

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. III. No. 295.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 22, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Franz Josef, the Aged Emperor of Austria, Dies of Pneumonia

Aged Monarch Died at 9 O'clock Last Night at Schoenbrunn Castle—Francis Joseph Was 86 Years Old and Ascended the Throne in 1848—His Life Had Been Clouded by Tragedy

WAS KNOWN AS "THE MAN OF SORROWS"

Late Emperor Has Been Politically Defunct for Two Years—Had Played a Very Small Part in Present War—Doubtful Whether Had He Been in Vigorous Health He Would Ever Have Consented to Become a Passive Agent of a German Plot—Will be Succeeded by Archduke Charles Francis Now at the Front

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—A Vienna despatch says the Overseas News Agency reports the condition of Emperor Franz Josef became worse yesterday, his temperature increasing in the afternoon.

A despatch from Geneva last night quotes the "Katholische Zeitung" as saying that the last Sacraments was administered to Emperor Franz Josef on Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the Central News Correspondent says, Vienna reports that although the death of the Emperor had been expected the news made a deep impression on the public. A special Cabinet meeting was held. Archduke Charles Francis has been for some time in Vienna.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The death of Emperor Franz Josef was caused by a cold, which the aged monarch caught while walking in Schoenbrunn Park ten days ago, with the King of Bavaria. The cold developed into pneumonia of the right lung.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—News of the death of the Austrian Emperor was received in London too late to catch the ordinary editions of the papers so no editorial opinion is available as to the probable effect, if any, it will have on the course of the war, or on the Austrian people.

The Daily Mail in a late special edition published a short obituary, in which it says Emperor Franz Josef has been politically defunct for two years. In the present war he played a very insignificant part, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he had been in vigorous health he would ever have consented to become a passive agent of a German plot.

The initial disasters which befell Austria weighed heavily upon him. The loss of Galicia in autumn in 1914 he felt as a crushing blow. From then onwards Germany assumed virtual control of the dominions of the once proud Hapsburg.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Emperor Francis Joseph died at 9 o'clock last night at Schoenbrunn Castle, according to a Reuter despatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam. The first intimation received here that Emperor Francis Joseph's health was again precarious was contained in a despatch dated Nov. 12, emanating from a Vienna news agency, which reported that the Emperor was suffering for some days from a slight catarrhal affection. Subsequent reports from various sources, more or less conflicting, represented his condition as becoming worse, but none of them indicated his illness threatened to reach a critical stage. From Vienna came the assurance that he was still able to give audience to one or more of his Ministers daily. What gave some credence to the suspicion that his condition was much graver than official bulletins indicated, was the report which still lacks official confirmation, that it had been decided to associate the heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, with the Government of the country, and that he was to assume that position on December 2nd, on the 68th anniversary of the Emperor's ascension to the throne. So far as is known here Archduke Charles is still at the front in command of an army.

Archduke Charles Francis is a grand-nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and became heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand prior to the outbreak of the war. He has been in command of Austrian armies on various fronts during the past two years. Archduke Charles Francis was born on August 17th, 1887. His wife was Princess Zeta of Bourbon of the House of Parma. His father was Archduke Otto, who was a youngest brother of Francis Ferdinand.

The change is brought about through the divisions in the Labor Party over Conscription. The fact that a number of members of the Labor Government, including Premier Holman, gave his support to the recent referendum on Conscription was looked on as a breach of faith by the Labor movement party, which became divided.

A new Government now has been formed with Holman as Premier. The Cabinet consists of equal numbers of Liberal and Labor members, while Beeby, head of a comparatively new party known as the Progressives, has been given the portfolio of Minister for Labor and Industry. Durack is leader of the opposition.

At the beginning of the war the King released as many men as then could be spared for service in France, under the Derby scheme. All the remainder attested. The present action further depletes the royal establishments.

The Greek Crown Council

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Reuter's Athens correspondent telegraphing under yesterday's date, says:—"The main discussion at this morning's session of the Crown Council regarding the refusal of the Austro-German Minister to accept Vice-Admiral Du Fournet's notice to leave Greece, was the attitude to be taken by the King in the event of their demanding his protection. It is learned that Premier Briand, of France, in a letter to the King, suggested that in order to emerge from his present difficulties, he seek then onwards Germany assumed virtual control of the dominions of the once proud Hapsburg.

25,000 Have Been Deported

Germans Sent Over 25,000 Belgians into Germany to Work Coal, Iron and Steel Industries.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In the Commons to-day Lord Robert Cecil confirmed the statement made that 25,000 Belgian men had been deported from various parts of Belgium to work in German coal, iron and steel industries in the Rhine Province and Westphalia; that after the surrender of Antwerp the military Governor gave Cardinal Mercier a written assurance that no Belgians would be deported; and that this assurance was confirmed by Field Marshal von der Goitz, now dead, who at the time was Governor General of Belgium. Lord Robert added, the German officer, under whose orders the first deportations from Flanders were carried out, was formerly Governor of Brussels and was directly responsible for the execution of Nurse Cavell. The British Government, Lord Robert added, was to prosecute the war with all our powers and make it a cardinal point to secure the liberation of Belgian territory and the Belgians.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED OF BOTH PARTIES

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A complete reorganization of the government of New South Wales, Australia, is announced in a cablegram to the Australian Trade Commission received here yesterday.

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Must Report for Service

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The "Times" understands the King has ordered every unmarried man of military age on the royal staffs at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral and Sandringham, of whatever employment, to report for service with the colors. At the beginning of the war the King released as many men as then could be spared for service in France, under the Derby scheme. All the remainder attested. The present action further depletes the royal establishments.

American Barque In Trouble

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The American barque Manga Roza was in distress in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of France and possibly may have been lost, according to a despatch to Lloyds from Falmouth. The barque was last reported as arriving at London on Nov. 5 from Rotterdam, and was probably west-bound.

No Delay Granted

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Athens says the delay demanded by the Austro-German diplomats for their departure from Athens has been refused. All of them will be asked to leave Athens on Wednesday morning.

All Must Go

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The departure of the German Consul General and Professor Karow Director of the Austrian Archaeological School and several other Austrians and Germans has been demanded, says the Daily Mail's Athens correspondent.

ROUMANIANS IN BAD PLIGHT

Teutons Capture Craiova Which Clinches the Austro-German Hold Upon a Large Section of Western Wallachia—Craiova is an Active Centre of Roumanian Trade

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The capture by Gen. von Falkenhayn's forces of the town of Craiova, apparently clinches the Austro-German hold upon a large section of western Wallachia and probably means the cutting off of important Roumanian forces from their line of retreat by railroad. Craiova lies on the main line between Orsova and Bucharest, about 120 miles west of the capital. The Roumanian army retreating in the Jiu Valley and falling back towards this town was reported in the Petrograd official statement of Tuesday to have reached the region of Fillias, about 40 miles north-west of Craiova. If Gen. Von Falkenhayn's troops have beaten it to Craiova, as seems probable, it railway line retreat has been severed. Likewise it would appear that the Roumanian forces which have been operating in Orsova are seriously imperilled, if not cut off by the new Teutonic success. Craiova before the war had a population of 55,000, and was an active centre of Roumanian trade.

The Food Problem

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Board of Trade has issued an order requiring all persons cultivating more than 10 acres of land in the United Kingdom to make returns of their potato stock and contracts by December 7.

Steamer Damaged

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The British str. Minnesota returned here to-day with several plates damaged; cause unknown. The Minnesota was on a voyage from London for Philadelphia.

SOCIALISTS MAKE DEBATE RATHER HOT

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies last night adopted a bill providing for the taking of the census of 1918 conscripts. The debate was marked by obstructive tactics of the Socialists, the intervention of Premier Briand, and finally by the demand for a secret session.

The Chamber sat in secret for a short time and then resumed a public sitting, during which the debate became tumultuous. At one time Deputy Pierre Brizon, Socialist, was finally deprived of the use of the floor for immoderate language. The Chamber's strong confidence in the Government was shown by a vote of 450 to 38.

Will Go Quietly

ATHENS, Nov. 22.—All diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers and Turkey will leave Athens quietly to-morrow morning, in accordance with the demand made by the commander of the Allied fleet.

Made Throw Cargo Overboard

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—The Greek steamer Frisses has arrived here and reports that she was stopped by a submarine which seized 118 sacks of mail and forced her to throw her cargo overboard.

Congratulations For Pope Benedict

ROME, Nov. 22.—On the occasion of the sixty-second birthday of Pope Benedict to-day His Holiness received messages of congratulation from all parts of the world.

Are Believed To Have Been Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Lloyds reports that the Dutch sailing ship Dolphin, 134 tons, and the Norwegian ship Paragon, 647 tons, are both believed to have been sunk.

