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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916.

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There is Very Little Change In Any of the Various War Theatres

In Dobruja Region the Teutons Continue to Make Progress While the French and British on the Somme Front Also Make Fresh Gains...

British Progress N.E. of Les Bouefs

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A bulletin from the British headquarters in France, issued to-day, reads:—"We made further advance this morning north-east of Les Bouefs and captured another trench. Then enemy shelled heavily various parts of our front south of the Ancre. Elsewhere, beyond intermittent shelling and trench mortar activity, there is nothing to report. Yesterday, despite strong adverse wind, much useful reconnaissance work was done by our aeroplanes. One machine is missing."

On the Somme And Struma Fronts

PARIS, Oct. 29, 3 p.m. (via St. Pierre).—On the Somme front we scored some progress in Sully Sailles and Blaches region. North of Verdun artillery activity without any infantry. Eastern Army.—On the left bank of the Struma the British troops repelled a Bulgarian counter-attack. In Ormanli region, on the Cerna, the Serbs scored further progress. In a brilliant engagement, the French troops captured Cardilovo village. Further to the left, between Kenal and the Cerna, one of our regiments captured a system of enemy trenches. To our left artillery action continues very active. Our batteries caused an explosion in a munition depot near Valassina.

Prem. Hughes Narrow Escape

Bullet Fired by Man Through Window Misses Premier—Would-be Assassin Escaped As Policeman Appears.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 29.—An attempt was made recently to assassinate William Morris Hughes, the Australian Premier, at his home in New Victoria, according to a Reuter despatch from Sydney, which says the information was obtained from close friends of the Prime Minister. A man is said to have fired a revolver shot into the Premier's bedroom. The bullet did not take effect. A policeman then appeared, but the would-be assassin escaped.

Transport Torpedoed

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The steamer Angelika, conveying volunteers to Saloniki, has been torpedoed at Ploers (?) says a Reuter despatch from Athens to-day. No steamer of this name is listed in available shipping records. It is probable the volunteers mentioned were recruits for the forces being gathered by the Provisional Government recently formed in Crete for the furtherance of what is now characterized as an anti-Bulgarian movement by the Greek subjects working in co-operation with the Entente Allies.

Russo-Roumanians Now Take Initiative

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Teutonic pressure against the Roumanians and Russians in Transylvania appears to have been stopped definitely, says a telegram from Bucharest. The Roumanians and Russians, according to the message, are taking the initiative in the operations in this field. It is estimated by Roumanian military officials that the losses of the Austro-Germans in Transylvania have reached a total of eighty thousand.

Roumanians Capture 2 Howitzer Batteries

LONDON, Oct. 29.—An announcement is made that the retirement of the Teutonic troops has been forced in one sector north of Campolung, in the Jull valley, where two howitzer batteries have been captured by the Roumanians.

THE THIRD LAP—AND THE LAST?



GREECE FURTHER HEEDS DEMANDS ENTENTE ALLIES

Constantine Now Orders the Transfer of the Third and Fourth Army Corps From Thessaly and 16th Division From Epirus to Peloponnus on Southern Greek Peninsula.

Huns Fire Norge Ship

Crew Are Landed at Ymuidin by Dutch Steamer—Two of Ship's Crew Are Drowned.

Attack British Cross-Channel Transports

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Ten German torpedo boat destroyers attempted to raid British cross-channel transports last night, but the attempt failed, says an official statement to-day. Two of the German destroyers succeeded in sinking one empty transport, the Queen. All the members of the crew were saved.

Further Progress For French and Serbs

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Further ground was gained by the French and Serbian forces on the Macedonian front, in the vicinity of Monastir, the war office announced to-day. In the vicinity of Cerna the French captured the village of Gardilovo and a system of Bulgarian trenches between Kenall and Cerna.

Germans Violently Bombard Douaumont

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The German violently bombarded Douaumont position to-day, says a bulletin issued by the war office to-night. Nothing noteworthy occurred on any other front.

ROUMANIANS ROUT TEUTONS IN TROLUS VALLEY

Bucharest Announces Success for Roumanian Forces Over Austro-Germans—In Jull Valley the Central Powers are Defeated, Leaving 1000 Dead and 150 Prisoners are Taken.

The Vote In Australia

Anti-Conscriptionists Now Lead by Small Majority—First Returns Showed Them With 86,000 Majority.

Invasion of British Isles a Possibility

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Field-Marshal Viscount French, Commander-in-Chief of the armies in the United Kingdom, addressing volunteers at Derby to-day, said: "The invasion of the British Isles was not a mere supposition but a possibility. This we must be prepared to meet."

Anti-Conscriptionists Leading by 89,000

MELBOURNE, Oct. 30.—The latest returns in the referendum on Compulsory Military Service show the following results, although the returns are still incomplete. For conscription 798,000; against conscription, 887,000.

Stole Meat and Mitts

Saturday afternoon one John McGrath, a well-known habitue of the "pen," was prowling about Steer's Cove and when the chance offered stole a large piece of meat from the express of Mr. Roberts of Kelligrews and then tried to dispose of it to a man in an out-harbor craft. Mr. Jabot Barret, Steer's express man, saw him and compelled him to put back the stolen parcel and the police did the rest. When McGrath was arrested a pair of mitts also owned by Mr. Roberts was found in his coat pocket. Mr. Morris, K.C., to-day sent him down for 2 months.

Air-Man Killed

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Capt. Boelke, the famous aviator, during an air-flight of Saturday, came into collision with another aeroplane and was killed, according to a Berlin despatch received by Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. His machine landed within the German lines. On Friday Capt. Boelke shot down his fourth aeroplane.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The British official issued last night says:—"This morning we carried out successfully a local operation to the north-east of Les Bouefs, where we captured several important enemy trenches. Our artillery bombardment was very effective, and the enemy when driven from their positions, was caught by our rifle fire. We took prisoners two officers and one hundred and thirty-one men. During the day the enemy shelled the neighbourhood of Eaucourt-Abbey and Martinpuich, while our artillery directed its fire against the enemy front in the Messines, Armentieres, Guinchy, and Gommecourt areas."

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Bad weather is hindering the military operations on the various fronts in Macedonia, says an official statement.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—The Austro-German forces launched a series of violent attacks against the Russian and Roumanian positions on both banks of the river Bystritsa, in the region of Dorna Futra, yesterday, says an official statement, compelling the Russian advanced posts to abandon two heights.

SERBIAN

SALONIKI, Oct. 29.—An official statement issued at the Serbian headquarters to-day reads: Yesterday, Friday, morning we had several local engagements. We advanced in places and repulsed enemy counter-attacks, taking a number of machine guns and some scores of prisoners.

Turks Defeated by Russians in Persia

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The development of a Turkish offensive movement in Hamadan sector, Persia, was reported in to-day's Russian official regarding operation on the Caucasus front. The Turks, who advanced in considerable force were defeated in a pitched battle, and their movement forward checked.

In Macedonia

SALONIKI, Oct. 29.—On the Struma front, strong hostile patrols were driven back by our advanced troops in the neighbourhood of Kalendra, says to-day's British official regarding operations in Macedonia.

Chicago Fire Out

FAVAL, Azores, Oct. 29.—The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames in the hold of the French Line steamer Chicago. The vessel itself was not damaged.

Larissa Railway Strike is Ended

ATHENS, Oct. 28.—The strike on the Larissa railway has been ended, and the withdrawal of Greek troops from Thessaly will begin promptly.

Subs Still Busy

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lloyds announce the Danish steamer Sif, 105 tons gross and the Russian three-masted schr. Ingersoll, 239 tons, have been sunk.

400,000 POUNDS STERLING FOR SALONIKI GOVT

An Athens Dispatch Says Entente Allies Have Decided to Finance the Saloniki Government—Followers of Venizelos Are Said to be Forming an Army.

Report Untrue

ATHENS, Oct. 30.—The recent report that Prince-George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, was to return to Athens from London where he has been for some time representing the views of the Greek court, is untrue.

STEAMER HAD TRYING TIME

GULFPORT, Minn., Oct. 30.—The British steamer Dondegoo, reaching here to-day from England came into port with a mounted gun ast, in charge of two gunners from the naval reserve. While passing through the submarine zone the crew reported a mine was exploded by one of the gunners. The mine was connected with a chain of mines, they said, and all of them were exploded. The explosion caused the steamer to swing and tremble, the crew said, and added that they had fears for the safety of the Dondegoo.

NORWAY LOST ONE-SEVENTH OF HER SHIPPING

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Norwegian ship masters who have come into east coast ports tell exciting tales of the blockade, says the news of the world. They say it is well known in Scandinavia that Germany, almost since war began, has concentrated her ship building resources on submarine construction. The Germans, in order the more rapidly to man the new boats, works the vessels at sea with double crews, five officers and an experienced crew to work the boat and another crew on board being put through a course of training. The Imperial German naval ensign is flying daily off Norway from a submarine attended frequently by Zepellins and while Norwegian merchant marine is suffering the Germans are more eager to destroy traffic from Britain to Russia.

HAD HARD TIME

The schrs. Donald L. Silver and Elsie Burdell arrived here this morning from Sydney 2 1/2 days, coal laden to Colin Campbell. Both vessels had a terrible time of it early yesterday morning off St. Pierre in a N. W. gale and mountainous sea. The latter vessel, particularly, received a drubbing. Sea after sea swept on board, washed everything movable off the decks, her foresail was carried away, and three of her men narrowly escaped drowning. They are Moses Hitz, Newton Mosher and Hornord Strump, of Mahone Bay. A very high sea boarded the ship and swept them over the side, but they clung to the bulwarks, immersed to the neck, and the rebound of the wave threw them in on deck in an exhausted condition. The vessels left Sydney together, went into and left Lunenburg in company and arrived here together.

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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

III.
VAST and complex a country as India is, there was one fundamental question which the outbreak of war presented to all its classes alike. The King-Emperor had but recently visited India. His Royal kindness in letting his people see him in person and listen to his words, and above all the bidding which he gave them at his departure to be of good hope for the future, had moved the warm heart of his Indian subjects in a way which a country of laborious official beneficence could not. The King-Emperor was now at war, beset by enemies and needing help. Was India going to be true to her salt and worthy of the kindly confidence which he has reposed in her? First and foremost it was with the Indian people a question of honour. To show their loyalty to their Sovereign when he called on them was, as they said themselves, a matter of *dharma*, a religious duty.

