

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Early Returns Show Hughes Elected Pres.

Close Voting in Many States—Milwaukee, Germany's U.S. Colony, Goes Two to One For Hughes—Whitman (Rep.) Is Re-elected Governor of New York by Large Majority—Democratic Leaders Still Hopeful of Wilson's Winning—West and Middle West States May Go Strong for Him as Their Only Hope

NEW YORK, 3 a.m.—The latest returns indicate the following standing of the election: Hughes, 293; Wilson, 165; in doubt 73. Necessary to elect, 266.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Herald flashed the election of Hughes at 7.30. The New York Times, Democrat, concedes the election of Hughes at 7.45.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—New York American announces at 7.50 that its returns showed the election of Hughes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The New York Evening World announces that Hughes has carried New York state, and that Whitman has been elected. The Times, which supported Wilson concedes New York state to Hughes, estimating his majority from 125,000 to 175,000. The New York-American claims that Hughes has carried New York state by 150,000 to 160,000, and that Whitman has been re-elected Governor by from 165,000 to 175,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Chairman Wilson, of the Republican National Committee, gave out the following: "The victory is greater than we had expected. It shows the American people can be trusted to settle the issues of the campaign. The present outlook seems to indicate a clean sweep. That means Hughes has been elected President, and that both Houses of Congress will be Republican. The American people are to be congratulated."

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 7.—When the New York papers began conceding the election of Hughes, there was a perceptible lessening of optimism by the White House Executive officers, but the view was expressed that the chances of Wilson were still good. Anxiety to hear from the Western and Middle Western States was shown. All the important news was telephoned immediately to the President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The State of New York has been carried—by Hughes by a plurality of more than 160,000. The indications are that he has also carried Illinois and Indiana by like pluralities. Returns from Ohio are insufficient to determine the result in that state. All of the New England States, as well as Wisconsin and Michigan, have been removed from the list of doubtful States. Unless there is a substantial landslide for Wilson on the Pacific slopes, the election of Hughes is certain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Early returns from Illinois show Hughes leading Wilson in the race in Cook County. The city of Chicago is exceedingly close but in down state precincts first reporting shows heavy plurality for Hughes. Scattering returns from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia indicate that a normal vote was cast in these states with the usual majorities for the Democratic candidates including President Wilson. The returns from two hundred and six districts out of 1,571 in Philadelphia gave Wilson 7,958 and Hughes 26,402. Incomplete returns reported before the polls closed from 168 precincts out of 2,474 in Kansas give Wilson 12,863 and Hughes 14,840. Milwaukee thus far Hughes leads Wilson 2 to 1.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Just before midnight the election returns, still incomplete, from many States indicated the election of Chas. E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks, but the figures are very close and Democratic managers steadfastly refused to concede a Republican victory. Although the metropolis newspapers which have supported President Wilson conceded his defeat the Democratic

managers insisted that the incomplete returns from the west would reverse the trend which steadily seemed to be piling up in the Hughes column. "Remember 1892" was the prediction of the Democratic Publicity Bureau, which pointed out that in that memorable contest next day's returns placed Grover Cleveland in the White House. Just after 11 o'clock Republican headquarters absolutely claimed Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and California with a total of 254 electoral votes that was 12 less than the 266 necessary for election; but the statement appended added "advices have been received from enough States to make the necessary 266." The statement however, did not list them. This was the first official indication from the Republicans that the result would be so close. Republican managers realized that a sudden switch in the States incomplete or unheard from might increase the Wilson figures, but were sure that later figures would add to the States they were claiming.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The following is an incomplete list of States and Pluralities: For Wilson, Colorado, 30,000; Maryland, 7,000; Missouri, 25,000; Ohio, 10,000; Oklahoma, 25,000; Texas, 165,000. For Hughes, Conn., 7,500; Ills., 20,000; Ind., 25,000; Iowa, 30,000; Kansas, 30,000; Maine, 7,000; Mass., 10,000; Mich., 100,000; N. J., 25,000; N. Y., 100,000; Penn., 200,000; Rhode I., 1,500; Vermont, 20,000; West Va., 25,000.

Three More of Ours Win Military Medals

8th. November, 1916.

I have pleasure in enclosing you herewith list of three other men of the Newfoundland Regiment who have distinguished themselves, and to whom Military Medals have been awarded. I shall be glad if you will kindly find space for the same in the columns of your paper.

Yours truly, ARTHUR MEWS, Deputy Colonial Secretary.

2nd Lieutenant Harold George Barrett, 50 Freshwater Road.

689 Corporal John Joseph Morrissey, 45 Parade Street.

710 Private Matthew Collins, Placentia.

GAVE CORRECTED RETURNS.

The following figures for recruits received from His Excellency the Governor at last night's Patriotic Meeting show the number of recruits for the Regiment up to October 18th and for the Naval Reserve up to November 4th:

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning at 7.50, bringing Mrs. C. Carey, Miss A. Leary, J. Patterson, J. Delachery, Mrs. F. M. Weiss, A. and Mrs. King, Major C. and Mrs. McPherson, Miss J. M. Duder, H. T. Goodridge, W. P. Goodridge, Miss A. George, M. Schleiter, H. Henderson, S. O. Sheppard, W. J. Chafe, R. Perry, J. and Mrs. Webb, Major Patterson and H. Keeping.

Belgium Relief Ship Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Britain addressed a note to the American and Spanish Ambassadors regarding the recent sinking of a Greek steamer carrying supplies for the commission for relief of Belgium. Lord Robt. Cecil, Minister of War Trade, told the Commons to-day that since the beginning of the commission's work twelve of its ships have been sunk, two or three being torpedoed while the rest were victims of mines.

Two Dreadnoughts Were Hit by British Submarine

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A claim that two dreadnoughts were hit by the British submarine which yesterday was reported as launching a torpedo at and striking a German dreadnought in the North Sea, is contained in a further report received from the commanding officer of the submarine. It was officially announced to-day. The two dreadnoughts claimed to have been struck were battleships of the Kaiser class.

A Denial From Von Bernstorff

NEW LONDON, Nov. 7.—The German Ambassador Von Bernstorff who visited the Deutschland with his wife to-day denied formally that he has entrusted Captain Koenig with official mail for the Emperor of Germany. It was learned that certain mail matter from the German Embassy at Washington will be carried by her on the next trip. The Ambassador and Countess left here this forenoon for New York.

Knew Nothing Of Reported Sale

CARDIFF, Nov. 7.—Capt. Mainland, of the steamer Lanoa, sunk by a German submarine off Capt. St. Vincent, said to-day that he knew nothing of the reported sale of the Lanoa to the Norwegians. He was acting on the assumption that she was still under Philippine register and entitled to fly the American flag.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH. LONDON, Nov. 7.—On the British front Les Boeufs area was severely shelled and the German support communications trenches in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Wytchaete bombarded according to an official from the British headquarters. The French issued to-night that calm prevailed all day.

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The French took German positions on a front of four kilometres (2½ miles) extending from Chaillines wood to the south-east of Ablincourt refinery, says an official statement issued by the war office to-night. The villages of Ablincourt and Pressoir, and Ablincourt cemetery were captured. More than 500 prisoners were taken.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—In the region east of Keshlibaba on the Transylvanian front, says a Russian statement from general headquarters, a Russian attack resulted in the dismantling of two enemy guns, and the capture of trenches with over 100 prisoners and 2 machine guns. South of Dorna Watra, says the statement, we continue our successful operations in the valley of the Dorsook and Poutna rivers. We captured here within two days 7 machine guns, 15 officers and 800 men. On the Caucasus front we repulsed the Turks and occupied the village of Aynur to the south-east of Katki. We have arrested the Turkish offensive in the direction of Berjar. No change occurred on the Roumanian Transylvanian or Danube fronts.

Allies Occupy Island of Leros

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Entente Allied forces have occupied the arsenal and Island of Leros, one of the Sporades off the coast of Asia Minor, according to a Reuter despatch from Athens.

WILSON MAY BE RE-ELECTED

Republicans Have Not Been Able to Overthrow Democratic Majority in the Senate—Flash Returns Stampeded People Into Thinking Hughes Had Been Elected—Late Returns Show Gain for Wilson

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The result of the election still was, officially, in doubt early this morning with a decided drift toward the re-election of Wilson. Upon a dozen doubtful states, from which returns are slowly coming, depends whether Wilson has been re-elected or whether the next President will be Hughes. The Chairmen of both National Committees claimed handsome majorities in the Electoral College for their candidate, which however, show a steady trend toward Wilson.

All through the west, aside from the uncertainty of the result, the most remarkable thing about the election was the sudden wiping out of Hughes' majorities, piled up in the East, by the returns coming in from the West.

German Losses in Jiu Valley Heavy

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A News Agency despatch from London to-day, says German losses in the Roumanian frontier and Jiu valley fighting exceeded a division and a half, a wireless despatch from Bucharest, stated to-day. A German army division consists of about 20,000 officers, and men usually, of all fighting classes.

The Lanoa's Registry

LONDON, Nov. 7.—No transfer of the steamer Lanoa had been registered at the United States Consulate here, it was said at the Consulate to-day in reference to advices from the United States representing the transfer of the vessel from American to foreign ownership.

Republicans Carry New York State

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—New York State gave Hughes a plurality of 100,000, or more, and re-elected Governor Whitman by an eleven figure vote. All the rest of the Republican state ticket was won by large pluralities, including the candidate for the United States Senate.