340 Killed 667 Wounded

Official Statement From Petrograd Gives Particulars of Recent Explosion of Seven Munition Ships at Archangel.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—It was announced officially that 341 persons were killed and 667 wounded by explosion on the Bakaritzka. The statement follows: "According to supplementary information the number of persons killed by the explosion on the Bakaritzka found after clearing the debris and masonry, was 341, while the number injured, according to reports received from hospitals were 49 officers and officials, 437 soldiers, 131 civilians and 25 women. Of the crews of British merchant ships 27 were killed and 25 injured. The large number of victims is explained by the fact that the explosion occurred during the dinner hour when the men were resting in huts which were wrecked by the explosion.

BERLIN GLOATS OVER LOSSES IN ALLIED SHIPS

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—An official communication issued to-day gives the following information concerning ships of enemy and neutral countries which have been captured, sunk or blown up by mines during the war. During October 146 hostile merchantmen of 36,500 tons have been brought into port or sunk by submarines or torpedo boats of the Central Powers, or lost owing to mines. Neutral merchantmen numbering 72, and of 87,000 tons, were sunk, because they were carrying contraband to the enemy. Since the beginning of the war 3,322,000 tons of hostile shipping, of which 2,550,000 tons were English, have been lost owing to the war measures of the Central Powers.

U.S. Consul General Is Treated With Uncivility

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—Dominic I. Murphy, American Consul General at Sofia, arrived here to-day through Germany from Stockholm where he went recently with his wife to visit their daughter.

Despite the fact that Murphy had a special pass from the German Legation at the Hague, it is stated that German authorities at Mernomunde treated the couple with uncivility on their way to Stockholm, and again on their return, notwithstanding the intervention of Dr. Ean, the American Minister to Denmark and also the German Minister, who had assured Murphy that the treatment accorded him and his wife would not occur again.

Germany to Adopt Buying Committee

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, speaking last night at a dinner given in his honor, predicted that Germany to encourage her home industries after the war would probably do all her foreign buying through a central committee in Germany. The Ambassador said that after the war probably no one will be permitted to purchase anything made outside of Germany. There will be in all probability a Central Buying Committee which will do the purchasing from foreign countries for the Empire.

Greek Ship Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says the Greek steamer Sparti has been sunk. The captain believes the vessel was torpedoed. Nearly all those on board the steamer were saved, including several nurses.

Home Army Bill

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Home Army Bill, providing for general labor service for men who do not go to the front, has passed the Bundestag. The Ways and Means Committee will assemble on Thursday and consider the measure, which will then be submitted to the Reichstag.

Roumanians Caught in the Vice of Invaders on Plains of Wallachia

Entente Forces Are Delayed by Fog

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Energetic resistance is being offered by the Germans and Bulgarians on the Macedonian front north of Monastir, the War announces. The advance of the Entente forces was delayed also by a heavy fog. Five hundred more prisoners were taken.

Killed in Action

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Baron Ashton's eldest son, Second-Lieut. Hon. Frederick Sidney French, has been killed in action. He was born in 1894, and was heir to the Ashton title and estates.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The official bulletin from British headquarters in France issued to-day reads: "During the day there was considerable hostile shelling against our front on both sides of the Ancre. Elsewhere nothing to report. Yesterday our airplanes operated successfully with our artillery. Two of our machines are missing.

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The official communication on the French front given out by the War Office this afternoon reads as follows:—"Artillery activity was maintained last night to a notable degree in the regions of Saillisel and Douaumont. The night passed calm, relative calm, everything also on the front. Troops of the Allies are pressing the German-Bulgarian rear guard detachments to the north of Monastir, according to an official announcement this afternoon. Italian forces have repulsed counter attacks delivered to west of Monastir. French troops have occupied the village of Kriani.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—The Roumanian forces in south-western Roumania have retired in the face of Austro-German attacks to the region of Fillias, 48 miles north-west of Craiova, according to an official statement issued to-day.

SERBIAN

SALONIKI, Nov. 21.—The official statement from the Serbian headquarters, issued to-day, reads:—"Despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy the Serbs advanced northward and occupied the village of Rapesh, north of Suhodol. The Serbians defeated the Germans; forcing them to beat a hasty retreat. A great number of prisoners, Germans and Bulgarians and considerable booty, was captured. In this retreat the enemy abandoned a quantity of stores, engineering and other materials.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The capture of Craiova in western Wallachia, by German troops, was announced in a war office official this evening. Regarding the fighting in Northern France the evening statement reported thick fog in the Somme district with lessening activity along this front.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.40 a.m. to-day, bringing the following passengers:—Mrs. C. March, G. LeMoine, W. Pilley, Rev. Dr. A. B. Dickie Miss Joy, P. A. McCoubrey, C. B. Hill, H. and Mrs. Spurr, H. S. Brown, M. Dawson, S. Driscoll, C. B. and Mrs. Archibald, Rev. G. and Mrs. Dickie, W. J. Ryan.

The Sagona's mail is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-morrow morning.

Pushing Rapidly Through Southwest Roumania the Austro-Germans Have Captured Craiova—Roumanians Retreating Down the Jiu Valley and Other Points From Transylvanian Alps Are in Danger of Being Cut off

LITTLE FIGHTING ON THE OTHER POINTS

Heavy Fog Hung Over Somme Battle Front Yesterday and Nothing but Artillery Duels Took Place—Paris Says in Macedonia the Entente Troops North of Monastir are Pressing the German-Bulgarian Forces West of That City—Italians Repulsed Counter Attacks Delivered by Teutonic Allies—Serbs Capture Seven Villages North of Monastir

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Austro-German forces pushing eastward through southwest Roumania have captured the town of Craiova, and the Roumanians who are retreating down the Jiu Valley and other points from the Transylvanian Alps region apparently are in danger of being cut off. The troops of King Ferdinand in the Jiu Valley have reached Fillias, but here they are outflanked by the Teutonic Allies at Craiova and without the aid of a railway to convey them eastward, seemingly must be caught on the plains of Wallachia in the vice of the Austro-Germans, which are closing on them, both from the north and south. An added peril to the Roumanians in this region is noted in the continued advance of the Teutonic Allies in the Alt Valley, south of the Rothenurm Pass, where Petrograd admits the Roumanians are retiring slowly to the southward. An advance eastward along the railway of 25 miles to Slatina would give the Austro-Germans this important railroad town and compel the retreating Roumanians in the Alt Valley to take to the high roads in an endeavor to escape in the direction of Bucharest.

Little fighting is reported from any of the other fronts. In the Somme region of France a heavy fog hung over the entire battlefield on Tuesday, and nothing but artillery duels took place. Bombardments and minor infantry attacks have occurred in the Italian theatre.

In Macedonia, according to Paris, Entente troops north of Monastir are still pressing the Germans and Bulgarians west of Monastir. The Italians have repulsed counter-attacks delivered by the Teutonic Allies. An official despatch from Saloniki says the Serbians have captured seven villages west and northwest of Monastir, made many prisoners, taken field guns, machine guns and a quantity of war material.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A German official statement report concerning Craiova received here, says the town was occupied by German troops at noon to-day.

HELD CARD TOURNEY

The members of the Holy Name Society held an interesting card tourney at their rooms last night. The first prize, a tub of butter, was won by Mr. W. Hays, and the second, a \$2 gold piece, by Mr. Burke. The former prize was presented by the President, Mr. C. W. Ryan, and the latter by Mr. Leo O'Dea.

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F. P. U. NOTICE. Owing to the Prospero being sent by Bowings to Sydney for coal, the F.P.U. Convention at Catalina will open December 4th, instead of November 27th. All Councils will please act accordingly. By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary. St. John's, Nov. 17, 1916.

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



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION
Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices

BRITISH PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs **PROTECTION** Have It!

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

GRAPES and ONIONS!

Just arrived per S.S. Tobasco,
150 Kegs **GREEN GRAPES**,
200 Cases **SILVERPEEL ONIONS**.

GEORGE NEAL

625 Cases
New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

How Long More Will the Great War Last?

By Major De Breze Darnley-Stuart-Stephens, Military Intelligence Officer and Expert.

My answer to this universal question is, Hibernian-like the asking or another: "Is it so that the war is only now really beginning?" When the "war begins," as Lord Kitchener phrased it, the Western Allies should be fit to make it decisive to the extent of at least driving the enemy on to his own soil.

According then to the layman's Field Marshal's opinion the war may be said to have only really commenced on the 1st of last July, when the process was successfully initiated which K. of K. considered so indispensably necessary to an ultimate victory. Let us then start from this month, with a driving back of the Hun some score of miles on a score of miles front. This achievement has taken a quarter of a year to effect.