This outburst of personal devotion to the Throne was enforced by the general realization of the value of British rule that resulted from the enforced contemplation of a possible alternative. The Bishop of Bombay has put the matter well. "Englishmen had been toiling in India," he says "for many years, conscious that much of their work seemed to Indians incomprehensible and eccentric, and in late years increasingly conscious of the criticisms and restiveness of educated India. Of thanks or of encouragement they received little enough. The loyalty shown at the proclamation of war, however, was an encouragement; it might fairly be interpreted as due, partly at least, to an appreciation of our rule. . . . While this appreciation of English rule was an unconscious sentiment on the part of many of the people of India, it was dragged into consciousness by the idea of a different foreign domination. A witty Indian citizen of Bombay expressed himself thus: 'It has taken us a hundred years to teach you how to govern us. Do you think we are going to begin a over again now with another nation?'"

Naturally enough, the various classes of the community show a tendency to regard the war largely from the standpoint of their peculiar interests. The traders were the first people to feel the shock. Markets were suddenly lost; and in the general alarm there was a run on banks and savings banks; lakhs of rupees were withdrawn from investment and hoarded; credit contracted sharply, and for the time being all enterprise fell off and all expansion ceased. Fortunately harvests were good, and the destruction of the "Emden" speedily reopened the seas. The Government, so far from confiscating savings or commandeering supplies as alarmists feared, exerted itself strenuously to restore credit and to help the cultivator, and to induce the money-lender and the merchant to do business as usual. By special measures it took steps to finance the cotton trade and to prevent an excessive rise in food rates. Gradually credit was restored. But the trading classes, as a whole, feel that it is the power and stability of government that have sheltered them from a fiercer storm, while the most intelligent among them know that it is the British Navy that has been their unseen shield.

Similar reasons tended to rally the peasant classes to the side of authority. In the earlier days of the fighting the ryot heard for the first time of submarines and aeroplanes, and regarded them much as he does the destroying monsters of his own mythology. There was no panic, but wild rumours were current, and for a time no story was too fantastic for the rustic imagination. But when nothing abnormal happened and the routine of administration went on unperturbed, rural India was soon persuaded that the world was going on as usual. The very prolongation of the war tended to dull the interest of the ryot, as of others, in it; nor did the letters which came from sepoys at the

front, nor the tales told by the returning wounded, rekindle any great excitement. The only thing that seriously troubled the ryot was the high price of grain. If anyone could help him there, it was the Government, and to the Government he turned, and not in vain. The war was too far off and heard of too faintly for it to be very real to him. But as it was clearly a matter of some concern to the Sarkar, he hoped and prayed that the Sarkar would win, in order that things might go on as before.

To the landed classes the war came as a peculiar heaven-sent opportunity. British administration, which had given them security and honours, had yet failed to bring them whole-hearted contentment, because it had deprived them of their old traditional resource of private warfare, without providing them with any equivalent outlet for their energies and capacity. Our system of government has tended to make education the fount of power, which is more and more ceasing to repose on its ancient bases of courage, holiness, birth, or landed estate. The conservative classes have been falling silently into the background. They are not happy at seeing themselves effaced, but, as they only take slowly and reluctantly to education, they have been powerless to arrest the process. For many of these war was a tradition and a delight, and they welcomed it as an opportunity of again playing a worthy part in public life. They have seized their occasion well. Some have gone to the front; many have helped in collecting horses and stores and in recruiting for regiments or bearer corps. All have given of their wealth readily, whether for military purposes, or comforts for the wounded, or for the sustenance of dependants; and all are genuinely and warmly supporting the Government of their King-Emperor to the utmost of their power. The war has brought about a marked revival of the forces of social conservatism in India.

A glance at India's history serves to explain the attitude of many of her people to the war. Of old she was a land of kings and feudal chiefs, and of humble and industrious artisans and peasants. Whenever the kings raged together the lowlier folk took the blows, or better, in the picturesque Indian version, "when Rama fought with Rawan, it was the

poor monkeys that got killed." Then after many centuries there came from outside India for the first time a power strong and just enough to stop the fighting and rapine and to secure to each man the fruits of his industry. The humbler people prospered, particularly the artisan, the trader, and the banker; but the chiefs and nobles' occupation was gone. Suddenly that power itself became involved in a deadly war. It was natural that the most peaceful and the most warlike classes should both, from different motives, rally to its support. The one sought shelter and the other opportunity.

The war placed one large and important community in India in a position of peculiar difficulty which entitles it to the sympathy of all generous-minded persons. Turkey's entry into the field of hostilities in November, 1914, presented the Indian Mohammedans with an inexorable choice between their temporal and spiritual allegiance. On purely historical grounds it is not difficult to maintain the thesis that Pan-Islamism is the artificial creation of Ottoman politicians, and not a living reality in the minds of men; that the Khalifa is by the very terms of the Ottoman Constitution a *Defensor Fidei*, whose duty is protection, not propagandism; that in countries where the liberty of Islam is already secured he has accordingly no function. It can be argued with force that the Khalifa of Islam is by no means inevitably bound up with the Ottoman monarchy; that the legitimate devolution of the office ceased when the Abbasid Khalifa of Baghdad was executed by the Moguls; that the transfer of the office to Cairo was at least of doubtful validity; and that when the Ottoman Selim I. conquered Egypt and secured the reversion of the Khalifa's rights the transaction was one which neither party was really empowered to effect. But such considerations appeal only to the learned. Whatever may be the Sultan's position in relation to the non-Ottoman Muslim world from a strictly juridical standpoint, there is no question what his position is in fact. He is the *de facto* Khalifa of the Mohammedan peoples, first because he is the custodian of the Holy Places, and secondly, because he is the temporal head of the senior Muslim kingdom in his world, which to the eyes of all Muslims still represents the past glories and conquering greatness of the Faith.

Before the war broke out the Mohammedans of India had already gone through a difficult and trying period. Not merely had their own efforts at self-reform and advancement, after creditable beginnings and almost unlooked-for success, suffered from various causes a setback, but they saw throughout the world at large the tide of events running against the fortune of their co-religionists. Events in Persia, Morocco, Tripoli, and the Balkans seemed to presage the break-up of the surviving Muslim kingdoms, and throughout the period of the Italian and the Balkan wars a very natural bitterness of spirit possessed them, and temporarily alienated them from the Government which in earlier days they knew to be their friend. Yet when the rupture with Turkey occurred there was no hesitation about the Indian Muslims' decision. In reply to the Viceroy's manifesto, which set forth Turkey's seduction by German agents, guaranteed in the name of the Allies the security of the Holy Places, and called on the leaders to steady the ignorant and to declare their own loyalty, all the great chiefs at once set the example, and it was followed by people of position throughout the country. Loyal addresses poured in and prayers for British victory were offered. The tentative endeavours of one or two newspapers to appeal to the Pan-Islamic stimulus fell flat. No doubt with intelligent Mohammedans the difference of temper may be due to their perception that, while in 1912-13 Turkey seemed the victim of gratuitous attacks, in 1914 she was an unprovoked aggressor. But this hardly explains the quietude of the ignorant and inflammable masses. In various ways sedulous endeavour was made by the enemy to persuade them that this is a religious war. But even in the eyes of the ignorant the facts were too strong. Turkey had yoked herself unequally with unbelievers, and opposed herself to the greatest Muslim Power in the world, which seventy millions knew as the home of religious liberty. It was not now open to the agitator to preach under the guise of religion politics that necessarily meant treason to the King; and, since

(Continued on page 3)

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THE ROUND TABLE

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(Continued from page 2)

that circumstances left him free to form a judgment for himself, the common sense and sense of justice of even the uneducated Mohammedan sufficed to keep him quiet. This does not mean that he is either indifferent or easy. However much he reproaches the action of the corrupt cabinet at Constantinople, he cannot contemplate, unmoved the threatened downfall of the kingdom of Turkey. The Indian Muslims did not wish this war; they would gladly have prevented it had it been in their power; but they are in the unfortunate position of having to stand by sadly and await the result in silence. No doubt the prolongation of the war will try their endurance. With the best will in the world we are equally powerless to help them, except by recognizing their difficulty and the patient and courageous way in which they have met it. When the war approaches an end we shall do well to defer, in any way possible, to their wishes in respect of the Khalifate and the Holy Places. But the time for that is not yet. In the meantime let us at least acknowledge that during the fifteen months of war the loyalty of Indian Mohammedans, severely taxed as it has been, has stood the strain well. The Amir of Afghanistan has honourably made good his assurances of neutrality, the leaders of the community in India have steadfastly supported the Government and done their best to prevent and allay religious excitement, and Muslim regiments of the Indian Army have faithfully and gladly discharged their duty to their King.

It is a matter of public knowledge that attempts have been made during the period of the war to create disorder and to attack the established government in India. But we shall refer to these events no further than is necessary to set them in their just proportion, less to omit all refer-

ence to them might lead the reader to suppose that they had not been taken into account. In the spring of the year there occurred in some districts of the Western Punjab widespread disorder, which took the form of dacoities committed by large gangs, chiefly against money-lenders and other wealthy persons. Primarily these outbreaks were occasioned by economic pressure, but they were accentuated by religious animosities. The offenders were for the most part Mohammedan cultivators and the victims Hindu bankers or landlords. The gravity of the disorder lay not in any conscious direction against the State, but in the likelihood of its encouraging other forms of crime. Meanwhile in Bengal the secret societies of revolutionaries, whose aim is to displace British government by force, continued with some success their attacks on persons and property with the object of securing arms and money. Primarily their object is political but it is possible that in areas where detection is so difficult crime is now being pursued partly for the sake of its material rewards. But in this case also there seems no evidence to connect the offences immediately with the war. On the other hand, the judgment in the recent Lahore conspiracy trial has disclosed the existence of a highly organized attempt to seize the opportunity afforded by the war in order to suborn Indian troops, start an armed rising and murder Europeans. The details are public property and need not be recited. It will suffice to say that the origin of the plot lies far from India itself, in the Western States of America, where revolutionary theories have wrought with some success on the social and economic grievances of Indian emigrants. The noteworthy feature is not that the attempt was made, but that it broke into pieces against the fidelity of the peasantry of Northern India, and that the design of the conspirator has been repudiated by all the reputable Indian Press. What occurred in March when the Punjab and Bengal dacoities necessitated the passing of the Defence of India Act was seen again after the Lahore disclosures. The leaders of Indian opinion are painted at the revelations, and are anxious that they should not be deemed to cast a slur on the honour of the Indian people as a whole.

