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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 150.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

## Germans Now Consider West Front Secondary Importance says Paris

Among Conclusions Drawn From Evacuation of Fort Vaux by the Germans the Chief Opinion Expressed in Paris is That Germans Now Aim to Direct Their Main Energy With Their Successful Campaign Against Roumanians - Newly Established Ministry of Munitions in Germany is Regarded as Proof Germans Have Experienced Superiority of the Allies Artillery and Ammunition Along Somme Front

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Important conclusions are drawn from the evacuation of Fort Vaux, northeast of Verdun, by the Germans. The chief of those is the expressed belief that the Germans are considering the west front as now comparatively of secondary importance and intend to reduce their operations on the Verdun front to a minimum, and will direct main energy with their successful campaign against the Roumanians.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The French occupied Fort Vaux last evening, after waiting for the cessation of great explosions inside the fort. The War Office reported to-day. The fort was evacuated by the Germans yesterday, and passed again into the possession of the French without loss to them. The Germans gave up the fortress, the statement says, as a result of violent French bombardment and the gradual closing in of the French troops.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The German

## GERMANY SORRY FOR ACTION OF HUN AVIATOR

The Note Says Owing to a Defect in Motor and Steering Gear Commander of Zep Was Compelled to Throw Over Two Benzine Reservoirs When he Thought he Was Over Belgium

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The German Government have expressed regret for the action of a German airship in cruising over Dutch territory on October 22, says a Reuter despatch from Hague.

The note, according to the correspondent, said owing to a defect in motor and steering gear the commander was compelled to throw out two benzine reservoirs, when he thought he was over Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A despatch dated October 27, said the Dutch Government, protested to Berlin against the violation of Holland's neutrality by a Zeppelin.

## Swiss Courier Is Held Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The seizure of Swiss official documents by the British naval authorities at Falmouth from Jules Metzger, an authorized Swiss courier who was bringing them to the Swiss legation here and to the Swiss consul general at New York has been officially reported to the State Department by the Swiss minister. The seizure is reported merely as a fact without any suggestion to the United States which is in no way concerned. Metzger was a passenger on the steamer Noordan, which arrived at New York from Rotterdam on October 31st.

## Seven Russian Attacks Repulsed by Germans

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The Russian troops charged seven times yesterday in an attempt to recapture the positions taken by the Germans on the Narayuvka south-east of Lemberg. They suffered exceptionally severe losses, the War Office says, and gained no successes.

## RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN GALICIA

Czar Troops Reoccupy Part of Their Trenches on West Bank of Stokhod—Russians Meet Slight Successes in Regions of Galicia and Volhynia Where Infantry Fighting Continues

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—Infantry fighting continues in Galicia and Volhynia with slight successes in both regions for the Russians, according to an official statement issued by the War Office to-day.

The Russians have reoccupied part of their trenches on the west bank of Stokhod in Volhynia. East of the village of Lipnicadela, in Galicia, the Russians have pushed back the Austro-Germans at some places, the statement reads.

## Presidential Elections Returns in Cuba

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The result of the Presidential election held throughout the Republic of Cuba on Wednesday, is still in doubt. Supporters of President Menocal, the conservative candidate for re-election, running against Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the nominee of the Liberals, made claims to-day that President Menocal's re-election would be assured by the complete returns. Incomplete reports of the vote show the Conservatives leading in the provinces of Pinar Del Rio and Santa Clara. The Liberals are leading in Oriente Province, but the Conservatives claim the returns from 57 missing districts will give them a majority in that province. The carrying of these three provinces by the Conservatives would give President Menocal the victory.

## Thousands Follow the Body of "Angheliki" Victim to the Cemetery

Four Thousand Workmen Follow Body of Greek Volunteer to Cemetery—Warship in Piraeus Harbor Had Flags Half-Masted—Detachments of French and British Sailors Represented the Allied Fleet at Funeral—An Expected Venizelist Demonstration Did Not Take Place—No Disorder Marked the Funeral

PIRAEUS, Nov. 4.—Four thousand workmen to-day followed to the cemetery the body of one man who perished when the Greek steamer "Angheliki" with 350 recruits for the Greek volunteer movement on board was sunk recently near Piraeus by a German submarine.

The funeral was held by labor unions from labor centre during the afternoon. The Entente Allied diplomatic Corps sent a wreath for the casket. The French Admiral Du Fournet and Allied Military Attaches attended the service in full uniform.

Arrangements for the ceremony were supervised by French Naval Secret Police Office.

A Venizelist demonstration, which had been expected, did not take place. No disorder marked the funeral. Families of the other victims of the disaster held private funerals during the day for dead.

## British Officers Sent Wreath For Casket Of Capt. Boelke

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. from Amsterdam quotes the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger as saying, a beautiful wreath for the casket of Capt. Boelke, the German aviator, killed recently, was given by British officers, who are prisoners of war at Osnabruck, and it bore a gold lettered inscription to that effect. The despatch adds, the telegram from the officers asking permission to present the wreath characterized Boelke as a much admired and honored enemy.

## FRENCH MAKE MORE GAINS AROUND VAUX

French Continue Advance on the Right Bank of the Meuse to Outskirts of Vaux Village and North of Vaux Lake—Gaining Crest Dominating the Village

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The French forces in the region of Verdun have made additional gains near Fort Vaux, according to an official to-night, which reads:—

"On the bank of the Meuse, after the capture of the Fort, our infantry continued its advance to the outskirts of the village of Vaux and north of Vaux Lake. We gained a footing on the crest dominating the village. The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack. There is nothing of importance to report on the west of the front, except the usual artillery activity."

## British Official

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A British official statement received to-day, with regard to operations in Macedonian front, says—On the Doiran front there has been only artillery activity. On the Struma our troops ambushed some enemy patrols near Salmah, and took prisoners. Bursuk has been successfully bombed by our airmen.

## Zep Drops Bombs Near Carbum

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—A despatch dated October 23rd, said a zeppelin the previous day, dropped bombs near Carbum, 22 miles southeast of Rotterdam.

## German Trench Is Taken by British

LONDON, Nov. 3.—British troops captured a German trench east of Guendecourt, on the Somme front, last night, and raided German trenches near Arras, says the British war office announcement to-day. The statement reads as follows:—Yesterday evening by a surprise attack we captured an enemy trench east of Guendecourt and secured our position. During the night we also carried out a successful raid against enemy trenches near Arras."

## Italians Annihilate Austrian Regiment

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Italian War Office yesterday reported 4731 prisoners had been taken of the twenty-first Austrian regiment and that several battalions had been annihilated. The battle against the heights east of Gorizia and continues fiercely. The Austrian counter-attacks are described as feeble.

## British Success In Struma Region

PARIS, Nov. 3.—On the left bank of the Struma the British troops following up their successes, have taken by assault the village of Alitsa. On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading without infantry action.

## OCCUPYING CHAIRS AND COUCHES

Louis Howell, of Carbonara, with acute appendicitis, arrived by last night's train. He was brought along in a box-like arrangement and was very ill. He had to be operated on immediately. A similar case was that of Simeon Driscoll, who was sent to Hospital last night. The institution has now more patients than can be conveniently accommodated and some are occupying chairs and even couches there.

After a woman reaches the age of thirty it's impossible to convince her that the good all die young.

## Roumanian Defence is Yielding Slowly to the Austro-German Blows

East of Predal the Roumanians Advancing in Buzev Valley Have Driven the Invaders Back Over the Frontier in Region of Table Butzi—They Also Make Progress Along Transylvania Border South East of Kronstadt—West of Rothenthum and in Pravora Valley Roumanians Hold Their Ground—But Are Slowly Yielding to Blows of the Invaders About Predeal

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Violent fighting continues to mark the Austro-German attempts to penetrate the plain of Roumania south of Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, towards Bucharest, where the stiff defence of the Roumanians is yielding slowly to the blows of the Austro-German artillery and infantry about Predeal, and Berlin announces further progress south of the border line. East of Predal, however, the Roumanians advancing in Buzev Valley, have driven the invaders back over the frontier in the region of Table Butzi. They have also taken Mount Sirlul and Taturumio along the Transylvania border south-east of Kronstadt. South of Hermannstadt in the region of Rothenthurm Pass the Austro-Germans have extended their lines and captured an additional 350 prisoners. West of Rothenthurm and in the Pravora Valley the Roumanians are holding their ground.

On the Eastern front fighting has taken place east of Kovel, in Volhynia, and south-east of Lemberg, in Galicia. Berlin announces the repulse of seven Russian attacks against the Austro-German positions on the left bank of the Narayuvka River, near Halicz, in Galicia, while Petrograd says the Russians re-occupied part of their trenches on the west bank of the Stokhod, in the region of Kreslin, in Volhynia. Near Lipnicadela, in Galicia, the Russians have pushed

back the Austro-Hungarians at some places. There have been no heavy actions on the Somme front. The French have made slight gains at Sally and the British have taken a German trench east of Guendecourt.

## The World's Court League

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The World's Court, League, of which Wm. Taft is Hon'y President announced here to-day the inauguration of a movement to organize an international council with the view of calling this Hague conference perhaps before the close of the war. In the latter event a conference would be prepared to act as medium for peace proposals after the war. It would serve as a permanent international council of conciliation for formulating and modifying new rules of international law.

## French Repulse Counter Attack

Positions East of Guendecourt Captured Yesterday by French Are Stormed by Germans, But With No Success.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A War Office communication, issued this evening, says:— "The enemy this afternoon delayed counter-attacks against the French positions east of Guendecourt captured yesterday, but was completely repulsed. During the day our artillery and trench-mortars bombarded the enemy lines east of Fauquissart, and in the neighborhood of Blairville. Yesterday, in the course of aerial combat two enemy machines were destroyed."



## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following cable has been received by His Excellency the Governor from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

- "Government of Italy desire to purchase quantity of "Dry Salted Codfish for Italian Army.
- "Telegraph as soon as possible what quantity is available for purchase in Newfoundland and approximate prices and date for delivery.
- "Matter urgent.

"BONAR LAW."

Parties having Dry Salted Codfish for sale are requested to notify the undersigned before SATURDAY next, November 4th, at 5 o'clock p.m., stating the quantity they are prepared to sell, the quality, price, and when the same can be delivered in Italy.

**A. W. PICCOTT,**  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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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.**  
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A special offering of **Astrachan Muffs**—Lined with **Satin**—Extra large. Colors: **Navy, Black, Saxe.** All going at this **Special Price:**  
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Going at this Special Price:  
**89c.**  
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State your Colour.

**LADIES' Silk Scarves**  
In Colors: Olive Green, Purple, and Prune—2½ yards long, ½ yard wide. A 60c. 35c. Scarf. Now.....

**Ladies' Ice Wool Scarves**  
In a Cream and Brown Mixture extra good value, 65c. 35c. Now.....

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

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

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

**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.**

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

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**TOWELS by the pound**  
In Pure White Turkish. Any size Towel only half the price of pair Towels.

**CUSHION TOPS**  
In Khaki—with Flowers worked and wording such as "Last Rose of Summer," etc. 18 x 18 inches..... **10c.**

**Ladies' Hose**  
In Cashmere finish. All sizes—Seamless. **15c.**

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Lemstitch one inch wide, drawn work in center and corners—Embroidered—of Fine Lawn..... **10c.**

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

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**Fine Brown Mixture**  
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**75c. SHIRTS**  
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**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**  
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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

THUS far we have attempted to interpret India's request in the light of her own wishes and aspirations. But this is only half the story. If we are to appreciate the claim she makes in all its bearings, we must consider also what the Imperial Conference really is, and how far its constitution and the purpose for which it exists provide for the admission of India's representatives to its fold.

The Conference is not yet thirty years old. It has met in all six times, at intervals sufficiently long for the course of outside events to give on each occasion a definite bent to its proceedings; for which reason it is possible to sum up its history in no great space, without omitting anything material for our present purpose. The first Colonial Conference assembled in 1887, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's first Jubilee, and under the impulse of the colonial expansion of France and Germany. It was an informal gathering of Colonial representatives to deliberate on matters of common interest. It expressed a growing wish to promote the solidarity of the Empire without the faintest wish to alter its organization. "It was England's business to run the Empire as a whole, to conduct its foreign relations, to defend it from attack, to govern the Dependencies." The Colonies were invited to consider what contribution they could make in the defence of their own territories, and Australia undertook to contribute to the cost of an auxiliary squadron in Australian waters. Mr. Hofmeyr's proposal for an Imperial tariff for Imperial defence purposes was sympathetically received; but the Conference amounted to an informal discussion, the value of which lay rather in its giving definiteness to a common sentiment than in any positive attempt to translate that sentiment into action. India was neither represented nor referred to. The next meeting was summoned by the Canadian Government and was held at Ottawa in 1894. It busied itself with questions of trade and communications, and matters of defence and foreign policy, not to mention the Dependencies, were not discussed. This change illustrates the natural difference of view between the Mother Country, which was still responsible for the security of the whole Empire, and the Colonies, which were mainly concerned with their own self-development. By 1897 the partition of Africa, the advance of Russia to the East, the China-Japanese war, and the Jameson raid lent a new seriousness to Imperial problems which was reflected in the more responsible character of the Conference summoned in that year by Mr. Chamberlain and in the tentative proposals which he then put forward for an Imperial Council. But the Colonies still maintained their view that political relations should be left as they were, and that the surest way of consolidating Imperial interests lay along the line of commercial reciprocity. By the time the Conference of 1902 met the participation of Colonial troops in the Boer war had encouraged the belief at home that the Dominions were willing to share in the responsibilities of Empire, while in the Dominions themselves it had quickened the growth of a national spirit which, however unlikely to acquiesce in

definitely in the existing position, was by no means eager to accept any measures which offered them responsibility at the cost of freedom of action. Again the project of a Council was discussed and rejected; but it was agreed that Conferences between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies were beneficial and should be regularly held. Some of the Colonies undertook to increase their contributions to defence, but they definitely distanced from a deliberate policy of concentration, and resorted to commercial reciprocity as the sure and safe direction of advance.