Another 25 Miles Before Christmas.
The next quarter will most possibly see with increased men and gun power on our side a further gain of twenty, perhaps with unexpected luck twenty-five miles. "No more?" No. For the increased weight of the Anglo-French attack will be balanced in the scale by the climatic conditions and their influence on trench warfare.

But there is consolation to be found in the fact that the forty-five mile indentation in the enemy line that will have been obtained at the year's end will automatically involve the withdrawal of his whole entrenched alignment to another and previously prepared chain of positions linking up north-west Belgium with the once can non stricken Maubeuge, which the Germans maintain has been converted into a long extended place of arms.

Weather conditions will not interfere with a continuous and even intensified bombardment of the new German stop-gap to their being "chucked" out of fair France, but the plague of torrential rains will preclude the gunners' work being sufficiently co-operated with by the infantryman. Thus we will again be condemned to see the late spring arrive before another "big push" is the order of the day. And it will be a big and mighty one, albeit infinitely costly, the eventual storming of that line of steep hills which has been converted by the German sapper into a series of death slopes for the assailant. The obtaining possession of this real second line of German defence will hardly be accomplished before the end of September, 1917.

The Spring of 1918.
Then will follow the long-delayed cavalry operations on a large scale on both sides while the enemy is sullenly conducting a strategic retirement of his third and last line of resistance in the territory which he has occupied for the last two years. With the approach of the inevitable bad weather will come a temporary conclusion of the work of our mounted arms, which at the very commencement of the war obtained a definite moral ascendancy over the Kaiser's much vaunted troopers, and for a fourth winter we will be compelled to take up our winter quarters in a succession of trenches which will then be almost in sight of the violated Eastern Frontier of our valiant Allies.

The spring of 1918 will find the Germans installed in their third—last and mightiest—line of defence, one which obliquely crosses Belgium, the northern flank of which will be protected by a re-fortified Antwerp, and the southern by Liege and Namur covering the confluence of the rivers Meuse and Sambre. I base this conclusion on my expectation that by this time we shall have arrived in front of what on a large scale will prove to be a Torres Vedras of 1918. Will Germany, in spite of our strangulating naval blockade, be able to maintain life within her Empire until August 1918? I say unhesitatingly "Yes." The Southern States, with their coasts picketed by the Northern, were able to live on their home-grown food for nearly five years, yet the Confederacy was not in possession of an intensely cultivated agricultural area as exists to-day in Germany. I have met in America numbers of veteran general officers of both Federal and Confederate forces, but I have never discovered that south of Dixie's line was put into practice anything in the least approaching the scheme of organized provisioning of the population as now reigns in the German Fatherland.

German Skill and Courage.
Whatever we think of the appalling results of Germany's use of "rightfulness" as a weapon of war, the student of warfare cannot help being lost in admiration for the skill and courage with which she has preserved her people amid circumstances of almost inconceivable difficulty. Her mastery

methods of conserving her resources during her struggle against half the world is in itself an infallible reason for believing that she will succeed in prolonging the contest for even another two years.

Germany's foresight, thoroughness, parentalism and strong direct control of affairs were never more strikingly exhibited than in the manner in which she has regulated the private affairs of her people during the war. In the winter of 1914-15 regulations were imposed for the supply of the staff of life. All the flour in the Empire was inventoried and taken over by Government. Then precise shapes in which bread might be baked, as were prices, were fixed by law. The next step was a limitation upon the amount of bread which might be eaten by the individual.

It was also decreed that a large percentage of all bread must consist of potato flour. Finally, the regulation of the sale and consumption of all food supplies was placed in the hands of a Minister possessing autocratic powers of the most sweeping character. These drastic measures to conserve the self-producing food supplies of Germany have resulted in lean fare as compared with the former German custom of "stuffing," but it has made it plain to the trained observer of the war conditions that count that famine will not end this war. Mr. Lloyd George was singularly correct when in a speech in the House of Commons he declared that "it was the potato-bread spirit of the German people that England had most to fear." At the moment of writing, every crippled man in Germany who is able to use both or even one hand has been mobilised for the work in output of war material and of food. Thus is obtained another source of supply of what German Generals have contemptuously termed "cannon fodder."

Plenty of Cannon Fodder.
But the supply of "cannon fodder" is by no means perilously near depletion. Careful examination of the casualty lists in the German papers reveals the fact that the young men of the last drawn classes are being withdrawn from the fighting line in order to give them more time to mature. This is in view of the strenuous fighting that Germany knows she will be called upon to endure next summer and the following one. Always looking ahead are our enemies. I have written with entire confidence on this question of the duration of the war. Here is what I wrote three years before it commenced, and every line I then wrote has justified itself.

My Prophecy in 1911.
When in relation to the Agadir incident war was popularly supposed in this country to be inevitable between France and Germany, I as special military correspondent of the London Evening Times, wrote in September, 1911: "The Teutonic menace of an attack on France is a piece of gigantic bluff. The hurricane of a world war will not overwhelm Europe until another three years of periodical scares will have passed. Midsummer, 1914, will see the completion of the Aix-la-Chapelle strategic railway system which is being, with well-kept secrecy, extended like the tentacles of an octopus towards the Belgian frontier city of Liege. When the last spike has



PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER the Provisions of the Stamp Duties Act, 1914, and the Act in amendment thereof and the Regulations issued thereunder, all receipts for any sum of money exceeding Ten Dollars must be stamped by the issuer hereof.

Any person issuing a receipt without a stamp for the amount of the duty payable thereon, shall be subject for the first offence to a fine not exceeding Ten Dollars, or the second offence to a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars and for the third and subsequent offences to a fine of Two Hundred Dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding One month for the first offence, Three months for the second offence and One Year for the third and every subsequent offence.

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Insp. Gen. of Constabulary,
November, 18th, 1916.
nov18,61

been driven into the last 'chair' of the Melmedy-Stanelot line, a secret mobilization of German reservists, both within the European continent and overseas, will be ordered, to be followed, as is the annual practice, by open mobilisation for the Grand or 'Kaiser Manoeuvres.' The mimic game of war will suddenly be converted into the real thing on Bank Holiday, August 1914, when the Cabinet of Great Britain will be dispersed and absent from the Empire's centre, and when the whole railway system of the country will be momentarily suffering from the congestion of Bank Holiday traffic. On that day will have commenced the forward movement against Liege, based on Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, and Gladback.

Gun Trucks and Super Shells.
"The platform area of Air-la-Chapelle will permit of the immediate despatch of 25,000 bayonets and 82 guns as an advanced guard to mask the six eastern forts of Liege's perimeter. Simultaneously with the departure of the pilot trains of the advance guard from Aix, a mounted brigade composed of 2,400 sabres and sixteen horse artillery guns will start for Libremont, which at a trot ought to be reached in six hours and captured by a coup de main. The immediate holding of this little frontier station would release from dangerous congestion the line of troop trains destined for Chaudfontaine." (One of Liege's strongest forts.) In an article in the same journal I wrote on September 9th under the heading of 'Super Shells for Namur,' "as the German plan of campaign is based upon the occupation with lightning swiftness of south-eastern Belgium, it may be taken for granted that the gun trucks, which are exaggerated editions of those secretly constructed in the Transvaal in 1899 for the movement of 'Long Tom' and his brethren will immediately after the fall of Liege be forwarded to a position just out of range of the Namur eastern crescent of forts. No vast number of 'les portanteaux' (17-inch howitzer projectiles) need be dropped before Namur is in possession of the invading host, which will then pass through the open door for the short cut to Paris. . . . When there is war, Belgium will of a surety at once go under."

And supplementing those extracts in which are specified the dates of the military movements, the strength and composition of the enemy's force, and the monster ordnance surprise, all the exact and novel features of the events of three years ahead, I may add what I, as military correspondent of the Manchester Daily Dispatch wrote four days before the actual outbreak of hostilities: "Although to the people of England a piratical attack upon this neutralised state is unthinkable, yet I say here that they are hardly in this respect less optimistic in France, and this state of deplorable blindness will result in the clattering down the Stanelot road of a Zug of German Uhlans, before there is time to sound the French cavalry 'Alerte' in Sedan."

CALIFORNIA REJECTED TEMPERANCE MEASURE
San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Complete prohibition in California was defeated in Tuesday's election. A measure (amendment No. 2), comprising many restrictions on the sale, possession and use of alcoholics, appeared on available returns, to have lost. Its opponents, on the strength of a canvass of the state to-day, claimed a majority against it of 40,000. The California Dry Federation refused to concede this charged fraud, and claimed that an honest count would carry the measure through. No figures were available in support of the contention.