The real crux and interest of the situation in India, however, is concerned with that section of the

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Explosion was Caused by Spy

ROME, Oct. 16.—The Italian government issued a proclamation to-day offering a reward of 20,000 lire (\$20,000) for information which will result in the conviction of the German or Austrian spy who caused an explosion on board the battleship *Leonardo da Vinci*. The Dreadnought was sent to the bottom by an explosion while at anchor in Taranto harbor on Sept. 12 last. The commission appointed to enquire into the disaster has reported that the explosion was undoubtedly the result of design, and was caused by a spy on board the vessel. Three hundred lives were lost on the battleship.

FOUND DYING ANIMAL.

Yesterday morning the caretaker at Bowring Park found a pony attached to a cart down over a declivity where it had rolled in the darkness of Saturday night after it had wandered into the Park grounds. The animal was perishing, after its night struggling, tangled up as it was with the traces, and the police were phoned for. It was owned by a man named Clarke, of the Goulds Road Backline. He had gone home on foot under the influence of drink and remembered that when he started for home he left the bit out by a house which he entered on the Mount Pearl Road. The animal wandered from there to the railway track and went over culverts and other obstacles without injury until it came to the Park. A number of parcels which were in the cart were found and all were intact.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

On Tuesday next, at 7.30 a.m., a Confirmation Service will be held by His Lordship Bishop Jones. The rite will be administered to a class of young men from the Newfoundland Regiment.

At St. Thomas the services for All Saints Day will be:—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer at 11. Intercessions. At 5.30 p.m. there will be Evensong.

The Prospero left Change Islands at 9 a.m. to-day, and is due here to-morrow evening.

Good-bye Dolly Gray.
Dolly's father owned a mule. Gray was Dolly's name. Pete, the mule, has always been Sleepy-like and tame. One day Dolly took a pin. Stuck old Pete in play. At the funeral they sang, "Good-bye, Dolly Gray."

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Duckworth Street, St. John's.

BRITISH

SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER—

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

POUND GOODS

YARD GOODS

Percalé Lawn Cotton Tweed Fleece Calico Misprints Denim Shirting Striped Flannelette White Flannelette	Cheviots Sateen Linolette Quilt Pieces Mottled Flannel Cretannes Art Tick Muslin Towelling Blay Calico	Dress Goods Curtain Strim Curtain Net Curtain Muslin Shirting Blay Calico Dress Gingham Apron Gingham	Art Muslin Bed Tick Percalé Mottled Flannel Towelling Regatta Cotton Tweed Lawn
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Also the following, many of which are Jobs:—

Men's Underwear " Braces " Sweaters " Hndkrchfs. " Ties	Boys' Hose " Overcoats " Suits " Pants " Rompers " Rain Coats	Girls' Coats " Sleeping Suits " Gantlers " Wool Mittens	Ladies' Coats " Neckwear " Blouses " Nightdresses " Underskirts " Sweater Coats " Aprons
Boys' Underwear " Braces " Sweaters	Girls' Underwear " Dresses	Ladies' Underwear " Corsets " Corset Covers " House Dresses	
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SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

P.O. Box 236. Duckworth and Georges Sts. Phone 522.

625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.



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.

CANT SHIP PROPS.

Capt. Thomas Doyle, the well-known Northern pilot, who piloted the Karsfjord out of Gambo for Barry Roads, laden with pit props Saturday, arrived here by train last night. Owing to the shortage of tonnage thousands of cords of pit props which are at Gambo, Alexander Bay, Port Blandford and other places North cannot be shipped this season.

A meeting of the Importers' Association will be held Wednesday or two years. Little, alas! of the vit Thursday to decide whether the large remains, but the winning of its stores will open Monday night next, ruins was a magnificent piece of galas had been intended, or whether lantry, and the incident is one which they will be kept closed for a further should fill Canada with pride and satisfaction.

BRAVE FRENCH-CANADIANS.

A London Times correspondent in France, in a recent letter on operations along the Somme, writes: In the troops from Canada were French-Canadians, and no troops engaged on all the front behaved more dashing or did finer service. To them, the long alienated descendants of her own stock, France owes the winning back of one of her villages from the enemy who had defiled it for years. Little, alas! of the vit Thursday to decide whether the large remains, but the winning of its stores will open Monday night next, ruins was a magnificent piece of galas had been intended, or whether lantry, and the incident is one which they will be kept closed for a further should fill Canada with pride and satisfaction.

IN STORE:

**500 Sax Pure
WHITE HOMINY,**

**840 Sax Best
WHITE OATS.**

J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT 30th., 1916.

A Universal Complaint

The fisherman who sold shore fish at \$6.50 is complaining because he did not keep his fish and get \$7.50 for it. The man who sold cod oil at \$140 complains because he did not hold it for \$170. The planter who sold Labrador soft the week before last is dissatisfied because the price fell from \$6.70 to \$6.25 and had he not been here when the big fleet arrived he would to-day be getting \$6.50. The question is how can the sale of fishery produce be arranged so that all who sell the same quality of fish will receive the same all around price. It is possible to make a price about October 1st for all fish that will prevail throughout the season, but it must be done through the Legislature. It is a big problem, but so far as we can see it can be satisfactory adjusted, but to do so would revolutionize the whole system of buying and selling fishery produce, and none but a giant amongst public men would attempt to tackle such a problem. The only remedy for such conditions outside of what could be done by the Legislature is that proposed by Mr. Coaker when he established the Union Export Co. and which proposal he is so bent on accomplishing through the Catalina business. Mr. Coaker's proposals consist of establishing an Export Co. with fishermen's earnings, purchase their fishery produce at current rates, keep an account of each man's fish shipped and when the profits of the year are ascertained to pay back to the men who shipped fish a large proportion of the profits as a bonus on each quintal of fish shipped. Thus if men shipped to the Export Co. at \$6.50 and foreign markets gave \$7.50 net returns the man who shipped would receive the advance. The fishermen would become his own exporter and derive benefits from advances in prices after he had shipped, according to prices received abroad. It would also induce fishermen to sell their fish as cured instead of holding it back until November, and thus keeping fish from being consumed abroad, which if continued will some day result in a big slump under ordinary conditions of buying now in vogue here. For it always happens that when a large fleet of schooners arrive with fish a slump results, as the buyers are then enabled to pick and choose and intimidate the sellers. The easiest and perhaps the most practical remedy for the dissatisfaction existing over the prices paid for fish and oil from time to time is that proposed by Mr. Coaker and which he is elaborating and will adjust when the Union's enterprise at Catalina matures. The fishermen's best interests therefore lay in doing all in their power to assist Mr. Coaker to push the Catalina business and get the Export Co. into the fish exporting business. The Export Co.'s affairs would be sure to prove successful under proper management if operated as proposed by Mr. Coaker, whose ideals have been formulated in

articles of association which govern the Export Co.'s business. There will be dissatisfaction over fish prices until such an adjustment as outlined above is forthcoming.

Let every fisherman who can put his shoulder to the wheel and help in the great work now being established at Catalina. To protect the fishermen's trust interests the Export Co.'s capital should be controlled by the fishermen. If they buy the shares of the Export Co. they will control its operation, but if outside capital is availed of it may not always be possible to control the operation of the Company in the way Mr. Coaker purposes. A limited amount of outside capital may be availed of without any risk, but the majority of shares must be owned by the fishermen if they intend to control it. An abundance of outside capital can be secured to operate the Export Co.'s business, but Mr. Coaker refuse to sell shares to outsiders over and above a certain proportion of the total shares sold.

The Export Co. hope to have the Catalina business far enough advanced by October next to start purchasing fish at Catalina and exporting direct. Every atom of the F.P.U.'s energy should be devoted to this consummation, for when the Export Co. is ready to export from Catalina the slumping of prices at St. John's through overcrowding of schooners in October will end. The fishermen can only trust themselves—to trust to others will mean serfdom.

We stated in our issue of Saturday that fish was selling here at \$8, talqual, which statement is correct. The News to-day—which is edited by a member of Parliament representing a fishing constituency—replies to our statement by inserting that fish was sold for \$7.40, talqual, on Saturday. The fishermen of Burin can judge from this incident how much they might expect from Mr. Currie in the way of advancing prices or even maintaining them. Such statements cause no end of trouble and are intended deliberately to cause trouble and encourage a slump in prices. That statement will be read abroad and do immense harm to the exporting interests, for it is a statement that places the value of fish 60 cents below what is really being paid.