By 1907 there was a further change. The older advocates of a union which should serve the purposes of defence and foreign policy had been convinced by hard facts that for the time being progress could only come along the line which the Dominions preferred. A Liberal Government was in power in England, averse to any increased expenditure on armament, but averse also to any departure from a policy of Free Trade in the direction of Imperial preference. On the other hand, its ready recognition of the Dominions' freedom of action assisted to allay suspicions that the Conference was intended as a device to render them subservient to the Mother Country. In these circumstances the chief result attained affected the constitution of the Conference itself. It now became the Imperial Conference, a consultation to be henceforth

held every four years between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas. It was no longer a meeting of individuals, but a consultation of governments. This important change definitely established the status of the Dominions as partners in the common interests; and, though it set no future course of Imperial development except in the direction of continued cooperation, it finally destroyed the idea that union might possibly come by the gradual absorption of the Dominions in any representative institutions of the Mother Country.

The Conference of 1907 was further remarkable for the transient appearance of India in the arena of Imperial politics. Not only was the Secretary of State for India present, but, by special arrangement made by the Prime Minister, Sir James Mackay also attended the meetings of the Conference and addressed it on the question of preference in relation to the Indian economic position. His status in doing so was not made very clear. Lord Elgin said at the opening meeting: "If any question should arise with regard to India, you will have the advice of a most distinguished member of Council" (i.e., a member of the Secretary of State's Council). In the discussion that ensued about preference Sir James Mackay was generally referred to as to question his claim to speak in that capacity; and Lord Hardinge has since told us that he was present

"not as a member of the Conference, nor as the representative of India, but on behalf of the India Office and with a view to the representation of Indian interests." Sir James Mackay, we may conclude, was present to interpret to the Conference the interests of India as these appeared to the department at Whitehall which was responsible for preserving them. But, inasmuch as his views on the dominant question of preference coincided with those of the Home Government and were opposed to those of the Home Government and were opposed to those of the Dominion Ministers, the latter may be excused for feeling that his introduction required explanation.

By the time the last Imperial Conference assembled in 1911 the force of events caused the discussion to be directed chiefly to foreign policy and defence, and commercial issues were relatively in abeyance. No question was raised of India's representation; but on the eleventh day of session Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, attended, and addressed the Conference on the subject of promoting a better understanding between the self-governing Dominions and India.

From this summary certain conclusions stand out. Over the space of a quarter of a century there had been gradually evolved a truly Imperial deliberative assembly, the only body in the Empire which can, not indeed decide, but discuss, with the authority and knowledge that indispen-

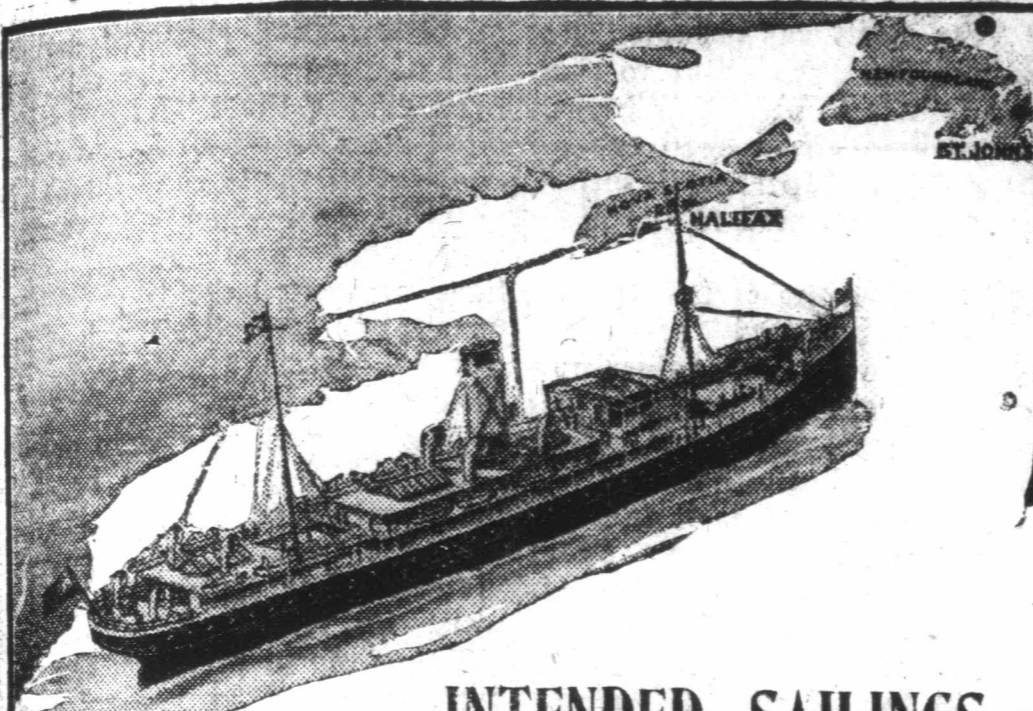
sably prelude decision, questions of common interest to the whole. A glance at the agenda of the Conference of 1911 shows the wide range of its activities. Commercial relations and British shipping; navigation law; uniformity in copyright; patents, trade marks, companies, weights and measures; an imperial court of appeal; naturalization; cable rates; wireless telegraphy; universal penny postage; imperial postal orders; decimal coinage; Suez Canal dues—these are all matters in which (not to exaggerate her claim) India is at least as vitally interested as New Zealand or Newfoundland. But (as India sees the case) two representatives of a million British citizens in one case and two representatives of a quarter of a million in the other have discussed these issues, while 315 million subjects of the Crown in India have looked on, and silently attended a verdict in which they had no voice. From a narrowly constitutional standpoint such a statement may require correction, but broadly speaking it is not inaccurate. No wonder that India chafes at her exclusion and resents an arrangement by which matters of great concern to her as well as to the rest of the Empire are settled over her head.

At the same time it is abundantly clear that India's exclusion has hitherto been the inevitable consequence of the method of growth of the Imperial Conference, and

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## THE ROUND TABLE

### INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

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(Continued from page 2)

that the mover of the resolution in the Viceroy's Legislative Council was not supported by history in his implication that this result was dictated by any policy which it is necessary either to criticize or defend. In origin the Conference was a consultation between those who were in fact in a position to affect by their action the destinies of the Empire; and the dominant considerations have always been one or both of two—a strengthening of the structure of Empire in the direction of its common defence, or of its trade relations. India has not hitherto been called into council, because hitherto the conduct of her affairs has ultimately not lain in her own hands. Her armies and her tariffs have been controlled by His Majesty's Ministers. It is only in the past fifteen years that the claim of India to affect the decision of such questions has been admitted in its increasing degree; it is only in the past fifteen months that a new force has come into existence to give her claim an earnestness that it previously lacked. However serious the difficulties that lie between us and the solution, there is at least not this difficulty, that India has hitherto remained outside the Imperial consultations from policy or design. The question of her admission is in no sense prejudged. It is wholly an open one.

Before we can approach it, however, there remain two points of which it is well to be clear. The first is the Constitution adopted in 1906 by the Imperial Conference as a conference of governments, not an assembly of representatives of the people. It is a means by which questions of common interest affecting the relations of the Mother Country and His Majesty's Dominions over the sea may be discussed and considered as between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the self-governing Colonies. Possibly we may be told that, inasmuch as the self-governing Dominions choose their own governments, this is merely a distinction without a difference. But there lies a fallacy in that conclusion which it would be unwise to overlook. As parties to the Conference the heads of government are invited, not because they have been selected for this purpose by the persons who sent them to Parliament, but because they and the alone can discuss the points in issue with proper knowledge, responsibility and effectiveness. If they accept a resolution of the Conference and feel that it will be acceptable to their supporter then, as they command a majority in their Parliament, they are in the best possible position to carry it into effect. A conference between delegates elected for the purpose would do either too little or too much. If each delegate has no power to commit his constituents nothing would ever be done. If on the contrary the delegate assent could bind those who sent them to confer, and the vote of the majority was effective, the Imperial Conference would become the highest deliberative body of the Empire. As it is, the Conference is of a texture midway between gaseous diffusion and frozen rigidity. The attitude of the members towards any proposal under discussion is affected by their sense of the light in which it will be regarded by those whom they represent; and their assent to it, if they do assent, is understood to be subject to the reservation that they find it commendable to the Parliaments before whom they will lay it. Doubtless the proposal to admit to the Conference for the first time a partner of different political status raises a real difficulty. But we shall at least confine the difficulty within its proper limits by conceiving the Conference in its true light as a deliberative meeting of the heads of Governments.

On the second point the Viceroy laid stress in his speech to the Legislative Council. The constitution of the Conference is at once as solid as rock and as plastic as clay. No power on earth can really alter it except a resolution of its members; but since it derives its existence from no statute or covenant or charter, but simply from the good-will and

## VICE CLAD IN CREPE DANCING RAGTIME IS WAR SIGN IN LONDON

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Black streets, men in khaki hurrying to and fro; women in blue limping hither and thither, women in uniforms in a general sense of irresistible cockney humor; vice in crepe dancing ragtime—these are the outward and visible signs of change that strike the homecoming Londoner.

"Pleadilly circus," says the young lady costumed as a vivandiere, as she slips my ticket with a gay "ping." I had taken her to dinner just before the outbreak of the war. As I might wonder whether her oblivion of me is purely official, I had not ridden in an omnibus for many years, but to-day custom and the petrol famine make this means of travel "a property of easiness."

**Social Distinctions Are Swept Aside.**  
One is no longer self-conscious, feeling the infinite unimportance of one's own unit in the great turmoil of things. One has a vague realization of changed values—social distinctions seem a relic of the Victorian age to-day it is borne in on all that men and women are after all—men and women.

One readily becomes reconciled to the change and wonders whether this little visible social rebellion may be the forerunner of a greater revolution of thought, when humanity shall throw off the bondage of intellectual erudition which has made war possible a time so eloquently described by the clergymen "this so-called twentieth century."

From Pleadilly circus I make my way down the Haymarket. I am relieved to notice that His Majesty's heater is intact; in passing through Trafalgar square I look with some apprehension toward the Nelson column and am reassured on finding that the monument still stands where it stood.

**Determined Look Upon all Faces.**  
As Red Cross wagons laden with wounded men rumble past like tumbrils, my gorge rises and in my vision I see the square filled with an angry mob singing round the effigy of a tyrant raised aloft on a gallows—a monument to awe the world through all the ages. But the day is not yet.

Meanwhile, wherever I wander through the streets, in the parks, in the hospitals and in the restaurants—there is the same patient, determined, assured look on the faces that I scan—in strange contrast with these same faces I saw a year ago, when they told of apprehension, depression and of baffled pride.

As I pass on the Strand the motley crowd seems little changed, save for the predominance of yellow and blue. In my way through Theaterland I often notice boards announcing "house full." These signs of prosperity adorn chiefly the entertainments of the lighter kind, and I wonder what sort of fare will be provided when the war is ended.

We are told that war is ennobling; at present one looks in vain for expression of this spirit in the songs of the people. And when one considers the appalling drama of blood and thunder that is being enacted at the front, when one visualizes in the motion pictures of the battle of the Somme something of the awful carnage of those devastated fields, and realizes the wrecking sounds that end men's ears and shatter their nerves, one understands why those engaged in the shambles seek forgetfulness in violent and fleshy delights, as the times are abnormal, so are the measures of the people.

How in this rage should beauty hold a plea,  
Whose action is no stronger than a flower?"

Shrill voices are denouncing the managers for giving the public what they want; but men of the world know why Christianity and art are not on in this scene, while their fellows are fighting like demons. War is war, and not a primrose league meeting.

**Women Find New Place in England.**  
It is for the muses to hide their time till they can usher in the angel of peace and sing poems to the heroes that have fought.

Meantime they are content to heal the wounded, or sit patiently in a corner sewing shirts for soldiers.

One of the remarkable changes that confronts the newcomer is the position of woman of to-day. By the by, the "new woman" is dead. Throughout common purpose of the parties to it, they can transform its shape or procedure in an instant if they choose, and can open its doors to those who now stand outside it. It is in the Conference itself that India's request for entrance must be pleaded by others speaking for her.

## TEUTONS CARRY TERRORS OF WAR INTO ROUMANIA

BERLIN, via Savville wireless, Oct. 30.—Accounts are now reaching the capital describing the progress of the central powers' armies into Rumania through the Toeross pass, culminating on October 14 in the destruction of Predeal, which is well within Rumanian territory.

It was ten weeks ago that I was allowed to pass through this gateway, under guards, in a locked and curtained compartment, on route between Kronstadt and Sinia, a Summer residence of the Rumanian king.

The curtains were insufficient, however, to prevent a view, and I am able perfectly to visualize the struggle which raged along this gorge last week.

Participants arriving here from participants tell of valleys filled in their lower level with the evidences of the hasty retreat of the Rumanians, roads and hillsides crowded with deserted guns and ammunition, dead horses and supplies. Toward the summit of the pass where the Rumanians endeavored to make a stand and where the artillery had worked to do, there are stretches several miles long of devastated land, leafless trees and ruined villages.

The preliminary attacks on October 12 and 13 resulted in driving the invaders from Toeross pass and the heights on the Hungarian side. The Rumanians made a desperate effort to retain a foothold on the crest of the long ridge. Here Bucharest again opposed the Hungarian troops. The fighting was stubborn, but indecisive.