SEND US THE NEWS

Do you know of a wedding, a death or an accident?
Has there been a concert or entertainment of any kind given in your locality?
Has there been a lodge or any other meetings in your locality?
Has anyone moved in or moved out?
We would like to tell our readers all these things, but we are not mind readers.
If you tell us we will do the rest.

SEND US THE NEWS

"Did you lay the breakfast table, Angela?"
"Ah! but the eggs, sir."
The man who can't meet his obligations is always meeting his creditors.

HALLEY & CO.

Mr. Merchant:

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

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

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HALLEY & CO.

Get Our Price On

Gunpowder
Shot
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Single and Dble. Brl. muzzle Loading Guns

Cartridge, and all kinds of Ammunition

MARTIN HARDWARE, Company

BEACON FALLS
Top Notch Rubber Footwear

TOP NOTCH BOOT BUDDY



A Boot That's Different

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE BY

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

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



YOU WON'T BE ANNOYED by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

Globe-Wernicke Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us instal an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.

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Schooners to freight Brick from Trinity Bay

Apply to **R. Templeton.**



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more? Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in **CHOICE MEATS.** **M. CONNOLLY** Duckworth Street.

The Conscription Issue and its Defeat in Australia

Returns upon the referendum election in Australia to determine the question of conscription for European service leave no doubt of Premier Hughes's defeat. The result was close and mixed. While the latest figures show in the populous industrial State of New South Wales 264,000 for and 378,000 against, in Victoria they show 287,000 for and 275,000 against; while in the comparatively rural South Australia they show 65,000 for and 90,000 against, in West Australia they show 59,000 for and 25,000 against. But it is indicated that out of a vote of two millions the anti-conscriptionists will have a majority of 100,000. By this the social progressiveness of the continent will be felt to be vindicated, while those who have watched with disgust Hughes's course during his recent visit to England will rejoice at the partial repudiation. The split which the issue has caused in the Labor party is shown in the resignation, on the eve of the election, of a Minister, an assistant Minister, and the Vice-President of the Executive Council. There was talk during the campaign of the formation of a new Labor party, and there were radical members of Parliament who denounced Hughes as a tool of Northcliffe and his Tory press and called first for the defeat of the proposal and then the elimination of the Premier.

The issue on which Hughes went to the Commonwealth was repeatedly asserted to constitute a crisis. He declared in speech after speech that the country—which has enlisted 300,000 men, owns a Dreadnought and fast cruisers, and has built up great war factories—was not doing its share. The Empire had requested it to keep its five divisions on the firing line intact, and to do this 16,500 men a month would be needed—yet volunteers came in by "dribbles," 300 a day. For want of compulsion not only was the Australian quota dropping, but those who did go to the front had insufficient training. Demand far surpassing supply, volunteers had to be sent off at once. Thus in September, 32,500 men were needed to fill gaps and complete the first division, with the regular 16,500 afterwards. For this there were 40,000 in London and 40,000 in Australian camps; by December they would be exhausted, and the newest contingent would have to leave with less than two months' drill. Conscription was pointed to as the "historic necessity" of war, the American Civil War draft cited, with the recent British argument that conscription was just in that it does not drain off the ardent and courageous earliest. Thus single men were first to be called up, and estimates of the numbers eligible and still unenlisted reached 300,000. Two ex-Premiers, Cook and Watson, came forward, and with them the Federal Liberal party, while a Universal Service League found the support of non-partisans like Prof. Edgeworth David, of Sydney University, Prof. Orme Mason, of Melbourne University, and Archbishops Wright and Kelly. Upon the argument that "Great Britain has more than nine millions helping fight the Germans—over one-tenth the population bearing arms, over one-twelfth manufacturing arms," Hughes, whom the Sydney Morning Herald reports as received in all the Australian capitals "with enthusiasm," was emphatic.

The opposition undoubtedly found its chief strength in labor men whom the Premier could not drag with him, and in the women—though the latter's vote was thought doubtful to the end. With the extreme radicals Hughes has already clashed over the refusal of the Broken Hill miners last summer to accept arbitration. But it was the disaffected moderates in labor ranks who proved his chief opponents. F. G. Tudor, Minister of Customs, early resigned to come out against him. There was wide fear that the country was bowing to militarism, and the men who have won in Australasia the most favorable working conditions known responded to the sentiment that human life should not be at the disposal of arbitrary state mandate. Others were fearful that military conscription might pave the way to industrial conscription, and that future Governments might use this power to coerce labor when it was at odds with capital. The British Liberals who heard with resentment Hughes's advocacy of the immediate destruction of German trade within the Empire and the vigor-

ous prosecution of a post-bellum tariff war, had their counterpart in Australian Liberals who looked on Hughes's whole course as lacking in humanity and vision. It was argued that conscription would defame the patriotic reputation Australia had made at Gallipoli and in France; that Australia, considering the demands for men at home in a new country, was doing her share; and that the difference in the numbers brought out by the conscriptive and voluntary systems would be far too small to justify such a departure from democratic principles.

The defeat of conscription is the more eloquent in that Australia had already gone far on the road to it. It was Mr. Hughes, Senator Pearce, and the ex-Premier, Watson, who several years ago, aided by Roberts, converted a pacifist Labor party to the present system of universal training for home defence. Conscription for home defence was instituted a month before the election by Government action without a referendum. The campaign just waged was one of the hottest in Australian history, with the slogan, "Would the Kaiser rather have you vote yes or no?" widely used. With sentiment in Canada and South Africa what it is, the Australian election adds to the general assurance that the great self-governed Dominions will not act as Prussianism would have them to do.—The Nation.



Published by Authority

UNDER the Provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the Regulations, published in the ROYAL GAZETTE under date 17th October last, in connection with Precautionary Measures taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war, be suspended as from the 15th November instant.

These Regulations comprised amongst other things, the closing of the port and harbor of St. John's at night, and the extinguishing of the lights at certain light houses, and in the city of St. John's.

ARTHUR MEWS, Deputy Colonial Secretary, Dept. of the Colonial Secretary, November 14, 1916.

ECONOMY.

A Gas Cooker saves time and temper. Where Gas Fires and Cookers are installed, it has been found that one servant can do the work of two as compared with a house where coal is used. With a Gas Cooker the heat is utilised and directed just where and when it is wanted. There need be no waste. There is less loss of weight in food cooked by Gas than by old methods; meat Cooked in a Gas Cooker loses one ninth of its weight; in a coal range it loses one third, thus the saving in 9 lbs. of meat is 2 lbs when Gas is used. This more than pays for the Gas used.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

CEMENT, BRICK, DRAIN PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS & FIRE CLAY,

For Sale by **HENRY J. STABB & COMPANY.**

Governments and the High Cost of Food Stuffs

The answer of the honorable the minister of public works to the recent delegation which waited on the government in regard to the prevailing high prices of food stuffs promises to become as historic as his famous economic assertion that if a nation could only make and consume enough of its own products it would speedily become wealthy beyond belief. On the occasion of the visit of the food delegates the minister asked them what they were prepared to suggest as a remedy. Personally, he had little faith in anything that the visitors might put forward, but he was prepared to listen. This from the chief spokesman of the government to which the delegates had come for advice and encouragement. That the minister did not scold the delegates for not coming prepared to advise the government was due, probably, to his kindness of and his condescending pity for the deluded folk who imagined that it was any part of the duty of a "business" administration to bother itself with trifles of such a sort.

But the party press realized that the minister had been a bit too brusque with the delegates. It might be all right for the minister to talk that way—indeed, it is difficult sometimes to refrain from exhibiting one's cleverness—but such things lose votes and get the party in wrong at election time. It became obvious that it was up to the partisan journals to soften the fall of the food ambassador and to explain that the minister hadn't shamed them; that all he had done was to give them a playful push along the waxed floor. So it was laboriously explained that the government really couldn't do anything as a government. It would help the municipalities prosecute those dealers guilty of food price increases but it was in just the same predicament as the British administration—helpless in the circumstances, as Hon. Mr. Runciman had admitted. But it was shown, without much difficulty, that the British government had taken, and were taking, every possible means to keep prices as nearly normal as the exigencies of the war would permit. It had not thrown up its hands and admitted its impotency, nor had it appealed to the victims of the high prices for advice

as to what legislation it could frame or what steps to help them it could take. And as if confirming the attitude of federal administrations even in neutral countries in regard to this problem the action of the United States government, which has taken steps to investigate and prosecute the food profiteers, is now reported. The United States has not asked the municipalities to take the initiative in a purely national matter. What Washington is doing is thus shown in a despatch to the press associations throughout the country under date of Nov. 5:

A statement in the nature of a warning from the Attorney-General was forthcoming from the department of justice to-day giving notice that the federal government will invoke the severest penalties prescribed by law against persons who conspire to raise the price of food and coal. The statement authorized by the Attorney-General follows: "The department of justice is investigating the recent abnormal and suspicious increases in prices of various necessities of life, especially coal. Wherever any such increase is found to have been due to conspiracy or other unlawful action the department will invoke against the offenders the severest penalties which the law prescribes."