Condition of Our Wounded

London, Oct. 29, 1916
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.
Visiting Committee report condition of following men in Hospital October arrivals:—
Progressing favourably:—1931 Parady, 1926 Thornhill, 1154 White, 294 Hartley, 2072 Gallop, 19 Hennebury, 1429 Muise, 2069 Murphy, 1859 Dinney, 2026 Graham, 1308 Stanford, 1461 Boland, 2188 Penney, 741 Moore, 1823 Langdon, 300 Miller, 1685 Murrin, 1565 Brown, 913 Collins, 1059 Riggs, 1453 Styles, 847 Babstock, 1438 Dunphy, 432 Whelan, 2100 Stone, 1616 Sully, 1742 Beaseley, 851 Butt, 659 Morrissey, 1833 Mannel, 1046 Bishop, 2074 Chafe, 2020 Abbott, 1619 Caines, 1358 Pinkster, 378 Spurrell, 1989 Adams, 2111 Silk, 556 Hickey, 809 Cox, 1988 Samms, 1042 Peet, 1385 Gulliksen, 838 Snow, 42 Best, 1915 Lane, 1718 Hynes, 1179 Squires, 1373 Delaray, 1163, Heath, 585 Humphries, 1751 Ezekiel, 2187 Reid, 1732 Antle, 1986, Halfyard, 1987 Brown, 1087 Murphy, 1695 Murray, 1929 Hiscock, 1121 Sparks, 1563 Barter, 1012 Meadus, 215 Thistle, 1909 Wheeler, 1841 Hollett, 1796 Jerrett, 2102 Mufford, 2095 Whelan, 1979 Field, 1852 Winter, 1106 Riggs, 7112 Killin, 2066 Neville, 618 Stewart, 1314 Saunders, 628 Maddick, 267 Samson, 1820 Coxworthy.
Improving—992 Boone, 1933 Clarke, 2170 Holloway, 1684 Grandy, 2077 Fisher, 1950 Marks, 2013 Sheppard, 1262 Wiseman, 1993 Woodbridge, 460 Butler, 1512 Kennell, 1152 Burt.
REEVE.

MAN HELD UP.

As Mr. James Fanning was proceeding home from Parker and Monroe's factory at 6.30 p.m. Saturday, when near George's Street Church he was approached by a man who demanded money of him. Mr. Fanning refused when the fellow suddenly grasped him and inserting his hand in an upper vest pocket, evidently believing he had money there, ripped the garment down to the edge. Mr. F. then let drive with the full force of his right fist and knocked the man down. He soon regained his feet and rushed in the darkness. He was evidently one of the hard cases who prowled about the city and his object was to get the other man's cash.

Fortunate is the man who thinks he has married an angel, if she turns out to be merely a good cook.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received 8.30 p.m. October 28th.

- 320 Private William Joseph Green, gunshot wound in thigh and 39 Water St. West.—1st Canadian General Hospital, Etaples—right leg, Oct. 15th. Wandsworth, Oct. 26th—gunshot wound, right knee.
- 1702 Private Joseph Dicks, Tide's Point, Burin.—26th General Hospital, Etaples—gunshot wound in knee and back, October 15th. Wandsworth Oct. 26th—gunshot wound, right knee.
- 377 Private Edwin Cornick, 61 Power Street.—8th General Hospital, Rouen—gunshot wound in head, good, Oct. 14th. Mater Informorum Hospital, Belfast.
- 1297 Private Frederick J. Jacobs, 17 College Square, 8th General Hospital, Rouen—gunshot wound in head and left arm, good, Oct. 14th. Mater Informorum Hospital, Belfast.
- 1602 Private Arthur W. Fitzgerald, 51 Coshrane St.—1st Canadian General Hospital, Etaples—gunshot wound in neck, arm and left leg, Oct. 15th. Dangerously ill. 1st Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, Oct. 27th.
- 1731 Private Mannel Pittman, Conne, F.B.—Wandsworth, Oct. 26th. gunshot wound, right shoulder.
- Serjt. George Chesley Martin, 76 Circular Road.—Wandsworth, Oct. 26th.; gunshot wound, right arm.
- 1622 Private Alfred Stevenson, McNeil Street.—Wandsworth, Oct. 26th.; gunshot wound, right arm.
- 2744 Private Philip Strickland, Pass Island, Hermitage Bay.—26th. General Hospital, Etaples, Oct. 20th.; gunshot wound, scalp.
- 2262 Private John J. Mooney, Placentia.—1st Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, Oct. 20th.; gunshot wound, back and left leg.
- 1768 Private Timothy Harvey, St. Vincent, St. Mary's.—1st Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, Oct. 21st.; gunshot wound, right foot.
- 2743 Private John Martin, Bull Cove Burin.—1st Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, Oct. 21st.; gunshot wound, head and multiple.
- 655 Private Ernest Wilcox, Brigas.—16th General Hospital, Le Treport, Oct. 19th.; shell shock.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

For the Cot Fund

W. F. Coaker, Esq.
Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find the sum of \$14.35, amount collected for the Cot Fund.
Some time ago we had a visit from Lieut. Geo. Hicks, and had a lecture from him, outlining the past he and our gallant lads played in the campaign at Suvla Bay and Cape Helles and also since they have gone to France to uphold the flag for King and country until he was wounded on the 1st of July. He gave a Britain's description and wonders why it is there is not more of our lads gone to prove to the world their metal, where men are wanted. After the meeting a collection was taken up, the net proceeds amounting to the sum of \$14.35 to be devoted towards the Cot Fund. Although being a small amount it means another drop in the pail, it is all a help.
M. COLLINS.
P.S.—Hand this amount over toward the Cot Fund and I would be much obliged, and accept my thanks in anticipation of the same
Yours truly,
M. COLLINS.
Indian Island,
Sept. 25th, 1916.

PROWLER FRIGHTENS WOMEN.

Saturday night at 10 o'clock as two women were passing up Lime Street, when they reached the corner of that Street and Codnor's Lane they were accosted by a man who stood there and who tried to thrust his attentions on them. The women made an outcry and when the fellow heard people approaching he ran away. One of the women was so badly frightened that she was ill all yesterday. They say the man was a portly individual and well dressed and believe they could identify him if they again saw him.

Rev. J. S. Tarrant, C. E. Clergyman at St. Anthony, is at present in the city and will remain for a short while. He is building a handsome new church there and hopes to have it finished by Christmas.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

AN agricultural policy or any such undertaking intelligently considered and honestly carried out would be looking to the future of the country while promoting the interests of the present. How have the Morris Government acted up to this ideal of statesmanship and what have they done to ensure the future prosperity and expansion of farming in Newfoundland?

We have no prairies in this country waiting for the settlers plow and the land on which agricultural expansion must depend is that which now supports a forest growth. What of the future if we permit the improvident and altogether senseless destruction of our forests to go on as at present? It is nothing short of criminal to go on as we are going with no thought of intelligently conserving our resources for the benefit of those for whom we hold this land in trust. The future of this country depends on how we of today act towards it. As far as can be seen there is not the slightest effort being made to ensure the preservation of our timber or for that matter any other of our natural resources.

The manner in which we slash and hack and burn is insane, it is criminal folly.

Good heavens can't we arouse any public sentiment in this matter, are we such a nation of clods that nothing can arouse us to a sense or appreciation of what is going on around us. What cursed fatality is it that keeps us sleeping when the spirit of destruction is stealing across the land.

Just as the thief enjoys the night and while people slumber plies his nefarious trade so are a people's rights stolen from them when they are just in that condition of mental dullness which seems to lie like a pall over this community. Eternal vigilance is said to be the price of freedom, and no people can be long free who slumber on the ramparts.

It suits politicians to have the people in a mental torpor for it is then they put the chains upon us and robe us with impunity. No people can be enslaved who are forever alert to resist the insidious approach of the wily intriguer who carries a chain disguised in silken folds, and who charms with soft and soporific words. Once admit the influence of the siren voice of him who aims to rob you whether of freedom or holdings and his task becomes an easy one. The snake has a charm to stupefy

its intended victim whereby to make the capture easy. The political snake acts on the same principle. He assures the people that all is well and under the soothing influence of this we close our eyes and submit to be victimized.

Sir Edward Morris sang his siren song at last session of the House and assured the country that in respect to our forest areas all is well. To listen to him one might conclude that if we were not to urge the axe and saw and every other instrument of forest destruction with renewed vigour we should soon be lost in the rapidly increasing timber growth.

Such talk might be regarded as senseless only that we knew there was a great deal of cunning behind the apparently insane statements.

Sir Edward was just vomiting his soporific gas. He wished the people to be assured so that his friends the "timber sharks" might get in their destructive work untroubled by the prying eyes of an alert public.

The forests are fast disappearing and fire is completing the terrible destruction. Under the combined effects of axe and fire the land is being denuded, laid bare to the disintegrating and degrading influences of rain and frost and wind.

Sweep the forest from the land and it will not be long before the soil be swept away leaving the foot of a barren wilderness.

There is a chance that some of our marshes may be reclaimed for farming purposes, but the stupidity and inactivity of the Government leaves this matter in doubt.

It is therefore open to question as to whether we have any land that

might be rendered agriculturally possible outside the forest areas. With this before us it is, as we have already said, criminally stupid to permit the destruction of the forest land which is sure to follow the sweeping away of the trees.

Even if it should never come to it that farming operations encroach further upon our forest areas, there are many reasons why we should provide for the conservation of our timber.

Trees have market value and also a value in that forests are necessary to the preservation of the wild life of the country, and to stabilizing of the climate and they also influence rain fall and the drainage areas. To destroy the forests is one of the greatest of follies a people can economically be guilty of.

The future of farming, the future of fishing, the future of our game; fish, beast and bird; the future of the very country itself depends on how we treat our forests. Let us be warned and aroused from our indifference before too late. Let us insist that a proper study of the whole question be undertaken without delay.

RECEIVED NASTY FALL

While Miss Wadden, of Waldegrave Street, was returning home Saturday night, in the darkness, she tripped over a hand-cart placed the foot of Barron Street and received a nasty fall, cutting her face and hands. On too many streets are impediments of this kind placed after tea hour.

A fleet of about 50 schooners arrived here yesterday laden with fish and oil from different outports.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 30

Captain Laurence Geran, sea-killer, died, 1853.
Constables Sage and McKay and a citizen named Kennedy seriously stabbed while trying to arrest a number of drunken seamen in Hoylestown, 1865.
McLoughlan-White election, in the West-end; the former returned by 55 votes, 1879.
Andrew Marnell, H.M.C., died, 1877.
Nurse Geary died, aged 82, 1891.
Nomination of candidates for general election, 1882.
Nomination of candidates (bye-election) for St. John's East; James P. Fox and Patrick J. Swift, 1890.
Ladysmith shelled by the Boers, 1899.
Nomination day; bye-elections for St. John's East and Fortune, 1899.
Redemptorist Mission Fathers arrived in steamer Canima. They were: Revs. Fathers Fissel, Miller, McInerney, Bausch, Kantz and Kolb, 1882.