Serbs Repulse Bulgars

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Bulgarians took the offensive yesterday against the Serbians in Gerna River region. On the Macedonian front south east of Monastir they made three attacks, War Office announced and were repulsed. They retired to their own trenches leaving many dead on the field.

The Somme Front

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Germans last night shelled heavily British positions west of Beaumont Hamel, on Somme front north of the Ancre. The War Office announced to-day, a German raid in the district was unsuccessful; the weather story.

RECEIVED SAD NEWS

As Mr. Thos. Bennett of Mr. J. Nelder's barber shop was playing at the patriotic dance with the C.C.C. band in the Mechanics' building last night he received a telegram at midnight asking him to proceed to Montreal as his mother is dangerously ill. Mr. Bennett left the hall at once and will proceed to Montreal by the Florida. He is a son of our talented fellow townsman Prof. John Bennett, so well and favorably known here and who with his wife and family has resided in Montreal for several years past.

RECRUITING PARADE AGAIN TONIGHT

S. A. band and squad from Army and Navy leave the Court House at 7.30, parade Water St. and return to Baird's Cove where speeches will be given by Lieut. F. Knight and Mr. W. R. Warren.

Arabia Sunk Without Warning

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Peninsula and Oriental line steamer Arabia, which was sunk by a submarine, was torpedoed without warning, the Admiralty announced to-day. All the passengers, including 169 women and children, were saved. 2 members of the crew are believed to have lost their lives.

German Chancellor To Make Statement

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg is expected to make an important statement on Thursday according to the semi-official Overseas News Agency. On that day the main committee of the Reichstag, which has been authorized to meet during recess, will assemble for the first time. The Chancellor's address will be delivered before that body.

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Hughes Carries New York by 150,000 Plurality

Receives News of New York Vote in Up-town Hotel Which Has Been His Quarters Since Nomination—Mrs. Hughes Watching Election Flash Signs Tells Him of His Election—President Wilson Remained Cheerful and Hope For Better Signs From Western States—President Watching Keenly the Returns Indicating the Complexion of the Next House of Representatives and the Senate

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Chas. E. Hughes and his family received election returns here last to-night in an up-town hotel, which has been Republican nominees headquarters since nomination.

When early returns began to come in Hughes was asleep. He slept until 6.30 p.m. Meantime telegraph instruments in the adjoining room had been clicking for two hours and a sheaf of telegrams showing the trend of New York were awaiting Hughes' perusal.

The first paper handed him told the announcement by the New York papers he had carried New York state by 150,000 plurality, Hughes smiled, Mrs. Hughes and their three daughters, Misses Catherine, Elizabeth and Helen, scanned the returns over Hughes' shoulders.

A huge electric sign several blocks away flashed the returns. At 9 o'clock Mrs. Hughes congratulated her husband on his election. She told him that he had been elected.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 8.—In

the face of returns indicating the election of Charles E. Hughes, President Wilson and his officials and family, too much in doubt to permit an estimate late to-night insisted that the definite news from the western states

would be awaited before any concessions were made.

The President, surrounded by the members of his immediate family, read the returns in his studio at Shadowlawn. As the continued discouraging news came to the Executive Office disappointment was generally expressed, but the President himself remained cheerful. He filled in the time between the receipt of the returns by talking to Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson and other relatives.

Wilson displayed keen interest in the returns indicating the political complexion of the next House and Senate. The discouraging as well as the hopeful news was sent him by Secretary Tumulty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Democratic party leaders insisted at a late house that the control of the House had not been lost and that the Senate certainly would remain Democratic. Republican leaders, however, were claiming the House and still were hopeful of victory in the Senate. In the House the Republicans claim a net gain of three, which would reduce in the House the Democratic majority to 18, but there were more than 200 Congressional districts to be heard from.

Late returns still indicate that the Democrats would lose two senators in Indiana and the result was in doubt in Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and Nevada, seats now held by the Democratic Party. On the other hand the Republicans in Utah, Delaware, Minnesota, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming were still doubtful of victory. At one o'clock this morning the senatorial situation was Wilson and his officials and family, too much in doubt to permit an estimate late to-night insisted that the definite news from the western states

Hughes Has a Vote of 301 in Electoral College?

G.O.P. Carry 25 States so Returns at Midnight Indicate—Wilson Takes 15 States With an Electoral Vote of 149—Republicans Carry all Big States—South Goes for Democratic Party—Kentucky Vote Shows Big Surprise—Wilson's Popular Vote is Larger Than Bryan's in 1908 Which Was 6,409,206—Wilson Only Gets 29 per cent. of the Progressive Vote

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Chas. Evans Hughes will be the next President of the United States. At midnight it appeared certain that Hughes carried at least 25 states with an electoral vote of 301 and that Wilson had carried 15 states with an electoral vote of 81 were in doubt, including Ohio, with Missouri with 18 and Kentucky with 13. Almost without exception the Republican candidate swept the states that have a big vote in the Electoral College. He carried New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California.

He won New England easily and carried the Pacific Coast states without exception, and skimmed the cream of the Middle West.

Wilson is sure only of the solid south, with Utah and possibly Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Returns from the several states that had practically been conceded to him are such that these can only be regarded as doubtful. They include Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Maryland. At midnight the Republicans were claiming Ohio with 25,000; while the Democrat state chairman was sure of 75,000. Missouri was very close with indications favoring Hughes.

Kentucky surprised prognosticators with such an even-balanced vote, that a possible prediction had to wait for a late hour. Wilson seems to have gained considerably over Bryan's 1908. His victory in Utah occasioned great surprise. The vote in Kansas was remarkably close. Montana gives indications of going Democratic. Wilson's vote in the Electoral College will probably exceed Bryan's, but with the single exception of Ohio, he fared no better than Bryan in states with big electoral votes. The

result was practically certain as early as 7.30 p.m. when New York and Illinois were observed to be surely in the Republican column. It appears from a general survey of the result that the President won over only about 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote.

How the Different States Voted

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—When nearly one half of the voting precincts of Michigan had reported early to-day the plurality of Hughes over Wilson had passed the 20,000. The Prohibition forces won the greatest victory of its kind in Michigan's history.

BOSTON, Mass.—The vote of Massachusetts complete was as follows: Hughes 258,361; Wilson, 247,327. For Governor McCall (Republican) 274,853; Mansfield (Democratic) 230,175. For Senator Lodge (Republican) 266,476; Fitzgerald (Democratic) 250,466.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—The St. Paul Pioneer Press this morning says Hughes has carried Minnesota by 25,000 votes.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Republicans and Democrats alike claimed Oregon early to-day.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—President Wilson's home state went Republican on both National and State issues.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 8.—The complete vote in Connecticut was Hughes, 105,324; Wilson, 99,832.

P. and O. Liner Submarined

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Peninsular and Oriental liner Arabia has been sub-marined. She carried 450 passengers, all of whom are believed to be saved. She was 7,933 tons gross, and was last reported bound from Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 30, for London. She sailed from Adelaide on Oct. 5.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

GRAVENSTEIN APPLES

Last for the Season. Just Landed

**2 Carloads Containing
392 Barrels Choice
Gravenstein Apples**

GEORGE NEAL



**CONFEDERATION LIFE
ASSOCIATION.**

JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.

D. MUNN,
Board of Trade Building,
St. John's,
Manager, Newfoundland.
AGENTS WANTED.

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means
PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

- PROTECTION in Material.
- PROTECTION in Style.
- PROTECTION in Fit.

BRITISH

Every Man and Boy Needs
PROTECTION
Have It!

The **British Clothing Co., Ltd.,**
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

**THE ROUND TABLE
INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL
CONFERENCE.**

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

VI.
[N defining their attitude to the resolution which was carried in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Mohammad Shafi, His Majesty's Government were careful to lay due emphasis on reservations that were constitutionally necessary. They preserved full liberty of judgment; they were not committed in principle or detail; they must be guided largely by what the other members of the Conference thought, but they would give the resolution most careful consideration. Now, inasmuch as there was no express need for the Imperial Government to indicate their attitude towards a motion that had not yet been debated or carried, this assurance not only amounted to going farther than they might normally have been expected to go, but has reasonably been understood in India as intended to convey a hope of the Imperial Government's support when the question comes before the Conference.

Lord Hardinge also expressed his own trust and confidence that India's claim would receive sympathetic consideration from the governments of the self-governing Dominions. It is notorious that on certain questions, chief of which is Asiatic immigration, the Dominion governments have in the past been unable wholly to see eye to eye with the Government of India. The merits of the controversy do not immediately concern us. What we have to note is that it has in fact had the result that Indians and the white communities in Canada, South Africa, and Australia have in the past regarded each other with unfriendly feelings. In the case of South Africa the visit of Mr. Gokhale and the mission of Sir Benjamin Robertson produced a better understanding and a settlement in which Indian opinion for the most part acquiesces. In the other cases less progress has been made, although the example of South Africa seems to show that existing differences of opinion are not really irreconcilable. But in the past fifteen months Dominion and Indian troops have fought side by side in various theatres of war, and evidence has accumulated that each have acquired not merely perception of the other's martial qualities, but a wholly new understanding and appreciation of the other's character. The trenches and the hospitals have thrown light on virtues that could not be seen against a merely industrial or commercial background. India's hope rests chiefly upon the belief that Canadians and Australians who have been through the fire of war with Gurkhas and Pathans at their side will in future look at Indian questions in a new and more liberal spirit, which will make possible a friendly settlement of any outstanding issues.

