD GOODS	
Percalé	Cheviots	Dress Goods	Art Muslin
Lawn	Sateen	Curtain Srim	Bed Tick
Cotton Tweed	Linolette	Curtain Net	Percalé
Fleece Calico	Quilt Pieces	Curtain Muslin	Mottled Flannel
Misprints	Mottled Flannel	Shirting	Toweling
Denim	Cretonnes	Blay Calico	Regatta
Shirting	Art Tick	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Apron Gingham	Lawn
White Flannelette	Towelling		
	Blay Calico		

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:--

Men's Underwear	Boys' Hose	Girls' Coats	Ladies' Coats
Braces	Overcoats	Sleeping Suits	Neckwear
Sweaters	Suits	Ganthers	Blouses
Hdkrchtfs.	Pants	Wool Mittens	Nightdresses
Ties	Rompers		Underskirts
	Rain Coats	Ladies' Underwear	Sweater Coats
Boys' Underwear		Corsets	Aprons
Braces	Girls' Underwear	Corset Covers	
Sweaters	Dresses	House Dresses	
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Messrs. James Pascall Ltd. the Manufacturers, have made special arrangements to send direct to Newfoundlanders serving at the front. SPECIAL PARCELS OF CONFECTIONARY of which they will pay the postage without any extra charge. The following are suitable for posting and every article is handy for the pocket: SPECIAL \$1.25 PARCEL CONTAINS: Solid block of Vanilla Chocolate, Large tin each of Acid Drops, Mint Bull's Eyes, British Toffee and Pine Lozenges. SPECIAL \$2 PARCEL CONTAINS: Solid blocks of Milk and Vanilla Chocolate, Large tin each of Acid Drops, Mixed Fruit Drops, British Toffee, Also Pine Lozenges and Freshettes. Order a parcel for your friend at the front now or, better still, place a standing order for a parcel once a month or oftener. All orders will be forwarded without profit or charge of any sort by

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## Meaning of Scottish Names

### Expert Shows Derivation of Familiar Ones—Interesting Story of Gaelic Nomenclature—Many Names Shrouded in Obscurity

The study of nomenclature is an interesting one, and, one, unfortunately, that seems to have a peculiar attraction for individuals who attempt to explain the significance of names without an adequate or, in fact, any knowledge of the language which alone makes the name explicable. The name "Campbell," for instance, has been a debatable subject for a long time, but to one having even a rudimentary knowledge of Gaelic, its derivation is plain. "Cam," Gaelic, means bend, curve, crooked; and "Beul," mouth, hence Campbell means curved or crooked mouth. The Duke of Argyll, grandfather of the present duke, who knew Gaelic well and ought to be an authority, stated that Campbell meant curved mouth. Cameron, similarly, meant curved nose, possibly first applied to one who had a distinctively Roman nose. The surname Bain means white or fair—"Bar," the top, uppermost part of anything—Begg, Gaelic, "Beag," little, short, diminutive—Blair, Gaelic, "Blac," plain, battlefield mark, or spot, e.g., "Tha blar n' h' ao dan"—She has a spot on her face. Donald is compounded from "Donn," brown and "suil," eye—Dugall from "Dubh," black, dark and "suil." Such surnames as Dunn, Donne, etc., are doubtless derivations from the Gaelic "Dunn," as are Dow, Duff, from "Dubh," pronounced "du." Duncan, the brown-haired, is derived from "Donn" and "Cann," head—Darroch from "darach," oak tree—Douglas, dark gray, doubtless first applied to a river; Epsie, bishop; Gillespie, servant of the bishop; Gilchrist, servant of Christ; Glass comes from Gaelic "glas," gray; MacIntyre is derived from "Mac," son, and "an t-oir," the carpenter; MacTaggart means son of the priest (sagart); MacNab, son of the abbe; MacVear, son of the vicar; MacKinlay, son of gray John, "leath," being also Gaelic for gray; Ogilvie, the yellow-haired youth; MacKay, son of the mist, Gaelic for mist, "coe"; Moore, More—great, big; Gilmore, big youth; MacColl, son of the doctor; Leitch or MacLeitch, son of the physician; Ross, derived from a Gaelic word signifying warning, premonition; Skene, a knife; Ogg, young,