C. M. B. C.

The attendance at the Cathedral Men's Bible Class yesterday was large and a very interesting session was held. Rev. J. Brinton presided and gave a most interesting address, taking as his subject "Just Dealing". The subject was handled in a very interesting manner.

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.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Men's Heavy Dull Finish Rubber Boots, Wool Lined, Jersey Brand, \$3.10.

Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots,

This Boot is made with the Tap running to Heel and has been the Standard Boot for more than a generation.

Our Price \$3.70.

MEN'S MALTESE CROSS DULL FINISH BOOTS,

Red Top, Natural Grey Sole, a good First Grade Boot at a Medium Price. **Only \$4.50.**

Men's Red and White Patent Pressure Process Rubber Boots,

These are famed the country over and are made from the finest Gum, specially constructed by skilled workmen.

Our Price for all Red is \$4.50; for all White \$5.20.

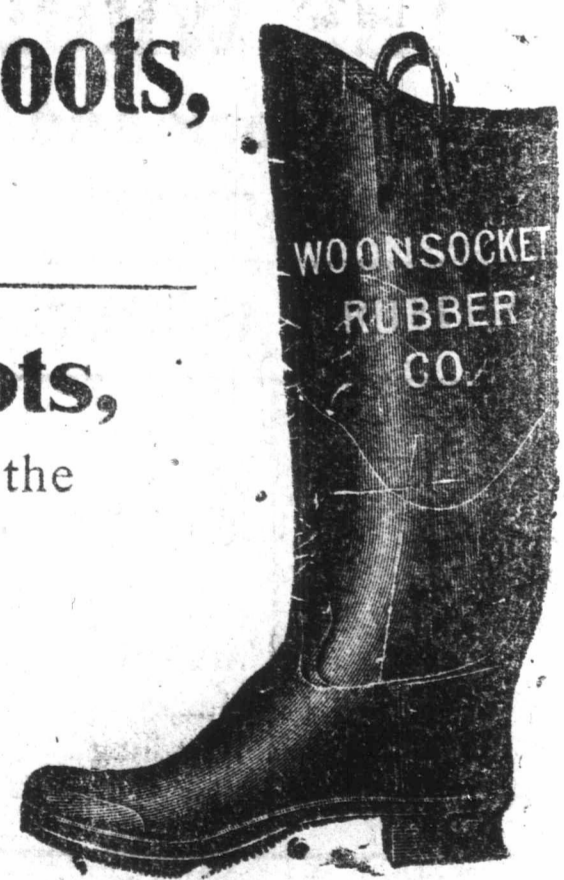
Men's Black Pure Gum Rubber Boots,

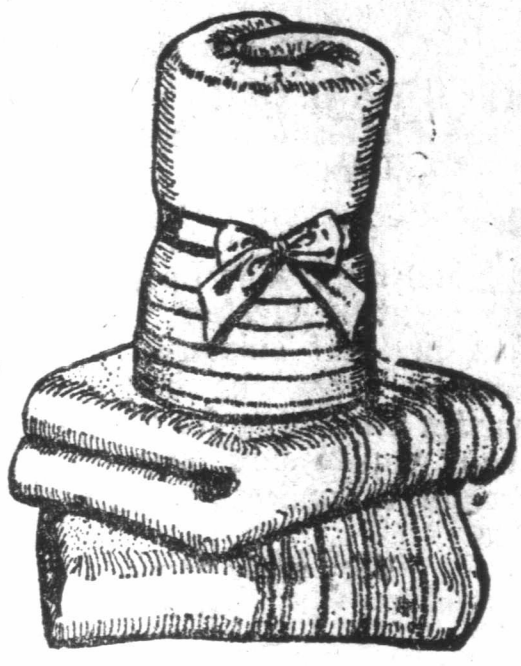
White Sole, Reinforced, Red Foxing, Felt Lined. We recommend it as the Best Fishing Boot made. There is none better.

Our Price, \$5.25.

People who have bought this Boot tell us that they get from Twelve to Eighteen months wear out of them.

GEORGE KNOWLING.





RIVERSIDE BLANKETS

Are Warmest, Are Lightest, Are Best.
RIVERSIDE YARNS
Have no equal.
Every Slip bears this trade mark
"RIVERSIDE."

France to see Remoulding of Government

Concentration Will be Feature of
New Methods—Next Group of
Politicians Influenced by Experi-
ence—Premier Briand Gives Inter-
esting Interview

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The remoulding of French political methods after the war, resulting in a concentration of government, is predicted by Premier Briand, according to a conversation the Premier has had with friends which is recapitulated in the Figaro by Alfred Capus, the dramatist and member of the French academy. M. Capus quotes the premier as saying: "I do not intend to do more than sketch the main outline. As the result of lessons which it cannot escape I believe our country will require, in a more direct manner, a more direct council and authority. There will be this difference, that while under past regimes this authority was imposed upon it historically and by custom, to-day it is the country itself which demands it from its elected representatives as well as a more firm and concentrated direction of its business."

Fresh Outlook

"You understand I am not speaking for myself. I am thinking of the next group of politicians who will be in power. They are bound to come on the scene with a fresh outlook, and less bound by opinions and doctrines, will submit themselves more easily to experience. Our present political methods are not at all damaged by the war. They simply require to be revised, remoulded and readapted. I am convinced, for example, that the spirit born of the war is about to clash with the spirit of provincialism, and that it will break it. There will be substituted the notion of public welfare which has been lost in what one might call the pulverization of efforts. What will be wanted will be the concentration of efforts in the general interest."

"In my opinion the need of to-morrow is to concentrate instead of disperse and you cannot imagine with what good will universal suffrage will

accept these principles. I believe it is ready to do so now. The war has put it in a state of receptivity and it remains only to speak to it clearly and frankly and to awaken it to a realization of its own condition."

What Has Been Gained

Speaking of the actual situation Premier Briand said:

"I simply ask you to consider what has already been gained and what no hazard of war can take from us. Compare what France and Paris were in July, 1914, with what they are in October, 1916. The truth is that we were not decadent, but that a new generation had sprung up, more sensible, perhaps, to reminders of defeat; more nervous, more impatient, than those which had preceded it. German insolence had contributed a great deal to this state of mind. And as one, nevertheless, dared not to think of war, there resulted a continual conflict between exalted imaginations and hum-drum routine politics. It was a kind of moral confusion, which manifested itself by an acute need for distraction, by a violent desire for the new, the unexpected."

"No, again, it was not decadence; it was rather anger driven inward—the old insult revived bluntly in the mind by incessant provocation. And then we felt the world did not appreciate us at our just value, and that irritated and hurt us."

Prestige Extraordinary

"A nation seen from without has a general aspect to which all its citizens contribute. It is that aspect which the foreigner sees and upon which he forms his opinion. Well, our aspect was not in our favor, and that was because it was not truly ours. It was distorted by an old defeat, and the truth is that the day that defeat was wiped out, when France showed by unheard-of heroism that she meant to throw off the obsession—on that day suddenly all peoples by common agreement recognized their error as regards us, and the prestige of France has become again extraordinary—greater than it has ever been at any epoch."

"In regaining our individuality as a nation, we have reconquered at a blow all our influence, all our attraction. That is what we have gained, and nothing can affect it. That is the moral work accomplished in these two years, not to speak of the rest. The consequences? Incalculable. They will

affect all of us, our advantages as citizens as much as our individual prosperity. They will affect labor, commerce, the arts of luxury.

"The completion of the task, the crowning of it by victory, is well worth taking time and patience over. And if that victory is hard to win, it is precisely on account of its extent and of what must be wrested from the enemy before it can be complete. For much depends upon it—a free existence—prosperity, social reform, republic powerful and unchallenged."

FALL WEATHER!

Wet Streets Again!

Why should they trouble you?

Invest to-day in a pair of Stylish, Well-fitting

"BEAR BRAND" RUBBER SHOES (Climax Blizzard)

and your comfort is assured.

Cleveland Rubber Co.,
New Martin Building, St. John's, sep28,m,t,tf

M. JUILLES GOUFFE, Chef de Cuisine at the Jockey Club, "I recommend very particularly the Gas Kitchener from which one can obtain such excellent results."

THE HOTWATER QUESTION.

What at one time was an obstacle to the more general use of gas for cooking, namely the difficulty of obtaining hot water when the kitchen range was out of use, has been overcome by the invention of efficient and economical gas-heated apparatus, whereby a constant supply of hot water can be secured at reasonable cost in the kitchen range boiler.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Hungary is Playing Own Game in the War

Italian Observers Say Separate Peace Threat is Used to Coerce Germany—Berlin Neglecting Vienna—Premier Tisza, it is Suggested, is Co-operating in Secret With the "Opposition" at Budapest

Count Apponyi's declarations in the Hungarian Diet regarding the urgency of Austria-Hungary being represented in Washington by an Ambassador at the present critical period and the added statement that Count Apponyi himself would probably accept the position if it were offered to him give point to a warning which is published in Italian newspapers regarding agitations in the Hungarian Parliament and news from Hungary generally. The Tribuna of Rome, a newspaper which at times is regarded as semi-official Government organ, affirms that the most conspicuous opposition for the moment in the Hungarian Diet, led by Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi, is in reality no opposition at all, but merely a cover for the campaign which the Premier, Count Tisza, is waging in behalf of Hungarian domination.

News forwarded from Budapest to two London newspapers is obviously from the highest Government sources, the Tribuna says, but it always carries with it the clear indication of the purpose for which it is given out, and the insistence with which it constantly refers to the "opposition" of Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi may be taken, in conjunction with facts otherwise known in this connection, as a proof that the opposition is simulated and not real. Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi, it is affirmed, are the two chief lieutenants of Count Tisza in carrying out the ambitious programme for turning the European war to the advantage and aggrandizement of Hungary.

Count Tisza's Right Hand Man.

One of the immediate purposes of Premier Tisza is to place his right-hand man, Count Andrássy, in the office of Foreign Minister in Vienna, and this explains the attacks made on Baron Burian by the "opposition," while Count Tisza, as Premier, is, according to all rules, obliged to take up the defense of the responsible official at the imperial capital.

