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2 Carloads Containing 392 Barrels Choice Gravenstein Apples

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- Ladies' & Children's Fall & Winter Coats.
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- Mens' Caps.

General Goods:

Flannels, Flannelettes, Percales, Cheviots, English and American White Shirtings, English and American Unbleached Calicos, Gingham, Towels, Outing Flannels, Cotton Blankets, Ticks, Cotton Blankets, Blue Serges, Dress Goods of all kinds.

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German Newspapers Are Now Allowed Greater Freedom than Since the War Began

Not long ago the fact was commented upon that the German official reports which had in the early days of the war exactly reported events, and later on were at least an approximation to the truth, had parted company with veracity and were now to be regarded as the product of novelists rather than of historians. Nevertheless, it is to be observed that in some respects the truth is being circulated in Germany as it never was before. Newspapers appear to be allowed greater latitude. The German people are being told that the British and the French are desperate fighters; they are being informed that the numbers of the Allies exceed those of the Central Powers. This truth telling was perhaps necessary. If the Germans have been forced to admit retreats it would never do to disparage either the fighting qualities or the numbers of the enemy that forced them back.

Part of the Truth.
A correspondent of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, with Prussian army that defended Guillemont, has been permitted to write to his paper with considerable candor about the great drive on the Somme. Of course, he was not permitted to report the capture of certain positions which the Germans had boasted were impregnable, such, for instance, as Thiéval and Combles, Fliers and Mar tinpuich. He reports rumors that the latter two had been taken, and admits that the news caused a sleepless night for the Saxon regiments which would have been endangered had the news proved true, but he denies that the British gained this success, which proves that is only a part of the truth that the Germans are being given. Nevertheless, he pays involuntary tribute to the terrible efficacy of the British bombardment. Those who have seen the moving pictures of the Somme advance will understand the spirit in which the report was written. The Germans were not only killed, but thousands who escaped with slight wounds and were afterwards taken prisoner were dazed. They moved like drunken men.

New Sort Fighting
It is worth noting that in the early days of the attack the Berlin official reports absolutely falsified the facts. It was announced that the Allies had begun their long-expected offensive; then it was announced that the attack had failed. Berlin said nothing further—the attack having broken down, what more remained to be said? But Germany could not conceal her wounded soldiers. Trainloads of them kept arriving daily in the chief German cities. If the Government had continued to remain silent, the soldiers at least would have spoken, so Berlin reluctantly gave some details, and, as remarked, newspapers were permitted to inform their readers that one of the greatest battles in the world, the greatest, indeed, as it has since turned out, was being fought. The correspondent mentioned above speaks of the fighting on the Somme being absolutely new to the Germans. Used to their deep trenches, they were not prepared for fighting in the open, or in mere shell craters. He does not call the attention of his readers to the fact that they did not have to fight in the open in temporary shelters until their first-line trenches had been destroyed.

Tribute to British Airmen.
He writes: "The enemy has many and extremely brave airmen to assist him in his work. And so began one of the fiercest days of attack which the troops in this sector have had to face. Eighteen enemy captive balloons and countless aeroplanes directed from the air the preparatory bombardment; by the enemy, which set in with unprecedented fury at the first streak of dawn. One had the impression that his heavy guns must bury everything in the ground. Already at three o'clock in the morning, a preparatory attack by the English had taken place from the southeast corner of the Delville Wood, which was beaten back. From six o'clock, after repeated waves of gas, strong English and French attacks were made against a section of the regiment, which continued until the afternoon but were always thrust back. On the extreme left wing the enemy did succeed, with overwhelming strength, in penetrating our positions, but they were thrown out again by strong counter-attacks. Three days later the enemy opened a new attack early in the morning with an assault on the north side of Falfemont Farm section. He was thrown back and lost one French machine gun. From seven o'clock onward strong English infantry attacks were made against the Guillemont section."

A Desperate Resistance.
He says that for several days it was difficult for the Germans to have their proper meals, the bombardment making it impossible for supplies to be brought up. The soldiers lived on their emergency rations and mineral water. Several times he speaks of the ferocity of the artillery bombardment, and again and again reports German successes in counter-attacks. As we know now, however, the counter-attacks failed. The fact that the Germans tried so desperately to hold the positions which they were forced to relinquish shows how important they were, and discounts the pretence now made that they were insignificant, and that along the Somme the Germans are playing over again the game that was played by the French at Verdun.