The dawn of October 14 saw German battalions rushed to the scene and before noon of that day the attack had begun on Predeal, which soon was reduced to ruins under the withering artillery fire hurled from the newly gained heights.

The day was one of autumnal splendor, strangely contrasting with the scene of death and destruction, which now turned the mountain woods and upland meadows into shambles.

## More Germans on West Front Than Ever

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The idea that German effectives have been removed from the western front for duty elsewhere is a mistaken one, said Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in an interview to-day.

"There are more German divisions on the western front to-day than ever," he declared.

The slowing down of the British offensive on the Somme front has been entirely due to weather conditions, General Maurice explained.

"Despite the minor importance of the British operations during the past fortnight," said he, "you may notice that the German official communiques frequently state that heavy attacks have been repulsed. Such statements are purely imaginary. Our operations, while designed to improve our positions, have been accomplished with minimum losses to ourselves, while inflicting the heaviest possible losses upon the Germans."

**Capture Tactical Ridge**  
"Our chief operation was the occupation of the brow of the ridge extending from Le Sars to Thiepval which was dominated by the Schwaben Redoubt. A brigade order captured from the Germans states that the redoubt must be recaptured at any cost and offers members of German regi-

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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.

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ments fourteen days leave for every English prisoner brought in. The order explains that the holding of this line by the British enables them to overlook the whole German artillery position in the valley of the Ancre, exposing the same to destruction."

General Maurice commented that the German statements were probably to be explained by the fact known to every old soldier that when an enemy loses the ascendancy he becomes jumpy, and magnifies every minor operation into a determined attack.

If there is an infantry fire and not followed up by an infantry attack the Germans think they have repulsed an important movement, according to General Maurice's theory.

The only thing more cheerful than getting up at 6 a.m. on a fine morning in knowing you don't have to.

When a man flourishes a loaded revolver around some people get a hazy idea that he might be crazy. When he pulls the trigger they are sure of it.

H. J. Brownrigg  
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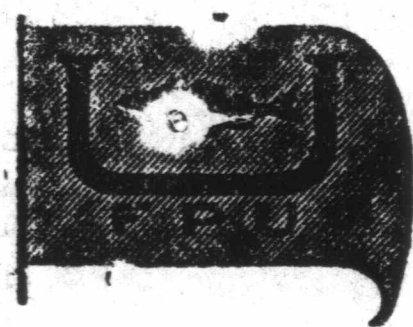
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("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 4th., 1916.

**Reids' Freight Rates Advance**

THE country has been aroused from end to end during the past three days over the action of the Reid Nfd. Co. in advancing freight rates all over their system on land and sea. The advance amounts to 100 per cent. in some cases and the lowest is about 33 per cent. The new rates are the fullest that can be charged under their contract. Competition has hitherto prevented them from applying the full rates allowed under the Deal of 1898. That they should now apply the full rate instead of being content with a moderate advance will cause a great outburst of indignation on the part of the people which will make the Company as unpopular as it was in its 'most unpopular' past. Nothing but a desire to grab the last cent possible from the people in their misery and during the most cruel devastating war in history can be the motive of such an action.

The Government is asleep and is permitting all sorts of grabbing by private interests, although the laws afford ample protection if enforced. Every conceivable power for the public protection against grabbing by firms, industries or companies was given the Government at the last session of the Legislature, but at no time since the war started have conditions demanded Government action more severely as those now existing.

It is hard to realize that the Reid Nfd. Co. are determined to take from the people their last ounce of flesh, and not only flesh, but the blood also. They have been receiving since the early spring 97 cents per barrel freight for flour from Sydney to St. John's and \$1.07 from Sydney to outports connected with their system, as against about 15 cents prior to the war. Those increased prices on flour will give them something like \$150,000 for this season, not being content they now, just as the fall weather prevents transportation by schooner, add extra freight charges that will enrich them to the extent of another \$100,000. Their extra grab consequently for this year will amount to something like \$250,000. It should be noted by our readers that when the contract was made in 1898, nothing was inserted to cover charges from Sydney to Port-aux-Basques and the public are entirely at the mercy of the Company in this respect.

Sir William Reid recently arrived in town from the West Coast where he has been residing the past four months in an effort to restore a measure of good health, and it is regrettable to know that his visit to St. John's should have been accompanied by an action on the part of the Company that will be deeply resented all over the Colony and re-arouse that spent of enmity against the Company that prevailed in 1900 and 1904. A great blunder has been made by applying the full rates under such awful conditions and it would be

well for the Company to reconsider this matter and be content with one third of what they now demand.

The people will hold Sir E. P. Morris responsible for this huge piece of grabbing on the part of the Reid Nfd. Co., for his influence should have been used to moderate the Reids demands. Beside no man in this country is more responsible for the passing of that infamous Deal of 1898 than Sir E. P. Morris. His support of that measure alone made it possible. His conduct at that time is what enables the Reid Nfd. Co. to-day to place an additional burden of \$250,000 on the shoulders of the people of this Colony.

The other day the Bowrings notified the public that they intended to take another \$100,000 per month blood money from the country and we so strongly exposed their conduct as to secure a reduction of their demands and they have notified the shippers that 33 per cent. will be added to former rates instead of 50 per cent. as intended. They were afraid that the people would demand the commandeering of the Florizel which should be done at once by the Government.

The Reid Nfd. Co. probably are not aware that under laws passed since the war opened that the Colony can commandeer their whole system or any part of it, and if the Government possessed one spark of pluck or independence or ability, it would at once notify the Company that unless it reverted to the old rates that the Colony would step in and take over the railway during the war.

Contemptible in the extreme is a man or men that would avail of the Empire's hour of need to enrich themselves—but this country is enabled to realize that such men exist in our midst, for during recent months one firm in this city has made \$150,000 additional profits on flour and pork; another has made \$100,000 on provisions. Some of the largest and supposedly most honourable firms in this city are to-day making a clear profit of \$4 per barrel on flour purchased in June and July, while some firms are selling pork that they are reaping \$10 per barrel profit on. Yet we passed laws last spring giving the Government full authority to commandeer all provisions in the country if need be.

The Government is impotent and useless and should resign. It is too cowardly to safeguard the public interests. It is composed of some men interested in big grabbing and whose business interests are interlocked in such a way as to prevent action in the public interests. A huge Mass Meeting will have to be convened to demand the resignation of the present moribund and impotent Government and substitute a National Government, that will ensure strict protection of the public interests. Matters are drifting to a serious crisis and it will become the duty of the people of St. John's to put their heads together and convene a huge Mass Meeting and pass resolutions embodying the grievances of the people and demanding the Government's resignation. Otherwise all respect for authority and law will disappear and the people will soon have to take matters in their own hands.

**Butter Goes Up**

TWO days ago the butter factories advanced the price of creamery and oleo 2 cents per lb., making 4 cents advance the past two months. Has the Government sought to discover whether there is sufficient justification for such advance. We know that stocks of material sufficient for six months were purchased prior to any recent advances. Those factories anticipate higher values for raw material in the spring and hasten to grab another 2 cents profit now because they expect they would have to advance prices in the spring. The whole thing is another outrage and a pure robbery of 2 cents per lb. on butter.

Still the Premier is asleep and spends his evening at our city halls telling yarns and stories for the pleasure of a couple of hundred men instead of having his coat off and working till midnight every day in an endeavour to protect the masses from the high handed acts of legalized robbery. This is no time for a Premier to be spending his evenings telling stories for pastime. Let him be up and doing or give place to those who will.

The schr. Edith Marguerite has arrived at Gibraltar after the good run of 16 days from this port.

The schr. Success will shortly load fish at James Baird Ltd. for Europe.

**Italy and Our Fish**

IT is peculiar that Italy should announce just now that she required a quantity of dry fish. Why was the application deferred until the whole catch of fish was disposed of by the producers? How is it Italy did not apply for fish one month ago? Surely they knew then as well as now their requirements for their Army. How is it the Premier during his trip to London did not interest himself in such a matter and approach the Ambassador of the Italian Government and secure action that would enable our exporters to dispose of a large quantity of fish to the Italian Government?

The Italian Government at last realized that food shortage was becoming a serious matter and the submarine menace was a reality and to safeguard itself as far as possible from a greater food shortage next spring when it may be assumed that the submarine menace will become a greater reality so far as Atlantic shipping goes, they applied through the British Government for permission to purchase fish here, and our Premier instead of requesting the Italian Government to send its agent and purchase on the spot and ship direct in steamers, have invited our exporters to deliver fish in Italy and run all sorts of risks when everywhere else agents are on the spot purchasing direct for the various countries and shipping direct.

The fishermen will not stand to gain one dollar advantage from the belated action of the Italian Government. If anyone is to profit it will be the exporters who have stored fish here. Had this offer been received a month ago it might have meant 50 cents per quintal more for dry fish to our fishermen. The Government is asleep or possess no business ability or cannot have the interests of the masses at heart. It was the duty of the Government to take action in this respect two months ago. If the people depended on the action of the Government of the day in Newfoundland we venture to state that the fishermen would be starving throughout the whole Colony. Good prices have been realized by the fishermen because of the activities of the F.P.U. and the watchful supervision of affairs by the Leader of the Union.

The Italian Government can secure 100,000 quintals of dry fish here if it will purchase on the spot and ship it in four or five steamers during the next two months. The exporters should intimate such to the Government and do so without delay. The Government should have done so immediately on receipt of the dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The proposal as it is, is not square to the country or to the exporters. Italy should do the same as regards purchasing fish as she is doing in New York and London in purchasing war material and food for her Army. We trust something effective will result, but it is another proof of the lack of ability and interest on the part of our Government in the administration of the affairs of the Colony and will be accepted by the fishermen as a moan from the grave.

**Mixed Dough**

THE "learned doctor" of the Adelaide Street sheet was out yesterday "mixing it" and as per usual "mixed it" so bad that the public including the "illiterate and cullage" refuse to swallow the mixture.

Instead of telling his readers why many of his "special" issues are absolutely devoid of anything "special" he trots out what is evidently his one and only argument—the "rake off" which he alleges Mr. Coaker made on flour. To read The Star man's tommyrot one would think Mr. Coaker was the special gainer in this trumped up flour "special" of The Star.

The public will remember that Mosdell & Co. were very silent when their friends—the Coal Barons—deliberately robbed the people of this city when they charged them \$10.80 per ton for coal which they had been satisfied to sell for \$8.00 two days previous to their attempt to swell their bank accounts at the expense of the laborers and mechanics of this city.

The Star was also silent over the manner in which Mr. Coaker forced the Government to commandeer the coal supplies of the city coal dealers and sell it to the public at \$8.00 per ton. Up to date Mosdell hasn't informed the public why he remained silent. Why?

furnish the money to keep him amusing the public. If so we should rather pity him than censure him in this respect.

Just what the price of "dough" per barrel goes to do with the "raking in the dough" on "special" editions of a newspaper we are at a loss to understand unless it is that papers are used some times to wrap up the "dough" when baked. Verily with The Star it is a case of more "dough"-boys. The "doctor" of Adelaide Street makes a poor shot when he says "we gave the public at six o'clock one day news which they did not ascertain from The Mail and Advocate until after three o'clock of the following day."

Now what has he got to say to this: On October 30th, shortly after three o'clock, we published two messages dated London, October 30th, both relative to the German submarine warfare on Norwegian shipping. The first had reference to the actual losses and the second had reference to "exciting tales of the blockade as told by Norwegian captains."

Both of these messages were missing from the columns of The Star on October 30th but they appeared on the evening of the 31st just TWENTY FOUR hours after they appeared in The Mail and Advocate.

Here, we outdid, The Star because we were able to give those messages to the public without the necessity of running out a "special."

We don't think, we feel certain, that the thought of issuing a special in connection with the possibilities of German submarines operating off the Newfoundland Coast—even though it came from one of those despised Yankees—matured in The Star man's mind when it dawned upon him that this would be a "big drawing card" seeing the message had a local complexion. In fact his progressivism got the better of his common sense, and taking off his coat he set about ordering everybody to hustle and help him "set the town afire" in issuing a "special" that contained nothing special but clearly showed a special effort to "rake in the dough" in a special manner.

Does "Doc" Mosdell forget The Star's special devoted to a message intimating that Lord Kitchener and Staff had been drowned? Did he think the people of St. John's would be delighted to learn that sad serious news? Could not such soul-sorrowing tidings keep until the evening papers reached the public at the usual hour? Why issue a special to announce news that caused the hearts of the people to feel sore and at the same time proclaim the triumphs of our enemies?

If there is good news that will

**WHY WILSON SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED**

—By—  
George Creel in the October National Magazine

**V.—WAR OR DIPLOMACY, NOTES OR BULLETS.**

IT was not alone that recognition of Huerta involved a sanction of assassination and acquiescence in the legitimacy of murder as a substitute for constitutional procedure. The official existence of the murderer promised a restoration of the tyrannies of Diaz, a return of all the old cruelties that feed hatred and rebellion. Lasting peace may not come to Mexico until certain fundamental reforms are accomplished that will give the people land, hope, education and justice, and it is in this

cheer and stimulate the people by all means issue a special; but the war has produced no worse criminal than he that would endeavour to trade his specials on a terrified public, which announcement added woes and miseries, which could well be held over for six or ten hours without injury to the public interests.

The S.S. Eagle, to load freight for this port, arrived at North Sydney yesterday morning.

The schr. Acadia left Codroy yesterday, taking 350,000 lbs. of salt bulk codfish from the Bay of Islands Fisheries, Coy.

belief that Woodrow Wilson has worked and is working.