The press of the allied countries generally has for weeks past devoted the closest attention to the proceedings in Budapest, and such events as the entry into the war of Roumania, the prospective action of Greece, and the possibility of Bulgaria and Turkey abandoning the Teutonic alliance have been considered as of minor importance compared on the part of Hungary. This kingdom has gradually been asserting itself to the point, the Corriere di Milan and other newspapers state, that it is able to dictate to-day in important matters to the Government in Berlin, and they declare it is a proof of the present low estate of the German Great General Staff that Count Andrássy, acting on a recent mission to Berlin as the representative of Count Tisza, was able to cause immediate changes to be made in the disposal of German troops on the eastern front. Already, in the Autumn of 1914, Count Tisza himself, the Tribuna says, went to German headquarters in the west, where the Emperor William then was, and threatened the withdrawal of Hungary from the war unless aid was at once sent for the protection of Hungary, and the Germans now lament that it was this action and the yielding by the Great General Staff, which sent Field Marshall von Mackensen to save Hungary, that have brought about the failure of the German campaign against France.

The aims of the Hungarian chiefs are said to be of the most ambitious kind. A separatist party, headed by Count Karolyi, which demands the assertion by Hungary of her independence as a separate kingdom, is declared by the Tribuna to be secretly fostered by Count Tisza, who it is understood might at any moment assume the leadership of the party. One of the immediate demands of this party is that the Hungarian Government immediately withdraw the Hungarian army from Austrian command and control and recall it for home defense, as it has a right to do by the Constitution of the kingdom. This, the Tribuna says, is one of the weapons used by the Hungarian Government to force the authorities in Berlin to deal with Budapest and to neglect Vienna, and the newspaper adds that the treason thus committed by the Kaiser's Government toward that of the Austrian Emperor is likely to bring bitter fruit to Prussia, and that indeed the consequences are already being seen in the embittered attitude of Bavaria toward Berlin and the growing dissatisfaction in Saxony. It has been suggested that the German Government in aiding and abet-

ting the stand taken by Hungary has believed that Austria, if abandoned by Hungary, would be forced into the German Empire, and that the latter would thus be well compensated by any losses in the field, as it would reach from the North Sea and the Baltic to the shores of the Adriatic and become a Mediterranean power.

German-Hungarian Friendship

The Hungarian leaders seemingly are eager to play the game for Germany, Count Andrássy a few months ago delivered an address in the Aula Maxima of the University of Munich on the solidarity of the interests of Germany and Hungary. That address has recently been circulated in pamphlet form throughout Germany. In it Austria is almost entirely neglected. The future belongs to Germany and Hungary. Geographically, ethnically, and economically they are shown as destined of necessity to be the closest of friends. Even from the oldest days Germania and Pannonia have had no real causes of dissension, while both have had a common adversary in the Slav to the east. "The power of Germany always covered the shoulders of Hungary and the forces of Hungary have always been a bulwark for Germany." They must both come out of this war greater than ever and the closest of friends.

The circulation of the pamphlet with these sentiments in Germany is regarded as a paving of the way for forcing Count Andrássy on Austria as Minister of Foreign Affairs. That the Magyars, however, have any intention of playing Germany's game in reality or of playing any country's game but their own, is scoffed at in the Italian press as contrary to all the traditions of the Magyars, who are said to have been conspicuously hostile to all that is not Magyar. Count Andrássy is sometimes declared to be of Latin Transylvanian origin, but if so, the Tribuna says, he is more Magyar than the Magyars themselves.

This "warlike, chivalrous, but somewhat intolerant people" now sees a future where Prussia will not be as powerful in Central Europe as she has been for a generation past, a future in which the Magyars will have a chance to assert themselves. With proper handling of the situation now the hegemony ought to pass from Prussia to Hungary. The man qualified to bring this about is the present Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza. At this moment, according to the Tribuna, he has all the attributes of a dictator. No man in the Teutonic alliance to-day, not even Field Marshall von Hindenburg, is as big as Count Tisza, who has the genius, the tireless energy, and the coercive force of a great leader, or of a despot, as the Tribuna prefers to describe the form of his sway.

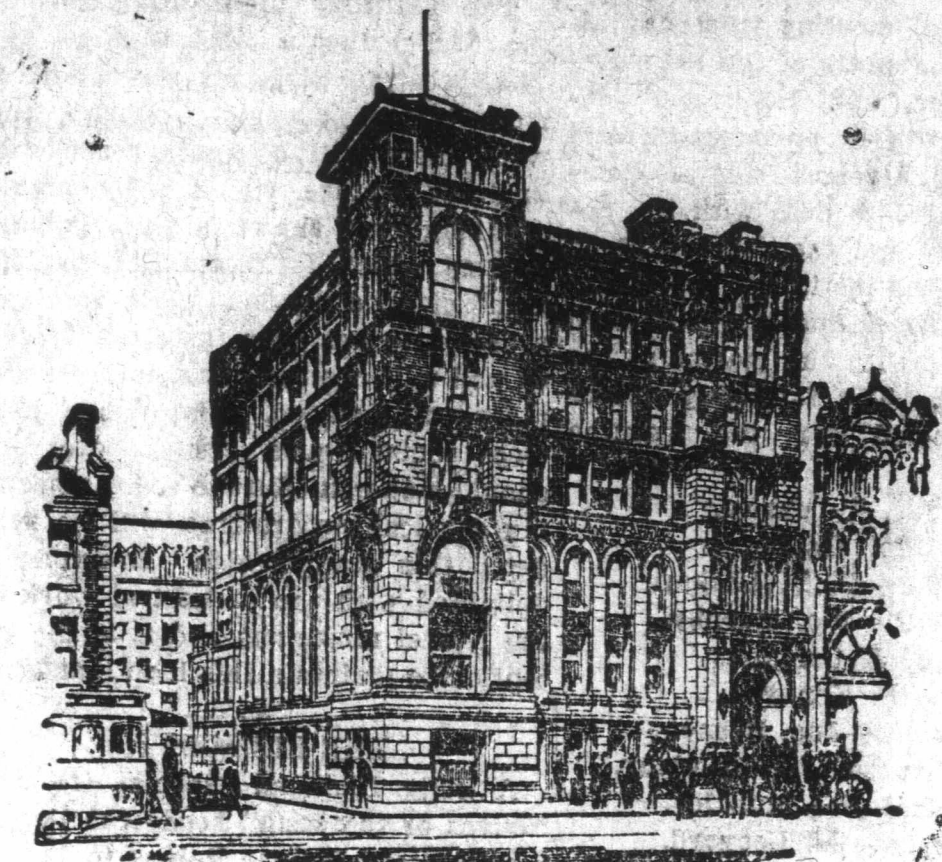
Hungarian Premier the Leader

"From the very first day of the war," says the famous Italian editor, Signor Morrell, who writes under the pseudonym Hastignac, "one name resounded more than any other in the rumour of arms, a name which sounded like the challenge flung at the Slavs of Serbia and at the whole civilized world. Tisza was then said to be the author of the ultimatum which the meek of Berchthold would not have dared to think of; Tisza, the enemy of the Slavs and of Russia; Tisza, the accomplice and the instrument of the Government of Berlin. Now, after two years of the war, another Magyar name resounds in the political-military bulletins of Berlin and Austria, that of Andrássy. Austria is now but an empty word its army being in the hands of the Germans and its politics in those of the Magyars. The day of the Hapsburgs has gone. The problem of the hour is whether a man (Andrássy) hitherto distasteful to the Emperor of Austria, but now agreeable to the Emperor of Germany, is to carry out for Count Tisza a programme of intimate accord, not of the Central Empires among themselves, but of the Hungarian part of the Austrian Empire with the German Empire. In the affirmative case, Count Andrássy becomes the most significant and most representative man in the present situation.

"The first treaty of alliance between Austria and Germany against Russia, with the signature of Bismarck, that of Count Andrássy, the present, Count's father. Is there now really to be a new dual combination, that of Magyar and German, or is there to be a smash-up of both the old combination of Austrian and Magyar and of the new Magyar-German project? In any case no one can say that the Magyar-German policy of to-day is other than a mere expedient, an expedient which on the German side does not bear the imprint of the hand of a Bismarck, artisan of victory."

If we could see ourselves as others see us everybody would make a rush to acquire a little more politeness.

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

Norway and the Submarine

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Under the heading "Diplomacy and Temporization," L'Homme Enchaîné says in a largely censured leading article speaking of the attitude of the United States regarding U-boat warfare in territorial waters:

"Modest Norway furnishes the United States with a courageous example in similar circumstances. She asserts her sovereign rights in the waters surrounding her coasts."

The writer briefly exposes the new Norwegian measures and says: "The German press, accustomed to greater longanimity, makes anxious comments, as if it were a hostile act, whereas common sense cannot help applauding the measure as signifying a return to the true healthy principles of nations' rights. President Wilson is of a more circumspect temperament. In view of resolving less expeditiously the question of submarine attacks he connects the question with another requiring less long delays for elucidation—that of the means employed by German submarines for provisioning themselves and of possible bases in American territory.

"This inquiry is a thorny matter and one of which the head of the State can at will hasten or retard the results by stimulating more or less the activity of the inquirers. Thus the debate becomes extended, at the same time the issue is put off, and the submarines meanwhile have a free field.

"It must not be forgotten, all idealism and the question of equity apart, that the only interest of the business men whom President Wilson represents is to continue safely their commerce with the belligerents from which they derive huge profits. The prospect of seeing their consignments of material sent to the bottom cannot leave them indifferent. Systematic application of this sort of blockade would be the more fatal for them in as much as they have now at great expense established the plants and factories they lacked at the beginning of the war to meet the Allies' orders. A nation of traders cannot resign itself to this without suicide.

"Whatever may be the date the American Chief of the State chooses to bring home his claim as a neutral to sail the seas without danger of death he will be forced to make a display of energy."

"Following the Custom"

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A strike of street car employees which began in the suburbs of Paris yesterday, is reported to be spreading in the Central District. Up to the present the strike

Neyle's Hardware

STABLE PRONGS, 4, 5 & 6 tine. SEINE LEADS. CAST NET BALLS.