She Had Only Submerged
BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—Captain W. G. Tudor, of the British steamship Hochelaga, which arrived from Louisburg yesterday, said that before he left Nova Scotia persistent rumours were current that the German U-boat 53 had been sunk off Sydney, N.S., by the Canadian patrol boat Stanley. He said he was unable to verify the report.

"Before I left Louisburg I was told by a shipping man that I need not worry about the German submarine," said Capt. Tudor.

"This man said the U-boat would not bother any more British vessels, because she had been sunk by the Stanley."

Method Employed

It was the result of a change in ledgerkeepers that brought to light the improper entries, and the bank report to the Crown explains the method employed.

"As near as can be learned improper entries first passed through the clearing house about November 1 of last year. They were brought about, the bank states, by collusion between Swenerton in the accountants department and Malone, a ledger keeper and Kirkland who relieved alone while the latter was on his holidays. They were assisted, says the report, by the apparent ease with which they were able to hoodwink the tellers."

"The schemes employed were: Cheques were signed in favor of either or for cash on other banks, or on outside points, in favor of sundry parties, and when they reached the bank one of the trio secured them and replaced them by clearing house cheques. Cheques cashed by friends of the parties outside were caught when deposited and clearing house cheques substituted."

Pay Bounty or Dutch Herring for U.S.

England is now paying Holland to export herring to the United States instead of Germany, according to a report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by the commercial attaché at the Hague, recently received in Washington.

Details of the agreement just reached between the Dutch herring fisheries and the British Government show that a bounty of 2.9 cents a pound is to be paid on all herring exported to the United States. It is estimated 34,500 tons will be available for export to this country by November.

Germany has been taking the greater part of Holland's herring. The agreement now provides that 20 per cent of the haul shall be allowed for restricted export (which means to Germany) that the Dutch Government will take 20 per cent, for home consumption, the British Government the same amount and the remainder may be exported to the United States. "From time to time," approved by England.

It is on the last class that the bounty will be paid.

Prisoner for Every Yard

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.
Oct. 16.—In completing the capture of Schwaben redoubt, on the ridge above Thiéval, the British took a prisoner for every yard of front, or 230 for a front of less than 200 yards; not to mention the number killed by the artillery preparation and in the hand-to-hand fighting, before the prisoners surrendered.

You Won't Be Annoyed

by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in
Globe-Wernicke
Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.
PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.



No Note in His Eye.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."

Bank Clerks Had Intricate Scheme

Unfolded in a Statement Made Before Toronto Police Magistrate—Two Have Left Country—Another Faces Charge of Conspiring With Them to Defraud

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—A clever and complicated scheme whereby the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto branch, has lost some \$1,000 was revealed by Crown Attorney Corley in the Police Court yesterday, when J. A. M. Kirkland, a former employee of the bank, appeared on a charge of conspiring and confederating to defraud the bank out of the sum of \$1,600. He was remanded for a week.

"Two others, J. W. Swenerton and F. H. Malone, are implicated and, according to the bank's report to the Crown, have admitted their guilt. They have left the country, one last week and the other some time previously," stated Mr. Corley.

The bank has been aware of shortages for some weeks. According to a detailed report made to the Crown, the responsibility for the shortages is as follows: Malone, \$536; Swenerton, \$1,001; Kirkland, \$145.50. This account is subject to revision, state the officials.

