

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Asquith Makes Clear Allied Views on Peace

Banquet in Guild Hall Last Night is Attended by Cabinet Ministers, Members of the Diplomatic Corps Including American Ambassador Page—Speech of the Evening Was Made by Premier Asquith Who Alluded to Peace

PAYS WARM TRIBUTE TO BRAVE ROUMANIA

In Dealing With Peace Asquith Said the Struggle Will Test Our Reserves, Our Patience and Our Resolve That Peace Must Be One That is Built Upon Sure Foundations to Secure Liberties of Europe and a Free Future For the World—Balfour Replies to Navy Critics

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Henry Dunn, given at the Guild hall last night, was attended by Cabinet Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including Hon. W. Hines Page, American Ambassador, men prominent in the military and naval world, among them Lord Fisher, chairman of the Invention Board, A. J. Balfour, First Lord Admiralty, Sir William R. Robertson and Chief of the Imperial Staff Army Headquarters.

The leading speech of the evening was delivered by Premier Asquith, who alluding to peace declared nobody had greater reason than the British to desire peace, but said it was desired only on one condition—that the sacrifices of the war should not have been made in vain. A feature of the speeches was the warm tribute and admiration of the stand made by the Roumanians and the expression of opinion that although the attack on Roumania had not yet been defeated, it had been successfully stayed.

Asquith began his speech with reference to Turkey, which country was a subservient agent to German interests and ambitions, and was instanced, he said, by the fact that by the lifting of a finger by Germany might have arrested the Armenian horrors, but instead looked on unmoved, acquiescent and possibly even complacent. That, said the Premier, is a significant sample of what a continuance of the rule of Germany and Turkey in Europe will mean. Asquith said he would refrain from any detailed review of the naval and military situation. He dwelt on the continued Entente Allied successes, and said the British navy was ready and more than ready when an opportunity was offered it. With regard to the Greek situation, Asquith said he wished he could speak with as much confidence as hope. The Entente Allies went to Saloniki friends with both Greece and Serbia, he said. Their sole desire was to protect Greece from becoming enmeshed in the German net and save her from internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures have been taken they were directed solely by the necessity of preventing Athens from becoming a centre of German propaganda and intrigue, declaring the Entente Allies were in hearty sympathy with Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier. Asquith asked how Greece could possibly stand aloof from a war for the emancipation of smaller states, Greece, Asquith continued, first lit the torch of liberty in Europe, and withstood the rush of Eastern barbarism and tyranny. May Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past.

Dealing with the general situation, Asquith said, "Let there be no illusion about our enemies, they are great organizers, fine fighters in the field, and they are also, if not skillful, yet indefatigable workers in the sphere of propaganda, where there have a double motive, to divide the Allies and capture neutral opinion." In this connection Asquith characterized the German suggestion of a sinister design on the part of the Entente Allies to combine against neutral countries and build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade, as childish fiction, which could only mean the Allies were bent upon economic suicide. He said it ought to be necessary to affirm when the time comes for peace that nothing will be more essential for the Entente Allies from the standpoint of simple self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and finan-

cial relations with neutrals. Alluding to the different places with a view to dividing the Allies and influencing opinion in favor of a separate peace, Asquith said, "I desire to declare without hesitation or reserve the Allies are fighting for a common cause, that for purposes of war their interests are identical, that a victory securing those interests is in our judgment, the only condition for a lasting peace. Continuing, Asquith said he desired to mention that hitherto no German propagandist had ever suggested that Germany is prepared to concede anything to a demand of the Allies for the reconstruction of an independent Serbia. Alluding to what he termed the propaganda conducted in Russia to the effect that Britain's only desire was to prolong the war and prevent any sort of peace because she is making huge profits by exploiting the Allies unscrupulously the Premier said, "For us who know what liberal sacrifices we are paying in precious lives, the unceasing, pitiless drain upon our reservoir of potential vitality, who have greater reason than we to long and pray for peace, yes, but on one condition only, that war with its vast waste, its sacrifices, its untold sufferings, its glorious and undying example of courage and unselfishness shall not have been in vain. There can be no question of a separate peace, and peace when it comes, soon or late, I will not disguise from you at this moment, my conviction, that the struggle will test our reserves and our whole stock of patience and our resolve that peace must be one such as will be built upon sure staple foundations, and secure the liberties of Europe, and a free future for the world."

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, briefly denied the statement that the navy had accepted a passive role in the war, saying the Germans had refused to allow their ships to meet the British. Referring to the recent raid by German torpedo craft in the English Channel, Balfour said, it did not disturb our transport service for a moment. The First Lord of the Admiralty said he would not say that such a raid could not be repeated, but that if it were the Germans would not be able to get out of the Channel again without heavy losses.

W. Hines Page, American Ambassador, said the United States vessels on an equal war risk basis with other neutral craft in the Mediterranean zone. The rate on United States vessels there was formerly 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

Baron Lucas of Crudwell, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for war, has either been captured by the Germans or killed on the French battlefield, according to the Evening Star. Lord Lucas was reconnoitering over the German lines in France in an aeroplane, the newspaper says, and was obliged to descend behind the German lines owing to a gale.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Of 437 passengers on the Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Arabia sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on Monday, 198 landed at Malta, 84 at Port Said. This was announced in the official statement given out here to-day, which adds that although bad weather prevailed all the passengers and crew were transferred to boats in 20 minutes.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—No action of importance occurred on the Somme front to-day, says the War Office to-day. The bombardment by the Germans was violent in the Douaumont-Vaux sector on the Verdun front.

Yesterday afternoon a terrible accident occurred at Bishop's Falls, in which a young chap named Pelley, aged about 16 years, was instantly killed. As far as we can learn from Magistrate Fitzgerald, who had a message, the young fellow must have fallen or jumped off a flat car near the railway station at the Falls, when one of the wheels passed over his head with the terrible result mentioned. The boy's father is foreman of the Reid Co.'s round house there.

Yesterday's No. 1 left Bishop's Falls at 9.10 p.m. yesterday. Yesterday's No. 2 left Bishop's Falls at 5.20 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 left Norris Arm at 2 a.m. Today's No. 2 is leaving Port aux Basques after the arrival of the Kyle.

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Concerning military operations on the battle front in Northern France the British official, issued this evening says. This morning we discharged gas east of Arras trenches and bombarded the enemy's front line. Elsewhere there was nothing to report.

Bulgars Retreat Along Whole Front

BUCHAREST, Nov. 9.—The Bulgarians are retreating along the whole front of the province of Dobruja, according to a semi-official statement issued here to-day. As the Bulgarians withdraw, the statement says, they are burning Roumanian villages. The Germans claim of prisoners captured from Roumanians between Oct. 1st and 21st, the statement adds, is exaggerated. In comparison it is claimed the exact figures of Austro-Germans taken by the Roumanians in the same period were 5,882. The Roumanians also captured 24 cannon, eighty-eight machine guns, as well as much booty.

Joseph Sees Victory For Woodrow

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 9.—Messages received by Secretary Tumulty this evening convinced him that Wilson had carried New Hampshire and California, which on the basis of the States previously tabulated would give the President enough electoral votes. The New Hampshire message was from Senator Hallis who said that on the recount Wilson would carry the State. The President made no comment, preferring to await the full count.

To Bring Back Body Of Her Only Son

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Prince Henry of Bavaria, nephew of King Louis, and Commander of a battalion of the King's Own Infantry has been killed in battle. The Prince's mother has gone to the front to bring back the body of her only child.