The resolution of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, however, raised a new question, concerning not the rights of individual Indians, but the status of India in the Empire, and the constitutional relations between the great Dependencies, and the deliberative assembly of the responsible premiers of the self-governing nations. It is a question of the utmost moment to the future of India and of the Empire. The decision will rest entirely with the Conference itself. Under its constitution it is complete master of its own composition and procedure. It is not proposed to anticipate that decision or to make recommendations as to how the request of India should be met. But it may be useful to bring forward certain considerations which may help to a clear judgment on the problem.

In the first place there are manifest constitutional difficulties in the way of adopting the proposal. It will be said that a Dependency cannot take rank, so long as she is a Dependency, with self-governing Dominions. It is not a question of dignity or status, but of hard actual fact. The Conference is an assembly of the representatives of governments. But the governments are responsible governments, competent to frame and carry out their own policies.

Were this not so the Conference would have remained the important debating body which it was at first. The Government of India, however, is not what is known in constitutional language as a responsible government. It is subject to the control of His Majesty's Ministers in all the matters which are the subject of the Conference's deliberations; and in these, therefore, it cannot speak with a voice that it can translate into action, unless that action be approved by the Imperial Government, which is itself a party to the Conference. Either's India's voice at sessions of the Conference will be an empty utterance, or, if it gains substance by securing the approval of His Majesty's Government, the effect will be to enable the latter to speak with two voices. In other words, the existing constitution of the Imperial Conference finds no place for India. Only when her Government is competent itself to carry out the measures for which its representative would vote will be qualified for admission.

Another objection looks so much to the constitution of the Conference as to history and traditions behind it. All the parties to the Conference at present are self-governing nations, not merely in the sense that their decisions are not controlled by any outside authority, but also in the sense that the people elect their representatives to a legislative assembly, and the leader who is supported by a majority of votes in the assembly becomes head of the government. The arrangement which Englishmen painfully evolved for themselves through six centuries of struggle was easily transplanted to the Dominions by people of British stock. But India does not elect representatives to an Indian Parliament, and her Government is not chosen by a majority of representatives. It is true that the elective system has so far been applied for legislative purposes in India that in the Viceroy's Council sit 27 members elected in various ways. But less than half of these are chosen by direct election, and they by specially defined and numerically small class constituencies. The remaining fifteen are chosen as a result of a system of indirect election of an even more complex character. What the ordinary voter gives his voice actually for is for an election to his local municipal or rural board,

but the boards elect to provincial councils, and the elected members of provincial councils elect to the Viceroy's Council. It is apparent that whatever tie unites the elected member with the individual constituent in India is far more attenuated than that with which the Dominions are familiar; and of course the proportion of the entire population which exercises a vote, however, indirectly for legislative purposes is very small. Moreover, in no sense are issues submitted to any of these electorates at times of elections. Members are chosen mainly for their status as men generally representative of a particular interest or religion. Further, the administration is in the hands of the Viceroy and his Executive Council, who are not chosen by the legislative body, but appointed by the Crown. Parliamentary government at the present moment does not exist in India; and probably the objection will be taken that it is anomalous and undesirable that the homogeneity of the Conference should be impaired by imparting into it the representative of a government which, unlike all the others represented, is not in fact responsible to the people.

In essentials the second objection amounts only to a restatement of the first. The first was directed 'outwards', the second inwards. If India had responsible government there would be no doubt as to her attaining the same measure of independence of the Government of the United Kingdom as the Dominions have reached. On the other hand, it is very difficult to think of the Government of India as becoming independent of Whitehall unless it simultaneously becomes constitutionally amenable to the wishes of the people of India. Otherwise it would assume the position of an Asiatic autocracy.

The greatest disservice one could do the cause of India would be to attempt to ignore these difficulties. They are real and they must be faced. However, it is possible to press constitutional niceness too far. The Imperial Conference is not a sovereign assembly. It has no executive authority and no legislative power. It is a purely deliberative or consultative piece of machinery, whereby a number of self-governing units can discuss and at times reach agreement as to common action in common affairs. The Imperial Conference can neither affect the policy of the government of Canada or Australia or Great Britain in their own internal affairs, nor the policy of the Imperial Government in external or defence matters, save by the method of persuasion. The vote of a majority does not bind dissentients. No member to the Conference is bound by anything save his own freely recorded vote. In an assembly of this kind there is obviously room for a representative of a great Dependency, whose admission to a Cabinet which actually decided policy and in which votes were of vital importance it would be far more difficult to justify. What India asks for may be an anomaly. But, if the word 'anomaly' could kill, many healthy political growths would never have thriven as they have done. Consider for a moment the conclusion to which severe logic would lead. If India is to be excluded because she is a Dependency and not a Dominion, the result is to defer a concession, which will not injure the self-governing communities and will warmly rejoice the heart of India, for a period which no man can specify. The point was raised by one Indian member who spoke in the debate that self-government should precede participation in the Conference, but the sense of the majority was against him. They wished to pursue directly the end that they believed desirable for its own sake; and it must be admitted that they had good reasons. There is much to be said, on the grounds of expediency, for including a representative of India in the Imperial Conference. It meets to discuss Imperial problems, and among those the problem of India with its 315 million people must take a prominent place. The Secretary of State for India finds it necessary to have at his side a Council mainly composed of advisers with special knowledge of India. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that a Conference of the governments of the Empire when discussing Imperial problems will find the presence of a colleague, who can bring home to them as no Secretary of State can do the ideas and aspirations of the Indian people, of great assistance at their deliberations. To the objection that no government which is not responsible to the people can be

(Continued on page 3)

**To The Mistress
Of The House**

DEAR MADAM,

Do you ever realise the increased comfort to the entire household—yourself included—that would be secured by the adoption of gas fires?

Have you ever contemplated the amount of labour spent, to say nothing of the time wasted, by your maids in carrying coals, cleaning grates, laying fires, coaxing stubborn fires into a blaze and keeping them going when lighted?

If you adopt gas fires, you will not only lighten the household work immensely, but your rooms will be cleaner, healthier and more comfortable. You can exactly control the heat required at any given time in any given room.

Bedrooms become pleasanter (and safer) resorts in bitter weather. The half hour's dressing for dinner, the undressing at night after leaving a cosy sitting room, can be done in comfort and safety—and at leisure.

To economise in the gas consumed is easy. When, after dinner, you leave the dining room, out goes the fire, to be lighted in the drawing room, or study or billiard room. And so, throughout the day, the fire "travels from room to room" by the simple turning on and off of taps.

Consider how habitable these gas fires make every room in the house!

Half the dust in your living rooms comes from the coal fire—there is no dust with a gas fire.

No work is entailed—no fire irons, coal scuttles or shovels to trouble about, no smoke, dirt or ashes to cause annoyance—no noisy poking or replenishing to disturb and irritate. That is why the gas fire is ideal for the sick room.

Certainly the gas fire is the housewife's best friend—it's only rival the gas cooker!

We are, dear Madam,

Yours faithfully,

St. John's Gas Light Co.

BEACON FALLS
Top Notch Rubber Footwear

**TOP NOTCH
BOOT
BUDDY**



A Boot That's Different

It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

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THE ROUND TABLE

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

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

(Continued from page 2)

relied upon to express its views the practical reply is furnished by a remark made by the Honorable Mr. Banerjee during the debate in Council. Though he was pleading for non-official representation, he conceded that on all questions affecting India which were likely to be discussed at the Imperial Conference there was no difference between official and non-official opinion. If the Indian Government sent a representative to discuss questions of tariffs or immigration, that representative could be trusted to voice Indian opinion. This is probably perfectly correct. These are not the matters on which differences of opinion occur in the Legislative Council. In fact, though not in theory, the other parties to the Conference would be dealing with a colleague who expressed the wishes of the people.

It is certain that if India is disappointed in this matter her people will feel it acutely. With them it is far more a gain of status and recognition that is sought than any material advantage. They know that the interests of India are affected by discussions that now take place over her head, and they believe that what they ask is no more than a matter of mere justice. But what they will value

the concession most for is that it will be a tangible recognition of their behaviour in the war. It is an opportunity of drawing closer bonds that two years ago it scarce seemed possible even to link up; and if their request is refused, they will be inclined to imagine the Dominions as even worse disposed towards them than they fancied them before the war.

On the other hand, if we concede what India wants, undoubtedly we deform the perfect symmetry of the Imperial structure, and we take a step of which we cannot certainly see the full consequences. But that will be no new departure in British politics. We have never hesitated to tolerate the appearance of abnormalities if the rough-and-ready expedient which they may abrogate seems likely to work in practice, or our Imperial constitution would not be the shapeless but flexible and working thing that it is today. We are not wont to hesitate over an advance to which a sense of generosity, if not of justice, impels us, for no better reason than that we cannot think the consequences surely out in their completeness. After all, the Empire, whose solidarity this war is proving beyond doubt or question, is in plain fact an unequal, heterogeneous affair. It includes India just as surely as Australia or New Zealand—India differing from them, no doubt, in race, political texture, and political attainment; but still a vast and important country, now for the first time thrilling with a new-found sense of individuality and merit, and asking for more consideration at their hands than it has hitherto received. There is a growing number of people who believe that it is of the last importance that the Dominions no less than to the United Kingdom to keep India within the Empire while the Em-



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fire endures. It may well be that result will be achieved for good and all if India's request is granted by statesmen of imagination and courage, and not denied by a tribunal of legal pedants. The words are as wise now as when they were spoken 140 years ago: "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom; and a great empire and little minds go ill together."