BEACON FALLS Top Notch Rubber Footwear

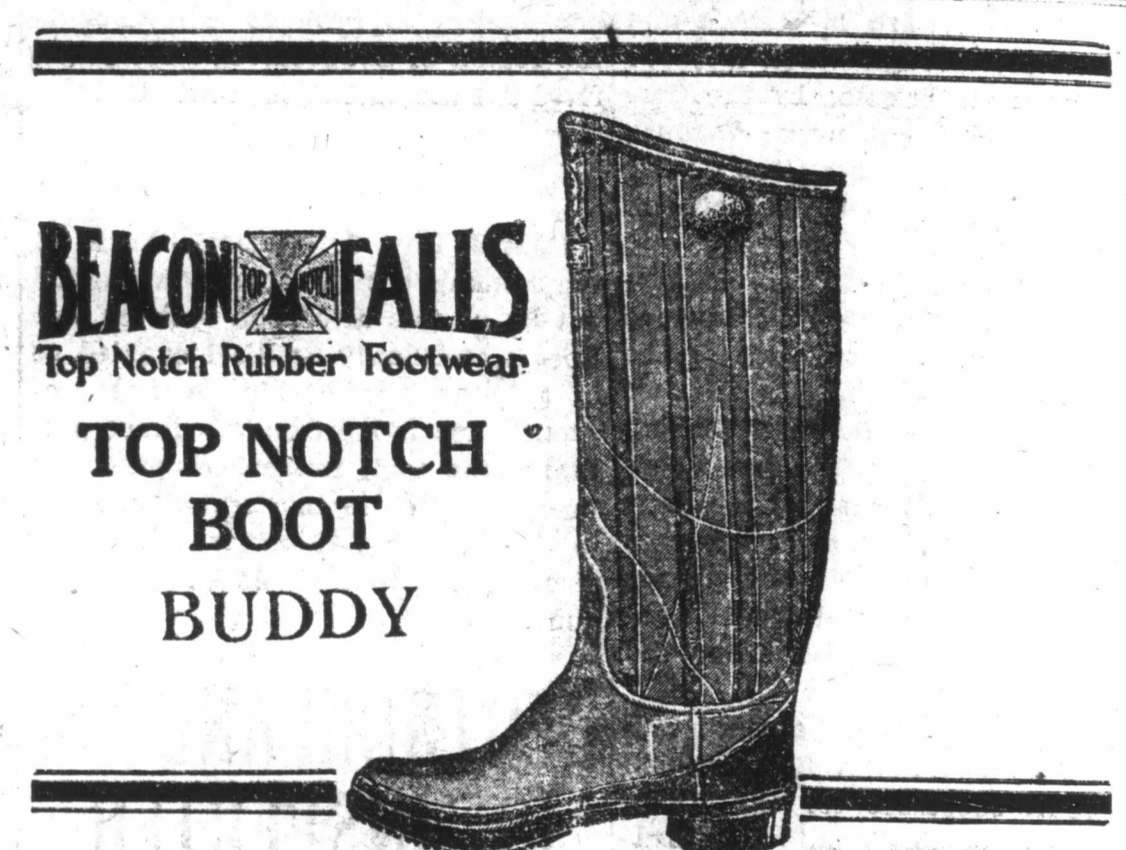
HALLEY & CO.

Mr. Merchant:

DO NOT FORGET that before you tell your customers that you cannot get what they want, that we have large supplies of everything pertaining to our line of business. We suggest that you always write or telephone us enquiring what we have in stock before admitting that it cannot be obtained.

We beg to remind you that we have now ready for your inspection our Fall Stock, bought under favorable circumstances. A visit will convince you of the values we are showing, and will be appreciated by us.

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HALLEY & CO.



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.

Top Notch Rubber Boots look different and are different from the boots you have always worn. And they will give much better service.

If you want the latest and best thing in Rubber Boots, purchase a pair at once. We recommend them so enthusiastically because we know from experience that they will give you splendid satisfaction.

FOR SALE BY
Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Bros., and Jesse Whiteway.

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

John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

OUTPORT FRIENDS
COME TO MARTIN'S FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS

Everything required for Building and House Furnishing can be had this Fall at the **LOWEST PRICES.**

Martin Hardware Company.

SHOP EARLY---you know the lighting regulations---SHOP EARLY

Andersons' Specials for this Week



Coatings!

Among our LATEST FALL OPENINGS you'll find some heavy Coatings For your **New Coat** in shades of **Brown, Black, Royal Blue, Red, Black & Red Check, Purple & Black Check.** **\$3.00 yd.**

Ladies' Collars of every style

Sailor with Lace Edge, Accordon Pleated, Military, Black and White Stripe, Cerise and White Stripe. Collars that appeal to Women of taste. Made of very fine Voile. **12c.**



Ladies' Muffs

A special offering of **Astrachan Muffs**—Lined with **Satin**—**Extra large. Colors: Navy, Black, Saxe.** All going at this **Special Price: \$1.25**

You'll find some with a heavy Silk Cord to hold it in the hand.

LADIES' VELVET HATS

In the Best of Velvets—THE CORDUROY. They embrace such stylish colors—Cerise, Rose, Green, Cream; also Brown, Black, and Navy.

All Latest Small Models

Going at this Special Price:

89c.

8c. extra for postage. State your Colour.