Another Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The steamer Suffolk Coast, of Liverpool, 780 tons gross, has been sunk. Crew saved.

GONE TO FRONT

It will be remembered that a few days ago Mr. J. J. Donagan was Marconi officer on the Aller Lincor Carthaginian. He made many friends in St. John's and was recognized to be a decent young chap and a very able officer. Not long since with the spirit of the fighting race well developed in him he went to the front and is now serving with the Irish Guards. Mr. Donagan is a native of Bray, near Dublin, Ireland, and recently wrote to Mr. T. J. Freeman of this city, a particular personal friend. He wishes to be remembered to friends in old St. John's.

WORST IN FORTY YEARS

Mr. R. Sheppard, of Fort Amherst lighthouse, says that the sea which swept the narrows yesterday was the worst in 40 years. At that time a fine new vessel called the "Pink", which was on her maiden voyage from Hamburg, Germany, to this port went ashore in the narrows. The crew managed to get ashore safely but the vessel lay for days on the rocks near Gunner's Cove and later was towed off very much damaged.

BOY INSTANTLY KILLED

Yesterday afternoon a terrible accident occurred at Bishop's Falls, in which a young chap named Pelley, aged about 16 years, was instantly killed. As far as we can learn from Magistrate Fitzgerald, who had a message, the young fellow must have fallen or jumped off a flat car near the railway station at the Falls, when one of the wheels passed over his head with the terrible result mentioned. The boy's father is foreman of the Reid Co.'s round house there.

VON HOLLWEG TALKS PEACE

Says Germany After the End of the War Would Co-operate in an Endeavour to Find Practical Means for Procuring a Lasting Peace by Means of an International League

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg announced to-day that after the ending of the war Germany would co-operate in an endeavour to find practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league. Referring to the question of the preservation of peace, he said, "We never concealed our doubts whether peace would be guaranteed permanently by international organizations; such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place, but from the standpoint of matters of fact we now, and in peace must define our position with regard to this question. If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings, which as far as in human power, will avoid such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result."

HUN SUBS. BREAK THRU BLOCKADE

Recent Raid on Channel Shipping Was a Blind to Get Subs Through English Channel—British Naval Authorities are Making Strenuous Efforts to Trap Some of the Raiders

LONDON, Nov. 10.—German submarines have been operating extensively in the English Channel and off the Southern coast of France. They broke through the British blockade and ring of defenses under cover of the recent raid by German warships. This information came to-day from reliable sources. The raid was carried out by enemy warships in the shipping route between the Thames and Holland on November 1st. This, the report says, was a blind to get half a dozen or more U boats through the Channel. That it succeeded is evidenced by the unusual activity of submarines in these waters, during the last few days. Their toll of victims this week has been exceptionally high. The British naval authorities have learned of this fact and are making strenuous efforts to trap some of the raiders. It is said the Channel patrol has been augmented and a watch is being kept night and day for sightings of the submarines reported to be operating off the coast.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The New York Tribune this morning publishes the following messages from Paris: Following the precedent set by the British Government, the French Government has deprived William Randolph Hearst and the international news service of the use of the cable services between Paris and America. The order applies to all news channels issued yesterday and to-day all the Hearst employees in Paris received notice to look for other positions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Senate will remain under Democratic control by a reduced majority of 10 or 12 dependent on the outcome in New Mexico, where Jones, Democratic, is maintaining a slight lead over Hubbell, nominated by the Republicans to succeed Catron. At this hour the Senate stands Democratic 53, Republicans 42, one undecided.

TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday's No. 1 left Stephenville at 9.10 p.m. yesterday. Yesterday's No. 1 left Bishop's Falls at 5.20 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 left Norris Arm at 2 a.m. Today's No. 2 is leaving Port aux Basques after the arrival of the Kyle.

15 Votes Hang in the Balance

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Nov. 10.—The tide of battle, after switching from Hughes to Wilson, flopped back again to Hughes by 131. Incomplete returns from twenty-five precincts not being officially reported, tabulation was not resumed until to-day. New Mexico claimed by both parties, was giving Hughes a lead with 186 precincts missing. Hughes is still leading West Virginia, although his plurality dropped to 2,230 with 188 precincts not reported.

No Doubt About The "Golden State"

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—If the result of the incomplete returns of Tuesday's balloting is accepted as final in all but five States, at noon to-day the electoral vote would give Wilson 251 and Hughes 243. The five doubtful States with their electoral votes are: California 13; Minnesota, 12; New Mexico, 3; North Dakota, 5; New Hampshire, 4.

Gives Minnesota To Hughes

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Fred B. Lynch, Democratic National Committee man from Minnesota at noon to-day telephoned the Manager of the Western Democratic headquarters that Minnesota had probably been carried for Hughes, but that he had not given up hope.

To Celebrate the Victory

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Chairman McCormack of the Democratic National Committee announced late this afternoon that he had sent telegrams to all the Democratic State chairmen in the country telling them to engage bands and buy red fire to celebrate to-night the election of Wilson.

Wilson Carries the "Mountain State"

HELENA, Montana, Nov. 9.—Wilson carried Montana by approximately twenty thousand plurality. Montana has adopted prohibition.

REIDS' SHIPS

S.S. Argyle left Lamaline at 10.15 a.m. yesterday. S.S. Clyde left Fogo at 4.15 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 2 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Ethel arrived at Humbermouth at 5.30 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Gloucester—No report since leaving Port aux Basques on the 8th. S.S. Houze left Exploits at 9 a.m. yesterday, outward. S.S. Neptune.—No report since arriving at Greenspond on the 8th. S.S. Kyle.—Due at Port aux Basques this morning. S.S. Sagona.—No report since arriving at Battle Harbor on the 8th. S.S. Meigle left Port aux Basques last night. S.S. Wren left Heart's Content at 3.50 p.m. yesterday, outward.

COULDN'T FIND SCHOONER.

Last evening Mr. A. W. Piccott, Minister of Marine & Fisheries had the following message from Capt. Loder of the "Amphitrite" of St. Mary's, with reference to his search for the schooner "Vernon", blown off the coast with her canvas gone a couple of days ago.—"Started from Point La Haye, W.S.W. 40 miles; S. W. 10 miles, S. E. 10. Returned to land N.E. by E.; saw nothing. Weather clear; will search to-morrow, weather permitting."

HE MADE IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. Geo. Noseworthy, bricklayer, who had been 5 weeks at Bell Island returned to the city to-day. While there he put an extension at the building on the pier for the N.S.S. Co. and laid the foundation for a new battery of boilers, the work done by him being of a very fine character.

The Farmer's Prediction. "I suppose you are saving up for a rainy day." "No," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Out this way we pray for rain. I'm saving up for a drought."

Woodrow Wilson is Re-elected President

Wilson Has Carried California and New Mexico—West Virginia, New Hampshire and Minnesota Still Doubtful—Even if Hughes Gets all Three he Cannot Win—Election is Unparalleled in American Political History

WILSON, 272; HUGHES, 235; DOUBTFUL, 25

Republican Now Busy Calling Conferences of Party Leaders to Begin Legal Proceedings in Several States—Johnson and the California Progressives Evidently Kept Their Promise to Revenge Roosevelt's Betrayal of the Progressive Party—Wilson is Appraised of His Re-election by Wireless Message Sent by His Private Secretary Joe Tumulty

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Wilson has carried California and has been re-elected President fifty hours after the polls closed.