When all is said, the decision will rest chiefly with the Dominions. But, to judge from the reception which the proposal has encountered in the Press, there is good hope that it will be generously received.

Fancy Prices for Old Ships

The readiness of shippers to pay handsome prices for vessels that would have been scrapped as junk before the European war, is well illustrated in an order signed by Judge Augustus N. Hand in the United States District Court, permitting the New England Steamship Company to sell the dismantled steamers Puritan and Pilgrim to Curtis G. Korebeck for \$125,000 each. As the New England Steamship Company was one of the concerns divorced from the New Haven system by the Sherman law decree entered two years ago, the permission of the Federal Court was required. The Puritan and the Pilgrim are both obsolete as examples of marine architecture. The Pilgrim was built in 1882 at a cost of \$859,042. It was discarded and dismantled in July, 1911. The Puritan was built in 1889 at a cost of \$1,118,287, and was superannuated in August, 1913.

The 2200 ton Norwegian barge Svaland, which arrived at Portland, Me., more than two months ago with pulpwood from the provinces, after discharging hauled into the stream where she still remains, the cause of her long delay being legal troubles which in time will probably eat her up. During the heavy blow of Thursday she lost one of her heavy anchors, but it will probably be recovered.

Portland, Me., Argus: Three well known local schooners, sailed from Chesapeake Bay ports on Friday last for Spain, all coal laden, the six-master Ruth E. Merrill leaving Newport News for Alicante, while the six-master Addie M. Lawrence, for Alicante, and the five-master Harwood Palmer, for Cadiz, sailed from Norfolk. All three vessels have excellent records for speed, and each skipper will doubtless do his best to come out ahead in the race, the result of which will be watched with considerable interest in local shipping circles.

Canada to Take An Inventory of Her Man Power

Board Will Have to do With Recruiting or the Militia Department—Scope of the Board's Work is Outlined by R. F. Green, M.P., Director

VICTORIA—After attending the session of the Board of National Service at Ottawa, Mr. R. F. Green, director for British Columbia, returned home on Friday. He stated that, notwithstanding what has already been stated in the public press concerning the plan, there appears to be more or less of a misunderstanding in the minds of the public. As a matter of fact, the duties of the board may be described in the terms of the order-in-council as a board of national service. It will have, directly, nothing to do with the militia department, will not be under that department, nor act for it. Its work, briefly, is to take an inventory of the man-power of Canada for the purpose of tabulating such information and endeavoring to get the public generally in Canada to work with it for the purpose of using that man-power to the best possible advantage at this particular time in the war.

To Get an Inventory "It is well known," said Mr. Green, "that Canada has sent many men to the trenches, who might have served the country, being skilled men, by being retained at home at their vocations for which they are fitted. On the other hand, there is no doubt a large number of men still in Canada who could do better work at the front. We propose to organize the whole Dominion. We will get an inventory first and then classify the men as to the occupation which, in our minds, they are best suited for and in which they can best serve the needs of the country. We have power, under the order-in-council, to say to the militia authorities that they shall not take this man or these men of this particular class who may be of more service at home, such as toolmakers, munition workers and artisans in various manufacturing lines, who can not be spared because the product of such industries are as essential to the successful carrying on of the war as men."

Will Use Carefully "The powers we have in connection with the prohibition of enlistment will, naturally, be carefully used and every care will be taken not to abuse them. The board will get in touch with the management of all industries of the country and secure their assistance in preparing a list of callings and labor necessary to keep at home. We have nothing to do directly with recruiting, but undoubtedly, when the classification of the men is made it will be found that there are a large number of men in Canada who, in the opinion of the board, might well be sought as recruits or persuaded to enlist."

Married by Telegraph

LAREDO, Texas.—Separated by 1,200 miles of telegraph wire and represented by proxies in the persons of two telegraph operators, Byron J. Linhart of this city and Miss Ruby Swartz of Butler, Mo., were married Thursday night according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The bride and groom, each accompanied by a clergyman, stood beside the telegraph instruments in their respective cities as the full marriage ceremony of the Episcopal Church was ticked off, and after signifying their willingness to accept each other as life partners, were pronounced man and wife.



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For Sale By **Martin Hardware Company.**

Bullet Pierces Three Canadian Ice-breaker Quarters Inch of Steel Sold to Russia

NEW YORK.—An armor-piercing bullet which can be fired from the regulation army Springfield rifle was tried out at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds with surprising results a few days ago. It is of only 30 calibre. Fired at a distance of fifty yards the projectile plowed through a sheet of steel three-quarters of an inch thick, and then penetrated a silhouette target planted behind the steel plate. In the tests that followed not one but many such targets were riddled by bullets which first passed through steel protection in front of them.

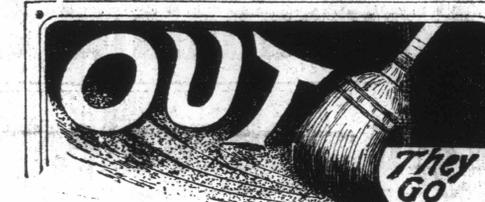
A special detail of soldiers from the Coast Artillery Corps and enlisted men of the Ordnance Corps was selected to do the firing. At 100 yards the bullets did not penetrate the steel, but at fifty yards practically every one went crashing through, and most of them also passed through a target after clearing the steel. The targets were practically destroyed as a result of the tests.

QUEBEC.—The Canadian ice-breaker, "J. D. Hazen," launched at Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal on May 15th last, arrived down from Montreal Thursday afternoon, after a short stay in port, proceeded to Murray Bay, where she will be tested.

As is known, this vessel, which is believed to be the most powerful ice-breaker in the world, has recently been sold by the Canadian Government to the Russian Government, which has since renamed her *Imperial Russian Majesty's ship Seliannovich*. She has a length over all of 292 feet, length between perpendiculars, 275 feet, breadth moulded, 57 feet 6 inches, depth moulded to upper deck, 32 feet; indicated horse-power, 8,000.

Several representatives of the Russian Government went to Murray Bay on board the vessel to witness the tests, after which the ship will go back to Vickers for finishing touches and then will go overseas. During her short stay alongside the King's Wharf, the newly acquired Russian ice-breaker in her war colors evoked much favorable comment.

Many a man knows that a woman's expensive account is one of the most expensive things he has to count on.



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WHITE HOMINY,
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WHITE OATS.**

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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. 8th., 1916

The F.P.U. Convention

THE Reid Nfld. Co. have arranged with the F.P.U. to issue return tickets from all points of their system to Catalina at one first class fare. All members who attend the Convention will therefore be enabled to do so by the payment of one first class fare; tickets will be issued from the 1st and good for returning up to December 5th.

Hundreds of members should avail of this chance to visit Catalina and see what is being done in the way of construction and be present at the meetings when future plans are discussed in relation to the great undertaking at Catalina.

Candidates for most of the Union districts will be selected during the Convention. The policy of the Union Party to be submitted at the next elections will be adopted, and known as the Catalina Platform. It will embrace proposals that will stimulate the progress of the Colony for the next term of Government and will be the most progressive programme ever submitted to the electorate of Newfoundland.

It will not demand huge expenditures of money as in the case of the Morris programme, but it will aid for economy and honest expenditure, and will solve problems affecting the fishery industry that have long been recognized as requiring legislative attention, but which have been neglected because no Government had the courage to undertake the necessary reforms.

The Union men will enter into a discussion of their political policy for 1917 on much stronger grounds than they did that of 1913; then they were unable to retell what strength the Union possessed or how the members and electors would receive such movement, but this year they will have no misgivings, as the result of the 1913 elections proved proof that the F.P.U. political programme was eventually receive the solid support of the working classes.

The result of four years activity of the legislature and of the rising value of the men sent here in 1913 makes it easy to see what the result of another year to the electorate will mean. Delegates will therefore consider the Union's platform at the coming Convention with a seriousness and responsibility that is necessarily absent from the liberators of 1912 when the platform was adopted. Very important amendments to the Constitution of the F.P.U. will be considered, and it is hoped that after the Catalina Convention many who have hitherto stood aloof from joining but who strongly support the cause will be enabled to join the ranks. Fees and assessments will like be adjusted and reduced in a manner that will enable fishermen use the Union without any monetary contributions. The F.P.U. is now self supporting, and will not be necessary in future assess members for its main-

tenance. It is likely the sessions of the Convention will continue for four days. It will easily be the most important Convention of the F.P.U. that has yet been convened, and without doubt the most important and far reaching gathering of men that ever assembled in Newfoundland.

Notice to Delegates

ALL Councils of the Fishermen's Protective Union will please note, that the Reid Newfoundland Company are giving delegates to the Convention, to be opened at Catalina on the 27th instant, a very liberal reduction in the fare, on all their steamers and trains.

The Company has issued the following as a circular to all their agents:—

Fishermen's Protective Union Convention, Catalina, Nov. 27. You may issue bona fide Delegates attending this Convention, tickets to Catalina and return as **One Way First Class Fare.**

Agents will use Form 125. Dates of sale:—Good going from Tuesday, November 21st, up to Monday, November 27th, and good returning up to December 5th.

Delegates joining train at points where no ticket agent is stationed will purchase regular tickets to ticket agent's station and there procure return ticket at above rate.