LADIES' Silk Scarves

In Colors: Olive Green, Purple, and Prune—2 1/2 yards long, 1/2 yard wide. A 60c. Scarf. Now **35c.**

A

Warm



Muffler

Ladies' Ice Wool Scarves

In a Cream and Brown Mixture extra good value, 65c. Scarf. Now **35c.**

For Winter comfort—made of Pure Wool, in all sizes, to fit any neck. Fastens in front with a patent fastener. **19c.**

For the Children

LINEN PINAFORES

In **BROWN, PINK AND BLUE,** with designs stamped for working. **Special, 17 cents**

RUBBER FEEDERS

With a pocket to catch the crumbs—and a dainty design painted on the center with suitable wording. **17c.**

BIBS

Honeycomb Towel Bibs, that will stand any washing—wording "Baby Boy" worked in center—will stand **9c.** any washing.

Night Dresses

In Fine White Lawn with Embroidery front and collar. Different sizes. **35c. to 50c.**

PETTICOATS

For the Children in Cream and Pink Flannelette with White Lawn body. **30c.**

Linen Dresses

In light and dark Blue and Brown Linen—a design stamped on the front—ready for working. **40c.**

Jump for these BARGAINS.

Handkerchiefs

In plenty, of Fine Lawn—stitched—Ladies' size. Have a dozen, only **30c.**

TOWELS by the pound

In Pure White Turkish. Any size Towel only half the price of pair Towels. **15c.**

CUSHION TOPS

In Khaki—with Flowers worked and wording such as "Last Rose of Summer," etc. **10c.**

In Cloth—with Sea Views, Landscape, Scenery—**10c.**

Ladies' Hose

In Cashmere fin All sizes—Seamless. **15c.**

DOILEY'S

Hemstitch one inch wide, drawn work in center and corners—Embroidered—**10c.**

TABLE MATS

Of Green, Brown, and Wine Color Felt, with design worked in center and border, **20c.** Now **15c.**

SUITS!

---THAT APPEAL TO MEN OF TASTE---

Green Serge

Very fine—Coats lined with fine Sateen, back pocket in Pants with button. **\$7.00.**

Grey Tweed

With fine Green pin stripe—Coats padded and stitched, Vests of stylish single breasts. **\$9.00.**

Fine Dark Brown

Double cuffs on Coat sleeve, padded and stitched. Pants cut and with right hang—extra strong pocketing. **\$11.50.**



Dark Grey Tweed

With fine pin stripe—Vest pockets cut as latest style—watch pocket in Pants. **\$14.00.**

Dark Green

With very fine stripe of Grey, Purple and Green mixture—Vests of stylish single breasts—Pants with two back pockets—Coats with shoulders padded and stitched. **\$15.00.**

Fine Brown Mixture

Coats of latest single breasts—lined with very fine Sateen. **\$16.50.**



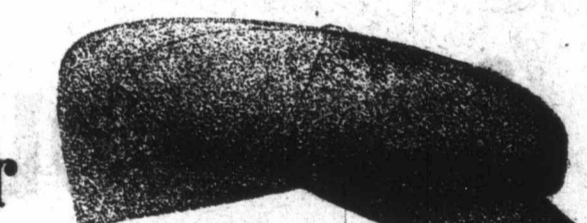
WASH TIES

In Light Grounds and Grey, Blue, Black or Brown Stripes of different widths. Extra strong—will stand any washing. **3 for 25 cents**

75c. SHIRTS

With Soft Collar attached—made of dark blue linen with small white spot, Soft Cuffs—all sizes. An ideal working shirt. **for 49 cents**

CAPS for Winter Wear



Seasonable Caps with Invisible Ear Bands of Cloth lined with Flannel and Wadded. Why suffer with the cold? Have a Comfort Cap. In Greys, Browns and Greens; also Mixtures. **80c. to \$2.00**

STATE YOUR SIZE WHEN SENDING.

Make Your Purchases while the Sun Shines.