Republican Chairman Rowell concedes the state to the President, thus the 13 votes needed to assure the President a majority in the Electoral College has dropped into the Democratic column, and apparently ended the suspense and anxiety of the election which has been unparalleled in American political history. Republican Chairman Rowell, when informed that the President had carried California, only replied "I have nothing to say."

Secretary Tumulty at the summer White House at Shadowlawf, sent the news by wireless to President Wilson on board the yacht Mayflower en route to Rhine Cliff, N.Y.

California returns showed, with only 48 districts missing, that the President's plurality in the state was 2,970. Barring some wholly unexpected turnover in the States now leaning toward Wilson, or a change on a recount, California's acquisition to the Democratic column gave the President 269 electoral votes, without New Mexico's three.

In New Mexico at midnight the President was leading by 2634 votes, with 158 districts missing. It was not believed this advantage could be overcome by Hughes. Conceding West Virginia, New Hampshire and Minnesota to Hughes, and he was in the lead in all three, it only gives him 259 votes or seven less than is required. With 272 votes in sight President Wilson had six to spare for a possible split in California or a sudden reversal in New Mexico.

At the Republican National Headquarters it was admitted that conferences between George Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, Everett Colby, New Jersey, Hughes' Chairman Wilcox and George W. Perkins, New York that preparations were being made to begin legal proceedings for a recount in the States where the results were close. Chairman Wilcox included California, New Mexico, North Dakota, New Hampshire and Minnesota in his list of States where recounts undoubtedly would be demanded.

Democratic headquarters are not behind the Republicans in legal developments, and it was evident the election was to be taken into the courts. Legal giants of both parties are being marshalled for such a battle royal as the States has never before seen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—With New Mexico, where President Wilson is leading, left in the doubtful list, the electoral college shows Wilson 269, Hughes 235; doubtful, 27.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Word from California shows that Congressional election returns, which were nearly complete to-night, assure President Wilson's forthcoming administration of a Democratic Senate. But with five districts still undecided the best the Democrats could claim at midnight was a plurality of four votes in the House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—At 8 o'clock to-night, the States which will turn White, the election for President Wilson or Ham Soward of New Perlican to Charles E. Hughes still, were in doubt. The voting is so close that to of New Perlican.

make any safe prediction is impossible. In California the President is winning by 2,148, with 185 precincts missing. In Minnesota Hughes is leading the President by 810 votes, with 117 precincts missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—"Our returns show almost an exact tie in California," said Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee at 5.30 p.m. yesterday. It will take an official count to determine. "Indications are most favorable to Wilson," said O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. "We figure California safe, by 3,200 or more," he said.

Three British Steamers Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Lloyds announces the British steamers Sheldrake, Skerries and Sunnyside sunk. The Sheldrake was 2,629 tons and the Skerries 4,278 tons.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Porfia left Bay of Islands at 6 p.m. yesterday.

The Portia left Nipper's Hr. at 3.15 p.m. yesterday.

The S.S. Catherine Cuneo is due here from New York to-morrow with a full cargo.

In the Police Court to-day F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P., presided and discharged two drunks.

To-day a young woman aged 21 of Holloway Street was sent to hospital ill of diphtheria.

The S.S. Florizel will not sail until to-morrow evening for Halifax and New York and takes a large outward freight.

The S.S. Susu sails at 4 p.m. with a full freight. Her passengers will be R. Bart, G. Wellon, Miss M. Norman and 8 second class.

The Marine and Fisheries Department were advised yesterday that herring were plentiful at Bonne Bay and that boats had 15 tubs each.

At to-night's recruiting meeting the C.C.C. band will attend and Lieut. S. Lumsden and Mr. E. L. Emerson, B.L., will be the speakers.

Last night it blew a gale from the N.E. right across country and to-day similar weather prevails. As a result the Reid Nfld. Co. lines are interrupted and up to 1 p.m. the Company had no list of the passengers on the Kyle.

LATEST FISHERY NEWS.

Nov. 4th. From T. Soper (Channel to Port aux Basques)—The total catch is 2,422 qtls. with 50 for last week. Twenty dories and skiffs and 4 boats are fishing. Operations are hampered by the high winds and heavy seas which have prevailed of late. Prospects at present are fairly good and there is sufficient bait for local use.

Nov. 4th. From J. F. Williams (Bay Bulls, South Head to Long Point)—The fishery is now about over though 4 dories and 20 motor boats are still fishing. There is enough squid for bait, but operations are hampered by stormy weather. The catch to date is 11,370 qtls. with 100 for last week.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

MARRIAGES.

GENT-WHITE—On Nov. 7th. at the Church of England Cathedral by Rev. Canon White, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth White, eldest daughter of Mr. Abraham White, of New Perlican to Jos. Charles E. Hughes still, were in doubt. The voting is so close that to of New Perlican.

## To The Mistress Of The House

DEAR MADAM,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are, dear Madam,

Yours faithfully,

**St. John's Gas Light Co.**

**BEACON FALLS**  
Top Notch Rubber Footwear

**TOP NOTCH  
BOOT  
BUDDY**



## A Boot That's Different

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

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

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.

**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.

**HALLEY & COMPANY**  
106-108 New Gower St.

**HALLEY & CO.**

## Ireland and What it Has Contributed to the Army

London Chronicle Correspondent Sizes Up the Recruiting Problem and Feeling Against Conscription.

The London Daily Chronicle has had a staff correspondent in Ireland on a study of the recruiting situation. In a recent article in that paper he dealt with the agitation which has arisen in London for the extension of conscription to Ireland. He shows that the movement is unsupported in that country, and that Irish conscription would be disastrous. Apart from the peculiar political situation in Ireland, it is predominantly an agricultural country, and the withdrawal of a considerable number of men, in addition to those who have already joined the army, would diminish the food supplies of the United Kingdom.

DUBLIN—By common agreement Ireland was excluded from the operation of the Military Service Act. That exclusion was a recognition by the cabinet of Ireland's distinctive ethos and special position. Most of our difficulties with regard to Ireland have arisen from our failure in the past to distinguish between it and the predominant partner. To the last syllable of recorded time Ireland will be Ireland, and not a mere province of the United Kingdom. Its spirit is different from England's, its traditions are different, its religion is different, its heroes are different, its civilization has developed on different lines. It has chafed for centuries under English domination—a rule that was often harsh, never sympathetic. The ameliorative measures of the past half century have wrought a great and beneficent change in the economic condition of the country.

This and the genuine desire of the British democracy that Ireland should be governed according to Irish ideas have done much to efface bitter memories. Since 1886 a new spirit of concord on both sides blunted the edge of the old Anglo-Irish animosities. But the differentia of Ireland remained, and the coalition cabinet wisely recognized that it would be wrong to apply conscription to Ireland in the teeth of the hostility of the Irish representatives in parliament. English, Welsh and Scottish M.P.'s all but unanimously accepted conscription as, in the last resort, an inevitable necessity. Irish members, warm though they were in support of the war, were equally unanimous in resisting its application to Ireland.