Bowling Brothers Limited and the Newfoundland Produce Company Limited are giving the same concessions, as last year, to delegates who travel by their boats, i.e., 20 per cent. reduction off first class fares and 10 per cent. off steerage.

The Convention this year promises to be of more than ordinary interest. Important measures dealing with the Commercial, Industrial and Political life of the Colony will be considered. Let every Council be represented.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary F.P.U.

Hughes Elected

THE returns from the United States Presidential election yesterday show that Hughes was elected. The one question on the lips of all Britons now is: What effect will Hughes' election have upon the war? It is evident from Hughes' remarks during the campaign and the fact that Roosevelt supported him with all his might that Germany will be most careful in future to commit no offence against American interests that would give Hughes an opportunity to complain.

In our opinion Hughes' election is the very best thing that could happen in the interests of the Allies. Germany is not likely to send submarines to annoy shipping off the American coast again—a repetition of the U-53 crimes would involve America under Hughes sufficiently to cause Germany much uneasiness. Unless Germany wish to embroil the United States and force her to side with the Allies in order to save the Kaiser's face in having to give in to the world in arms against him, there will be no further crimes committed against humanity where American interests are involved, such as the sinking of passenger ships and bombarding American shipping as happen when the U-53 was thought to be on the coast.

Wilson's defeat is the result of weakness in enforcing recognition of American interests in relation to Germany's conduct during the war and his action in not protesting against Germany's crimes against Belgium. The world is no poorer for the defeat of a man of Wilson's type at such a critical crisis in the history of mankind. Under Wilson, America has been considered weak and unworthy of her past great record.

The crime of gathering in the millions from the Allies to enrich and sap with luxury a great people, during a war wherein the Allies were giving their best blood and their wealth in fighting for ideals that compose the foundation of the American Constitution, has added nothing good to the reputation of America, but has caused misgivings as to whether the true greatness of the American character had not undergone a change for the worse.

We believe Hughes will restore confidence and uphold the great American ideals of Liberty and Freedom which Germany is endeavouring to destroy. We congratulate the American nation upon their great work of yesterday which is destined to have a tremendous influence upon the future of this awful world war.—
W.F.C.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

The Portia left Channel at 10.30 last night.

The Prospero left Moreton's Hr. at 8.30 a.m. to-day.

The S.S. Barbra left Barry yesterday for this port and on arrival will load codfish here for the Mediterranean.

The men's conference in connection with St. Thomas's Church will meet for the first time this season, on to-morrow night. The meeting will take place at Canon Wood Hall.

Mr. H. N. Hubbey arrived here from Halifax recently and will take a position as teller in the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. Hubbey is a man well known and respected both in Halifax and St. John's.

ASHORE IN NARROWS.

Two schooners went ashore in the narrows at 1.30 p.m. to-day. One of them went in among the breakers at the North Head and lost her jibboom, and another vessel lost her main pole and mast-head right to the cross trees. Both were towed off the rocks and brought to port by the tug Ingraham.

OBITUARY

MR. THOS. HANRAHAN, Hr. Grace.

Many in the city learned to-day of the death of Mr. Thos. Hanrahan of Harbor Grace, the popular and efficient Inspector of R. C. Schools with sincere regret. Mr. Hanrahan succumbed to an illness of several months' duration and his demise was not unexpected by his family and immediate relatives. Mr. Hanrahan was a prominent figure in the social and educational life of the second city and was a man whose kindly characteristics endeared him to all the people of the place. Generous and charitable he took an active interest in Catholic Church matters and was one of the principal vocalists in the choir of the Cathedral. Mr. Hanrahan for many years taught school at King's Cove in the Academy at Hr. Grace and about 14 years ago was appointed to the Inspectorship, which he held till his death. He belongs to one of the oldest families of Hr. Grace and his ancestor, Rodger Hanrahan, was one of those who gave the ground to the church authorities, in which the present cathedral now stands; the other benefactors being W. Coady, W. Innot, T. Candler and Darby Hartery. The deceased is survived by a wife, four sons and one daughter and Mr. P. K. Devine, Editor of the Trade Review, this city, is a brother-in-law. To the bereaved family the Mail and Advocate extends its sincere sympathy.

AN ATROCIOUS ASSAULT

Choaked and Threatened to Kill Young Woman

Last night shortly after 9 o'clock a young woman who lives with Mr. Bugden of Pennywell Road in proceeding to her home was followed from the Cookstown reservoir by a scamp who as the girl reached an alley way leading to Mr. Bugden's house seized her and attempted to take liberties with her. The girl screamed when he immediately seized her by the throat and prevented her from making any further outcry threatening at the same time to kill her. Mr. Bugden who was sat in his kitchen in his stocking feet heard the muffled cry and appeared at the door as well as a neighbor and seeing them the fellow ran down the road. Both men chased him down Lime Street but he vanished in one of the cross streets, evidently Wickford Street. They described the man as wearing a dark brown overcoat and a tweed cap. He would be about 5 feet 8 inches height and they believe if they saw him again they would know him. The girl fainted from fright. She is a domestic in Mr. Bugden's house.

RAILWAY SECTION MAN HURT.

Yesterday evening as one of the Trepassy Branch section men named Patk Walsh of Holyrood was at work on the road he accidentally fell from the top of a car to the track, which he struck with great force. The man was rendered unconscious and was looked after and revived by the railway men. He is evidently very seriously hurt internally and it is feared some bones are broken. He was brought to the city by to-day's train accompanied by Dr. Chisholm and was taken to hospital in the ambulance.

**REVEILLE
BY CALCAR**

THE first essential to success in any business is knowledge, and farming does not differ from other lines of pursuit in this respect, although the Morris Government have chosen to ignore this patent fact. For argument's sake we are about to assume that the cattle, sheep, etc., given to the farmers were of the best, and that they were given them with the very best intentions. It seems quite strange that the Government should proceed in this short sighted manner, not taking into account the possibility of the farmer not knowing how to feed and otherwise care for those animals.

We have already spoken of the feeding of the animals and the two fold purpose that should be held in view in this respect, namely, the thrift of the animals and

**GLEANINGS OF
GONE BY DAYS**

NOVEMBER 8

John Milton died, 1674.
Nomination day in Confederation election. West-end returned without (opposition Renouf) Talbot and Brennan, 1869.
McEvoy's panorama opened second time in Fishermen's Hall, 1868.
Capt. Hall, of the steamer Polar, died in Arctic regions, 1871.
The English Bank rate raised to nine per cent., 1873.
Polling day general election, 1873.
The Congregational Church partially burnt; Cathedral and Phoenix companies assisted in subduing the fire, 1874.
Governor O'Brien appointed to Newfoundland, 1888.
McDougall & Templeton's premises partially burnt, 1880.
James Murray presented library to steamer Grand Lake, 1892.

SOLDIERS GIVE TROUBLE

Yesterday afternoon some of the boys in khaki who had been at the front were enjoying themselves and became somewhat hiliarious. The police interfered in the interests of law and order and one of the volunteers was arrested after giving the police much trouble. He was driven to the Station in a cab.

ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

its effect on milk flow and the weight when the beast is brought to the scales; and the quality of the manure on which the fertility of the farm so much depends. Now let us consider the housing of the animal. It is of the most vital importance that stock should be comfortably housed, a fact generally overlooked.

In how many stables in this country do you find animals kept as they ought to be, or even anything approaching that style. In most cases stables are but pens and poor ones at that. Cattle are over-crowded in cold, ill lighted, badly ventilated, unsanitary stables. A combination that with the poor feeding must tend to impoverish in a short time even the best strain of cattle, and keep the farmer in dudgeon.

Such conditions as these prevail on farms where very careful and humane men are doing all they can to have things right. Want of means to make the necessary improvements is often at the bottom of the trouble, and the want of means has an auxiliary in want of knowledge. The farmer does not see anything amiss in feeding his cattle on poor hay and keeping them in uncomfortable quarters, to him the feed looks sufficient and the stable looks well enough, just as he thinks his manure pile must be valuable fertilizer in spite of poor feed, exposure to wind and weather or those other deteriorating conditions fermentation and fire-fang.

The manner in which the farmers of this country have been treated has been nothing short of disgraceful. They have been given any number of sheep, cattle, pigs and seeds and then left to grope their way in

ignorance. They have been left in the belief that their old style unthrifty ways are good enough, and that all they require from the Government is seed or stock. It is nothing but a shameful hoaxing of the farmer and a robbing of the hard won earnings of the people. This is not alone a subject to interest those engaged in agricultural pursuits, it is of the greatest importance to every man, woman, and child in the country.

The country has been agreeable to making expenditure to help the farmer and not doubt is still willing to help the industry, but the money must be spent in such a wise way as to ensure adequate returns, it must accomplish the ostensible object of so much expenditure. It must help the farmer. Has Morris' expenditure in pursuit of his so called Agricultural Policy accomplished this? We say no, emphatically no; and the conditions we have pointed out as in existence on the farms to-day prove what we say. And these are not all the proofs by any means, more of them we shall come to later on.

If further proof were wanted, as to the failure of the Morris Agricultural Policy you have but to ask yourself what are we paying for agricultural products? Is it easier to get mutton, beef, eggs, hay or vegetables. If Government expenditure had been wise, that wisdom would be reflected in the greater ease with which people might obtain those articles of consumption that are raised on the farm, there would be a greater abundance of cheap vegetables, meat, eggs and all the other products of the farm.