When Admiral Mayo, as the result of the arrest of his men by Huerta officials at Tampico, issued a demand for a salute that was in effect an ultimatum, the President did not deny support, though making it clear that action was leveled against an insolent usurper and not against the Mexican people. Vera Cruz was occupied, not to compel the salute, but to punish for failure to salute, and when this punishment had been carried to the point of Huerta's downfall, the city was returned to the Mexican people.

His policy is one of helpfulness and hopefulness, and at every point it aligns justice against bullying, peace against war and democracy against dividends. Just as Mexico has been the test of the American people. From first to last, the President has affirmed his faith in free institutions, not for the United States alone, but for all nations harboring the aspiration. He voices the granite conviction that a country has the right to live its independent life and he has not failed to remember that America itself came to self-government through years of blood and revolution.

With regard to Belgium and the Lusitania, they instance, as does nothing else, the desperate attempt that is being made to have hypocrisy adopted as the governing principle in our national life. Not only was the United States bound by no treaty that compelled American intervention, but during the whole year that followed not a single voice was raised in a de-

mand for official protest. The full cruelty of the German occupation did not develop for months, and not once did a Republican member of Congress, or a Republican presidential possibility, dissent from the popular command that the United States "must keep out of it."

The Lusitania warning—vague at best, and buried among other advertisements, appeared just before the sailing of the ship, and even among those who saw it, excited derision only. Every fact of civilization made the threat incredible, and when office seekers insist that "firm action" could have prevented the tragedy, they attempt to capitalize the dead man not be described except as the ultimate baseness.

Two courses only were open to Woodrow Wilson: war or diplomacy, notes or bullets. He held to peace because peace promised victories that could be gained by war. By virtue of steady, unyielding moral pressure, Germany was compelled to recognize the rights of humanity and the rights of neutral nations, with the result that international law remains a force, that the United States still stands upon the hilltop, holding fast to the ideals that are the hope of civilization. Belgium continues to be fed, the hand of our ambassador protects the butchered, threatened thousands of Armenia, and our peace is the peace of neutral countries, saved from the abyss by Woodrow Wilson's vision.

What is it that the militarists desire that has been gained by the President's "notes"? Killing for the love of killing? Bloodshed out of blood lust?

**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.**

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

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

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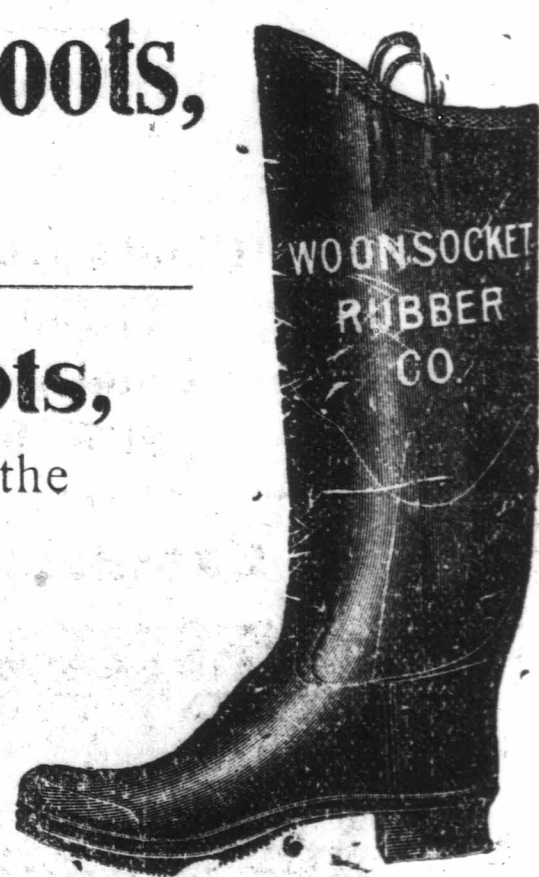
**Men's Black Pure Gum Rubber Boots,**

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

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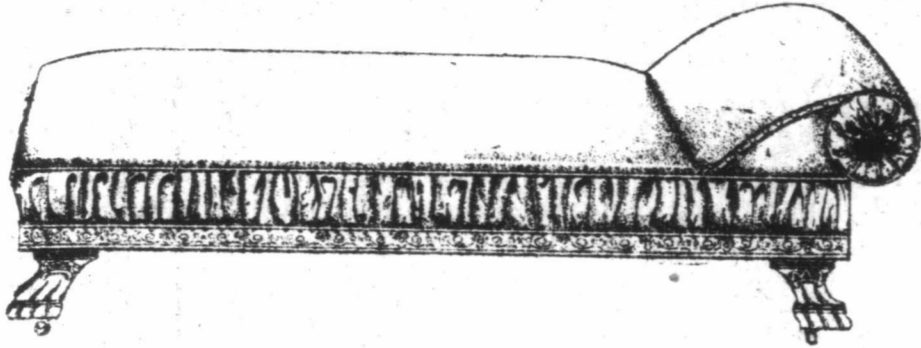
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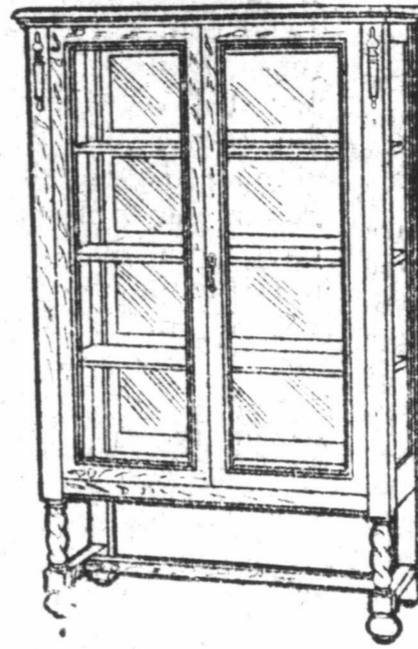
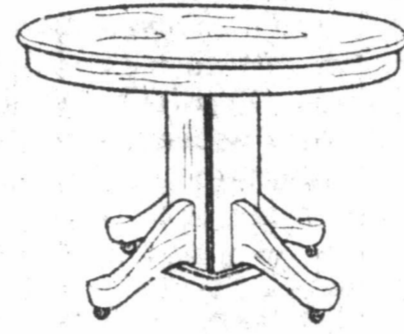
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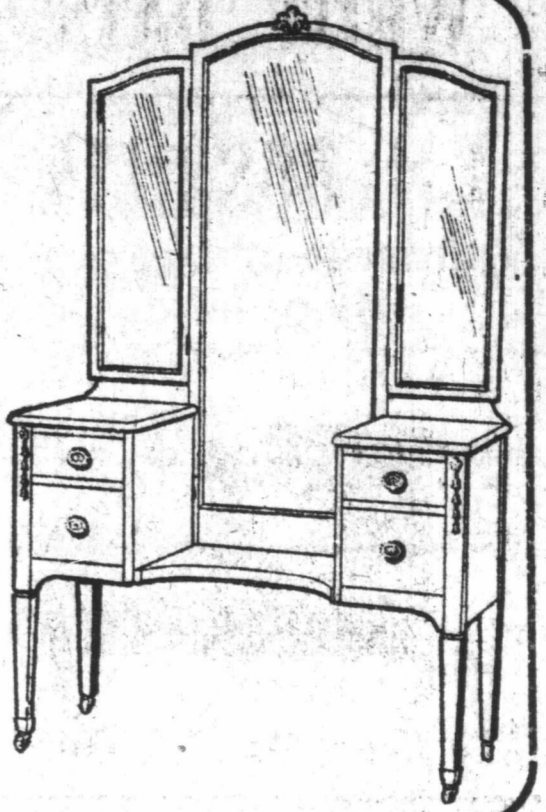


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The Dining Room should be the most attractive room in the house. It is at your dinners or suppers that your friends form their opinion of you. Buy your Dining Room Suite here and you will be sure what you get will be right. The Suite shown here is made of Selected Quartered Oak, dust proof construction, brass period trimmings. The Chairs are fitted with Steel Glides, other pieces with Casters. The Buffet is 51 inches in height, 48 inches wide, 21 inches deep. Mirror of Plain British Plate, size 8 x 38 inches. The China Cabinet is 58 inches in height, 36 inches wide and 15 inches deep. The Extension Table stands on solid pedestal, top is 44 inches wide and extends 6 feet. Set of six Chairs, Pine and Carver, upholstered in real Spanish Leather.

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The same as cut shown. Fitted with three British Plate Glass Mirrors measuring 18x36 and 9x30 ins., and 4 small drawers. Splendid value at this.



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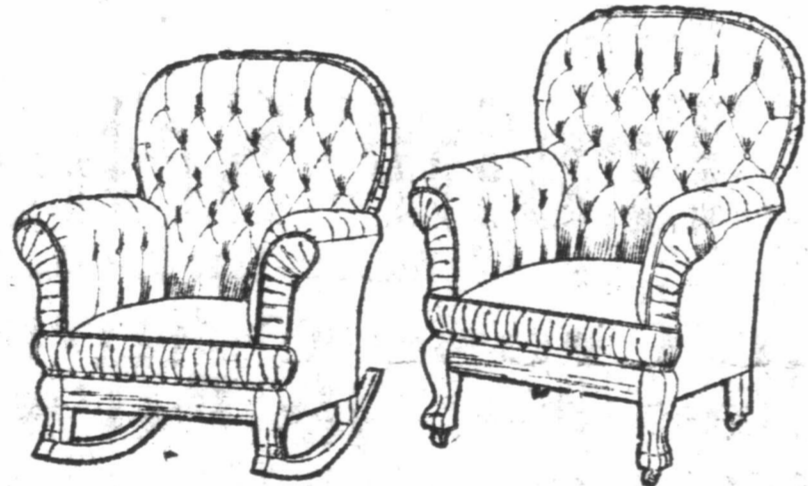
The very latest American designs. Plain and Upholstered in Tapestry and French Cretonne in beautiful new colors and finished in shades of French Grey, Antique Ivory, Green Enamel, Shellac and Bronzel.

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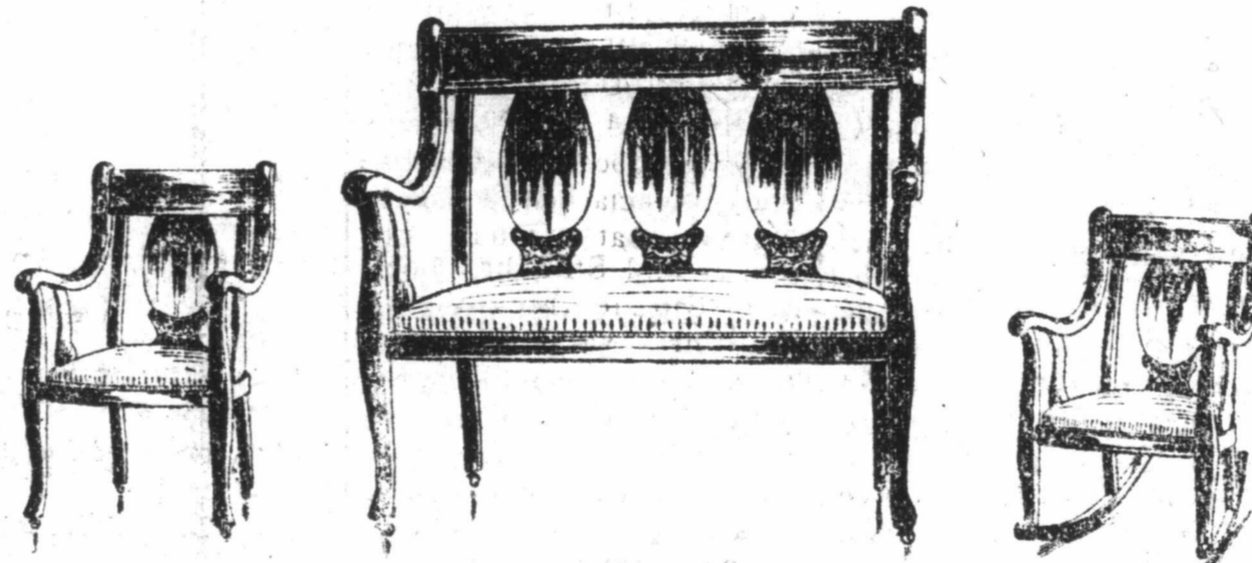
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You will find solid comfort in our Easy Chairs and Rockers. Elegant, durability and comfort combined. Constructed by the very best manufacturers. These goods will retain their fine elegant finish and last a lifetime, and always prove a source of pleasure and satisfaction to every customer.