### Mischiefous Partnership.

Oddly enough the clamor for applying the Military Service Act to Ireland comes from people who have always been relentless enemies of the Irish national cause. Do these blind, venomous partisans realize that if Ireland had been hostile to us in this war, our difficulties would have been greatly intensified? Instead of hostility we have had from her precious help. In his evidence before the Hardinge Commission last May, Mr. Birrell, the ex-chief secretary, said: "150,000 Irish volunteer soldiers are fighting on the side of Great Britain. To me it is marvelous."

So it is to everyone familiar with the mournful story of Anglo-Irish relations. The real cause for wonder is not that Ireland has done so little in the war, but that she has done so much. If there were good reasons for exempting Ireland from the Military Service Act in 1915, those reasons apply with ten-fold force today, when the country is quivering under the shock of the rebellion.

### Pride in Irish Deeds.

A more excellent way would be to work out an attractive scheme for the stimulation of voluntary recruiting. Everywhere in Ireland I find evidences of pride and joy in the valor of the Irish regiments. I have not met a single Irishman, whatever his political views, who is not at heart anxious to keep those splendid regiments up to strength, and who does not feel a twinge of remorse when he reads that the gaps in them caused by the wastage of war can't be filled. Ireland owes a sacred duty to support its brave sons at the front. God forbid that it should fail in that duty.

Ireland is essentially an agricultural country. A large number of those of its 2,500,000 peasant owners and their sons who are of military age could not possibly be spared from the land. Note in this connection that Ireland produces vast quantities of food for Great Britain. In the year of 1915 the exports of cattle, sheep, pigs, bacon, poultry, eggs, oats, butter and potatoes from Ireland to England amounted in value to £37,700,000. These remarkable figures testify to the prosperity of farming in

Ireland, and to her importance as a source of food supply for England. It must be admitted that as a class Irish farmers are averse to their sons joining the army; but in this respect the Roman Catholic farmer in Munster and Leinster is, I am informed, in no way different from the Presbyterian farmer of Ulster. The towns of Ireland have yielded proportionately far more men to the army than the rural areas.

### Stream Not Dried Up.

In the old regular army the number of Irish Roman Catholics greatly exceeded that of the Irish Protestants. The same was true of the reserve. Of the voluntary recruits who have joined in Ireland since the war began the Roman Catholics are in the majority, though not a very substantial one. Ulster, as was to be expected in view of its large urban population, has furnished nearly half the total number of Irish recruits up to date. Ulster's contribution, be it remembered, includes an appreciable Nationalist and Catholic element.

Thanks to Lord Wimborne, recruiting was beginning to revive last spring, when the fair promise of the rebellion of Easter week. Since last April recruiting in Dublin has almost come to a standstill. It has been paralyzed, too, in other areas. But, taking the country as a whole, it has by no means ceased. Every month's record shows an inflow of men. The stream has not dried up though its volume needs to be substantially increased if the glorious Irish Divisions, the 10th, the 16th and the 36th, are to keep up to strength. To suppose that this can be done by imposing conscription is an idea worthy of Bedlam. Such a proposal could never be carried into effect, but the mere attempt would arouse in Ireland a fierce, implacable spirit that would poison the relations between the two countries for years to come.

After conversation with all sorts and conditions of men, I have only found two who favor conscription for Ireland. Of these, one, who had lost two sons in the war, frankly stated that what influenced his judgment was the feeling that other Irish families ought also to bear part of the heavy burden of the war. The other thought conscription risky, but possible. For the rest, everybody with whom I have spoken is utterly opposed to the idea—Unionists and Nationalists, mugwumps and detached intellectuals.

### Conscription Impossible.

"To impose conscription on Ireland," said one, "would be the climax of English folly since the rebellion." "It would provoke a storm in every parish," said another. "It would kill the constitutional movement," was the view of a third. An Independent Nationalist expressed the opinion that Ulster's threatened resistance to home rule would be as nothing compared to the resistance of all Ireland by conscription. People here are aghast that any responsible person should give serious countenance to such an idea. No one could do so who had any understanding of Irish conditions and the Irish temperament.

A Military Service Bill for Ireland would be bitterly opposed in the House of Commons at every stage by the Nationalist members. Were it carried in spite of them, there would be a determined campaign in Ireland to make it a dead-letter. Every conscript whose time had arrived to be called up would have to be dragged by force from his home—a grim prospect this for the authorities, civil and military. Supposing the man was eventually secured, of what value would he be to the army, his heart ablaze with hatred and resentment? Let there be no illusions: Conscription will never work in Ireland.

### A LINE OF TALK.

Two telephone girls in different country exchanges were having a chat over the wires on the subject of dress. For four minutes, five minutes, ten minutes the topic held their attention, and was still unexhausted when an impatient, impatient, imperative masculine voice broke up the conversation meeting.

"Are you there?" the voice yelled. "Are you there? Hello! Ah, at last! Who is that speaking?"

"What line do you think you're on?" demanded one of the girls, indignant and annoyed.

"Really," came the weary reply. "I don't know, but from the discussion that's going on I think I'm on a clothes line."

## LONDON PRESS NOT SATISFIED

Writers Think the Navy Should Have Wiped Out German Raiders.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Some of the morning newspapers commenting upon the attempt by ten German torpedo boat destroyers to raid the British transport service in the English Channel Thursday night, point out that it was a bold and daring stroke, express some dissatisfaction that eight of the raiders escaped, but declare that the activity of the German destroyers will not be allowed to impede the operations of the British transport across the channel. The Times' naval expert says:

"The boldness and daring of the stroke must be acknowledged and it is to be wished that they had been made to pay more heavily for their audacity. The fact that such a raid could be made seems to point to the necessity for the extended use of mines."

"The Daily Mail comments: 'Germans seem to have scored on points and we cannot profess to be satisfied with the results.'"

The Chronicle declares: "Our efforts to destroy the base at Zebrugge evidently have not been completely successful. With regard to the Germans' channel raid it may be observed that they failed to obtain any real success. Provision cannot be made for every eventuality in war. We may be sure the German destroyer's activity will not be allowed to impede our transport operations." "This new development does not threaten any serious change in the situation in the channel," says the Daily News. "Whatever damage the enemy can do by methods like this will be only casual and they involve great risk to the raiders. That eight of the enemy's ten vessels got away may seem disappointing but it is really a measure of the absoluteness of Britain's supremacy on the seas that anything short of annihilation of the enemy should appear as a disappointment."

## The Thames River

Perhaps no river on earth save the Tiber has so much of history hallowing its murky waters as this hard-working English river that flows past London town. The Thames has seen none of England's story in the telling, acted out a stone's throw from its banks.

The most attractive stretch of the river is that lying above the city proper, between Maidenhead and Richmond. Above that stretch the Thames is an inland stream, a river of the countryside, beautiful enough between green fields and hedges, but with nothing to show that this is the mighty Thames. Below Richmond park it plunges into the grim city like a clean-living countryman; it has picked up a variety of things before it emerges from metropolitan existence. Below London it becomes the great tidal estuary, overburdened with ten thousand ships.

In the reach between these limits however, it is a soul-satisfying stream. Its banks are green and smoothly cropped, it flows with an even, silent motion that suggests a river asleep. On either side are the villas of London's wealthy, with their neatly planned gardens, their trimly mown lawns. Pleasure boats rock at anchor, where the river leaps against its restraining barriers of fragrant tarred pilings and graceful willows dip their fronds in the water. The scene is one of nature tamed and curried—nature with all trace of forest wildness gone, but it is singularly satisfying for all that.