The department has received numerous complaints relating to the increased prices of coal. These are found to be due in great measure to scarcity of labor and shortage of cars. United States Attorney Cline has been giving much attention to the recent rise in the prices of foodstuffs. In some instances agents of the department of justice are said to be on the track of what they believe to be conspiracies to raise prices. It would perhaps be too much to expect our administration to take active steps to prevent the increase in the price of food—even to the extent of removing the customs tariff on foodstuffs—but it would seem as though it might emulate the attitude of the American government and warn offenders of the supervision of the administration.

The Amazing Triumph of Mr. Wilson

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Commenting editorially on the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, the Tribune (Republican) this morning says:—

"On election night when he returns from those states which have hitherto been regarded as pivotal in national campaigns indicated a large majority for Mr. Hughes, the Tribune editorially wrote of the result that it was a repudiation of Mr. Wilson and an answer to his declarations of policy and purpose. The returns which have subsequently been received, have demonstrated clearly that the Tribune was mistaken in its conclusions and that far from a repudiation of Mr. Wilson, the returns that are now at hand, constitute the most remarkable personal endorsement that has come to a Democratic President since the days of Andrew Jackson.

It is relatively a minor thing whether the few hundred votes that will decide the electoral votes of California and Minnesota falls to Mr. Wilson or to Mr. Hughes. The very fact that these great Republican states have been in doubt, to this moment, indicates the extent of the failure of the Republican candidate and his party and not less clearly the amazing triumph of Mr. Wilson.

"It is possible to debate the question as to whether the larger part of the result was due to Mr. Hughes' personal failure as a candidate and his resolute refusal to meet the great questions of the campaign fairly and bravely or to a general enthusiasm for Mr. Wilson and for his policies. But such a discussion is in the main academic. However, much importance one may attach to Mr. Hughes' failure, only deliberate and intentional injustice could obscure the extent of the personal triumph of Mr. Wilson.

The Times which supported Wilson in the campaign, says:—"For President Wilson, since he appealed to the country upon his record of public achievements, the victory is veritably a vote of confidence. It is an expressed approval of his acts, his policies, his administration. No issue was settled, because no issue was raised by Mr. Hughes."

"We Plunkville girls agreed that men who drink shall have none of our kisses."
"How is it working?"
"We suspect that some of the girls are acting as assembly boot-leggers, so to speak."

YOU'LL SOON WANT A DRINK! READ THIS!

PROHIBITION will soon be upon us, so it behoves all those who are now accustomed to partake of the sparkling goblet to try to discover a substitute. To those who are looking for something "soft," in the shape of a drink, we recommend the reading of the following:

Cocoa is acknowledged by all authorities to be the most wholesome beverage. In the extraction of Cocoa from the Cocoa Bean, however, harmful ingredients are sometimes used, detracting from the health-giving effects which should follow the use of cocoa. The user of CLEVELAND'S HEALTH COCOA can rest assured that nothing harmful is used in its manufacture. This Cocoa is made by a process used years ago with great success by the old Dutch settlers in America. Through this process all the nourishing properties of Cocoa are retained to the fullest, without the admixture of any proportion of alkali. The result is a delicious, nourishing and invigorating beverage, which you will want to partake of often.

Wholesale by **John B. Orr Co., Ltd.** New Martin Bldg., St. John's.



For Sale at lowest market prices.

SMITH CO. Ltd. Telephone 506.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting John E. Ince, Mary Charleson and Clarence J. Elmer in

"In Love's Own Way." A Three Act Lubin Political Drama.

Blanche Sweet in **"The Blind Princess and the Poet."** Life's drama told in a fairy tale.

William Dangman in **"The Double Double Cross."** A Vitagraph Comedy.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Newest and Best Music, Drums and Effects.

DOUGLASS J. STEWART, Baritone, featuring the Latest English Song successes.

Rossley's British Theatre!

GRAND OPENING, Monday, Nov. 27th.

The Latest and Best Pictures From First-Class Firm.

Pictures will be changed 3 times weekly. All entirely new.



CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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

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

REID CO'S SHIPS.

S.S. Argyle left Merasheen at 9.40 a.m. yesterday, outward.
S.S. Clyde left Change Islands at noon yesterday, outward.
S.S. Dundee left Salvage at 12.20 a.m. yesterday, outward.
S.S. Ethie left Port Scunders at 5 a.m. yesterday, inward.
S.S. Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 3 a.m. yesterday.
S.S. Home left Fortune Hr. early yesterday morning, outward.
S.S. Neptune arrived at North Sydney yesterday morning.
S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.40 a.m.
S.S. Sagona left Port aux Basques at 8.45 yesterday.
S.S. Meigle left St. John's at 4 p.m. yesterday for North Sydney.
S.S. Wren left Trinity early yesterday morning, outward.

TRAIN REPORT.

Monday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques at 3 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 1 left Badger Brook at 7.10 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 2 left Badger Brook at 8.25 a.m.
To-day's No. 2 left Port aux Basques 3.50 a.m.

GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 6 p.m. to-day, bringing the following passengers:—Rev. Dr. Curtis, Rev. C. Adey, T. B. McGrath, A. Webb, T. Parsons, S. Good, R. Moulton, H. Preston, Jas. Matthews, C. Stranger, L. Matthews, J. T. Feavour, Miss Ledrew, P. Slaney, Miss E. Flander, J. Collier, Mrs. W. French, R. Brushett, Miss R. Penney, Miss J. King, Miss M. Turpin, Miss S. Inkpen, Miss T. El-Hott and five steerage.

When the worst comes to the worst, it is up to us to make the best of it. Never dreamed the short skirt craze would affect the boys.

In Stock

100 Cases - **Valencia Onions,** 200 brls. **Apples,** and to arrive by S. S. **Glacian** 75 Kegs **Green Grapes**

H. J. Brownrigg Phone 469.

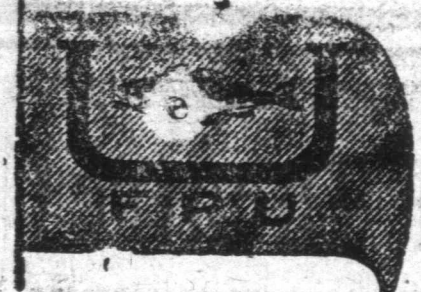


OUR QUESTION IS, What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss? **IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK** when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but... **HAVE US INSURE YOU** in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day? **PERCIE JOHNSON** Insurance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

-JUST IN-

**No. 1 King
APPLES
Florida Sweet
ORANGES
J. J. ROSSITER.**

Our Motto: "Suam Cuique."



"To Every Man His Own."

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 22nd, 1916.

Freight War Grab

THE TRADE REVIEW'S utterance in relation to Reids freight rate advances or what is now known in outports as Reids War Grab has caused many a fellow countryman who hitherto respected the statements of Mr. P. K. Devine—the Editor of The Trade Review—to ask what come over Pat to induce him to write incorrectly in defence of Reids outrageous conduct in this matter. P. K. Devine was the man that set the outport fishermen against the Bond Government by his writing as the silent Editor of The Plaindealer in 1913. He was regarded then as a sincere defender of the masses and people believed what he wrote in The Plaindealer. That the same man could write in defence of Reids War Grab as he did on Saturday and state that Reids have not raised their rates, but readjusted them only, will be received with much regret by many who have hitherto considered P.K.D. above such influences. What The Trade Review said is what the Premier imagines. P.K.D. has for once lost his usual good sense and was led away probably by a chat that he had with Sir Edward. What is the use of a paper if its editor is not fair and honest? Who will in future pay any regard to P.K.D.'s utterances in The Trade Review after reading that he regarded Reids War Grab from freight rates was not a raise in rates but a readjustment. Go ahead P.K.D., continue to travel that path, and you will become the most contemptible creature alive, not alone in other people's eyes but in your own.