CUTLERY

POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES and FORKS, TEA SPOONS, cheap, med., good. DESSERT SPOONS, cheap, med., good.

AXE HANDLES, MEN'S AXES, 3 to 4 1/4 lbs. WHITE'S COOPERS' TOOLS. BRASS TAPS, 3/4, 7/8, 1 inch. SHOE RIVETS, Wire Washed Brass, Solid Brass. HORSE SHOES (for winter use). SLIDE SHOES. CURRY COMBS. WHIPS. HARNES DRESSING. CANVAS COLLARS. WINKERS. SLIDE PADS. CART BREECHENS. CARRIAGE BREECHENS.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE



OUR QUESTION IS, What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but

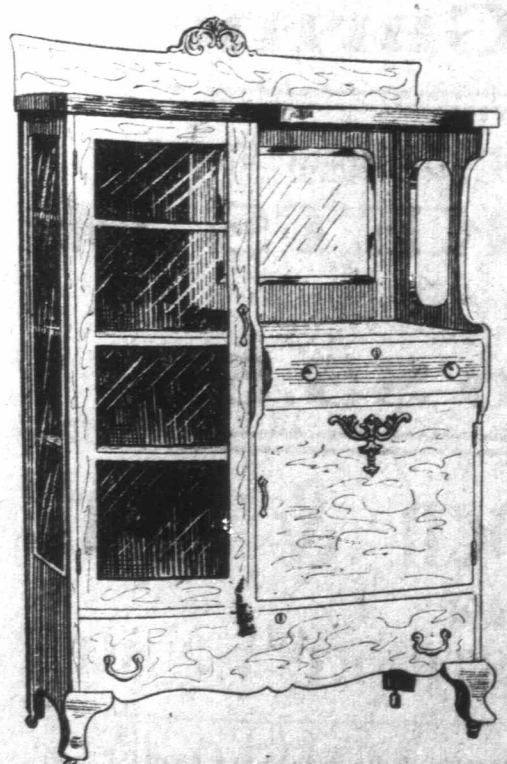
HAVE US INSURE YOU in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

has not resulted in the stoppage of the service, but there is considerable diminution in the number of cars running. The strike is said to be due to the high prices of food and insufficient wages paid employees, especially women who receive five francs daily.

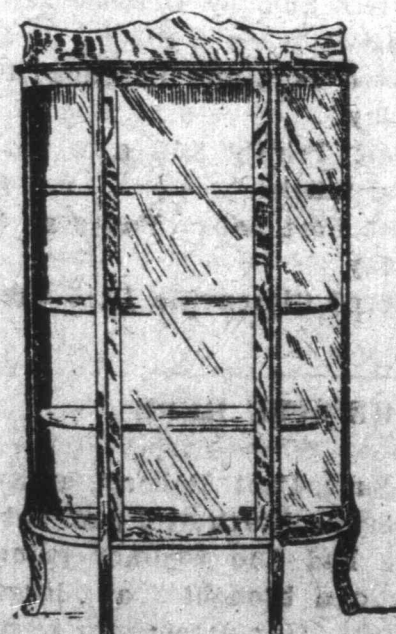
CHINA CABINETS AND BUFFETS!

If you want to get something Good—
NOW IS YOUR TIME.



¶ We are offering those at a very LOW PRICE to clear.

¶ You will make no mistake by buying one at the price we are now offering them.



Pope's Furniture Showrooms

GEORGE and WALDEGRAVE STREETS.

PHONE 659.

Star of the Sea Held Annual

The Star of the Sea Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and Insurance department were very encouraging and were adopted. A report from the Committee appointed to deal with the Society's finances and suggest new plans for financing the institution were also read and discussed and it was decided to finally deal with the matter at the next meeting. The following executive were elected for the ensuing year:

- President—Jas. T. Martin.
- Vice-Pres.—Jno. Holden.
- 1st. Asst. V.P.—T. P. Hickey.
- 2nd. Asst. V.P.—Jno. Murphy.
- Treasurer—S. J. Congdon.
- Asst. Treas.—F. Kenny.
- 1st Ins. Trustee—Jno. Byrne.
- 2nd. Ins. Trustee—Jno. Gladney.
- Grand Marshal—Rd. Buckley.
- Deputy Marshal—M. Leonard.
- Secretary—Wm. F. Graham.

CHINAMAN RELIEVED OF \$15

This morning Hong Wah of New Gower Street reported to the police that while on his rounds delivering laundry Saturday night he was attacked by a man near the foot of Barter's Hill. Wah was throttled by a man whom he does not know and knocked down. His aggressor then sat on his chest, prevented him from making an outcry and relieved him of \$15.00.

WANTED FOR \$60,000 DEBT

We hear that a warrant was recently issued by the Supreme Court for the arrest of a timber and mineral promoter who had been absent from the country for some time. It is alleged that on his return here recently an attempt was made to serve the warrant but he got away and is now believed to be out of the country. It is stated by those who pretend to know that the man owes various timber holders whose properties are sold over \$60,000.

A SECRET WHEREBY

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

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.

The Saturday night attendance at the Nickel theatre was a large one. The greatest pleasure was derived from the programme. During this week there will be another series of brilliant picture which will surpass anything ever shown at this popular theatre which is recognized as the home of good movies. This evening's programme has been tastefully selected and will, we feel sure, interest and please all patrons. There is a high class social drama which everyone should make an effort to see. A charming musical programme will be rendered this evening also. Everyone is delighted with the orchestral work of the Nickel musicians and it is the intention to maintain this high standard.

THE CRESCENT.

A Selig Diamond special feature "Wives of the Rich" heads the list at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. A gripping society drama with a purpose produced in three reels with Harry Mistryer, the celebrated Selig star. To-day's issue of the "Ford Canadian Monthly", Canada's foremost topical, shows some of the famous fighting Canadian Regiments. Bud Duncan is featured in "Rival Snop Hounds," a lively Kalem comedy. Professor McCarthy plays a special musical programme for this big show.

HAS HARD LUCK.

Mr. Patk. Walsh while at work on the dock premises Saturday afternoon had his left hand caught in the machinery of a hoister and it was badly crushed. He had to seek the services of a doctor. Mr. Walsh has had hard luck for some time past. His house demolished over his head on Queen's Street before he could locate it and later when he moved to New Gower Street a street car collided with and went through his home and did a lot of damage to it.

MR. ANDERSON'S LETTER

We have received a letter from Hon. John Anderson dealing with the Regiment and particularly with the Record and Pay Office. We have not been able to publish it to-day, but will do so to-morrow.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Cathedral Finance Committee

A meeting of the Cathedral Finance Committee was held at the Palace on Oct. 29th. His Grace, the Archbishop presiding. The following gentlemen were present: Rt. Rev. Mgr. McDermott, V.G., Rev. H. T. Renouf, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, Mr. Justice Kent, Hon. J. D. Ryan, Inspector General Sullivan, Messrs. George Shea, J. F. Parker, John Barron, F. J. Morris, J. V. O'Dea, J. J. Tobin, M. J. Kennedy, C. E. Meehan, W. J. Ellis. The Archbishop laid before the Committee a statement concerning the Church buildings now in the course of erection, namely: the new addition to the Presentation Convent and St. Joseph's Church, Holytown. He also intimated that work on St. Patrick's Church would begin in the near future, amongst other improvements there being the erection of new steps, the laying of a hardwood floor and the installing of new pews. The expenditure on St. Patrick's will be met by a further issue of Corporation Bonds similar to the issue made in connection with the Cathedral at the beginning of the present year, and similarly financed from the offertory collections of St. Patrick's. Already a considerable amount has been subscribed towards the new loan, and subscriptions for the remainder will be received until the end of the year. The matter of insurance against war risks was discussed at some length and the matter was referred to a small committee for investigation consisting of Hon. J. D. Ryan, Messrs. George Shea, W. J. Ellis and John Barron.

To finalize matters in connection with the new issue of Corporation Bonds the following committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Archbishop and the Pastor of St. Patrick's; Messrs. F. J. Morris, John Barron and M. J. Kennedy.

TRAIN REPORT.

Saturday's No 1 left St. George's 9.25 p.m. yesterday. No further report account line trouble.

Yesterday's No 1 left Quarry 8.30 a.m.

Yesterday's No 2 left Port Blandford 8.30 a.m.

The Kyle's express is due to-morrow here at 4 p.m.

At St. Thomas's

The ancient and historic church of St. Thomas's was filled to overflowing, at Evensong yesterday. The seating capacity of the church was altogether inadequate and additional seats had to be placed in the aisles and open spaces in front of the chancel. The service was read by the Rev. C. H. Barton, D.D., of Queen's, and the lessons by the Rev. Gordon Elliott, Incumbent of Rose Blanche. The preacher of the evening was the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones. The learned Doctor took for his subject, "The Doubting Christian", and delivered a learned and eloquent discourse. He contrasted the over-fertile and religious scepticism of this age with the simple faith and noble devotion of the saints and martyrs of the early church. Many remedies had been suggested, he said, for this doubt and religious scepticism. He was not concerned with these remedies; but would cite just one. Some claimed that the religious doubt of the day was due to over civilization and that therefore its remedy was a reversion and reversion to barbarism. It was so, then certainly one nation, Germany, was having its reaction. He suggested the remedy of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Men wanted facts. We live in an age when facts were demanded. Jesus Christ was a fact; historically, that was not disputed. He dilated upon the giant personality of Christ; and attributed the faith of devotion of the early Christians largely to that. That personality was a force, hence the second reason why the doubting Christian should turn to Christ. Thirdly, Christ was an evidence of an unseen world; and last he was a Saviour. He liked to think of Christ as a fact, as a force, as an evidence of the unseen world; but he liked most to think of Him as a Saviour. That transaction on Calvary had been given many names. He had yet found no word that so aptly covered it. He pointed his hearers to Christ as their Saviour and exhorted all as sinners to go to Christ, confess their sins, and as a fact, as a force, as an evidence of another world let Christ and His gospel play a greater part in their lives. After the sermon the choir rendered an anthem; the collection was a record one, and after the singing of hymn 26 and the National Anthem the Rector pronounced the Benediction.