On a Sunday plebeian London turns out in force to make holiday. The patient old river is laden with all sorts of boats, punts and skiffs and launches. Young women lie back beneath their parasols, young men row industriously, with an amount of effort that makes the American visitor want to introduce canoes. From the tow-path on the bank a concourse even more plebeian watches the concourse on the river. The boats row to and fro, they crowd the locks and rise gently on the incoming water, here and there some son of Isaac Walton wets a hook. With the descending twilight the river clears again, and in the silence you can hear him muttering and grumbling to himself, like a ruffled old gentleman, as he follows his eternal path to the sea.

### More "Rank Socialism."

Victoria Colonist.

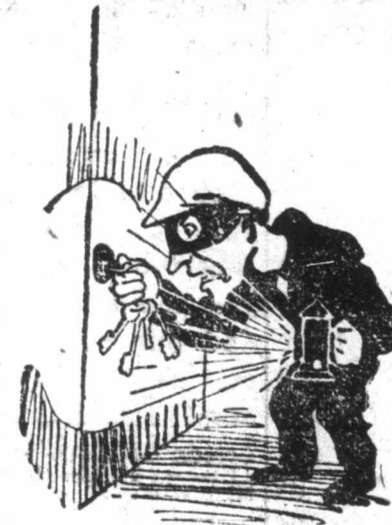
The British government has purchased the entire wheat crop of Australia and will transport it to England in government-owned steamers. Some of our old-fashioned notions are getting bad shocks these strenuous days.

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.



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# How Long More Can Germany Hold Out?

Some Interesting Opinions of Europe's Best Known Military Critics.

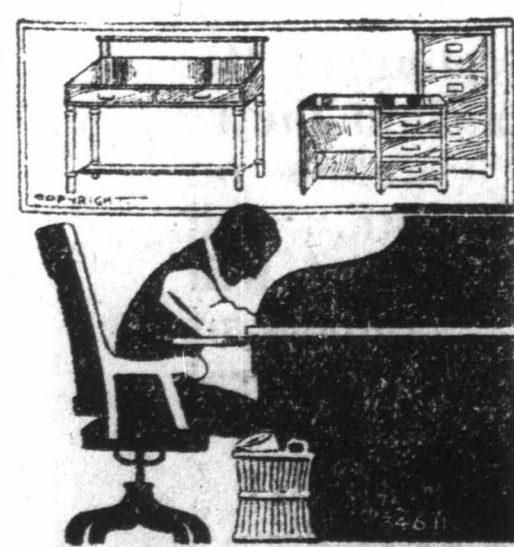
Opinions differ as to the probable duration of the war, but outside of the Teutonic countries there are today no differences of opinion on the outcome of the great struggle. Even Teutonic opinion on that point has undergone a notable change in recent months. More than one neutral visitor to Germany during the present summer has made the comment that the certainty of victory was giving way to fear of defeat. Not a few Germans themselves go even further and say, with Frieda Hempel, the famous grand opera star, that "Germany wants peace because the people realize that it is impossible to reach a decisive agreement after the war. They all profess a belief that Allied victory is impossible, but they all hope President Wilson, as head of the greatest neutral nation, will find some way to bring about early peace. All the suggestions, all the talk along this line has a German origin and a well-understood purpose. Germany wants peace before the Allies achieve the victory their growing strength and superior resources make certain in a fight to a finish. That all enemy peace efforts will fail as all previous enemy peace efforts have failed, need not be doubted, for in every Entente country there is full realization that only by a finish fight now can permanent peace and freedom from military domination be secured. One striking evidence of opinion on this point is the resignation last week of his seat in Parliament by an English member with peace convictions. France, Russia, Italy and our smaller allies are as determined as Great Britain on this point, and there is not the slightest ground for the Teutonic hope, apparently still entertained, that a separate peace can be secured with one of the great powers of the Entente. Teutonic success, say against Roumania, would not bring about such a result. It would stiffen Russia's determination and would arouse both Great Britain, France and Italy to more vigorous efforts, for a Teutonic empire extended to the Black Sea and with a grip on Asia Minor, despite present losses, would be a greater threat to world peace than was the Teutonic empire of 1914. Peace can be secured only through victory, and because that is well recognized in all the belligerent countries, the probable duration of the war is a matter of ever interesting discussion, and consequently of wide differences of opinion. An American writer, summing up the views of some of the foremost critics, says:

German authorities, so far as is known in London or Paris, are silent on this engrossing subject at present, although nearly a year ago Major Mohrath, the distinguished critic of the Tageblatt, was credited with the remark that it would end this winter. Hilaire Belloc, the critic of Land and Water, thinks the struggle will last into 1918.

Colonel Repington, military correspondent of the London Times and the most famous authority in England, says: "It will end when Germany is crushed—1918, 1919 or 1920."

M. Marcel Hutin, the best informed of the Paris critics, confidently expects the defeat of Germany before the end of the fourth campaign, that is before November, 1917.

"The odds offered by Lloyds on peace indicate that financial and business circles are sure there will be no peace this winter, but do not expect the war to last into 1918. The in-



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urance rates of this famous agency work out to odds of five to one offered that there will be no peace before March 1, 1917, two to one against peace before June 1, and two to one that peace will be declared by Nov. 1.

Frank H. Simonds, the ablest American reviewer, is not included in the above list. His study of the casualty lists and his knowledge of the military strength of the combatants, inclines him to the view that it will take fully two years yet for the Entente Allies to win a complete victory, provided the Teutons resist to the limit of their strength. More interesting than these opinions and speculations of the military critics is the statement recently made by Stephen Pinchot, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, that Lloyd George, War Minister of Great Britain, in a conversation with him a few months ago, expressed his conviction that not before the spring, and possibly not until the summer of 1917, need peace be looked for. The brilliant French statesman, in recalling the conversation with Lloyd George, said:

He envisaged without prejudice or illusion the military situation, estimated the probable duration of the war, foresaw that it would evolve slowly at the cost of immense sacrifices, and that it would only be in 1917, in the spring, or more probably the summer, that it would approach a conclusion.

His calculations are based on a comparison of the respective belligerent forces, the Allies' insufficiency of necessary material, the time it would take to produce or procure it, the German successes over the Russians in Poland, the repairing of tactical mistakes, the building up of the British army, and so forth.

His reasoning was, as usual, clear and vigorous, supported by facts put forward in the figurative speech that is customary with him, and convincing as a syllogism. The event has in any case completely justified everything he said.

How far this expression of opinion made several months ago, represents the War Minister's present convictions, there is no means of telling, although the tolerably accurate forecast of this year's operations warrants a hope that his large prognostication will be justified by the course of events. In a far better position than any military critic to know conditions on every front, and know the plans of each power for meeting and overcoming the almost insuperable difficulties faced in organizing and equipping for victory while holding in check the greatest military machine the world has ever known, Lloyd George's predictions have a value greater than those of any ordinary war prophet. Not less interesting is the frank expression of M. Pinchot that France and Russia could not have stood against Germany without the help of England. Every Briton realizes and is grateful for the splendid heroism, the noble sacrifices of France and Russia. Every Briton must feel pride in Entente appreciation of Britain's own effort. After recalling the changing fortunes of last year's fighting and the victories of the summer, M. Pinchot says:

This time it is not a matter of fleeting successes without serious consequences, as in the sporadic offensives of last year, nor of attacks directed against an infinitesimal part of the enemy's lines; it is the first stage in the execution of a methodic plan drawn up in concert among our army chiefs, and being resolutely carried out from the North Sea to the Carpathians, and from the Belgian front to the Polish front—a plan which cannot fail to succeed because it is backed up by an overwhelming superiority in means of action.