Allow us to repeat that Reid has raised the rates as high as 200 per cent. Molasses to the West Coast that cost \$2 per puncheon now costs \$6. Remember it costs but \$5 from Barbados to St. John's. How can anyone justify a policy that is intended to starve St. Barbe and St. George's, for their rates are increased 200 per cent. because they live in the extreme part of the Colony, while nearer places get the same article of freight for one-fifth the cost paid by St. Barbe and St. George's Districts. Why penalize the poor people who settled on the French Shore? Why starve them because they have been paying their full part of taxes to maintain railways the past 20 years which has brought them nothing but trouble and high rates? No portion of the country deserve favors at the hands of the Colony if those external districts don't. They have been isolated for years and have received the crumbs, while larger richer districts shared the loaves. It will be the duty of the incoming government to provide freight accommodation for the external districts that will place them on equal footing with the nearer districts. New coastal contracts will have to be made providing for cheap freight and passenger rates for those districts as soon as the Liberal-Union Party takes charge of the Government. This Colony has neglected the Districts of St.

George's, St. Barbe and Burgeo, and as a result those districts are behind in roads, education and telegraph communication, and are compelled by the backward trade facilities to do a lot of business with traders, and are cut off from business competition by excessive freight charges and passenger rates that is a reproach to the whole Colony. No poor man in those districts can come on to St. John's to buy, for the passenger fare makes it impossible. At least during the Spring and Fall months of fitting out and buying supplies every facility and cheap excursion rates should be at the disposal of those districts; otherwise the whole business of those districts will be transacted at Halifax or done by Halifax agents on the shore. The cruelest blow ever struck at those districts for the past 25 years is that of the Reid War Grab on freight, for it means that a poor man's dollar in those districts is worth about 20 cents less than the poor man's dollar in Ferryland or Conception Bay District. This is not the policy that will uplift and advance those long suffering districts and what is more must not be tolerated no matter who else suffers.

What has Mr. Downey done in the matter? Where may the public or his constituents find his public protest against such cruel and unfair treatment of the people of St. George's? What will he do? Will he also bow the knee to Baal as P. K. Devine. The Star and all other silent cowardly papers have done? Our friend "Calcar" performed a public duty by exposing The Trade Review yesterday in his article on those freight rates. We had not read P.K.D.'s remarks and were astonished to find such a good man going wrong so easily. Surely our good friend P.K.D. will see the error of his ways and defend the people's cause.

Joffre Congratulates General Serrail

PARIS, Nov. 21.—General Joffre sent a telegram to General Serrail, commanding in Macedonia, cordially congratulating him and his men for having taken Monastir. The message includes a special general army order addressed to officers and men of the army of the East, praising them for having driven the Germans and Bulgarians from Western Macedonia. In conclusion the message says, "You have deprived the enemy of Monastir; to-morrow you will end it by beating him."

Would Sooner Remain

ATHENS, Nov. 21.—Diplomatic representatives of the Central Empires, who were ordered by the Entente authorities to leave Greece, asked that they be allowed till Saturday to take their departure. This morning the Secretary of the American Legation, Sledon Whitehouse, conferred with the Turkish, Belgian, and Austrian Ministers with reference to the United States taking over the interests of their nations. The Dutch Minister will be charged with the care of the German interests.

Prison Reports

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Washington's refusal to permit the publication of the reports of American officials on the prison camps of Germany, was the subject of a question-to-day in the Commons. Lord Robert Cecil, replying to the interrogation, said he had some reason to believe that while the States' Government objected to the principal of publication of such reports, its consent might be obtained to the publication of individual reports.

Will Bear Its Share

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The British port of Hong Kong, China, under an arrangement just completed between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, will bear its share of Britain's war debt. The colony, according to a report to-day to the American Government note, is planning a loan of \$1,500,000 gold for the purpose.

The Reason Why

LONDON, Nov. 21.—On being asked in the Commons to-day why English papers are not permitted to publish photos of the British armoured motor cars, or "tanks," such as appeared in American papers, Lloyd George, the British War Secretary, said, "I have some of these photos. They bear absolutely no resemblance to the actual machines."

Over twenty schooners which have been delayed in port for many days owing to adverse winds sailed yesterday for their home ports.

**REVEILLE
BY CALCAR**

THE Reid Newfoundland Company have no reason to complain that their railroad is not a paying proposition. As pointed out by this paper a couple of days ago they have had every opportunity and have been enriched greatly since coming to this country. They have received valuable gifts from the people in the shape of timber, mineral and agricultural lands and water powers. They have had everything given them that might be considered necessary to the development of a big and successful enterprise, and really this is what the country fondly expected to follow the construction of the cross country railroad.

The only thing necessary to this enterprise that the Reids were without was a something that the country could not give them and this something is ability to handle the great potential powers that are a free gift into their hands. "The affairs of the Company lack first class business ability" says a leader in The Mail and Advocate of the twentieth instant. This is in the opinion of the writer of these lines the exact truth. It is the crux of the whole situation. Now it always follows that the poor people must pay for every shortcoming of those who fail to measure up to a proper standard of efficiency. A condition which is manifestly unfair.

If the Reid Nfld. Co. had been men of first class ability the country would to-day be enjoying some of those privileges which must come to a country whose big businesses are managed properly. Next to efficient management of a government in its effect upon the welfare of a people must come the efficient management of its railroads. Railroads are the arteries of commerce, and the iron road is the path into the heart of a nation's dormant wealth. But if the railroad be improperly managed, if it does not afford the maximum of service at a minimum of cost, then development must cease and the country's wealth must still lie fallow.

This is just what has happened in Newfoundland. We have been to great expense in building a railroad, we have burdened ourselves with a tremendous load of debt in order that our country may be developed and enjoy the benefits of a railroad service. We had hopes that the development which should follow the building of the trans-insular railroad would make the burden easy on us. But so far disappointment has waited upon us, and now after nearly twenty years we find our interior development amounts to a few saw mills and a couple of pulp and paper plants. This is but poor returns for the outlay and but a dispiriting outcome of our fond expectations.

The railroad has been a sad disappointment to us all, but not thank God a source of despair. We have faith still in our railroad, but we must not expect any improvement under the present system. "No gains without pains" is an old maxim and true, and we must get out of the old rut where we have been taking things easy so long, dreaming of blessings to come without making any effort to induce them. A commission should be appointed to go into carefully this whole matter of traffic and development. We must study out this question for ourselves. If the Reid Nfld. Co. is not capable of running that road properly, it is our duty to find out for ourselves the why and the wherefore.

If it was a matter that did not concern the most vital interests of the country we should be loathe to advocate any interference in any private business, but the railroad is not really a private business to be run just as the owners think fit. Our money built the railroad and we are still paying the interest on the investment, and the railroad is the people's property and not the Reids. The welfare of our country demands that the road be run with the utmost efficiency. If the Company is not capable of it, then it is our duty to see to it that it is properly managed.

The schooner Winfred Lee sailed from Mary's Town yesterday for Oporto with 3,420 qts of codfish from Buffett & Co.

Schr. Marion Helena sailed from W. Ashburn's Twillingate yesterday with 3,400 qts of Labrador codfish, bound to Gibraltar.

OBITUARY

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—It is with deep regret we have to record the death of one of our aged members of this council, in the person of Mr. John Winsor, who passed to his reward on Nov. 5th. The deceased had reached the ripe old age of 78 years. In him the Council has lost one of their best friends and loyal Unionists. He was loved and esteemed by all. He suffered severely for about two months, but yet bore it all with patience, never complaining of what he was going through. He leaves six daughters and three sons, one of the former residing in Halifax; also four brothers and four sisters, a large number of grandchildren and a large number of friends to mourn their sad loss. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends. The funeral service was conducted by Ensign Butler, who, at the graveside, spoke very touchingly, urging those who are left behind to be ready when the call doth come.

He is gone but not forgotten. Joyful hopes our bosom swell. They who love the Saviour ever. Know a long, a last farewell.

Although we feel it very keenly, Yet we hope to meet again In that land so fair and happy. Free from all immortal pain.

It is there we shall be happy. With crowns upon our heads And wear that robe of righteousness That we know will never fade.

Triton, Nov. 10, 1916. COM.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 22

Richard Howley, father of the late Archbishop Howley, died, 1875.
Dr. Renouf died, 1878.
Bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Church, closed, 1879.
Donald Morrison admitted to Bar, 1881.
Archdeacon Forristal granted special audience with Pope Leo XIII., 1893.

THE PORTIA'S PASSENGERS

The Portia sailed West at noon yesterday with a full freight and as passengers: Messrs. Thos. Pike, G. Slaney, T. Tobin, H. Thompson, E. Turpin, J. Slaney, D. Green, S. Dowling, Const. Russell, R. W. Ritey, H. Burke, F. Burke, R. Rose, E. Nurse, J. Gibbons, P. Gibbons, H. Coady, Gorman, P. Bonia, A. Power, A. Foote, Rev. McDermott, S. Bonia; Miss Bailey; Messdames Green, Farrell, Fagan, McDermott and 20 steerage.