MacAulay, MacAnlay—This name is frequently Englished into Livingstone, for a very fanciful reason. The first syllable, "au," is assumed to be a transmutation of "beo," living, and the second, lay of "leac," a stone. The father of Dr. Livingstone, was a native of the Island of Ulva, where he was known under his Gaelic name of MacAulay. The name Gun is derived from "guinneach," meaning fierce, impetuous, eager; Roy, Rae, from "ruadh," red, and Logan, probably from Iagan, a "dell," Gow, Gowan, MacGowan, meaning a smith, usually appear in their English forms. Why such a preference should be shown is difficult to determine. There are other names where the verbal resemblances are so marked that it is almost impossible to conceive of their origin, otherwise, than as such coincidences would indicate. Buchanan seems to resolve itself into "both," a hut, pronounced "bo" and "cainan," language, and pronounced "kanaan." Similarly the Gaelic name Carnegie would seem to be derived from "carn," a heap of stones, or a memorial erected over the grave of a hero, and "eige" a web, pronounced "aga"; which would be the cairn of the web. Knowing nothing of the circumstances producing the singular combinations, I have indicated, we have only the verbal sameness to support this assumed origin of these two names. This, to say the least, is quite



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## Change Islands and Horwoods Contribution to the Cot Fund

(To the Editor)  
Dear Sir,—I enclose herewith a list of Change Islands and Horwood subscribers to the Hospital Cot Fund, amounting to \$439.16 which has been forwarded to Sir W. H. Horwood. I would thank you to kindly have the list published both in your daily and weekly newspapers, and oblige.  
Yours very truly,  
S. ROBERTS.

List of Subscribers at Change Islands to Hospital Cot Fund.

Solomon Roberts, J.P.	\$25.00
James White	5.00
Edgar Taylor	5.00
Jacob LeDrew, S.H.	7.00
Alex Taylor	4.00
William Waterman	3.50
Mrs. Dr. MacLean	5.00
Miss Ida Parsons	1.00
J. W. Hodge	10.00
L. G. Hyde	5.00
William H. LeDrew	5.00
Esau Diamond	5.00
William Jno. LeDrew	10.00
F. C. Earle	15.00
Rev. Wickinson	10.00
Arch'd Elliott	5.00
Ronald Moore	2.00
Wm. H. Earle	10.00
Robert Bursey	10.00
Alfred J. Hoffe	5.00
Stanley Jeans	5.00
Alfred Chaffey	5.00
Edwin Stuckless	5.00
Miss Susie Taylor	5.00
Edward White	3.00
Leo LeDrew	3.00
Jacob N. LeDrew	2.00
Mrs. John Elliott	2.50
Abram LeDrew	1.00
Collection at meeting	9.36
Joseph J. Peckford	4.00
Mrs. Eli Morgan	5.00
William Wells, Jr.	1.00
Miss E. M. Torrville	1.00
William J. Porter	2.00
Josiah Oake	3.00
John Hy. Hawkins	1.00
Ernest Oake	1.00
Miss Ida Peckford	2.00
Miss Ida J. Oake	2.00
John Chaffey, Sr.	1.00
Arthur King	2.00
Josiah L. Bound	5.00
John Hind	2.00
John Chaffey, Jr.	5.00
Samuel LeDrew	2.00
Leander Bursey	2.00
Miss Elsie LeDrew	25
Peter LeDrew	25
Allan Wells	1.00
George Diamond	3.00
Walter W. Hale	1.00
Garland Hale	1.00
George R. Hale	5.00
Hy. J. LeDrew	5.00
Eli LeDrew	1.00
Philip Bursey	2.00
Fred R. Earle	5.00
Francis E. Scammell	1.00
Mrs. J. Porter	5.00
Miss Ida Dowell	2.00
Solomon Oake	2.00
Harry Oake	4.00
Elias Cave	5.00
Thomas Logder	5.00
Walter J. Torrville	10.00
Joseph Chinn	1.00
Eli Morgan	2.00
Samson Coish	2.00
Frank White	5.00
John Perry	2.00
Richard Taylor	2.00
Thomas Moore	5.00
Eli Wells	5.00
John G. LeDrew	2.00
Matthew LeDrew	2.00
Jonathan Taylor	1.00
Martin Taylor	2.50
Lewis LeDrew	1.00
Llewellyn Oake	5.00
Francis G. Morgan	5.00
Charles G. Oake	1.00
George Elliott	3.00
Miss Elsie Hawkins	1.00
John Watton, N.E.	5.00
Lewis Watton	2.00