From its undertaking it was necessary to have such effective, guns, engines of war and munitions, that the resistance of the Prussian General Staff would be powerless against them; that was the task to which Great Britain particularly applied herself, and it is especially from this point of view that she has the right to claim a capital share in the decisive work that is being accomplished. St. John Globe.

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# Future Wars and the Man Power of the Nations

Russia's Enormous Population Would Give Her an Army Of Forty Million Men In Ten Years From To-day.

The fact that there are objection to the sending to the front of middle-aged men—presumably those above 25 or 30 years—and that the demand is for younger soldiers, preferably those between the ages of 18 and 25, has caused the conjecture that the end of the present war will see the active belligerents confined to the mere youth of the nations. General Sir Douglas Haig is said to have objected to the middle-aged fighter and to have insisted that he be kept out of the trenches at any rate. Just how this theory will coincide with the demand for universal service is not clear, but we must assume that the military leaders at least know the sort of material they require. Nevertheless, if the youth of the nations are to take the places of danger in the wars of the future the consequences of strife will be immeasurably intensified. The Thirty Years' War was the most disastrous in its results in modern history because it spared neither women nor children. If our wars are to wipe out the viable element in our populations, the results must be somewhat analogous to those of the Thirty Years' conflict.

In this connection it is interesting to learn that Russia is now engaged in a review of its war resources in men, money and munitions, for future reference and development. The lesson of Prussia is still impressive and the ability of Germany to put millions of trained troops into the field at the very start of a war and to furnish them with apparently unlimited supplies of war and other material has had its natural effect in the czar's empire. The military students of Petrograd are asking themselves why this should be possible in Germany alone, and are investigating the resources of their own country in similar departments. Potentialities rather than immediate possibilities are the subjects of attention.

A semi-official memorandum prepared by General A. P. Skugarevski of the Russian army presents figures that stagger the imagination, but it is well to recall that the military authority in question has looked into all the connecting parts of his scheme and that his figures are backed up by official statistics based on population national wealth and the experiences of the present war. If Russia fights again in ten years Skugarevski's memorandum indicates that in his

opinion her war strength will be approximately forty million men. He provides for 300,000 officers 25 to 30 million infantry, one to two million cavalry, 5 million artillery, one million sappers, electricians, and technical experts of all kinds, 5 million for the hospital and railway services, one million machine guns and over one hundred thousand big guns, 50,000 aeroplanes, 100,000 motor cars and armored cars and one thousand dirigibles. A war fought on this scale will cost one hundred million dollars a day. And he declares that Russia can finance it when her economic resources are developed as they will be after this war. The details of feeding, clothing and booting this immense force are fully gone into and the transportation details worked out.

The memorandum of this Russian expert is already and some anxiety is felt that Russia is already considering the adoption of German militarism. Alliances change, new partnerships are made and there is no consideration other than mutual protection behind treaties and agreements. With a nation as powerful as Russia in the present scheme there would be no alliances with that power, for she would desire none.

But the man power feature of the plan is interesting in view of the reported determination not to allow elderly men in the trenches. It is estimated in Obouchey's "Military Statistical Annual" that out of the total population of Russian males from 20 to 45 constitute 17.8 per cent. If men up to 50 years are to be included, as they have been in the present war, the available fighting strength of the empire would be 25 per cent. of the total population. In ten years the population of Russia will be 200 millions. Taking the youngest class alone there will be over 6 millions between the ages of 17 and 20.

These are figures to ponder over when considering future wars and the man power of the nations. If war is to be scientifically conducted in the future and if nations are to develop their resources and man power in the intervals of peace in anticipation of trouble in the future the Russians would seem to be particularly favored by nature to dominate the European situation.

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# Snipers Wear Tabs in the Army

Snipers Wear Tabs of Lincoln Green.

"Tab-tis" has broken out in the British army; the number of those privileged to wear what are officially known as gorget patches has been increased. Formerly there was but one class of tab-wearers. They wore red tabs and, in the case of the more conspicuously magnificent, lovely gold forage caps. They still wear them, and still remain the greatest of created beings, but their privileges have been to some extent encroached upon persons holding various technical and administrative offices, persons, in short, who are not quite sure of themselves, and hover on the fringe of good staff society, have been decorated with modest emblems becoming their station in life.

The new tabs are comparatively sober ones, dary blue and green. Of blues there is a very large number, and the wearers are generally described as, among others, doctors, horse-doctors, policemen, and marine store-dealers or old clothes men. Snipers, as befits those who should shoot as Robin Hood, wear tabs of Lincoln green. So do bombers, and so does the poor musketry officer who used to cut a gallant figure in red. So does the inspector of catering, whose prosaic-sounding office rather brings down the average of green splendor. It should be added that both blues and greens have corresponding bands round their caps. The blues have the added distinction of wearing on their tabs that which you would call a red cord if you did not know that it ought to be called crimson gimp.—Tit-Bits.

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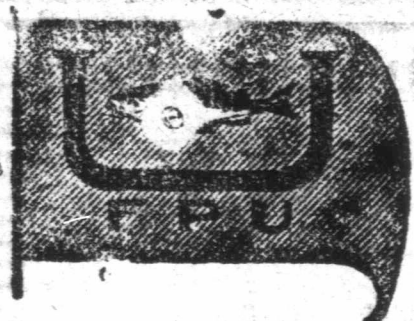
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("To Every Man His Own.")

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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. 10th., 1916

**Freight Rates**

NUMEROUS protests have been received from Northern Districts anent the outrageous rates now being collected by the Reid Nfld. Co. The whole North is talking about nothing else and the indignation of the people is in no way hidden. The matter is being considered by Sir Wm. Reid, and a decision in relation thereto will probably be made within a day or two.

The owners of the steamer Earl of Devon, which receive \$10,000 from the Public Treasury as subsidy, have intimated to the public that rates on this ship will be increased 100 per cent. for the balance of the fall. This steamer is owned by Hon. R. K. Bishop, and for several years has received the huge subsidy of \$10,000 for seven months service in carrying mails to the Treaty Shore. This is the steamer that made the big haul for collecting Ballot Boxes in 1913.

The public will note that Mr. Bishop is an Honourable of the Upper House and Member of the Executive, as well as Leader of the Government Party in the Upper House. His own party and his colleagues in the Executive give him a contract to carry mails and allowed him \$10,000 for the service. The steamer was used as a trawler and was purchased for \$8,000—she don't cost more than \$40 per day to run when steaming. A profit equal to her cost has been made by her owners every year she has been under subsidy.

Now this Honourable Member of the Government is taking another big dive into the pockets of the poor fishermen on the Treaty Shore and will scope in another \$5,000 from this War Grab. The Government made contracts with Bowings and Crosbie and the terms of the contract fixed the freight charges, but in the case of Mr. Bishop—the Honourable (sic) Leader of the Upper House—no rates were fixed for freight and he has availed of the people's hour of necessity and the Empire's struggle for existence to squeeze another \$5,000 to be added to the \$100,000 he has piled up since he became a member of the Morris Government.