**F. P. U.
CONVENTION.**

Delegates to Catalina Convention travelling by the Railway can secure return tickets at ONE FIRST CLASS FARE, good going from November 28th and for returning December 10th.

CONVENTION OPENS DECEMBER 4th.

Those travelling on Sunday's Express, December 3rd, will arrive at Catalina Monday morning before breakfast.

Delegates travelling by the Prospero on her next trip South will be due about December 4th. Delegates by the Susu will come along on the trip South, due at Catalina about December 2nd.

District Council Meetings for Trinity and Bonavista will be held on December 4th, should the Prospero not have arrived at Catalina.

Delegates from Bonavista Bay should connect with the Dundee on or about December 1st and entrain at Princeton or Bonavista if weather suitable.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR RESULTS

**KNOWLING'S PRICE LIST OF FOOTWEAR
Is well worth your careful perusal as every LINE is a saving to your income.**

Men's Boot Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Women's Boot Department.

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

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

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

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

WOMEN'S CLOTH LEG-GINGS—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.60.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE KNOWLING.

The High Cost of Living

Mr. Isaacs, representing the firm of Messrs. William Hounsell Co., Bridgeport, Eng., who is now in town soliciting orders, informed an acquaintance of his that the prices prevailing here on foodstuffs and other articles are not as high as in England. When he left there in October beefsteak was 47 cents lb., ordinary mutton cuts 36 cents to 38 cents lb., butter 55 cents lb., eggs 50 cents doz., granulated sugar 12 cents lb., loaf sugar 12 cents lb., each person being limited to a quantity of six lbs at a time. Wiltshire bacon 42 cents lb., cheese 32 cents lb., loaves 13½ cents for 4-lb loaf, soft coal \$11.60 ton. The working classes, however, have been able to meet in part the high prices by the increased wages given them since the war, which in some industries has reached as high as forty per cent. When one understands that the purchasing power of the sovereign has been reduced from twenty shillings to twelve shillings one can readily see the need for higher wages to keep up a good standard of living in necessary or else the efficiency of the citizen either as a soldier or industrial worker would soon be greatly impaired in the heavy strain now placed upon them to help bring the war to a successful issue.

The Marine & Fisheries Department had a message from Bonne Bay yesterday, stating that herring was scarce and that it was snowing hard, with a N. E. wind.

GOOD VALUE SMOKING TOBACCO

15c. per Cut

M. A. DUFFY,
Sole Agent.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT
Douglas J. Stewart sings, "Are you from Dixie" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. John E. Ince, Mary Charles and Clarence J. Elmer are presented in a great three-act Lubin drama, "In Love's own way." Blanche Silver features in "The Blind Princess and the Poet," a Biograph spectacular drama, and William Dangman in "The Double Double Cross," a Vitagraph comedy. Professor McCarthy has arranged a new musical programme for this great show, be sure and see it.

FURLOUGH IN IRELAND.
Mr. James Buckley, of the Customs Brokers' Department, had a letter Monday from his brother, Pte. John Buckley, who is now at Ayr and is unwell, suffering from heart trouble. Pte. Buckley has had 11 months on active service and is a veteran of Gallipoli and France. He is now back at Ayr and had for some time been in hospital at Rouen. He again states that he received none of his parcels sent forward by his friends here. He will get a short furlough soon and intends to spend it in Ireland.

ACCIDENT AT BACON COVE.
The accident at Bacon Cove, Harbor Mail District, to which the correspondent of the Daily News referred about a week ago has occasioned much sympathy for Mr. John Lewis, whose two children met sudden and terrible deaths by being blown over a cliff. As would be natural to expect, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are grief stricken over the death of their little ones.

RECRUITS FOR "OURS"
The past two days the following recruits have enlisted for the Regiment:
A. W. Snow, St. John's.
P. Flynn, St. John's.
J. J. Horan, St. John's.
M. Barron, St. John's.
G. Hiscock, Hodge's Cove.
G. Rideout, Goulds.
T. J. Roberts, Wales.
R. Jones, Wales.
C. Atkins, Topsail.
The revenue cutter Fiona went on dock Monday for slight repairs.

Comforts for Our Soldiers

The Nfld. War Contingent Asso., 58 Victoria Street, Westminster, 3rd November, 1916. (To the Editor)

Sir,
As a Member of the Executive Committee of the Newfoundland War Contingent Association which has charge of all the comforts sent over by the Women's Patriotic Association for the use of Newfoundland soldiers on Active Service, I beg to state that the rumor which has come to my ears and I understand is being circulated in St. John's, to the effect that some of these comforts are sent elsewhere than to the men of the Newfoundland Regiment, it is utterly without foundation; equally untrue is the rumour that any of the socks or shirts are sold to men returning from the Front by the Pay and Record Office.

Everything that is sent by the Women's Patriotic Association is distributed freely to Newfoundland men, in addition to many other comforts which are given to them in hospital and at the Front. Since such rumours can only cause pain to relatives in Newfoundland, I think it my duty absolutely to contradict them, and I feel sure you, Sir, would be glad to give this letter the benefit of the large circulation of your paper.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
E. R. MORRIS.
Member of the Executive Committee of the Newfoundland War Contingent Association and Chairman of the Visiting Committee.

WILL CONDUCT WINTER FISHERY
Quite a number of the fishermen who have large motor boats, will, if at all possible, conduct a winter fishery from this port this season. They believe that good catches of cod can be made in deep water during the winter, and if they are at all successful it will mean the initiation of practically a new industry here. Last winter an attempt was made to fish but early drift ice prevented operations.

SHIPPING

The Portia left St. Mary's at 9.30 a.m.

The Prospero arrived from Sydney this afternoon.

The three-masted schooner Duchess of Cornwall is on dock getting repairs affected.

The schr. Janet, Capt. Fillier, is loading provisions at the Union wharf for Port de Grave Union store.

A cargo of 279,338 qtls of fish was taken by the Preceptor from Marytown for Gloucester yesterday.

The S.S. Ardgair is now lying in the dock basin, where repairs to her steering gear are being affected.

The S.S. Susu left Gander Bay at 9 last night and is due here tomorrow.

The Strathcona cleared from Flower's Cove for Halifax with 900 brls. herring.

The schr. Marion L. Silver is loading at the Monroe Export premises for Barbados.

The schr. Mary Lloyd arrived at Pernambuco yesterday after a very good run from here.

The schr. J. Henry McKenzie cleared from Burgeo for Oporto with 3800 qtls. codfish.

The schr. Earl Grey cleared at Bonne Bay for Halifax with 22,400 lbs. codfish and 200 brls. herring.

The barqtn. Clutha, Robertson, master, is loading fish at Bowring's South Side premises for the Brazilian markets.

Another cargo of 3,115 qtls of codfish from Clement & Moulton of Burgeo, is being taken to Oporto by the schooner Little Gem.

The S.S. Louisburg, which underwent extensive repairs at the dock some time ago, will likely sail from here on Thursday for Louisburg.

The S.S. Sheba left Montreal to-day with a full general cargo mostly flour. The Florizel left New York to-day, and both ships are due here Monday next.

The fine yacht Czarina which some time ago was purchased by the Monroe Export Coy. has been fitted with a fine 9 h.p. "Acadia" motor engine which will render her a smart ship indeed.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

At 7.10 p.m. yesterday Const. Tobin arrested a young woman named Annie McManus, who was charged with the larceny of a gold ring, valued at \$15 the property of James Mullaly on the 19th inst. It seems that the young woman and the man were in company, and when she came into Court to-day she denied the theft. She said that she had picked up the ring near the place where they last stood and did not steal it and Mr. Morris, K.C. dismissed the case.

MAN BADLY HURT.

Shortly after 8 p.m. yesterday a man named Terry, of the North Battery, while passing along there slipped and fell heavily to earth. He was hurt severely and for a time it was feared that one of his legs were broken. Dr. Tait was called and found that the man's legs had been badly sprained, and on the doctor's advice he was taken to Hospital.

COLLISION CASE FOR TRIAL.

The collision case between the Argyle and Hump in which the latter was sunk in Placentia Bay, some few months ago, will come up for trial in the Supreme Court on Tuesday. A large number of witnesses from both ships will give evidence in the case.

German Claim Is Denied by Admiralty

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The following was issued by the British Admiralty to-night: In connection with the Berlin report of the sinking of the French guard-vessel the British Admiralty states on the authority of the French Minister of Marine, that no French war vessel was sunk on the fourteenth in the English Channel.