The reason for this would be that the farmer by reason of su-

perior methods of culture, and the consequent increased productivity of his farm, being able to grow greater crops at lessening cost, could sell cheaper. His cattle would be more thrifty, his flocks larger and heavier and the all round general improvement would enable him to give back to some extent what the people have spent upon him. The betterment of the farmers condition should be reflected in amelioration of the condition of every family in the land.

Much has been said of the sheep industry and Morris has laid particular stress upon this branch of husbandry. Sheep, cattle, pigs and potatoes are the Big Four in the Morris programme. Sheep have not increased in the country either in kind or numbers since Morris launched his sheep raising policy. Let any one who doubts this just try to buy a sheep in any where people were in a position to get any benefit there might possibly be in the Government's plans of pushing forward the sheep industry. We are safe in saying that the Codroy Valley has not advanced in sheep husbandry within years.

It is harder to get a carcass of mutton there to-day than it was ten years ago. And should you be so lucky as to get one you will have to pay fifty per cent. more for it than you had previous to the Morris Agricultural Policy. We intend to have something to say in our next essay respecting butter and butter making, another branch of agricultural industry left to shift for itself by the party that made itself conspicuous as the exponents par excellence of agriculture.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Train Schedule.

The Cross Country Express leaves St. John's Station at 12.30 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m. as in the past.

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MEN'S OIL GRAINED FULL BELLOWS TONGUE BOOTS, leather lined, sewn, good broad heels, 6 inches high—\$3.70.

MEN'S WATERPROOF GRAIN ARMY BOOTS, broad military heels, reinforced soles, 6 inches high—\$4.30. Same kind only Goodyear Welted, the next best in Handsewn Work, only \$4.75.

MEN'S OIL and WATERPROOFED GRAINED LEATHER 10 INCH BOOTS, as cut; a good Winter Boot—\$5.00 and \$5.40.

MEN'S RED 13 INCH GRAIN, full-Bellows tongue, 2 soles to heel; a good Hunting Boot—\$6.20.

BOYS' 10 INCH WATERPROOF GRAIN BOOTS; sizes 1 to 5—\$3.90.

BOYS' 13 INCH RED WATERPROOF BOOTS full Bellows tongue, two sole to heel—\$4.50.

BOYS' OIL GRAIN BOOTS, pegged; size 9 start, \$1.90, up 5c. a size.

BOYS' SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS, pegged; size 9 start, \$1.60, up 5c. a size.

Women's Boot Department.

WOMEN'S PEGGED BOOTS—\$1.40, \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.30 and \$2.40.

WOMEN'S KID BOOTS, Sewn—\$2.10, \$2.20, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S BOX CALF BOOTS—\$2.50, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S BUTTONED BOOTS—\$2.25, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80, \$3.00, \$3.20 to \$4.50.

WOMEN'S CLOTH LEGGINGS—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.60.

WOMEN'S LONG BLACK JERSEY LEGGINGS—\$1.00 & \$1.25.

GIRLS' JERSEY LEGGINGS, to fit from 3 to 15 years—85c. and 90c.

GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH BOX CALF BALS; size 6 start, \$2.00, up 10c. a size.

GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH TAN CALF BALS; size 6 start, \$2.10, up 10c. a size.

GIRLS' OIL GRAINED PEGGED BOOTS; size 6 start, \$1.35, up 5c. a size.

GIRLS' PEBBLED BOOTS, Sewn; size 6 start, \$1.55, up 5c. a size.

GEORGE KNOWLING.



RIVERSIDE

Blankets and Yarns

Are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. See that the goods you buy bear this name,

"RIVERSIDE."

Building Fifty Zepps to Swoop Over London Town

Frantic With Rage, Count Zeppelin Declares he Will Send Over a Fleet That Will Rain Bombs on City

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A cable to the Herald from London says: Evidently the more fruitless and costly become the Zeppelin raids on England the greater and more boastful become the promises of the pro-Zeppelinists. Frantic with rage at the loss of so many of his huge pets, Count Zeppelin is reported to have declared he would send a fleet of eighty ships to wreck London.

"Whether they awake sooner or later, as the editor of the Stungart Beobachter suggests, to the reality of things, the German people evidently have still a belief in the promised destruction of London, for which they are waiting with more or less increasing impatience. If not eighty, they will be quite satisfied with a fleet of fifty to do the job."

So says William Lockwood, Yorkshireman, who, after passing fifty-four of the seventy-four years of his life in Saxony, has been repatriated and restored to his old home at Harddenen, near Bingle, where he arrived last Saturday.

"This last few months I have heard wounded soldiers say there is no chance for Germany now, that there are so many men and guns against them, but the German people make no secret," he says, "that fifty big Zeppelins are being built expressly for the destruction of London."

While the German imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the minister of the interior, Dr. Helfferich, the minister of the navy, Admiral von Capelle, are still seeking in secret session to dissuade the committee of the reichstag from further submarine and Zeppelin follies, several of the German newspapers have come to the conclusion that in neither case is the game worth the candle.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REVISION OF JURY LISTS.

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, Justice of the Peace.

Oct 31, 1916

Maximilian weekly review, De Zukunft, has once more suffered suppression for speaking too openly probable that other journals will share its fate. These newspapers have put the essence of the matter in a nutshell. Since the British navy began seriously to operate against the under-sea menace, two hundred German submarines have been destroyed. On the other hand, out of seven Zeppelins which sought to reach London and failed four have been destroyed. These are strong arguments for the imperial chancellor's anti-frightfulness campaign.

Incendiarists Now Suspected at Farnham, Que.

FARNHAM, Que., Nov. 1.—There seems to be no doubt whatever in the minds of all the inhabitants of Farnham now that there is a party of fire bugs at work here. Since the big fire on Wednesday evening that destroyed St. Elizabeth Hospital with a loss of 18 lives, there have been no less than four other conflagrations and although there was no loss of life, there is considerable loss of property. Last night at 9.30 the brigade was called out to extinguish a fire in the barns and outhouses of Mr. Guther, a hotel keeper.

Three large wooden structures were destroyed. Not more than half an hour afterwards another alarm was sent in from Arthur Groux's livery stable and lumber yards and when the fire fighters reached the scene the flames had already enveloped two stable buildings. There were six or seven horses in one of the barns and only one of them was saved. The large lumber yards were saved after a hard fight.

A couple of other small fires were discovered later and the district is being scoured for suspicious characters.

The ruins of the hospital are still smouldering away and a steady stream of water is being played on them. No bodies have yet been recovered.

From Our Soldier Lads

Ayr, Scotland, October 7th, 1916

Dear Father and Mother:

Just a line to let you know I'm feeling o.k. and to say I got your letter and was more than glad to hear from home again. Well father we are going to France on Tuesday, so the next letter you get from me will come from "somewhere in France", so don't get in a fluster when you hear I am gone, at least father the long and expected time has come. We have a half holiday to-day, my arm is very stiff yet. You and mother should be glad that you have the honor of having two sons doing duty for King and country, and if we never come back you can say you have done your duty. I tell you you ought to feel proud and never let a slacker open their mouth before you. And poor Mrs. Chirk, she must think it hard to hear Lewis is going to the front. I would like to see Meshach while he was on furlough, its so long since I have seen him, but thank God I'm no downhearted, no. I am sending you some snap-shots of the place where I am to and also of my self. I had them taken one evening before I washed or dressed. Remember me to all the friends at home. Tell the boys we want lots of help over hear by the looks of things now. Well I think I have said all for this time. You can address my letters the same as usual until you get another letter from me. Our letters will be read from this time forth. So good bye and God bless you both and all the family until we meet again, is the prayer of your loving son,

TOM.

[The writer of the above letter is Private Alfonso Stares, son of Albert and Annie Stares, formerly of Brooklyn, B. Bay.]

One Hundred Years Ago

Aug. 8th, 1814.—The schooner Swallow arrived from Quirpon, French Shore, with 500 qtls split fish. Sleat & Reid's schooner left the same time, but was left far behind by the Swallow.

Sept. 8th, 1814.—The Nelson and Augustus arrived on the 31st. ult. The former with 50 youngsters and the latter 20.

Aug. 20th, 1814.—Sleat & Read's Bacchus sailed to-day. She had to wait a week with a fine breeze down the Bay, not being able to turn out.

Sept. 6th, 1814.—Garland's Brig. Augustus, Capt. Lander, took fire while lying at their wharf. Her lines were cut, and in a mass of flames was towed to the harbour's mouth by boats. A quantity of gun powder exploded, and the vessel burnt to the water line, and was totally destroyed.

Sept. 20th, 1814.—Sleat & Read's Agent deviated from the fixed price of fish which was made by the four mercantile houses in Trinity, viz: Garland's, Slade's, Graham & Boags and Sleat and Read's.

March 31st, 1813.—A skiff which arrived from Grate's Cove on this date brought a report of many of our troops having been cut up in Canada by the Americans, particularly the Newfoundland Regiment, but having no letters from St. John's, we do not place much confidence in it, however, I suppose the War with them is not yet ended.

March 28th, 1813.—The Mary and Cosmopolite arrived from the seal fishery to-day with 970 seals, which is comparatively nothing. The eight schooners which sailed to the ice from here, brought in 4,961 seals.

June 1813.—A Convoy will sail about the end of the month with a large number of our fish vessels, as far as Western Islands.