Mr. Bishop has two able bodied sons, who would do worse than follow the example of Mr. Clift's two noble sons. They probably find it more congenial to their tastes, habits and training, to assist their father in filtering all that is possible from the public and trade, in order to pile up their bank savings.

This Hon. Mr. Bishop was placed in the Cabinet because he was such a respectable and influential representative of the Methodist Church—and the Premier once imagined that a Government that did not embrace Mr. Bishop would surely be resented by the Methodist people in Newfoundland. We wonder if he has the same opinion now of his Cabinet colleague and whether he believes the Honourable Mr. Bishop the Patriot he (Mr. Bishop) was at one time supposed to be? We fear

**REVEILLE  
BY CALCAR**

OF all the ill-considered pieces of political opportunism that we have any knowledge of recommend to us the Agricultural Policy of the Morris Government. Three Commissioners were appointed to carry out this piece of political trumpery and were given snug salaries for the work. It is safe to say that neither one of the highly paid officials knew anything whatever of farming or of the farmers' needs. To appoint two of those Commissioners Morris flew in the face of constitutional legality.

Messrs. Downey and Devereaux have no right as Members of the Assembly to hold paid positions in the Government. The country would perhaps be willing to overlook this irregularity if it were considered that the appointees were capable of giving the very best service to the community. But they have not given this service however capable they may be. They have merely given themselves to the task of carrying out plans already developed for them in the Morris hatchery, (commonly called cabinet). And those plans how fruitful they have been of wild expenditure and how barren of any good results to the country.

What matter about the country, think the political sophists and opportunists, if but our cause be well served. Those political monte banks had cause to feel jubilant for a long time over the success of their schemes to hoodwink the people, but now, alas, for them the game is up. The cards are on the table, the bluff is called.

People have their eyes open and he will be a fool-hardy politician indeed who ventures to defend the Morris Agricultural Policy before the tribunal of the people. The case is settled and Morris is doomed. Like the fox in the fable, by devious tricks and doublings Morris has long kept his heels free, but his last trick has failed, he is now holed like reynard in his den at evening, and people will soon dig him out. His day is done, his sun has set in gloom.

"The evils that men do live after them; the good is often interred with their bones"; and whatever good Morris may have done is so overshadowed by the volume of evil he has brought upon this his native land through political trickery that the light which breaks through serves but to enhance the inglorious going down of his day.

As a statesman he has been a complete failure. His policies have wrought nothing but evil consequences. He has played havoc with our finances and institutions. He has introduced chaos where order reigned and brought the highest offices into disrepute.

We have, under his regime seen our treasury swept clean of coinage, our timber lands denuded or the prey of a horde of greedy timber speculators, the country plunged in debt on account of reckless railroad building, etc., taxes have been piled high till the country fairly staggers under the burden. The country's credit has been reduced at home and abroad, and confusion and uncertainty are the only companions of our heritage. This is something of the heritage of evil left us by this colossal empiric, this would be statesman, this gigantic spell-binder, whose spell is now broken, and whose bubble of fame is burst, and with him must go down all those who cling to him. They leave behind them a monument to their everlasting shame, and debt to be paid off by their

the Methodist people on the Treaty Shore when they learn of the Honourable Mr. Bishop's latest contribution to Patriotism, would prefer being represented in the Cabinet by a member of their denomination, less inclined for grab and piling up of freight charges.

The Government has indeed become a helpless impotent thing in this land when its members can with impunity utilize negligence in protecting public interests when giving out big contracts, to take a grab of 100 per cent. additional charges on freight being sent at this season of the year to keep people on the Treaty Shore alive until spring once more appears. There is a rod in pickle for freight grabbers and Sir E. P. Morris will realize it sooner or later.

We will return to this subject again.

unfortunate dupes and their heirs. In their stead we hope to see rise a body of men who, placing country before self and paying no heed to political expediency will extricate the country from the slough into which reckless driving and corruption have landed it. A gigantic task awaits the men who are to succeed the Morris free-booters.

Respect for our institutions must be re-established, the country's finance must be placed on a safe and intelligent basis. Reckless and unnecessary expenditure must be done away with and taxes reduced. A new fiscal policy must take the place of the antiquated system now in vogue which throws the burden too much on the shoulders of those least able to bear it.

A policy of development must take the place of a policy of drift, and our public holdings must be so conserved as to bring the greatest good to the country.

A farming policy based on sound common sense principles must take the place of the lunacy which now masquerades as an agricultural policy. The whole country as well as the farmers will feel the benefit of a wise encouragement to agriculture. What must be aimed at is not the sporadic raising of a thorough-bred cow or horse, but the raising of bigger crops from the same land.

**GLEANINGS OF  
GONE BY DAYS**

NOVEMBER 10  
Oliver Goldsmith born, 1728.  
Big fire in Boston; loss one hundred million dollars, 1872.  
Dundee Sealing Co. purchased Southside premises from Captain Cleary, 1876.

John Meehan, of Harvey & Co., who had died at Buffalo, buried in the first casket ever used in this city, 1878.

John Dormady, founder of T.A. Juveniles, died, 1893.

W. S. Pope died, aged 77, 1877.  
St. John's and Placentia bye-election held. In the former, Charles Hutton and John Fox, against Robert L. Mare and John V. O'Dea; George Tessier, Patrick J. Scott and Thomas P. Jackson, against Charles Tessier, James Callahan and Joseph Downey. In the latter, Michael Tobin, Richard McGrath and John T. Dunphy, against William J. S. Donnelly, Walter B. Grieve and John W. Foran, 1894.

Henry Gear and James J. Pitman beat Marmaduke G. Winter and George Buffet in Burin election, 1894.

Archbishop O'Brien appointed to Halifax, 1882.

Hurricane and tidal wave on Labrador, 1885.

James Cash opened business, 1880.

Bishop McNeil preached in Catholic Cathedral here, 1895.

First Assembly election under Ballot Act, in Bonavista. Candidates: Morison, Johnson and Wyatt. Result: Morison, 921; Johnson, 453; Wyatt, 14; 1888.

**WAS TERRIBLY CUT.**

When Mr. Burt and his companion had each an exciting time of it at the North Battery yesterday afternoon, people who went there though Mr. Burt would not recover so badly was he hurt. There was a very deep wound in the throat which bled profusely, his head was also badly cut, his legs were lacerated and part of his clothing torn from his person by the action of the sea. Mrs. Winslow of the hospital and her aids rendered great assistance, as well as Sgt. Noseworthy and Officer Whalen.

**THE ROUND TABLE**

**UNITED KINGDOM**

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

**I. Criticism of the Government.**

THERE has been no article in The Round Table on the politics of the United Kingdom during the last year, because, since the agreement to suspend the Irish controversy, politics in the ordinary sense of the word have been in abeyance. The party truce has been loyally observed, and all parties have combined to assist the Government in its unparalleled task of organizing a nation of 45,000,000 people for war in the shortest possible time. But of late there has been a marked revival of political discussion, both in Parliament and the country, to which it is necessary to allude. It has been concerned chiefly with two matters—criticism of the method with which the Government has conducted the war, and the question of whether some form of compulsory service should be introduced for the duration of the war.

On the first point it is not proposed to say very much. There have been mistakes, and grave mistakes, in the conduct of the war. That must be patent to every eye. But at the moment no good will be done by raking over the blunders of the past except in so far as to do so may point the road to improvement in the future. There is no reason for the recent depression is as unreasonable as was the unreasoning complacency of six or eight months ago. The real crisis of the war, the period during which it was possible for the Germanic Alliance to win a substantial victory, is past, and it is now only a question of resolution and endurance on the part of ourselves and our Allies for the cause of liberty to be made secure.