The Man of Sorrows

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—A Vienna despatch says the Overseas News Agency reports the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph has become worse to-day. His temperature increased in the afternoon.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received Noon, November 22nd

1838 Private Dunan Atwill, Mundy Pond Road. Admitted to Victoria Hospital, Cork; debility, slight

259 Private Edward Lahey, Bell Island. Admitted to Mercy Hospital, Cork; osteum of femur, slight

844 Private Frederik Hallett, Brighton, Eng. Transferred from 140th Field Ambulance to Casualty Clearing Station, October 13th; shrapnel wound in left leg. Previously reported.

421 Private Berkley Piercy, Hopeall, T.B. Previously reported wounded Oct. 12th. Now reported, transferred from 140th Field Ambulance to Casualty Clearing Station, Oct. 13th, gunshot wound.

1355 Private Thomas Lynch, 30 Livingston St. Previously reported wounded Oct. 12th. Now reported transferred from 140th Field Ambulance to Casualty Clearing Station, Oct. 13th; shrapnel wound in knee.

1638 Private Albert Stride, Botwood. Previously reported wounded Oct. 12th. Now reported at 15th Casualty Clearing Station Oct 15, debility.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

BAINE JOHNSTON'S PURCHASE "NEJORD."

We learn to-day from Mr. W. B. Griewe that the progressive firm of Baine, Johnston & Co. has purchased the Norwegian steamer "Njord" which has been plying here for months past from Sydney in the coal trade. She is now on dock receiving repairs and will be in splendid condition to prosecute the seal fishery the coming spring. She, with the "Jacobsen", for the past two years prosecuted the voyage in the Gulf under Norwegian control and did not do much. She will be commanded either by Capt. Geo. Barbour or Capt. W. Winsor. The "Jacobsen", we hear has been purchased by a firm in Sweden.

LUNATIC ATTACKED OFFICER.

Const. Fitzgerald, of Bonavista, who arrived here this morning by train with an unfortunate demented man named Hy. Moulton, had an exciting experience with him on the train. The man suddenly and savagely attacked the officer and tried to strike him on the head with a heavy mug. Fitzgerald had all he could do to protect himself for serious injury and in warding off the blows of the man his arms were badly bruised and one of his hands so seriously cut that it had to be attended to by a doctor.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P., presided in the Police Court to-day and fined two drunks \$1 or 3 days each. An assault case between two females of the South Side was settled out of court.

Peter O'Neill summoned a girl named Annie O'Neill for maliciously breaking the windows in his house worth \$5. It was shown in evidence that one of complainant's children had offended the girl and she thus revenged herself. She was fined \$5 or 5 days.

A SHOP RIFLED.

Mr. P. Hickey of Victoria Street left his home at 6.30 a.m. to-day to go to work and going out the hall door left it unlocked. He keeps a shop there and when Mrs. Hickey entered the store about 7.15 she found that some thief had entered by the hall and ransacked the place. The till was cleared of its contents, \$10 in silver, and it is believed that no stranger to the premises committed the theft.

DEATHS.

CONSTANTINE—Died on the 22nd. inst. after a long illness, Philip Constantine, aged 61 years, leaving a wife, 2 sons, 2 daughters, 2 brothers and 2 sisters to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Friday at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 35 Central St. Friends and acquaintances please attend without further notice. Boston and New York papers please copy.

TWO BAD CASES.

Mr. Eli Whiteway had to bring two patients to Hospital yesterday, who had been waiting here for some time to enter. One was a woman of Marystown and the other a man from Codroy. They were surgical cases and to leave them without attention any longer would be to endanger their lives.

LOCAL ITEMS

The local from Carbonear arrived at 1.15 p.m.

Quite a number of volunteers who came from the North and failed to pass returns to their homes by the S.S. Prospero on her next trip.

Reid Nfld. Coy. dispatching office reports weather across country north west winds, strong and fine; 14 to 30 above.

Rev. Father S. O'Driscoll of St. Mary's is now here on a visit and his brother Mr. Aiden O'Driscoll is also here from Witless Bay.

Yesterday a sick fisherman from Ferryland District was brought in to the Hospital for treatment. Mr. P. F. Moore, M.H.A., looked after him.

Dr. Bond will lecture this evening at George's Street Sunday school rooms at 8 p.m. All who desire to spend a pleasant evening should attend. He will tell of his visit to China.

One of our returned heroes of the West End named P. F. Flynn who has been with Ours, both in Gallipoli and France, has again enlisted and been accepted.

A very appreciative article dealing with the life and activities of the late Sir W. B. Bowring, Bart. appears in the "Siren and Ship" illustrated, of recent date.

Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier received a message from Bonne Bay yesterday stating that the weather was very stormy but boats were taking from five to 20 tubs of herring.

St. Margaret's Guild of St. Thomas' Church had a very enjoyable sociable at Canon Wood Hall last night. Quite a large number attended and other meetings of a similar nature are looked forward to during the winter.

Seamen are now looking for better wages owing to the increased cost of living and the owners seem to be willing to comply with the demand, but will expect crews to be aboard before the stated hour of sailing to avoid delay.

The volunteers were engaged in the usual Swedish drill and other outdoor exercises yesterday. A squad under Lieut. Strong had rifle practice on the South Side range. The average score was very good in spite of the strong winds prevailing.

Sportsmen and others who are at Patrick's Marsh writing here say that deer are practically nonexistent in that locality now and comparatively few are seen making the usual migration to the South of the Island.

A large number of people were present in Bowring Park last night. The ice was in splendid condition and skating was indulged in till a late hour. Tonight the ice will also be in fine order and a good time is in store for all who attend.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

The W. P. A.

Port de Grave—36 prs. socks. Spout Cove and Adams Cove—110 prs. socks.

Heart's Content—53 prs. socks, 4 prs. mitts, 5 scarves, 19 shirts, old white material.

Campbelton—14 prs. socks. Ochre Pit and Smooth Coves—22 prs. socks.

Woody Point—11 prs. socks. Britannia and Petley—73 prs. socks. Long Bay—10 prs. socks. King's Cove—58 prs. socks. Mrs. Flynn, Woodford—1 pr. socks. Thanks to Mr. Wilson and Miss Sterling for cases.

ANNIE H. HAYWARD,
Convener of Packing and Shipping Committee.

RECEIVED NASTY FALL

While at work at a house on Cabot Street yesterday Mr. J. Leonard, carpenter, fell from a ladder, a distance of about 10 feet and was pretty severely hurt. His chest struck the ladder in his descent and though he continued to work, he expected a good deal of blood later and had to see a doctor. He will be all right after a few days.

HAS NEW CAPTAIN

Capt. J. H. Hilton arrived here from Lunenburg by the express Saturday last and will take command of the schr. Itaska, whose skipper, Capt. Wentzell, was washed overboard and drowned. Capt. Hilton is well known here, having plied from P. E. I. to this port for several years in the schr. "D. M. Hilton."

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wherever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by fire. Our rates are the same as all other Companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFF, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's.
Caledonian Insurance Co.
(The Oldest Scottish Fire Office)
nov8, eod, 1m

FOR SALE—A First Class Trap Skiff, 30 feet on top, 7 feet wide, 30 inches deep, 21 feet keel; 5 years old, one summer in use, and well built. Further particulars apply to THOMAS CULL, Caplin Cove, Bad de Verde.—nov22, 3i

WANTED—Experienced Millman to set up mill about five miles from Badger, near railway; also Sawyer, Edger, Tallyman and Woods Foreman for winter months. Apply, giving reference and experience to E. COLLA-SHAW, P.O. Box 1025, St. John's. Applications will be received up to December 1st.—nov22, 4i

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

Are You Looking For Value in Return For Your Hard Earned Dollars

?

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

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

COME HERE FOR YOUR FURNITURE

¶ If you buy your Furniture here you know you are getting full value for your money. We stand back of every article we sell and you will find us here each and every day, ready and glad to right any wrong at

The Big Furniture Store Where Your Dollars Go Farthest

Callahan, Glass & Co., Limited.

DUCKWORTH STREET AND THEATRE HILL.

RUBBER GOODS

We have in stock now a full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods, selling at old prices.

- RUBBER SHOES**
Child's and Misses' Low and High Cut Robbers.
Boys' and Youths' Low and High Cut Rubbers.
Ladies' Low and High Cut Rubbers.
- RUBBER BOOTS**
Child's and Misses' Long Rubber Boots.
Women's Long Rubber Boots.
Men's Bear Brand Rubber Boots.
Youths' Bear Brand Rubber Boots.
- BUDDY BOOTS**
All Sizes in Boys' and Men's Buddy Boots.
OLD PRICES IN EVERY CASE.

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315 WATER STREET 315

Special attention given to Mail Orders.
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