Edwin Watton	5.00
Mrs. Edwin Watton	2.00
Robert Watton	2.00
Alfred Gatehouse	2.00
Leonard Brett	1.00
Eli Hawkins	3.00
Henry Porter	1.50
Isaac J. Porter	1.00
George Waterman	5.00
Shem Oake	1.50
Jonas Peckford	1.00
Enos Porter	5.00
Miss Myrtle Reid	5.00
Alfred J. Parsons	1.00
Alfred Parsons	5.00
Thos. A. Scammell, Jr.	1.00
John Parsons, Sr.	1.00
Mrs. John Parsons	2.00
Miss Mabel Parsons	2.00
Mrs. Fred Parsons	2.00
Chestey Scammell	2.00
Arch. Scammell	5.00
Henry Cave	2.00
Fredk. Cave	2.00
Herbert Elliott	2.00
John H. Scammell	5.00
Rev. J. Prescott	5.00
John Elliott, S. End	5.00
Henry Hawkins	1.50
Arch'd Taylor	5.00
John A. Edwards	1.00
Mrs. Solomon Ellsworth	1.00
John Diamond	1.50
Cornelius Diamond	1.00
Mrs. William Diamond	1.00
Thomas E. LeDrew	3.00
Wm. E. LeDrew	2.00
Simeon LeDrew	2.50
Joseph Edwards	5.00
Mrs. Joseph Edwards	5.00
John Geo. Edwards	5.00
William Edwards	5.00
Mrs. John W. Edwards	5.00
George Taylor	1.00
William Bursey	2.00
Mrs. Jos. J. Taylor	1.00
Miss Lily Taylor	1.00
Garland Taylor	2.00
Enos Bursey	1.00
Abram LeDrew of Otto	5.00
Fredk Winsor	2.00
James Taylor	2.00
Thomas LeDrew, Sr.	2.00
Philip LeDrew	2.00
Benjamin Steele	1.00
Enos Moore	2.00
Hy Geo. Edwards of Hy.	1.00
A Friend	5.00
Solomon Cole	5.00
Arch'd Moore	2.10
Mrs. Ananias Taylor	1.0
John Pelley, Sr.	2.0
Benjamin Taylor	2.00
John Taylor	5.00
E. D. Elliott	5.00
Thos. W. Peckford, M.T.	5.00
Walter Powell	1.00
Mrs. Arch. Elliott	1.00
Edward Burry	1.00
Miss Zaida LeDrew	1.00
Philip Moore	1.00
John Roberts	5.00
John Moore	5.00
Joseph Pelley	5.00
Mrs. H. Purchase	5.00

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**MEN'S RED BALL "VAC."**  
Also  
**MEN'S RED BALL "BLACK" BOOTS.**  
**MEN'S RED BALL "TAN" BOOTS.**  
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Distributors.