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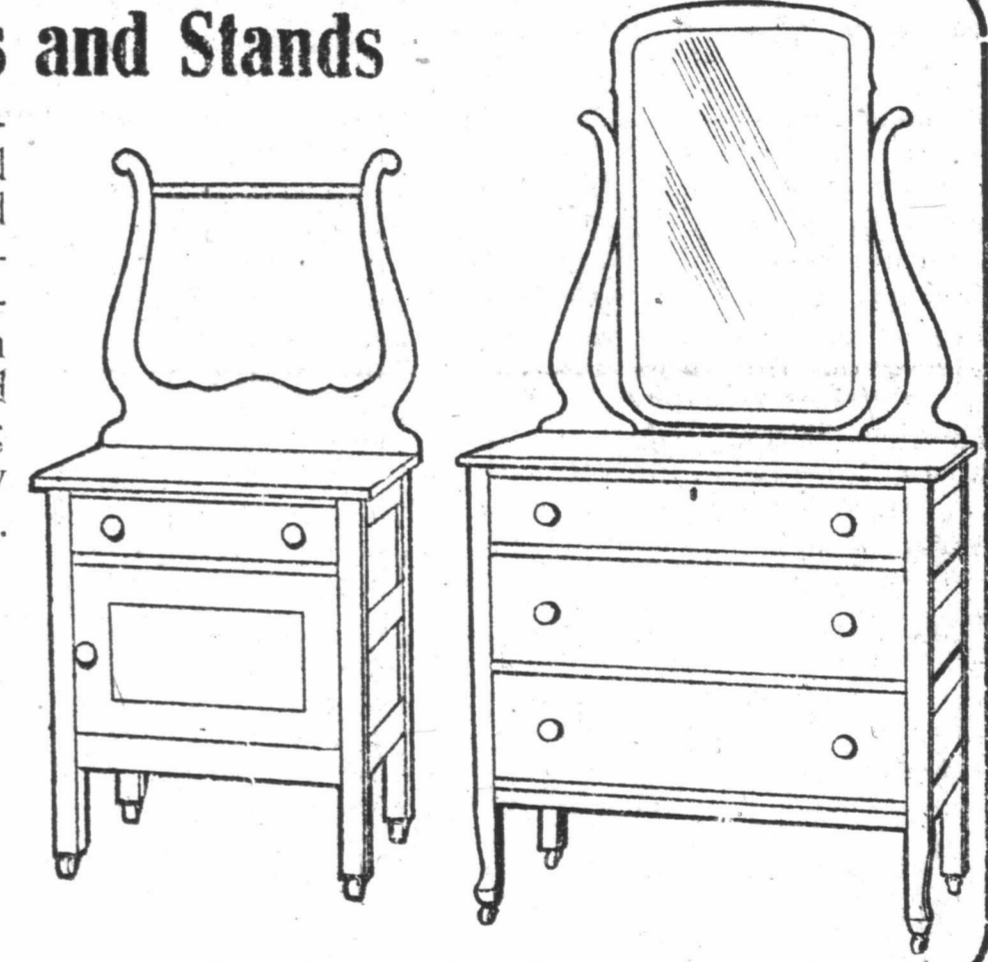
Mahogany Polished Frames in plain upholstered or paneled backs. These Suites are splendidly upholstered in Silk and Wool Tapestries and Verona Cloth in the very latest designs and colors.

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In Ash, Surface Oak Golden fishish and Birch Mahogany finish. Fitted with plain and bevelled edge Mirrors; all the very newest designs.

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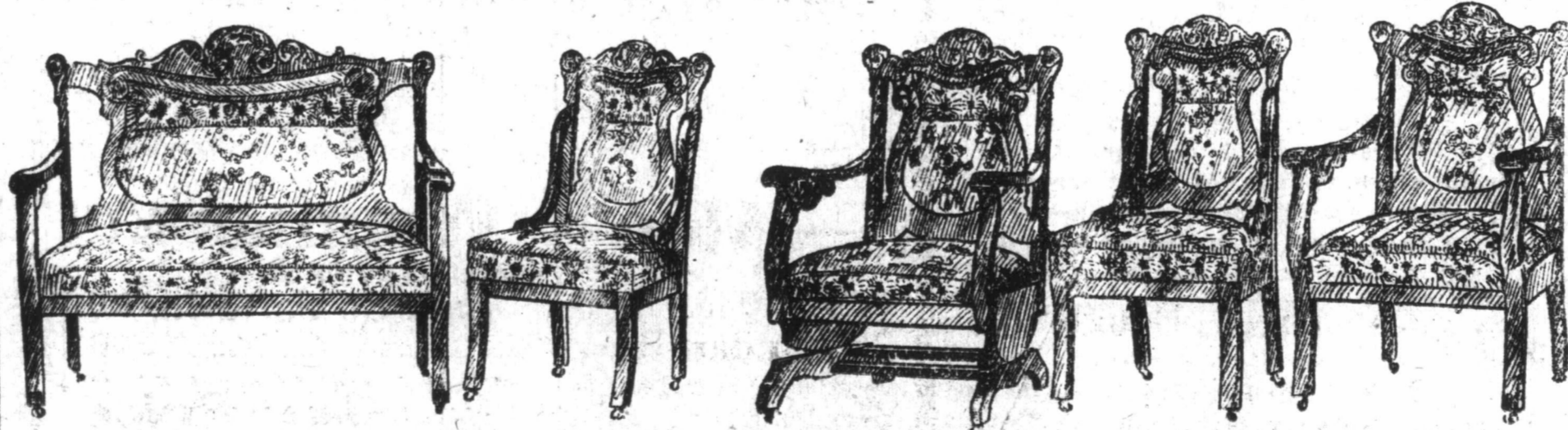
## Childrens' Rockers and High Chairs

We have a complete assortment of Childrens' Rockers and High Chairs made from well seasoned Elm, Golden Oak finish, in many different styles.

**Child's High Chairs, \$1.85 to \$7.00, Child's Rockers, \$1.75 to \$2.15.**



## 5 PIECE PARLOR SUITES



**Ranging in Price from \$36.90 up to \$85.00**

We are showing a magnificent assortment of 5-Piece Parlor Suites of the finest manufacture: Mahogany polished frames, hard and spring edged, plain and tufted seats and backs, beautifully upholstered in Velour and Verona Cloths in colors of Green and Red. Also a line of Tapestry with extra heavy neatly carved frame. **Special Cash Price \$86.50**

## Framed Pictures

Pictures are like "Poems without words" but they speak many volumes of pleasure in a home. Come lighten your home with a picture or two from this magnificent collection. They come in many different subjects. Gilt, Solid Oak and Gilt burnished frames, 1 to 4 inches wide. Some Steel Plate Engravings.

**Prices \$1.35 to \$4.50 each**



## Extension Tables

If you are interested in Extension Tables you should see our stock. Here you will find a most satisfactory assortment which includes the most popular designs of the season.

Birch finished in Golden and Surface Oak. Plain and Quartered Oak finished in Golden, fumed and early English. In a variety of Round and Square styles with turned and pedestal legs to extend 6 and 8 feet.

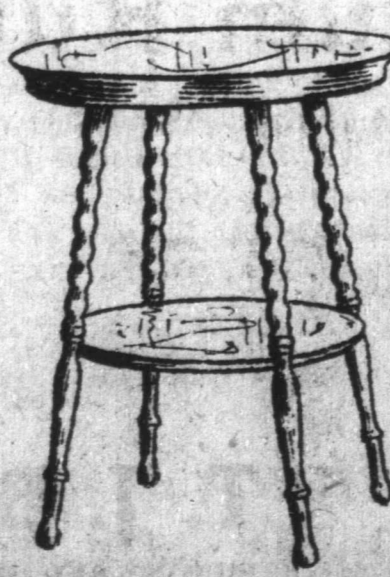
**Prices from \$11.70 to \$40.00**

## Centre Tables

Of Quartered Oak and Mahogany, the circular top is 24 inches in diameter, neatly turned legs.

Special Value at this low price.

**\$6.65**

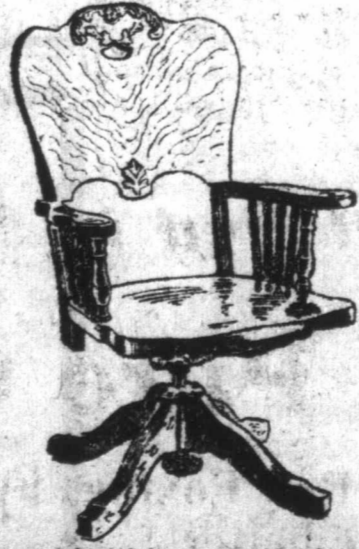


## Comfortable Office Chairs

Made of Quartered Oak with tilting and adjustable seat, nicely carved back. Same as illustration.

**Special Price \$10.50**

Whether you want an Office Chair or wish to have estimates on furnishing an office you'll find it to your advantage to consult us.



## Nursing Chairs

Many different styles to select from, finished in Golden Oak, etc.

**Prices: \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.10, \$2.60, \$3.25, up to \$4.75 each.**

## Rocking Chairs

Good, strong durable makes. Some with stamped backs, etc., in a variety of popular styles.

**Prices: \$3.10, \$3.45, \$3.55, \$5.00, \$7.00 up to \$11.50**

## Centre Table

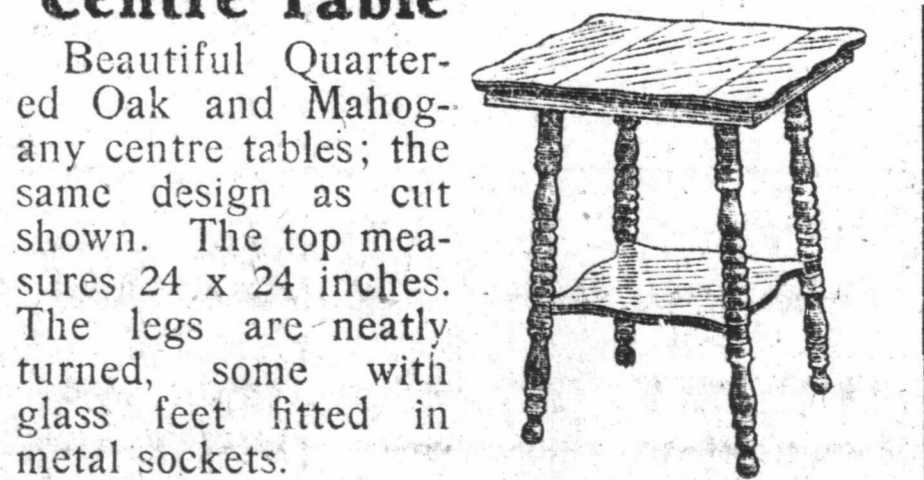
Beautiful Quartered Oak and Mahogany centre tables; the same design as cut shown. The top measures 24 x 24 inches. The legs are neatly turned, some with glass feet fitted in metal sockets.

**Special Cash Price \$5.50**

## A Strong Handsome and most durable Centre Table

Quartered Oak and Mahogany, fitted with Castors and neatly shaped shelf. The legs are strong, well fastened and of neat design.

**Special Cash Price \$6.17**



# The Royal Stores Ltd.

FURNITURE DEPT. OPPOSITE CROSBIE HOTEL.

# NOTICE.

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

All Councils of the F.P.U. will please send Delegates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Loss of Constanza Severe Blow to Roumania and Has Big Effect on Greece

The loss of Constanza, the Rumanian Black Sea port, is a serious matter for the Allies in this theatre of the war. It is useless to disguise the fact, as some of the news agencies and many prominent journals are attempting to do. The only bright feature of the fall of this important centre is that it has not come as a surprise and need not discourage the Rumanians. A significant under note in the news of last week prepared the public in the Allies' countries for bad news from the Dobrudja, although in some quarters this was regarded as pessimism. The enquiry of Mr. John Dillon in the British house, as to the preparations of the Allies to prevent the repetition of the Serbian disaster in Rumania was in itself indicative of a general knowledge that the Rumanian situation was not promising, while the appeal of King Ferdinand to Russia, and the outspoken statement of King Constantine that Rumania would cease to exist within fifteen days must have impressed even casual readers with their import.

Constanza is the chief Rumanian port for the reception of military and other supplies from Russia. It leads directly to Tchernavoda, where the Danube is crossed by the only bridge between Belgrad and the sea. From this crossing the road to Bucharest is clear. If the Teutons succeed in crossing the Danube here, the whole Rumanian army will be unable to prevent an advance on the capital—and unfortunately the greater part of the forces are in the Transylvania sector, where they, too, are being driven back. Looked at from every angle the situation cannot be regarded as other than very grave.

It becomes obvious that the Balkan military situation has been complicated with politics to too great an extent on the Allied side. The advance of the Rumanian troops in Transylvania was decided upon for political reasons: it satisfied the national aspirations of the Rumanian people and the political leaders disregarded the tactical advantage of awaiting the attack of the enemy within Rumanian territory or of attacking in conjunction with the Russians in the Dobrudja region. Then again no attempt was made to attack Varna, probably from a mistaken sentiment; that the Bulgarians would not fight against their hereditary friends, the Russians.

In the south-eastern theatre of the conflict, intimately related to the Rumanian situation the Allies dabbled

with Greece and permitted the Bulgarians to disregard any attack from Saloniki via the Struma valley until Rumania had been attended to. If Constantine loses his throne he may reflect that he was largely instrumental in assisting the Teutons in whatever success they may achieve in the Dobrudja and in Rumania. He practically held down Sarraill's army until too late to be of aid to the Rumanians.

The effect of the Rumanian reverses will be felt among the neutral nations and in Greece. That they will encourage the Austrians and Teutons may be accepted without question. The falling spirits of the belligerent nations will be aroused by the apparent invincibility of von Hindenburg and Mackensen. And, unfortunately, the Russians will be deprived of much of their hard earned gains.

But as in every development of this character the advantages are not all on the one side. The Rumanians are not yet defeated in the sense that the Serbians were defeated. They have been outgeneralled and have been driven back but there is no report that this retreat has been other than orderly. The Germans report no large number of prisoners. And the Rumanians are retiring on the positions which the Germans most desire to occupy. In a military sense this is astonishing for a defeat to a large degree. The Teutons employed better tactics in 1870, when they forced the French armies away from Paris, than they did in 1914 when they drove the French and British back on the capital—and lost the war in the west, at any rate. A stiff resistance and defence of the approaches to Bucharest will give the Russians time to pour larger forces into the country. Germany can send only so many; beyond that she weakens her Galician field and this she cannot afford to do at this time when the Slavs are lined from the Carpathians to Lutsck. Moreover, with every advance the Bulgarians and Teutons are compelled to lengthen their lines in one direction or another in this field. Time and what it means are the factors and the present successes of the enemy may be all that he is destined to attain. When the Allies "arrive" the real struggle will begin. All it would seem, now depends on the ability of Rumania to make some sort of a respectable stand against the superior and better equipped forces of the invaders.—Ottawa Citizens.