C. C. C. and Volunteers' Parade

Yesterday forenoon the Volunteers in the city and the Catholic Cadet Corps held a joint church parade. The Volunteers were commanded by Capt. O'Grady and the C.C.C. by Major Meehan. The Volunteers, a fine looking body of young chaps, preceded the Cadets and were led by the fine band of the Total Abstinence Society, playing martial airs. The men of the various denominations, Catholic, Church of England, Methodist and Presbyterians attended Divine Service at the Cathedral, St. Thomas's, Gower Street Church and the Kirk, and the C.C.C. were present at last Mass in the Cathedral, which was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Conway. At the close of the Mass the Dead March in Saul was rendered by the Band as a tribute of respect to the memory of the Cadets who have fallen in the war. After Mass the Cadets and Volunteers, after the services had concluded, returned back to their armories. The band of the Cadet Corps played excellent patriotic music along the line of march.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT

Two boys, Reid and Evans, who had a prison record for larcenies though only about 11 years old each were arrested Saturday for theft. They stole a boat owned by Martin Healey of Blackhead from Horwood's east end wharf, threw away the rhode and grapple or board and while out in the stream went on board a craft and took two pairs of rabbits from the cabin owned by brothers named Blackwood. One pair did not suit them and were thrown overboard also. In investigating their acts the police found in Evan's home a silver watch stolen from Mr. W. Carnell's house about 2 months ago. Both boys pleaded guilty to the thefts to-day. Mr. Morris, K.C., sentenced Evans to two months and Reid to one month in the penitentiary.

HELD UP WITH REVOLVER

Mr. Chas. Christopher of Black head was in town on business Saturday and at night was returning home on horseback when he was held up by a man as he rode down Brien Street. A man suddenly jumped out of the dark he alleges whipped out a revolver and pointing it made Christopher cash up \$5. Christopher before continuing home proceeded to the police station and told his story.

Message from Father Nangle

Yesterday Mr. Jas. J. Norris, father of Lieut. Stephen Norris, had the following message from Rev. Thos. Nangle, Chaplain with the forces in France:

"James Norris, care W. H. Jackman, Water Street West. Steve killed 11 a.m. October 11th by a big shell. Whole trench fell in. Body not found. Am on ground myself doing all possible to locate body. All were at confession day before. Donnelly was shot on German parapet. O'Brien wounded in stomach, lived for a week. Am with our boys now. Heartfelt sympathy for all."

T. NANGLE.

It is a consolation, though a sad one, for the parents and relatives of the dead young officer to know that such a friend as Father Nangle was in the vicinity and used his kindly offices in trying to locate the remains of their loved one. Though his efforts were not successful, proof is given of the Rev. Gentleman's kindly interest in the fate of our brave fighters. He is now with our boys and his presence will fortify those of his own denomination who are with the regiment, while the other brave lads will also find in him a sincere friend. One of the great German shells buried the body of Lieut. Norris and likely others of his comrades. Captains Donnelly and O'Brien proved their gallantry in storming the enemy lines, and the former was not hit until he had reached the parapets of the German trenches. It must be an added consolation to the friends of the boys to know that their last resting places are known, that a priest whom they knew and revered was with them and that before the action they had received the consolations of religion.

St. Bon's Win

In the inter-collegiate football match on Saturday the St. Bon's defeated the Methodist College eleven by a score of 6 to 0.

The game was interesting and some good play was noted on both sides. For the winners Gibbs, Fox and Kelly played a splendid game, the latter being responsible for three of the goals scored in the second half. This afternoon at 4 o'clock the St. Bon's and Feildians will contest to settle second place. The result, however, will make no difference to the St. Bon's, who are champions for 1916. They have had a most successful year, winning every game played and have averaged six goals to each win; and we think, for the first time in inter-collegiate games have gone thru the series without a goal being recorded against them. This is a splendid showing and we congratulate Capt. Fox and his team mates on their splendid work.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. LeMesurier, C.M.G., had the following wires to-day: The Maple arrived at Grand Bank, produce laden, from P.E.I. The S.S. Korumia arrived at Clarenville with coal from Louisbourg for the Reid Nfld. Co. The schr. Hy. Dicks arrived at Sandy Point from Halifax with a general cargo. The S.S. Korsford left Gamba Saturday for Barry Roads with 129 cords of pit props. The E. J. Eisnor arrived at St. Anthony from P.E.I. with produce.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle arrived Placentia 7 p.m. yesterday. Kinmont arrived Humbermouth 12.45 p.m. yesterday coal laden. Corona arrived Clarenville 3 p.m. yesterday coal laden. Clyde arrived Lewisporte 3.20 p.m. yesterday. Dundee arrived Port Blandford 3.10 p.m. yesterday. The leaving Humbermouth to-day. Glencoe no report since leaving Belleoram 8 p.m. Saturday. Home left Three Arm 3 p.m. yesterday. Neptune left Smokey October 28th going north. Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 7.40 a.m. yesterday. Sagona left Trinity 8.15 a.m. yesterday going north. Meigle left Port aux Basques 8 p.m. yesterday. Wren arrived Clarenville 10.15 p.m. yesterday.

THE SUSU HERE

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Roberts, arrived here from the North at 2 p.m. Saturday. She had fine weather going and coming and brought a large freight of fish. Her passengers were Capt. S. B. Winsor, R. Burt, Stan Butt, Geo. Wellon, A. Collins, Mrs. L. Humphries, Miss Warnell and 17 steerage.

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Coban arrived here yesterday afternoon with a coal cargo to the Reid Nfld. Co. after a good run from Louisbourg.

A case of diphtheria was reported Saturday from the Methodist College Home. The patient, a boy of 15, was sent to hospital.

Two cases of scarlet fever were reported yesterday. Children of Shaw's Lane and Water Street West are affected and will be treated at home.

The schr. "Ada M. Westhover" arrived here yesterday afternoon in ballast to A. S. Rendell & Co. and will load codfish for Europe. She was four days on the run from Lunenburg.

Wednesday next being the Feast of All Saints will be a holy day of obligation with the Catholic people of the city. Masses will be said at the Cathedral and other churches at the same hours as on Sunday.

Lieut. S. Lumsden and the soldiers returning with him while awaiting for the Kyle at North Sydney received very kind treatment at the hands of the people there. They were given a motor drive through the city by Mayor Kelly.

Whilst boarding a schooner at Job's wharf last night in the darkness prevailing a fisherman fell overboard and was only rescued after some difficulty by the people on the craft. Men boarding vessels under present conditions do so at great risk.

The S.S. Algonquin will finish discharging cargo to-night and then proceeds to Wabana to load ore for Sydney. Capt. Meikle, an old friend here and formerly of the S.S. Woban, commands the Algonquin.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., presided to-day. Four drunks were cleared. Mary Gallop summoned for slandering Fanny Cook was fined \$5 or 10 days.

ARRESTED UNDER WARRANT

This morning Const. Hibbert arrested under warrant a man named Abraham Noel of the Battery. He ignored a subpoena and a summons in a scandal case and coming before F. J. Morris, K.C. to-day he said that his non-appearance in court was due to he and his partner putting out fish. Mr. Morris said this could not be accepted as an excuse and observed when processes of court are served on anybody to appear he must do so. He would not be severe in this case but as an example and warning to others he fined Noel \$1 or 7 days.

DEATHS.

ENNIS—Died on Sunday, 29th inst., after a short illness, William Ennis, aged 77 years, leaving a wife, one sister, three daughters and six sons to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Tuesday at 2.30 from his late residence, 36 Hamilton Street. Friends and acquaintances please accept this the only intimation.—R.I.P.

AN OPEN LETTER

Badger, October 20th, 1916. MR. JOHN B. ORR, C/o Cleveland Rubber Co., St. John's, Nfld.

Dear Sir:— I find the Buddy Boots are giving great satisfaction, and seeing that my last shipment is disappearing from the shelves, and parties are asking for them, I will thank you to ship me, by first freight, a duplicate of my last order.

Very truly yours, B. W. BUTT, For Badger Stores.

The above is similar in tone to many letters that we receive with orders for Buddy Boots. We find that dealers are much pleased to be able to sell and recommend a boot that gives them and their customers such satisfaction. They are the best Rubber Boot made. oct30,11

OLD FIREMAN DEAD

Mr. Benjamin Earle, one of the oldest of the South Side volunteer firemen, died Saturday. He was one of the first to enroll in the Volunteer Force 40 years ago, was a good man at fires and was well liked. His funeral took place this afternoon and was largely attended, all the South Side Volunteers being present. Mr. F. Russell, President of the Firemen was the undertaker.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.30 a.m. yesterday morning bringing B. Dicks, R. G. Beck, H. B. Curtis, C. E. Small, Miss J. M. Connors, Miss E. Ellis, S. Burke, Miss S. O'Quinn, J. W. N. Johnston, Miss C. M. Cox, Capt. Forward, R. Chetwynd, W. A. McKay.

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.

FOUND AT ASPEN BROOK LAKE. ONE STEER

Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying expenses. Apply to WALTER STICKLAND or A. N. D. CO., Badger Brook. oct27,31

DECIDED BARGAINS

WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

For Boys from 12 to 16 years, \$1.20 per Suit or 60c. per Garment

We claim to have the best value BLANKETS in the city from \$3.00 to \$5.50

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315

Special attention given to Mail Orders. Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Are You Looking For

Value in Return For

Your Hard Earned Dollars

?

We have always claimed to give the best values for the least money and we've always done it. We propose to continue doing so

We have a reputation to maintain. We must keep faith with the Public and give them more for their money than they can get elsewhere, or we cannot make our business grow. We want to sell you all the Household Furniture you and your family require. If you value the Dollars you earn and propose to spend your money where it will bring you the most value

COME HERE FOR YOUR FURNITURE

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

The Big Furniture Store Where Your Dollars Go Farthest

Callahan, Glass & Co., Limited.

DUCKWORTH STREET AND THEATRE HILL.