John Pelley, Jr.	5.00	Miss E. Ginn	5.00
A. Snow	5.00	L. Hart	5.00
\$386.56		W. Guin	5.00
Collected at Horwood for C. L. Cot Fund Per Rev. Wilkinson		A. Hodder	5.00
Aquilla Woolfrey	1.00	J. Barnes	5.00
Edwin Mews	3.70	R. Hodder	5.00
Mrs. A. Woolfrey	2.00	Wm. Normore	5.00
Miss B. Woolfrey	1.50	Sundry amounts	4.70
A. Martin	1.50		
A. Barnes	1.00		\$41.60
F. Hancock	1.00	Amount collected at Change Islands	\$386.56
C. Hart	1.00	Total	\$428.16
W. Normore	1.00		
Edward Barnes	1.00		
W. Porter	1.00		
Victor Wells	1.00		
Miss G. Woolfrey	1.00		
Capt. Porter	5.00		
Lieut. Eason	1.00		
J. Hart	90		
J. Reid	70		
A. Normore	60		
J. Barnes	50		
A Friend	50		
Capt. Cull	50		
Mrs. H. Purchase	50		

## Men's Heavy Fall Boots

THREE SPECIAL VALUE LINES.

### HEAVY GRAINED & CALF BLUCHER,

A good boot for hard wear, in sizes 6, 9, 10 and 11, Only \$3.00 per pair.



### HEAVY CHROME GRAINED BLUCHER,

Goodyear welted, worth \$4.50,

Our Price \$3.50 per pair.

### HEAVY CARIBOU OIL GRAINED WATERPROOF BLUCHERS,

Black and Tan. An ideal boot for Fall wear. \$4.00 per pair.

## STEER BROTHERS.

Arrivals From the Labrador and Straits

Table listing arrivals from Labrador and the Straits with columns for Vessel, Tons, and Fish Qtrs.

Last Night at Canon Wood Hall

The entertainment given last night at the Canon Wood Hall in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club was largely attended, amongst those present being His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson.

THE CRESCENT.

"Beyond the Law," a great Essanay drama in three reels, is a story of the Canadian north-west, is the headliner at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day.

AN "AMERICAN TEA."

Saturday afternoon next in the Presbyterian Hall an "American Tea" will be given in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

433 137.910 Average per vessel, 318 quintals.

VOLUNTEERS WHO FAILED.

Quite a number of the young men who volunteered on Friday night after the recruiting demonstration, we hear, failed to pass the medical examination.

DESOLA BREAKING UP

There are signs evident daily that the old S.S. Desola, bedded off the dry-dock pier, is going to pieces.

Advertisement for A. MICHAEL, 426 Water St., featuring a sale on men's and ladies' sweater coats and underwear.

SHIPPING

The Portia left Leading at 11.30 last night.

The Prospero left Pelly's Island at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

The S.S. Terra Nova arrived at Halifax this morning, after a good run from St. John's.

The schr. "Success" left yesterday for Bahia, taking 4,422 qtls. codfish shipped by James Baird Ltd.

The French schooner "Mala" is due here shortly from Bordeaux with a cargo of salt to Tessier & Co. and after discharging will load codfish for Europe.

The S.S. Neptune on her return trip this time will bring a large shipment of whale oil from Hawk's Hr. and a consignment will also come by the Sagona.

The schr. A. H. Fries, which arrived here some weeks ago, lumber laden from Chedabritto, to land her mate, who was ill, has arrived at Glasgow, all well, after a good run from this port.

The S.S. Wellington is due to arrive here in a few days with a full freight from New York. She is commanded by Captain Mitchell, who was until recently, Chief Officer of the S.S. Stephano.

Big Recruiting Rally Bay Bulls

(Special to Mail and Advocate)

BAY BULLS, Nov. 9.—Last night the first recruiting meeting was held in the school here and was addressed by Messrs. Meaney, McGrath and Private Gladney.

The opening speaker was Mr. J. T. Meaney who addressed the meeting for 40 minutes, reviewing the history of the events leading up to the present war and pointing out the necessity of the young men of military age responding to the call to arms and keeping up the Newfoundland regiment to full strength at the front.

He was followed by Private Gladney who recounted the interesting incidents of his experience through the Gallipoli campaign which elicited rounds of applause. Mr. R. T. McGrath, Inspector of Customs, closed the meeting by a eloquent address of thirty minutes presenting to the meeting forcible reasons why the young men of Newfoundland should offer themselves for service in the Newfoundland regiment.

CORRESPONDENT. AS TO THE FIREMEN.