## Died Amongst Kind Friends

Cornwall,  
Sept. 25th., 1916.

My dear Mrs. Pitcher:

I am sorry not to have written sooner, but I unavoidably lost a post to Newfoundland. You sent a cable in answer to our first one, but must have received the sad news almost directly after you cabled, as we saw your dear lad passed away. We laid him to rest on the Sunday, in a cemetery right out in the country (about 3/4 mile from the hospital) and I have been up to put some flowers on his grave. (We have three or four patriots there) and we will go from time to time and the grave will be nicely kept up. There were some lovely flowers and wreaths sent the day of the funeral, and I marked two crosses, one for you and his father and one for his sister and family. Nothing more could be done for the dear lad than we did. He was never left night or day. I think I told you he was unconscious for a week or so, and I don't think he suffered much at the last. He just slept away, to awake we may trust in the "Eternal Morning." It is very sad for you, dear Mrs. Pitcher, and for his father and all his family, but at least you know that he was nursed and cared for and the end might have come in some terrible manner. I cut off this hair, thinking you would like it, and shall be glad to know that you received it. The enclosed cards were always just over his bed, all his letters were carefully kept in his box and will be returned to you in due course and all other articles belonging to him, but they do not come through me. The testament given by his sister in his box, I shall hope to hear a few lines from you or your husband when you are able to write, and in the meantime accept my very deepest sympathy, but do not feel that your brave good lad died among strangers, for we were all fond of him. All the patients subscribed and bought a wreath for his grave. I am sure Archie was a good living lad, and you must be proud that he went out bravely from his home, at the call of duty. May God bless and comfort you, his father and all his family.

Very sincerely yours,  
SISTER IN CHARGE.

This letter was received by Mrs. Eli Pitcher of Winterton, in reference to the death of her son Eli and the treatment he received before his death at Royal Naval Auxiliary Hospital.

## Cow Boys Defeat Villa Band Rebels

Field Headquarters, American Punitive Expedition, Mexico, Oct. 30.—(By Radio to Columbus, N.M.)—A party of thirty-five cowboys from the Santa Anna ranch, one of the Hearst properties, near Babicoora, attacked and defeated a detachment of Villa's followers about three miles from San Geronimo, according to a report today at field headquarters. The number of casualties is not given, but it is stated that two of the bandits' officers and two privates were captured.

## ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

sand, and dressed in overall bloomers, add a touch of fairyland.

The plants are growing like mushrooms. Some idea of their tremendous size may be gathered from the fact that in one storeyard a million shells are kept always on hand, and this number is being steadily increased. In the center of the plant is a large target range, where shells and cannon are tested before being sent to the front.

## An Exact Science

In this great plant, science studies every lesson of sea battles and of artillery duels and works out the details. The manufacture of armor plate and big guns is as tedious and exact a series of acts as those by which a pharmacist prepares a prescription. Before the metal is first poured it is boiled for twelve hours. Before some of the ingredients are used, it takes four months to prepare them.

In one building 1,100 men were working on only big guns. In another building smaller guns were being drilled. In still another, thirty-seven ton pieces of armor plate were being baked, rolled, pressed and polished before their final marine inspection and shipment to Kiel.

We were guests of Director von Bodenhausen, who has visited the steel works both in Pittsburgh and Gary, Ind. and has met Judge Gary and other American steel officials. Bodenhausen said he saw no chances for peace now, but echoed the views of other industrial leaders that if the United States would stop ammunition shipments to Europe the war would end.

## Von Hindenburg to Make Determined Attempt to Force Peace From Allies

(By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent)

ESSEN, Germany, Oct. 28.—Twenty thousand new workers will this week join the force of 70,000 already employed at the great Krupp gun works in the gigantic task of turning out shells and guns to feed the German armies.

The addition of this huge force is one step in the course Germany's renewed efforts to win the war is taking, under the direction of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, new chief of staff. Many skilled workmen are being recalled from the front to aid in speeding up the production of war supplies and barracks are being built here to house them.

## Three Facts Apparent

From conversation with Krupp directors, with August Thyssen, the "Carnegie of Germany," and other industrial leaders, three facts become apparent regarding the German campaign since Hindenburg assumed leadership.

First—Germany plans to maintain her supremacy in the artillery branch of warfare by increasing the supply of guns and ammunition.

Second—By renewed efforts, she plans to stop contraband going to England from neutral countries, to halt ammunition shipments from America to England and to stop Canadian transports from carrying troops to Europe.

Third—By an offensive against Russia and Rumania, while maintaining an iron wall defensive in the west, she plans to bring England between the jaws of Hindenburg's military vise, and pinch her until she makes peace. Krupp's may be said to be getting a second wind. Industries throughout the entire Rhine and Ruhr valleys, where shells roll out weekly by the millions are preparing the army for the final stretch. A visit to the great gun plants here give one an impression of the gigantic

plans Germany is making.

## Essen Feels Secure

Essen now feels so secure against possible air raids that the anti-aircraft guns have been removed. Defense of the city was found to be unnecessary because the smoke rising from a hundred thousand chimneys night and day forms a thick cloud over the entire Rhine and Ruhr valleys, making it impossible for aeroplanes to distinguish from Duisselberg, Muelheim and Essen, though miles separate the cities. In the latest allied air raid three children were killed and the roof knocked off one house near Essen, but the Krupp establishments were not touched.

The Krupp factories are so enormous and the machinery so great that workmen look like dwarfs. The women workers, numbering twenty thou-



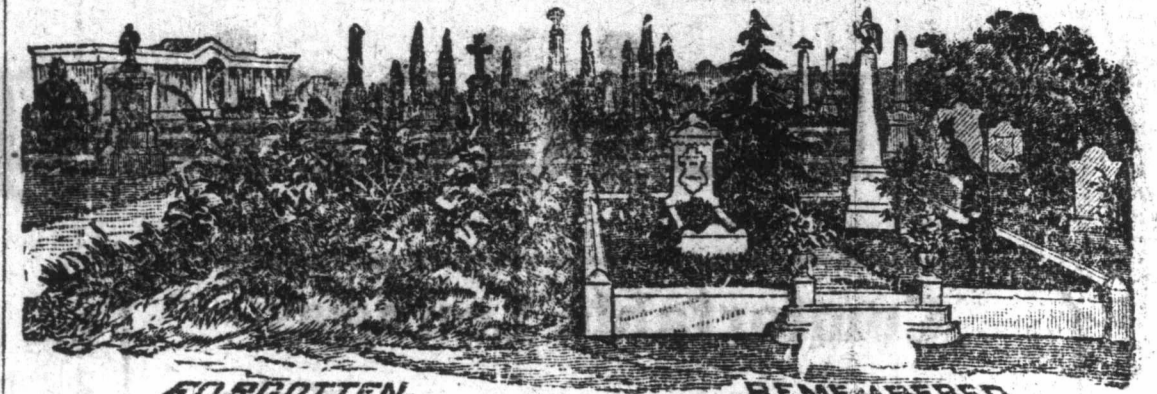
## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### REVISION OF JURY LISTS.

Persons claiming exemption from service on juries, persons who claim to be qualified to serve on a panel different from that on which they are entered, and all persons who have objections to offer to the panels or either of them are hereby notified that a Court of Revision of the Jury Lists for St. John's, will be held in the Magistrate's Office from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of next week and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the week following.

Police Court, October 31st, 1916.  
CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS,  
Justice of the Peace.

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS  
Established 1874—and still growing stronger  
St. John's, N.F. - - - 329 & 333 Duckworth St.



On hand a large selection of  
**MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES**

Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for Outport customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.

N.B.—None but genuine Frost Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address on receipt of postal.

## CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS

(Opp. Baine Johnston's, Water Street)  
P. O. Box 86.

If you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Outport orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

When next you require Roofing think of

## CROWN BRAND ROOFING

Quality first. Costs a little more than the cheap kinds, but The Value is there.

THE DIRECT AGENCIES, LTD.,  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

## STOREKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

When buying clothing you want:

Good Material,  
Good Workmanship,  
Prompt Deliveries,  
at  
Lowest Prices.

You'll get what you want if you place your order with us with our large staff of 145 employees We can Guarantee it.

Newfoundland Clothing Company, Limited.



## To My Outport Friends:

As the Fall is now approaching, you will, no doubt, be thinking of coming to St. John's to purchase a supply of clothing for yourself and the boys. Our purpose in writing this is twofold: we want to make a fair profit on the Goods we sell you, and also to give you the best possible value for your money. We offer you GOOD VALUE FOR GOOD MONEY. We have no TWO PRICES, and guarantee all a square deal. Anyhow, drop in and see our clothing when in the city, and if not satisfied with the Prices and the Goods, you need not buy.

With best regards, I am,  
Yours truly,

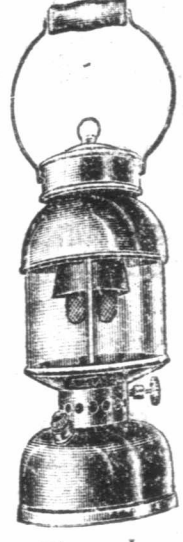
**T. J. BARRON**

BOYS' AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,  
358 Water Street, St. John's, Nfld  
One door west of Post Office

### PERFECTS SYSTEM OF NEW SURGERY

The Idea of Sterilizing Wounds Adopted by Entente Allies in Main Hospitals

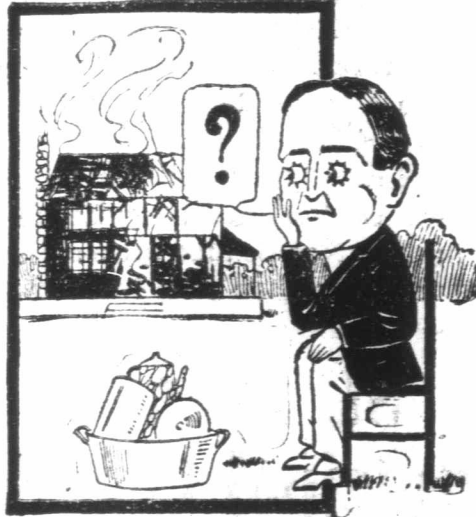
PARIS, Oct. 28.—A system of sterilizing wounds which has been suc-



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

The Lantern gives 300 Candle Power Light, and will remain in during windy weather, and burn little fuel. Mantles only Ten Cents each. Will light a Store or Wharf as bright as day at a cost of less than 1 cent per hour.

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



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.

cessfully applied at the hospital at Compiègne, under the direction of Dr. Alexis Carrel, of New York, Nobel prize winner, has been extended to the American hospital at Neuilly, the American and Belgian hospitals in Belgium and probably will be adopted in all war hospitals of the Entente Allies.

Mr. Hugues Le Roux, editor of the Matin, describing a journey to the Compiègne Hospital, quotes Dr. Carrel as saying:

"Beginning in September, 1915, it would have been possible to suppress completely the suppuration of wounds in the hospitals, but our process encountered such resistance from the heads of the profession that it was, so to speak, applied nowhere, though the lives of a great number of wounded would have been saved by this means. The savans would not believe in the possibility of the complete sterilization of deep wounds, but we have succeeded in doing it.

The process as described by Mr. Le Roux consists of complete irrigation of the wound by means of a rubber tube with numerous branches, perforated with many small holes. The sterilizing solutions was perfected after experiments with two hundred of more different substances in combinations. The wound is thus rid of all foreign substances and every corner or possible pocket is thoroughly cleaned.

The process of healing is carefully watched, and if normal healing does not ensue the wound is examined for foreign substances which inadvertently might have remained, and is irrigated anew. But the removal of muscles or bones not irreparably injured is not practised on the first or second examinations as frequently as has been the case heretofore, and in this way parts are saved which otherwise might have been lost. When examination shows that the wound is aseptic the wound is closed.

"Experience shows," says Dr. Carrel "that in a sterilized cavity thus closed nature's healing process goes on with a rapidity hitherto unknown. The duration of the treatment is abridged about two-thirds and the number of amputations diminished fifty per cent. In certain cases complete healing occurs in one-tenth the time required under ordinary treatment.

"The economic consequences of this treatment can be seen from the estimate of 25 per cent depreciation in the value of a man suffering from an infected fracture, while with a sterilized fracture the depreciation is only five per cent, resulting in a great decrease in the pension rate as well as in the cost of treatment."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

### Belligerents Are Deadlocked in West, so Sharp Declares

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Before sailing to-day to resume his duties as Ambassador to France, William G. Sharp reiterated the opinion expressed by him at the Boston City Club on Friday, that the military situation on the western war front in Europe is deadlocked. Ambassador Sharp said:

"The Germans will never get to Paris. But when I say that I speak only what everyone in Paris knows."

"Despite the most desperate assaults by the allies during the last few months, the western line has scarcely changed. In a few spots there have been gains. I have been along the front and I know that the deadlock is becoming fixed each day."

### J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

**ECLIPSE,** which we sell at **45c. lb.**

**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER** 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

**SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,** 1s. and 2s.

**J.J. St. John**  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

### REVEILLE BY CALCAR

A RESPECTED friend who is aware of our identity under the guise of "Calcar" has written us in the following words:

"I still see you bombarding the Government, and I hope sincerely you will succeed in causing an impression to be made on the almost invulnerable hides of the political saurians who have usurped the prerogatives of government in this unfortunate land of ours.