July 1st, 1813.—We hear that many American Privateers are on the Coast of the Island, particularly about Placentia, and we hear that two of Mr. Dawson's schooners have been taken. On the 4th a schooner belonging to Graham & Boag of this place, and bound for St. John's, was taken by a Privateer of 11 guns and 80 men, off Cape St. Francis. Luckily, Graham was on board, and prevailed on the American Captain to give her up again. After plundering her of topsails, running gear, hawser, a little fish and a few tierces of salmon, she was given back, and returned here with the crew of a Brig they had lately taken as prisoners of war. The Privateer watered and got wood in a cove near Bay de Verde, and was seen for several days lurking around Baccalieu.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE



HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE

\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

- \$103.01 in one year
- \$106.14 in two years
- \$109.34 in three years
- \$116.05 in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$190,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

Potatoes Going up

ST. JOHN, N.B.—A further increase in the price of potatoes is reported. The Montreal market quoted yesterday an increase of twenty cents on the ninety-pound bag. At Fredericton potatoes were purchased from the farmers at from \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel and the indication was that the limit had by no means been reached.

Conditions, however, are even more serious than this in Maine, and yesterday the farmers in the vicinity of Aroostook were asking as high as \$4. and \$4.25 per barrel for their stock. One man, it is stated, refused \$30,000 for 8,000 barrels, saying that he expected to receive a full \$1 more per barrel. In Houlton on Saturday carload lots sold at \$4.10 a barrel.

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

KEROSENE OIL

For Sale at lowest market prices.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in **CHOICE MEATS.**

M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

Have Ship as Wireless House for Submarines

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The following two letters intercepted on their way to Germany were made public here to-day. The first one, from Max Boston, addressed to his brother, said:

"Dear Gustav:—

"The Willehad sailed to-day. I am to stay here till the end of the war. The Willehad will act within the American three-mile limit as a telegraph station for submarines. She has four months' provisions aboard."

The second letter was from the captain of the Willehad, named Jagchens, who wrote from New London to his sister in Germany, saying:

"I rejoice I am now here as captain of the Willehad. The Kolin still lies at Boston. I am here on the Willehad on a special mission.

"Later you will hear more from me. I rejoice that I have done something for the Fatherland and that I still have more to do."

INDIAN WALKED 13,000 MILES.

CHICAGO.—Clarence White Eagle, Comanche Indian, is in Chicago to-day at the end of a 13,000 mile walk, for which he said he was to receive a prize of \$10,000, but he has been unable since his arrival yesterday to find the men who were to pay him the money.

White Eagle and two companions left Chicago, October 16, 1915, walked to New York and back to San Francisco, where the companions quit and the Indian finished the trip alone. He said that he had worn out thirty-five pair of shoes on the journey.

Very often the wages of sin are paid in the shape of alimony.

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.

Pte. M. Walsh is Heard From

By Monday's mail Mr. T. D. Carew, of the Mail and Advocate, had a letter from his cousin, Pte. M. Walsh, R.A.M.C. Mike is still at the Wellington Road Military Hospital, Liverpool, and sends a photograph taken with two Australian volunteers, one of whom is on crutches, having lost a leg in action. Both are fine looking young chaps and if they are representative of the physique of the soldiers bred under the Southern Cross, it is no wonder that their troops have made the reputation they have. Pte. Walsh says he has been in Hospital three months and was ten weeks confined to his bed with a wound in the chest. But for an occasional slight hemorrhage he is now very well, and this his photograph shows. He is the only Newfoundland in the hospital and he says he never met kinder people than the physicians and attendants. Shortly before he wrote, a lady, a sister of Mr. Jack Rossley, our well known theatrical manager, visited the hospital and hearing there was a Newfoundland soldier there made herself known to Pte. Walsh and took him and some of his friends out to tea. He says he spent one of the most pleasant evenings of his life as the result of her kindness. She could not do enough for them and the company cordially thanked her for the splendid entertainment afforded them. The wounded soldiers in this hospital are overwhelmed with the kindness of the people of Liverpool and daily several invitations are received by them to go for drives or attend tea parties or take motor drives. He cannot yet walk very well as a result of his illness and confinement to hospital. Lady Bowring has been a very kind friend to him and twice she has taken him and some of the other boys in the hospital for motor drives around the beautiful suburbs of Liverpool. He will not return home as he had intended, as he has been asked by a gentleman to spend the winter with him and has accepted his irrevocable invitation. He often gets a line from his brother George who went with the first contingent of Ours, has been through it all from Gallipoli to the Somme and is one of the fortunate ones to come through safely up to the present. Private Walsh asks to be remembered to friends in old St. John's.

Mr. Jas. McGrath, assistant at the dock office of the Reid Nfld. Co. will leave here by the Florizel for New York where he will reside in future. He will take up a position in New York.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT.
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are featured at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in "Miss Sticky-Moufies-Kiss", a Vitagraph new comedy. Op-tavia Handworth in "The Son", a Lubin Society melo-drama and Marguerite Clayton and E. H. Culvert in "Beyond the Law" a great three reel drama of the newest and best west. Professor McCarthy plays a programme of the newest and best music. Douglas J. Stewart, the English entertainer, sings a new novelty song. This is a great show, don't miss seeing it.

Wesley W. M. S.

The semi-annual meeting of this Society was held in the main school hall of Wesley Church last night, a good attendance of members being present. The pastor, Rev. H. Royle, presided, supported on the platform by several members of the Society. After the opening exercises Mrs. R. Joyce gave a very interesting address on the work of the W.M.S. Mrs. Joyce showed to the evident satisfaction of her audience how the Society was now a recognized necessity to the Missionary work of the Church. Miss L. Halford then beautifully rendered a solo, "When I survey the Wondrous Cross," after which the address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Dr. Bond, who took for his subject "The Female Slavery" as practised in the Province of S. Z. Chwan in West China. This province contains sixty-eight millions of people, and is two thousand miles from the coast, and is the seat of the Methodist headquarters for Missionary Propaganda. The address was particularly interesting because some of the incidents told came under the personal observation of the speaker. The meeting was in every way a success and closed with Benediction by Dr. Bond.

VERY ENJOYABLE DANCE

The dance given by the Ladies of the Patriotic Association in the C.C.C. new rooms, Mechanics' Building last night was highly successful and thoroughly enjoyed. The ball room was suitably decorated and the dance music of the C.C.C. Band was of a very high order and justly praised. Quite a number of spectators were present, as well as a large gathering of devotees of tartsicharan. The proceeds a substantial sum will go to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

INTERESTING BASEBALL MEETING.

A very interesting meeting of baseballers was held last night at the offices of Mr. J. O. Havermale of the Imperial Tobacco Co. A slight deficit in the funds after the season occurred and donations from members of the teams evened this up. Contributions will be received to supply the baseballers on active service with an Xmas present of De Reszke cigarettes, as was the case last year and the gifts should be forwarded by the next Furness boat. There are some 60 players now at the front, while 10 have given up their lives in the glorious cause of Empire.

Meeting of Patriotic Assoc.

The Newfoundland Patriotic Association met last night in the Board of Trade Rooms, His Excellency Governor Davidson presiding. Mr. W. R. Warren, K.C., acted as Secretary. The attendance was large, among those present being Sir Edward Morris, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, Sir R. R. Bowring, Hon. R. Watson, Hon. J. Harvey, Hon. P. T. McGrath, Hon. R. A. Squires, Hon. M. G. Winter, Minister of Marine Piccott, J. S. Munn, W. R. Howley, K.C., W. B. Grieve, J. A. Paddon, C. R. Steer, F. Steer, Major Montgomerie, Dr. Fraser, T. J. Edens, Lieut.-Col. Rendell, D. M. Baird, J. W. Withers.

His Excellency, in opening the meeting, referred to the recent work of our Army and Navy boys, and particularly to the gallantry of the former on Oct. 11th when three military medals fell to "Ours." He submitted a detailed list of enlistments of both, as per district.

Reports from the various Committees were then read, by Sir Joseph Outerbridge for the Standing Committee; F. J. Morris, K.C., for the Recruiting Committee; F. Steer for the Aeroplane Committee; J. S. Munn for the Finance Committee; Hon. P. T. McGrath for the Pensions Committee, reported that the Committee was not ready to report.

The report of the Recruiting Committee brought on considerable discussion. His Excellency, while not reflecting on the valuable work of the medical examining officers, considered that some of the applicants turned down should have been given the benefit of the doubt, and cited several cases which in his opinion should have been given a chance to go to the front.

Major Montgomerie, in reply, showed that the medical examiners were only following out the standard exams. It would be unwise, he said, to pass men who did not measure up. On the other side they would have to further undergo examination, with the result they would be sent back and probably become a burden on the Colony.

Hon. P. T. McGrath held a like opinion, and referred to the many who had been passed fit in Canada, and who had been sent back without ever seeing the front.

Dr. Fraser, speaking for the examiners, upheld their position. It would be an unwise policy to allow men to go forward who were not physically fit in every way, and it would be worse than unfortunate to have them sent back from the other side and probably some of them to enter the consumption camps.

Mr. J. W. Withers referred again to registration, which he thought should apply here. In New Zealand out of 1,000,000 population, 110,000 had enlisted. Newfoundland, with 44,000 eligible men between 19 and 40 years of age, enlisted less than 5,000. He considered Newfoundland was not doing her part, for the reason she had not realized her duty.

Mr. Morris, in reply, pointed out that the Committee carried out the work entrusted to them, and if registration was the wish of the Association, that would also be attended to. His Excellency pointed out that if registration were to be brought about it should come from the Government. This statement ended the debate, and the report was adopted.