The More a "Protective" Tariff is Considered the Less Inviting It Looks

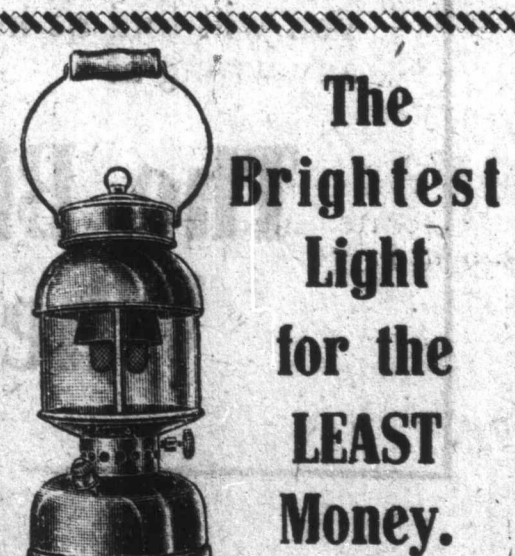
It is rather difficult for even the philosophers, who are much given to prophecy to foretell the future after the war has concluded. In Britain the university leaders are attempting to stress the material and spiritual results of the great struggle and its effect on all branches of thought and activity. Perhaps, then, we should feel grateful to the Toronto News, which has no bashfulness about its knowledge on this subject and off-handedly declares: "Before the war Germany had sunk her trade roots into Australia and Russia and Belgium, and Austria and Italy and Turkey and Great Britain itself. In a quarter of a century more she would have exercised commercial supremacy over the world if her statesmen had had wisdom enough and patience enough to continue the policy of commercial conquest. To allow Germany to revive the old policy would be neither patriotic nor Christian. There would follow an immediate and resolute attack upon the commercial position of the nations which she has sought to destroy and certain preparation for another assault upon civilization."

It is absurd to suppose that British merchants traded with Germany all these years at a loss. Trade is an exchange of goods or services and people trade only where they see a profit. It certainly never occurred to any British merchant that he was acting either generously or charitably with German merchants—he was in business, not a dealer in sentiment. He was buying where he supposed he got the best value, and that is the only standard of trade. To intimate that British merchants were doing Germans a favor by dealing with them is to make the British merchant out a sentimental ass—which he isn't, by a long way. The more a "protective" tariff is considered as a "defensive" weapon against Germany after the war the less inviting it looks. If Germany, or any other country, were to be thus cut off from trade and economic relations with a large part of Europe and the colonies she would be considerably weakened. That is a principle of economics that cannot be gainsayed. And if all the injury were on the one side, it would be a most effective weapon. But, unfortunately, for the tariff reform advocate, that is not the case. A stoppage of trade between two nations hurts both equally. Moreover, a trade wall around Britain to exclude Germany will drive Germany into trade with neutral nations on a large scale that ever before, and incidentally will make friends for Germany where she has only enemies or indifferent acquaintances now. And if Britain should deal with these nations nothing on earth can prevent German goods from reaching British territory. To obviate

The Colonies are Desirous of Seeing Ireland Enjoy Complete Home Rule

It is to be regretted that the motion of Mr. John Redmond looking to the abolition of martial law in Ireland was not adopted by the British house. As the Irish leader emphasized, the situation is one full of menace to the best interests both of the country most concerned and to the empire. It is a sad commentary upon the judgment of the administration that Ireland, so enthusiastic at the beginning of the war, is by natural and constitutional right a sovereign state and that Irishmen who serve in the British parliament are guilty of treason to the state. They advocate the withdrawal of Irish representation from Westminster and the formation in Ireland of a voluntary legislature, endowed with the moral authority of the Irish nation. Let us be fair, however, to the Sinn Fein. It is the outcome of many years of oppression. Its motive was, and is, a survival of penal times—of that system of which Burke said: "It was a complete system, full of coherence and consistency; well digested and well composed in all its parts; it was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance; and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people and the debasement in them of human nature as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." Knowledge was forbidden to the Irish. Industries were suppressed (William III. declared to the British parliament that he would do anything

in his power to discourage the wool-manufactures of Ireland), trade was hampered and exports forbidden. There was a close season for game but no close season for hunting the "native Irish." "The difficulty of governing Ireland," said John Stuart Mill, "lies entirely in our own minds; it is an incapability of understanding." Nevertheless, four British statesmen have shown some understanding of the Irish question. Of these four one was a Jew and another a Scotchman. It was not until the time of Butt, who converted Gladstone to home rule, that constitutional methods were taken up by the Irish. Under Parnell, a Protestant and a landlord, and a man with a great talent for silence, the British people began to see the justice of the Irish position. Parnell hated the English and English ways. He was convinced, despite his political attitude, that the only way to get justice from an Englishman was to kick him in the stomach. But Redmond has always been convinced of the innate sense of justice of the Britisher. It is this faith that has caused his tremendous efforts for the participation of Ireland in the struggle now raging in Europe; it is this belief that has caused him to agree to concession after concession and postponement after postponement in the consummation of the home rule measure. It was this faith that brought the Irish leader and the Unionist spokesman, Sir Edward Carson, together. But the delays gave the Sinn Fein its opportunity and the uprising which occurred in the enactment of martial law—a step which put the cause of Irish legislative free-



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