"Frankly I doubt that you will achieve so wonderful a result, but be not dismayed, keep it up, you have opened the eyes of the country and if conviction cannot enter through the tough hides of the political montebanks and charlatans the people are prepared to bring it home to them at next elections.

"If I may be pardoned for changing the metaphor, let me add, there is such a strong fortress of indifference and selfishness that it is to be feared that neither your artillery nor any yet created is powerful enough to effect a breach. The only thing that appeals to that class is love of money, notoriety (so called fame) and the greed for power."

After having delivered himself of this arraignment of the Government, an impeachment whose every word is wrung from a mind sore and disappointed, vexed and tormented at seeing the crucifixion of his country at the hands of a horde of unintelligent, dishonest and callous politicians, the writer gives vent to his pent up feelings in a cry of despair. But of this despair let the Government beware. Such feeling as this is but the surface evidence of a deep indignation that is sure to display itself sooner or later in an overwhelming outflow from the ebullition within the depths of the consciousness of determined men that must sweep every obstruction before it.

The despair which speaks in such words as we are about to quote is not coming from a man who has resigned himself to fate. It is the despair of him who is ready to leap at the throat of the tyrant in an effort at least to free himself.

This man's despair is not for himself, but for his fellow countrymen. He fears that Newfoundlanders are incapable of being stirred from their lethargy, but his words though full of doubt yet convey a sentiment of hope. He admits within himself that—"here yet may arise a class of men to govern whose first thought will be the welfare of the people, but shall we live to see it. It seems too much to hope for" and then he adds "I must give you the praise for courage, but, I think all the same, your courage is the same in effect as Don Quixote's. You are not tilting at windmills or such imaginary enemies, no, your's are real foes, but are you not beating yourself to pieces against a wall of adamant."

Our friend's words are but an epitome of those which shape themselves every-day in thousands of minds in Newfoundland. We see in them a contending of the spirits of Hope and Despair, and Hope will yet prevail over the other. Thousands of men are feeling to-day as we ourselves feel as we chafe in our impotence, but yet are cheered by the thought that the day is not far distant when by united effort we will throw off the yoke.

It is encouraging to think that men are not wanting. We know we have the virility, the wish, the will to do, if but we could overcome the force which keeps us apart. We are like the rills which flow to the river, each one separately but of little potential power, but united in the river are irresistible.

Each man of us feels the desire for united action, we long to blend our forces for one sweep across the obstructions placed in the way of our national advancement, but how to get together is the enigma. What stands between us and this consummation is the indifferent man, the ignorant man, the selfish and corrupt man. It is the aim of those who have evil designs upon us to keep us apart, to keep us from getting a united courage on the lid of corruption.

We find from day to day the narrowing of the corral into which we are being driven by the enemies of our country who have designs that they cannot carry out while we are free. There is a kind of a secret government over which we have no control, and this secret government is gradually

## Men's Heavy Fall Boots

THREE SPECIAL VALUE LINES.

### HEAVY GRAINED & CALF BLUCHER,

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



### HEAVY CHROME GRAINED BLUCHER,

Goodyear welted, worth \$4.50,

Our Price \$3.50 per pair.

### HEAVY CARIBOU OIL GRAINED WATERPROOF BLUCHERS,

Black and Tan. An ideal boot for Fall wear.

\$4.00 per pair.

## STEER BROTHERS.

### Germans Now Realize War Is Lost

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(New York Times).—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Stockholm sends the following under yesterday's date:

The facts with regard to the Official German attitude on the present position of the war together with an outline of the course to be pursued have been told to me by a distinguished neutral who is a resident in Berlin and who for a few days has been visiting in Sweden. My informant speaks with the knowledge that he is not a casual foreigner in Berlin but one whose business brings him in touch with public life and public men there and who has special facilities for knowing the minds of political leaders. I present his narrative clearly as I can in his own words.

"I left Berlin about a week ago. It may be taken as quite definite that the authorities realize the war is lost. Two facts stand out quite clearly to Germany's powers. The first is that while Germany still retains the power to manufacture munitions at a large and formidable rate the output of the allies is now in advance of the German output and the significance of this is realized.

"The second point is even more important. It is recognized that the reserves of manpower are not sufficient to allow Germany to conduct the war to a victorious issue. The offensive

on the Somme is a crucial thing. They have no illusions about this. They can impede the allies, hold them back for a long time. It is privately acknowledged that sooner or later the Allies must break through.

"More than this, the Germans have calculated the limit of time they can effectively withstand attacks on the western front at twelve months. They know however, the allies may get thru before. With these facts in mind they have framed their future.

### BETTING ON THE POOR HORSE

When this young lady—aged 9—learned that her father had been to the races and had bet on a horse she was shocked. She had heard that horse racing constituted a form of sin—just what kind of sin she was unable to determine—but a sin, and in the mind of a child, if anything is a sin it's a sin, and it doesn't necessarily require a reason for being a sin.

"When dad came home from the track he wasn't in high spirits. He had lost a bunch of money. And it all went one one horse—a sure thing. So the Apple of His Eye shook her finger at him and said:

"Dad, did you go the races and bet on a horse?"

"I did, he remorsefully confessed. "Don't you know that's a sin?" "Is it? Why?" asked dad.

"Because, answered the young miss, "because," growing very thoughtful and impressive, "it is a terrible, dreadful, awful sin to bet on a poor dumb, helpless animal."

"Dumb is right," agreed dad.

# SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

## TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER—

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

### POUND 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

### YARD GOODS

Dress Goods  
Curtain Srim  
Curtain Net  
Curtain Muslin  
Shirting  
Blay Calico  
Dress Gingham  
Apron Gingham

Art Muslin  
Bed Tick  
Percalé  
Mottled Flannel  
Towelling  
Regatta  
Cotton Tweed  
Lawn

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:—

Men's Underwear  
" Braces  
" Sweaters  
" Handkerchiefs  
" Ties

Boys' Hose  
" Overcoats  
" Suits  
" Pants  
" Rompers  
" Rain Coats

Girls' Coats  
" Sleeping Suits  
" Ganhers  
" Wool Mittens  
Ladies' Underwear  
" Corsets  
" Corset Covers  
" House Dresses

Ladies' Coats  
" Neckwear  
" Blouses  
" Nightdresses  
" Underskirts  
" Sweater Coats  
" Aprons

Hair Pins  
Dressing Combs  
Fine Tooth Combs

Crochet Cotton  
Brooches  
Hat Pins  
Cushion Tops

Toys  
Mirrors  
Playing Cards

Dress Fastners  
Shirt Buttons  
Neck Beads, assorted

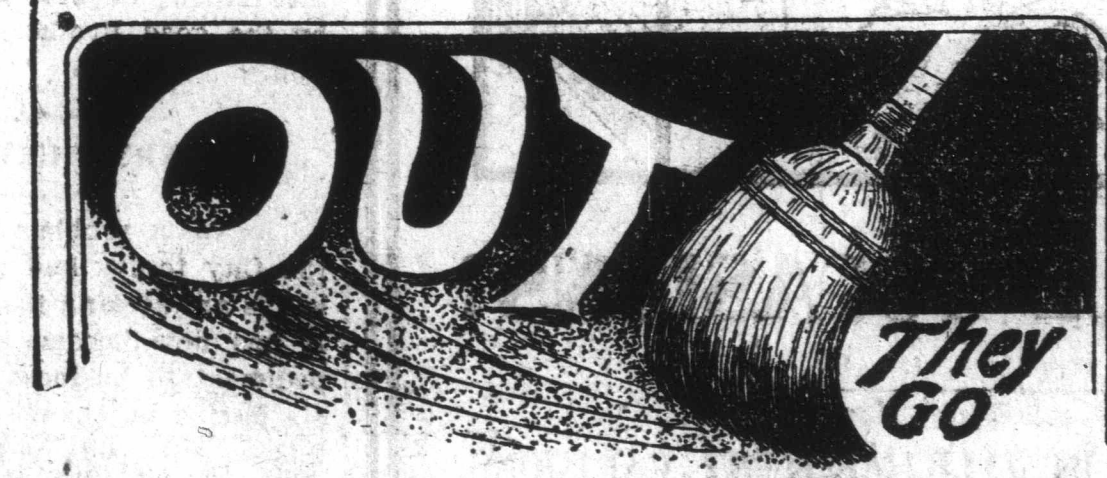
# SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

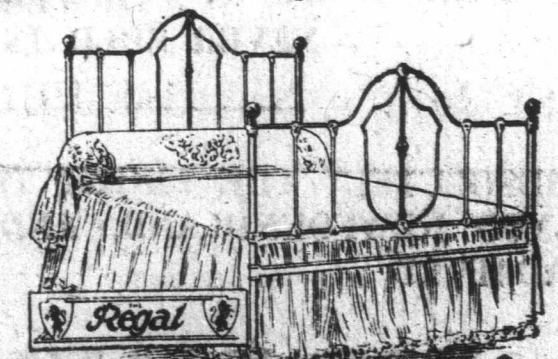
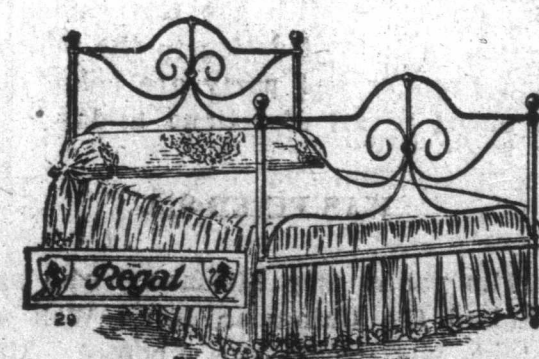
P.O. Box 236.

Duckworth and Georges Sts.

Phone 522.



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REDUCED  
PRICES



White Enamel Bedsteads with Brass Fittings also Mattresses and Springs to Fit.

**Pope's Furniture Showrooms,**

Est. 1860.

George & Waldegrave Sts.

Phone 659.

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Portia left Buin at 6:30 p.m. yesterday. The express with the Kyle's passengers and mails is due here at 3 p.m. The S.S. Sagona left Cartwright yesterday, bound north. The schr. Benevolence, Capt. E. Burden, sails for Gibraltar the first chance with 4,500 qts. fish shipped by Monroe & Co. Some two cases of diphtheria, two of scarlet fever and one of typhoid were reported to the Health Department during the week. The steamers Turret Cape and Coban left here yesterday, the former for Manchester and the latter for Sydney. Yesterday afternoon the police found an unfortunate woman in the East End under the influence of liquor. The woman often appears in Court for a similar offense. Visitors from the outports now in the city will be welcomed at the services held in Cochrane Street Centennial Church to-morrow. "Where to for Religion" will be the subject for consideration by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Bond, at the evening service. The death occurred yesterday of ex-Const. Sparks at his home on Carter's Hill. Mr. Sparks was one of the oldest members of the police force and was a good, faithful and efficient officer. For some years he had acted as Park policeman in Victoria Park. He leaves a wife and family to whom the Mail and Advocate extends its condolence. 40 Years on the Job And Going Still Mr. Patrick Morris, the genial city collector for the Bank of Nova Scotia, to-day celebrates his fortieth anniversary of his entering the banking business. No one is more welcome (and unwelcome) than Mr. Morris who in his daily rounds presents many with his "ultimatum," the contents of which there is no disputing. Mr. Morris hopes to be spared to put in fifty years service. We extend to him our warmest congratulations and trust the future years will have in store for him that recognition which faithful work entitles him to.

Dugald Steed R. N. R. Is Drowned

(To the Editor) Dear Sir,—I regret to inform you that an Admiralty Telegram has been received stating that the trawler "Bradford," in which Dugald Steed, seaman, Nfld. R.N.R., 1022x was serving, was missing and was feared lost in a gale. Steed took passage to England in the S.S. "Franconia" on the 5th. November, 1914. He enrolled in the Reserve on the 14th. March, 1913. He resided at Little Catalina. A. MACDERMOTT, Acting Commander. H.M.S. Ship "Briton", St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 3rd., 1916.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Hutchings, J.P., K.C. presided to-day and fined 3 drunks \$1 each. The woman who was picked up drunk yesterday afternoon was asked to give sureties in \$50 for future good behaviour, or go down till New Year. The man Ken Strickland, arrested yesterday for stealing a coat valued at \$15 from Jas. Connor's house, pleaded guilty. He said he was drunk when the theft occurred, but this did not excuse him, and he was fined \$5 or 14 days. In the matter of a resident of Gambo vs. a well-known city man for the value of 2 horses alleged to have been sold to him costing \$185, the case was postponed till Monday.

THE PROSPERO SAILS.

The S.S. Prospero sailed north at 10 a.m. to-day with a full freight and 28 passengers:— Wm. Barnes, J. Pike, E. Paddock, K. Fowley, G. Peckford, S. Hamlyn, E. Perry, A. Collins, D. A. Ryan, Job Keane, Butler, Misses Fitzgerald, Jones (2), Fowley, Connolly, Blackmore, Oats, Mesdames Green, Keen, Collins, Lane, Keen and 92 steerage.

Patriotic Association of Newfoundland.

A meeting of the Association will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 8 p.m. W. J. HIGGINS, Actg. Secretary. nov4,2

JUST ARRIVED

and selling at same price 3,000 lbs.—14s. 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.

CHURCH SERVICES

Church of England Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (Choral). Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street)—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, The Rector; subject: "The Book of Life, And Other Books." Sunday School, 3.30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Moulton. Christ Church, Quidd Viad.—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Virginia School Chapel.—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West.—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

METHODIST.