In the reference which we made recently to the possibility of an increase of pay for our fire-fighters it may not be generally known that these men spend all of their time night and day in the various stations. The only relaxation for them is one day off each week, and then they cannot go outside the City limits.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRIES. IS BADLY HURT.

Section man Ptk. Walsh, who was brought here by the Trepassey train yesterday and taken to Hospital in the ambulance, is severely hurt. He worked on the Petty Hr. section and the accident occurred near that place.

27 Enlist Last Night

Last night the second recruiting demonstration took place in the City and was witnessed by a concourse of people, who took great interest in it.

LOCAL ITEMS

Ex-Const. Quinlan, who formerly did duty here, is now again in the force and is attached to the Western Station.

Will L. M. Knight, Post Office, resident of Hamilton Street, City, who owed a woman in Bonavista District a sum of money since October 1915 please forward her such claims and save himself from further exposure.—nov.7.31

Pte. D. Cooper, who went through the Gallipoli campaign with Ours, and who is a barber by trade, has accepted a position in the tonorial of Mr. R. Phippard, Water Street.

Lieut. Hicks, of the First Nfld. Regiment, lectures this evening at 8 o'clock in the Basement of Wesley Church, under the auspices of Wesley Bible Class. Subject: "His Experience at the Front." A collection will be taken up in aid of the Red Cross Fund.—11

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- 1098 Private Ernest L. Noseworthy, 17a Parade St.; at 11th General Hospital, Dannes Camiers, Oct. 31st; gunshot wound, shoulder—severe.

BACK AT AYR. WAS FROM MUSGRAVE.

Mr. Jas. Buckley of the Customs' Broker's Office, had a letter by the last mail from Pte. John Buckley, Gallipoli veteran and who also has been in most of the fighting in France.

Badges for Rejected Candidates for the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.

Men who have been rejected as Medically Unfit for entry in the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve may obtain Badges by making application in writing to the Commanding Officer, H. M. S. "Briton," St. John's, N.F.

Advertisement for V. C. and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

Much Damage by Heavy Sea

Since yesterday one of the highest seas witnessed in years has been breaking across the Narrows and as a result shipping has been prevented from entering or leaving port.

We learn to-day from people who arrived from that section that never before was there such a terrible sea noticed at Ponch Cove. This morning the waves were higher than ever before and as a result all the stages and flakes in the place have been swept away, with considerable fish in them.

At 11.15 a.m. to-day a alarm of fire was sent in from box 228. The soot in the chimney of a house at the head of Long's Hill had caught fire and was quickly quenched.

VESEL DRIVEN TO SEA

Mr. R. J. Devereaux, M.H.A., has a message yesterday from Trepassey, saying that the schooner "Vernon" had driven off the coast from Cape Pine with her canvas gone.

LOCAL RED CROSS FUND.

The Treasurer (Mrs. L. Paterson, Queen's Road) begs to acknowledge receipt of the following:

St. John's Municipal Council Tenders For Oats EXTENSION OF TIME.

The time for receiving Tenders for 4250 Bushels of Oats, (Mixed, White or Black), is extended to Monday, 13th inst., at 5 p.m.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C., presided to-day, and dismissed a drunk. A young man, summoned by his mother for being drunk and disorderly in her house, was accompanied by Officer Kelly to the recruiting station, as he expressed a desire to enlist, and his parent was glad of his determination.

Man Suicides at Bonavista

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hutchings, K.C. Dep. Min. of Justice, had a telegram from Magistrate John Roper, of Bonavista, stating that a man named John Dyke of that town had committed suicide. The unfortunate man took his life by hanging himself to a beam in his house.

ONLY THE PRIDE OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT IS USED IN

Made by the Largest Mills in the British Empire and Sold all the World over.

Advertisement for JUST ARRIVED 3,000 lbs—11s., 2,100 "—8s. "CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO. M. A. DUFFY, Sole Agent.

Large advertisement for Oatmeal featuring a logo with a wheat sheaf and the text 'ONLY THE PRIDE OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT IS USED IN'.