The report of the Red Cross Committee was adopted without comment. The Aeroplane Committee report was lengthy, and Mr. Steer read correspondence between himself and the Secretary of the Overseas Aerial League, which was an invitation to any of the community to become members at a subscription rate of five shillings each.

His Excellency in receiving the report, referred to the remarkable exploit of Lieut. Howard Reid, of the Newfoundland Corps, who flew his machine from Mudros to Bucharest without mishap.

It was decided that Newfoundland keep its five machines going, and His Excellency was authorized to telegraph and find out if all were at present in commission, and whether they needed repairs, etc.

The Finance Committee's report showed that \$5,318.25 had been paid out to dependents during the past month.

Correspondence between S. J. Elar, of Boston, and Sir E. P. Morris, was read by the Secretary. The former offered to take up a collection for the families of soldiers, in Boston, if it were desired, and full particulars were sent.

Sir Edward did not consider it right that we should go outside for subscriptions of this kind, but thought it just as well to lay the correspondence before the meeting.

A brief discussion followed, in which Messrs. Munn, Grieve and the Premier took part, and on motion of the latter two, the matter was left

Last Night's Big Rally

At 7.30 last night the new recruiting campaign was launched in the City with a parade in which contingents of Volunteers and Naval Reservists took a prominent part. An assemblage was made at the recruiting station near the Court House, a large canvas-covered marquee, and long before the time appointed for the start a big crowd of citizens had assembled. The parade was headed by the splendid band of the Church Lads' Brigade and the procession proceeded up Water Street, the band discoursing inspiring patriotic and martial selections. On arrival at Steer's Cove the vast crowd present was addressed by Lieut. Hicks, a very pleasing speaker, who expressed his pleasure at the demonstration of patriotism evident among the populace, and who said that the purpose of his address was to stimulate recruiting. He congratulated all who had sent their male relatives to the front, whether brothers, sons, husbands or lovers, and then launched into a glowing description of the heroic work of the Newfoundlanders in action, both in Gallipoli and France, as well as in the splendid service done by our gallant naval lads. He particularly emphasized the heroism of those who took part in the great advance of July 1st, the praise bestowed upon all by such great military leaders as Lord Kitchener, Generals French and Haig, and the satisfaction their conduct gave to His Gracious Majesty the King and leaders in the Empire. He concluded with a stirring appeal for more men in the hour of the Empire's need.

The paraders then went to Bowrings Cove where Gunner Devenport, who has been 37 years in the Navy addressed the concourse in a very spirited manner. He was followed by Lieut. Cyril Carter, who is still suffering from wounds received in the arduous Gallipoli campaign, and who made a splendidly eloquent appeal for more aid from Newfoundland, paying incidentally a splendid tribute to the memory of the late Capt. Donnelly, Lieut. Sam Ebsary and others.

At the conclusion vociferous cheers were given for His Majesty the King, the speakers of the evening, and the Army and Navy, after which the parade went to the recruiting station near the Court House, where there were several enlistments, after which the men went to the C.L.B. Army and submitted themselves for medical examination.

FOR THE ARMY.

- Chas. Clarke, QuTpon.
- William Hill, Griquet.
- Jno. Rossley, St. John's.
- Frank Martley, St. John's.
- Jax. Kelly, St. John's.
- Albert Hollett, St. John's.
- Patk. Neil, St. John's.
- Jos. Collins, St. John's.
- Edmund Peters, St. John's.
- Hy. Kelly, St. John's.
- Jas. Chancey, St. John's.
- Sylvie Murphy, St. John's.
- Jas. Raines, St. John's.
- Chas. Fry, St. John's.
- MI. Kelly, St. John's.
- Max Penny, St. John's.
- F. Kelly, St. John's.
- Thos. Nash, St. John's.
- Stephen Reid, St. John's.
- Edgar Willar, St. John's.
- Harold Porter, St. John's.
- Gordon Rose, St. John's.
- C. Simonsen, St. John's.
- Fred. Thistle, St. John's.
- Thos. Tobin, St. John's.
- MI. Eagan, St. John's.
- H. Down, St. John's.

FOR THE NAVY.

- J. Goodall, St. John's.
- D. Glascoe, St. John's.
- J. Glascoe, St. John's.
- J. Doolley, St. John's.
- A. Moalker, St. John's.
- P. Dunphy, St. John's.
- W. Spratt, St. John's.
- J. Power, St. John's.
- W. Sparks, St. John's.
- T. Temmens, St. John's.
- R. Tizzard, St. John's.
- M. Eagan, St. John's.
- A. Hollett, St. John's.

ANOTHER WATER MAIN BURST

Last night another big burst occurred in one of the water mains, this time at the foot of Lime Street on New Gower Street. The whole street was flooded with water several inches deep and a veritable river of water ran down Adelaide Street and Williams Lane to Water Street. The street-cars were held up for a while, pedestrians could not pass along and after a while the Council's employees appeared on the scene, turned off the flow and began repairs.

In the hands of the Finance Committee.

After Mr. F. J. Morris had announced that 38 recruits for the Army had enlisted during the night, the meeting closed with the National Anthem.—"News"

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

Recently some petty larcenies of money &c. were reported to the police, who are investigating them.

FOR SALE.—Schooner for sale, 28 tons, well found in gear; low price. P. H. COWAN, 276 Water Street, St. John's. mon.w.fri. 31

The steam yacht Sagamore will shortly be towed over to Harbour Grace to get repairs effected there.

The funeral of the late Joseph Fitzgibbon took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Mr. J. T. Martin had charge of the undertaking and from the mortuary rooms of his establishment deceased was buried. Interment was at Mt. Carmel cemetery.

For a week past large shipments of herring barrels are being made over the railway to Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay. This is to be ready for the herring fishery at both places where a number of coopers from St. John's are now engaged making these packages also.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle left Paradise 3.50 p.m. yesterday outward.

Clyde left Lewisporte 6 a.m. to-day.

Dundee left King's Cove 11.25 a.m. yesterday outward.

Ethie left Brig Bay early this morning inward.

Glencoe left Pushthrough 12.15 a.m. yesterday going West.

Home arrived Lewisporte 3.20 p.m. yesterday.

Sagona north of Twillingate.

Meigle due Twillingate from north.

Meigle left Port aux Basques 5 p.m. yesterday.

Wren left Hearts Content 3.50 a.m. yesterday outward.

TRAIN REPORT.

Monday's No 1 arrived Port aux Basques 6.50 p.m. yesterday.

Yesterday's No 1 left Quarry 8.50 a.m.

Yesterday's No 2 left Grand Falls 9 a.m.

To-day's No 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Kyle.

Lieut. Hicks Lectures

To-morrow, Thursday night, we learn that Lieut. Hicks will give a lecture under the auspices of Wesley Bible Class, in Wesley Church basement, in aid of the Red Cross. Lieut. Hicks is a very interesting speaker and will give some reminiscences of life at the front. There should be a large attendance and a satisfactory collection.

AN INTERESTING CASE

To-day before Mr. F. J. Morris in the Central District Court a boy resident of Trinity and an orphan sued a planter of the place for a share in a trap used by the deft, and owned by the boy whose father was dead and also sued for a half share of the fish caught in all \$118.75. It appeared from the evidence that the man adopted the boy, took his house and then gave it up saying after he had used the place that it was "haunted." Judgment was entered for the boy for the total amount claimed—\$118.75.

AWARDED MILITARY MEDALS

No less than three of our brave soldier lads since going to the front have so distinguished themselves that they have been awarded the military medal. These are:

- 809 Lance Corporal John Cox, gunner, shot wound in right arm, severe.
- 1164 Pte. Geo. Phillips, wound in right hand and left ear.
- 856 Pte. Thos. McGrath, killed in action Oct. 11th.

POLICE COURT NEWS

To-day a young soldier, drunk and disorderly, was released.

In the case of Const. Emberly vs. a young Naval Reservist, to which we alluded to yesterday, was charged with assaulting and beating the officer a few nights ago. The evidence of several witnesses was taken and the case will be continued this afternoon when more evidence will be forthcoming.

In another assault case the defendant was fined \$1 or 3 days.

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P., presided.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received noon, 8th. November 2022 Private Fred C. Matthews, St. Anthony. Previously reported, shell shock, Oct. 22. LetReport. Now reported at 4th. London General Hospital, shell shock. 1003 Private William H. Clarke, King's Bridge Road. Previously reported ill, gunshot wound in neck, Etaples, Oct. 19th. Now reported, off the serious list. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

DEATHS.

MOAKLER.—At Bay Bulls on the 7th inst., Michael Moakler, aged 76 years, leaving a widow and three sons, William residing at New York and two residing at Bay Bulls. Also one sister, Mr. John Delacey, of this city, to mourn their loss. Funeral takes place to-morrow at Bay Bulls.

JUST ARRIVED

and selling at same price 3,000 lbs.—11s. 2,100 "—8s.

"CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO

The puzzle in this Tobacco is, how it can, with such a high grade filling, sell at such a low price?

M. A. DUFFY,

Sole Agent.

A SECRET WHEREBY

Fishermen can make \$20 extra on every 100 qtls. of fish caught can be had by remittance of \$2.50 to LEWIS HOFF, Change Islands.—oct18, 1m, dm, w & w s

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We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wheresoever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by Fire. Our rates are the same as all other Companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFT, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's.
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If you buy your Furniture here you know you are getting full value for your money. We stand back of every article we sell and you will find us here each and every day, ready and glad to right any wrong at
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