Gower St.—11. Rev. Dr. Bond; 6.30. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon. George St.—11. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30. Rev. N. M. Guy. Cochrane St.—11. Rev. H. Royle; 6.30. Rev. Dr. Bond. Wesley—11. Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30. Rev. Dr. Bond. Wesley—11. Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30. Rev. H. Royle. Presbyterian—11 a.m., Mr. W. F. McKay. Congregational—11. Rev. W. H. Thomas; 6.30. Rev. W. H. Thomas. Salvation Army (No. 1 Citadel)—7 a.m., Prayer Meeting; 11 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 3 p.m., Praise Meeting; 7 p.m., Revival Service. All are welcome. C. Brace, Adjt. Salvation Army Hall (Livingstone St.) 7 a.m., Knee Drill; 11 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 3 p.m.; 7 p.m., A Memorial Service. GEORGE ST. (Adult Bible Class)—To-morrow afternoon the Rev. Mr. Hemmeon will address the Class. A solo will be rendered, and the singing will be bright and inspiring. Members are asked to attend in large numbers, and visitors will receive a hearty welcome. Service starts at 2.30. Entrance by Buchanan St.

WESLEY.—At Wesley on Sunday evening the Pastor will take as his subject: "The grounds for belief in the ultimate victory for the British Empire and her Allies." A tribute to the moral forces of the world. Visitors and outport friends will be made particularly welcome.

ADVENTIST.—Subject: "The Time of Trouble." All welcome. Evangelist, D. J. C. Barrett.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

You are heartily invited to attend a special service for men at the Parish Church on Sunday, November 5th, at 3 p.m. Address by the Rev. Dr. Jones. DANGEROUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT. In driving a milk and cabbage wagon from Torbay this morning a boy named Noseworthy received some nasty wounds about the head as the result of his horse running away, and the horse itself is likely to perish. The animal bolted coming over the road and upset the wagon after the horse had run some time. The fit out was wrecked and the horse was terribly cut and is liable to perish. Both the boy and the horse were taken into Mount Cashel and were treated by the good Brothers of the institution. COULDN'T GET SILVER. The silver problem is most acute in the City to-day and stores and office hands are seeking it all over the City. It has now become an absolute impediment to business and many people having no change have had to refuse to sell goods on this account. All are disgusted with the Government's action or lack of action in the matter and Premier and party are being denounced in all directions to-day. WAS FINED \$10. The young man McManus, who assaulted the Chinaman Kong Wah at night last week was before Mr. Hutchings, J.P., K.C. to-day. The man pleaded not guilty to the larceny of \$16 and searchlight from the Chinaman. It could not be proven that he did so but it was held that the assault contributed to the loss and he was fined \$10 or 30 days.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

1704 Private Allan Hollett, Lower Small Point, Bay de Verde. Previously reported dangerously ill, gunshot wound in chest, Rouen, Oct. 18. Now reported of dangerous list. Received 11.30 a.m. November 4th. 2299 Private Joseph Russell, Lewisporte. Killed in action, October 18th. 1966 Private Harold Delouchrey, Little Bay. Killed in action, October 18th. 2320 Lt. Corp. Silas Lewis, Golf Avenue. Wounded accidentally, October 14th. 2701 Private Matthew Taylor, Harbor La Cae. Wounded accidentally October 14th. 1360 Private John Carter, Stephenville Crossing. Wounded October 12th.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

BROUGHT TO AZORES.

The Captain and crew of the lost schr. Ponhook were brought to Ponta Delgado, St. Michaels, in the Azores. They were taken off the ship by the Norwegian steamer Kronstadt, and will come to London via her, and thence to St. John's. Terrible weather was experienced by the ship and it is believed she sprang a leak and foundered in the high sea running.

GOT 6 MONTHS.

Jack Quinn, the well-known vagrant, has been lately sleeping and camping in the woods at Freshwater. He suffered terribly with cold and hunger the past few nights and days and fearing that he might perish Const. Stamp was sent there yesterday afternoon and brought him to the police station. Mr. Hutchings, K.C. sent him to the penitentiary to-day for 6 months, so that he may be taken care of.

DEATHS.

EBRSARY.—Died, of wounds, at the 8th. Stationary Hospital, Rouen, on the 15th. October, 2nd Lieut. Samuel J. Ebsary, eldest son of Newman and Sarah Ebsary, 89 South Side, aged 35 years. Was a member of the C.I.B.; was a Gallipoli veteran; was admitted to the Lowland Convalescent Depot, Mudros, suffering from jaundice, on Dec. 26th, 1915. Was wounded on January 10th, 1916. His brother, Private F. E. Ebsary, died at Cairo, Egypt, on Sept. 23rd, 1915. Three brothers survive him, two in the Regiment, Private Herbert now in France, and Private William A. now in training. A father, mother and one sister also survive him. Private Joseph Hollahan, a brother-in-law, has been reported missing since the first of July. "Loved ones not lost, but gone before. We would not say return. Safe landed on the radiant shore, Oh, why come back to mourn? Faithful to death, they have endured, Their crown eternally secured." NOTE OF THANKS Mr. and Mrs. Newman Ebsary and family wish to thank His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, Sir Edward and Lady Morris and Miss Fox, Hon. J. R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary; R. A. and Mrs. Squires, W. B. Job Esq., Robt. B. Job Esq., Mrs. Marmanduke Winter, Major Cart, 1st. Nfld. Regiment, and the members of the Avalon Lodge, Lodge Empire, S.O.E., S.U.P. Lodge, Leeming Lodge, W.M.S., George St.; and the Ladies Orange Association, and all the kind friends who sent messages of sympathy in the sad bereavement of the loss of their son, Lieut. S. J. Ebsary.

P. F. OUTERBRIDGE.

(Sole Agent for Nfld.) Commercial Chambers Telephone 60. sept7,th,sat,tues

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.20 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers—Lady Reid, Master L. Reid, Miss E. Godden, Geo. Eason, Mrs. T. O'Neill, Mrs. J. March, Rev. Fr. O'Neill, W. E. Gosse, F. Reid, Mrs. L. Leach, W. C. Archer, Gordon Archer, Iss M. Burt, P. D. Parks, A. Fudge, B. Cornigan, Mrs. J. C. Crosbie, W. L. Lane, R. J. Kerr, D. Richards, J. Mason, Miss E. Rues, Mrs. J. Sherwood and W. Crawley.

THE GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS.

The Glencoe reached Placentia at 9.30 last night, bringing as passengers—H. Spencer, J. Nash, W. Engram, C. Meade, A. Roberts, J. B. Gorman, H. Coady, E. R. Nurse, R. Forsey, D. Strange, L. Murphy, D. Munn, A. Thistle, A. Drover, Mrs. A. Drover, R. Brushett, Mrs. R. Brushett, Miss Stella Garland and Mrs. G. Goodland.

BASEBALLERS' MEETING

The Baseball League will hold a special meeting Tuesday night at the office of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Matters of much importance will be discussed and all players and enthusiasts in the game are asked to attend.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

Times registered, J. W. Mc Coubrey, proprietor, 1836. Harvard College founded, 1636. Telegraph registered, J. T. Burton, proprietor, 1840. Nomination day in St. John's (general election); Tossier, Fenelon, and Scott returned for West End by acclamation, 1878. Polling day (general elections), 1882. President McKinley elected in the United States, 1896. Lord Kitchener presented with the freedom of the city after return from Khartoum, 1898. Corner stone of Athenaeum laid by His Honor Sir Hugh Hoyles (acting Governor), 1875. Grover Cleveland elected President of United States, 1892. H. A. Clift, B.L. died, 1891. James C. Rogerson died, 1890. Patrick Walsh, Augustin McDonald, and Duncan McIsaac, drowned in St. George's Bay, 1890. Result of election in St. John's—East: Kent, 1,094; Dearin, 1,060; Parsons, 1,012; O'Mara, 891; Calahan, 823. West: Scott, 1,206; White, 1,061; J. J. Callahan, 946; Dooley, 53; 1882.

NOVEMBER 5.

The Gunpowder plot, 1605. The first steamer ever entered Narrows, H.M.S. Spitfire, 1840. Chief Justice Norton appointed to Supreme Court, 1844. The battle of Inkerman, 1854. Patrick Tasker buried—largest funeral seen in St. John's for many years, 1860. Steamers Greenland and Iceland purchased by John Munn & Co., Harbor Grace, for \$40,000, 1880. Governor Blaks knighted, and appointed to Queensland, 1883. C. R. Carson died at Placentia, 1893. Rev. F. E. Roberts, Methodist minister, died, 1898. Jackson & Co., first to burn native coal this day, 1895.

FOR OUR MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE.

Messrs. James Pascall Ltd., the Manufacturers, have made special arrangements to send direct to Newfoundlanders, serving at the front SPECIAL PARCELS OF CONFEC-TIONARY on which they will pay the postage without any extra charge. The following are suitable for posting and every article is handy for the pocket: SPECIAL \$1.25 PARCEL CONTAINS: Solid block of Vanilla Chocolate, Large tin each of Acid Drops, Mint Bells' Eyes, British Toffee and Pine Lozenges. SPECIAL \$2 PARCEL CONTAINS: Solid blocks of Milk and Vanilla Chocolate, Large tin each of Acid Drops, Mixed Fruit Drops, British Toffee. Also Pine Lozenges and Freshettes. Order a parcel for your friend at the front now or, better still, place a standing order for a parcel once a month or oftener. All orders will be forwarded without profit or charge of any sort by

Has Letter of Interest

(To the Editor) Dear Sir,—I expected to have had a letter for publication this evening—it is hardly finished, so we must leave it until next week—it may be specially interesting to the country, and more particularly the parents and friends of Wm. Humphreys, Catalina; D. Power, Salmonier; A. Manuel, Botwood. With many others, I join in sincere condolence with Mr. and Mrs. Newman Ebsary, South Side. While you live in the South your loving sons have gone West. Don't fret, feel proud of them.

THE PONHOOK'S LOSS

Yesterday the Mail and Advocate referred to the loss of Geo. M. Barr's new schooner, "Ponhook." Mr. Barr had the information through the London Insurance that the vessel had been abandoned at sea, but beyond the fact that the crew had been saved no further particulars were received. She had on board 8,150 qts codfish from Labrador for Gibraltar for orders. Bought about a year ago, she was a fine vessel of 245 tons, 199 net and was built in 1909 by A. W. Hendry of Liverpool, N.S. She was 116.3 feet long, 29.5 feet beam and 11.4 deep.

EXCELLENT RIFLE PRACTICE.

Yesterday a number of the Volunteers had rifle practice on the South Side Range, when some good shooting was done. Pte. W. Coffield made the best score, scoring 17 out of a possible 20 points on a disappearing target at 300 yards. The weather was everything but conducive to good shooting, a high wind blowing with mist. Coffield is reckoned one of the best shots in the contingent and, not long ago made 18 points out of 20 at 200 yards. He scored the possible 40 at the Highlanders' armoury recently.

STORMY WEATHER FOR FISHERMEN.

The following fishing report was received at the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday:—"Oct. 28th.—From R. Furneaux (Rose Blanche to Hr. Le Con)—The total catch is 1585 qts, with 360 for last week. Fifty-one dories and skiffs and three boats are fishing, but the latter were operating only part of three days last week owing to stormy weather. Cod is plentiful on the outer bank, but not much inshore. So far the Fall catch has been over an average one and prospects are good, squid bait being plentiful."

A SEAMAN HURT.

One of the seamen of the "Coban" in going down a companion way on board yesterday slipped and fell over the stairway. He received nasty injuries and Dr. Roberts had to be called to attend him.

BROUGHT BIG CARGO.

The S.S. Terra Nova, Capt. Kennedy, which arrived here from Halifax yesterday, brought 5,202 packages of general cargo. She was 4 days on the run, had it very stormy Wednesday, and had to harbor at Trepassay. She sails again this afternoon for a similar freight.

OUR THEATRES

BIG WEEK-END SHOW AT THE CRESCENT. The Crescent Picture Palace presents a big week-end variety programme to-day. Nell Craig and Darwin Karr in "Millstones", an Essay drama of the underworld, Jean Du-mar and Ray McKee, in "Black Eyes", an Edison comedy, "When California was wild", a Selig wild animal drama; and the unique comedian, Davy Don, in "Cutting Down Expenses." Professor McCarthy, playing the latest and best music. Don't miss this big show to-day's, its great.

FNLD.R. REPORTED MISSING.

Another Newfoundland in the Canadian Overseas Service is reported missing since September 21st. This is Pte. Leslie Oldford, son of Mr. Jno. E. Oldford of Penhold, Alberta, but formerly a resident of Musgrave Town B.B. He is a brother of Mrs. (Rev.) H. Royle of Wesley Church, this city, and nephew of Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Snowden of Yorkshire, England. He was in the great Somme drive and enlisted in Toronto on July 2nd, 1915.

St. John's Municipal Council

Tenders For Oats TENDERS will be received until Monday, 6th inst., at 5 p.m., for the delivery at the Sanitary Stables, from time to time, as required, 4250 bushels of Black, White or Mixed Oats (duty free). Applicants are requested to mark across the envelope the words "Tender for Oats." Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Sec. Treas. nov4,2i

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&ws

FOR SALE—The schooner

"Lineas A." 70 Tons, with Two Motor Boats, Traps and all Fishery Gear, for a limited time; also large Motor Boat with accommodations, 10 H.P. Hot Heat Engine. Apply to PETER PARSONS, Lush's Bight.—nov4,3i

ARMADA TEA FOR ALL OCCASIONS! SOLD ONLY IN 1 LB. AIRTIGHT CARTOONS. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST TEA EVER IMPORTED INTO NEWFOUNDLAND, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE. SOLD ONLY BY REPUTABLE GROCERS.

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

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,