Moreover, it is well to remember that many of our difficulties and some of our apparent mistakes are due to the very freedom for which we battle. It is in the fashion to compare the amazing organization, precision, and discipline of the German machine with the slovenly disorder of British methods, all to the disadvantage of the latter. German efficiency, however, is in great measure the product of the very slavery of mind which we regard as the prime evil of Prussianism. Respect for law, thoroughness, punctuality, and the ability to combine with others in working for common ends are noble qualities. But to be of real service to the progress of the human race they must grow freely in the human soul and not be habits imposed from above. We shall gain nothing by longing for the easy efficiency which comes from government control of a docile people. Both the French and ourselves muddled through at the beginning of the war. We, because the pressure upon us has been less intense, are muddling still. We must, in a sense, muddle to the end, for muddle, like controversy, is the road by which free men in new circumstances work out their common goal and learn the common road.

The German system gives undoubted advantages in war. Its evils will not be fully apparent till peace has returned. The German people will then have passed under government control to a degree which will destroy what little personal liberty the individual

German still has left. The community will be so organized that, unless every obedience to the commands of the directing mind, society will dissolve in chaos. If the independence of the individual is not to be destroyed, the German will find the problem of reorganizing his country after the war terribly complicated by the necessity of freeing himself from a degree of political servitude which will make life intolerable. Organization imposed from above is but slavery in a new form. The French and the British will have difficulties enough at the end of the war, but they will approach them with a confident trust in themselves and not in a government machine, which will enable them to handle them in freedom and of their own accord.

It is the same with diplomacy. The Allies are slow largely because they find it difficult to realize that any great nation can so far forget its civilized responsibilities as to seek its own profit in undermining peace and good government throughout the East. Against them is the whole strength of the monarchical idea. The easy but unprofitable successes which brute force and appeals to dynastic interests can give are beyond their reach. But in the long run they will gain thereby. The real nails in the German's coffin are the invasion of Belgium, the campaign of frightfulness, the "Lusitania" and "Ancona" outrages, the bombardment of undefended towns, the murder of Miss Cavell, for they make compromise with the German cause impossible for any self-respecting people, and they are the inevitable consequences of the gospel of force. The real pillars of the allied success are that they do respect national liberties, that they do stand for humanity and mercy in their international dealings, that their victory, not only menaces nobody, but is the only event which can give lasting peace to the world, that it is the road to national liberty and democracy. Sooner or later every body, including the Germans themselves, will find this out, and then the end will have come.

This does not mean that there is no ground for criticism or that criticism is bad. Criticism has already mitigated that waiting upon events and failure to grapple with difficulties decisively and in time which has been the most serious weakness in the Government. It is rather a plea for perspective and justice in judgment. Whatever the defects of the Government they are essentially the defects of the nation. We have for years been drifting complacently on a tide of commercial prosperity, easy going, irresponsible, trusting that things will come right somehow. The war has brought us to our senses, but it has not yet taken the beam out of our own eye. We do not see that we have the lawyer politician because we have not taken a sufficiently close and responsible interest in public affairs to enable us to see through comforting assurances or to insist on hearing the whole truth, and on promptly grappling with the difficulties it disclosed. It has always been somebody else's business to put things right, not our own. We have thought much of our, inalienable right to the vote, but little of the fact that, having taken responsibility into our own hands, public policy will depend directly on how we use it. Nor do we see that the slovenliness in the conduct of our affairs is due to slovenliness in our private lives. The efficiency of Germany is not due entirely to the political servitude of her people.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**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.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**POULTRY EXHIBITION  
AND  
SHOPPING EXCURSION**

Excursion return tickets will be sold from all Railway and Steamship points to St. John's for the above exhibition at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE, good going from MONDAY, November 27th, to THURSDAY, November 30th, and good returning up to MONDAY, December 4th.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

# ANDERSON'S---THE HOME OF QUALITY.

## Specials for the Girls

<b>School Bags</b> Extra large size, 12 x 16 inches, waterproof. <b>20 cents</b>	<b>Pinafores</b> Brown, Pink and Blue Linen with design stamped on front. <b>Special 17 cents</b>
<b>OVERALLS</b> Brown, Light and Dark Blue Linen, designed stamped on front for working. <b>40 cents</b>	<b>Petticoats</b> In Cream and Pink Flannelette, with White Lawn body. <b>Special 30 cents</b>

## Specials for the Boys

<b>Leather Mitts</b> Lined—with Cow Boy Gauntlet, warranted horsehide—ideal for winter, wind-proof and waterproof. <b>40 cents</b>	<b>Long Rubbers</b> Fleece lined, double soles, extra heavy. <b>\$2.20 to \$3.00</b>
<b>Washable Ties</b> Extra long and wide—in Light with Dark Stripes; will stand any washing, very serviceable. <b>3 for 25c.</b>	<b>Wool Caps</b> Real Scotch Wool Caps—round no peak—assorted colors and mixtures—ears to turn down all around. <b>40 cents</b>

## Be Comfortable

Get one of our special

### Astrachan Muffs

That are lined with Satin and in colors: Black, Navy, Brown and Saxe Blue. These are all that can be desired for comfort, and with a touch of newness and style. With a large silk cord to hold it in the hand when not actually using it.

Going \$1.25



## Ladies' Scarves and Mufflers

In Purple, Prune and Olive Green. Large size, 2 1/2 yard x 1/2 yard. Regular 60c. Scarf 35c.



### Ice Wool Scarves

In Cream and Brown mixture, extra large—a 65c. Scarf

Going Out at 35c.

### Pure Wool Muffler

In White and Cream—with fastener to hold it in front, fits close to the neck—all sizes—can be washed and wont shrink. Regular 25c.

Now 19c.

## KHAKI CUSHION TOPS

Cover that soiled Cushion with a new top—these have designs to be worked—some with wording such as "Last Rose of Summer," "Sweet Cherries," interwoven in flowers. Size 18 x 18.

Special 10c. each

## Ladies' and Misses' Wool MITTENS

With extra long Gauntlet to go over coat sleeve. Colours Cream and Red—pure wool.

45 cents

## Scarlet Cotton Blankets

With Black Stripe Border. Size 6 1/2 x 3 1/2 feet.

to clear 50c. each

## Mens Winter CAPS



Seasonable Caps with ear bands turned up inside—padded and wadded. Colours: Navy, Grey, Brown, Green and Mixtures.

Prices 80c. to \$2.00

## Mens Grey Sweaters

GENTLEMEN:—Beyond all doubt we can offer you a value in Sweaters of such a fast Grey Color, with two pockets. Buttons same colour, button up so that your collar and tie will show.

Special 75 cents

## Goods by the Pound

### SHEETING

Plain White Sheet—no dressing—widths 72 to 84 inches. Come out from

35 to 55c. Yd.

### Flannelette

By the pound in White, Pink and Stripe—large pieces. Only about half price of yard.

### Grey Shirt Flannel

That's so hard to get by the yard, width 38 inches. Come out about 38c. yard, only about half price of yard flannels now.

### Towelling

In Turkish and Huckaback—different size towels in different weights, all cheaper than by the pair.

## Fritz Adler and the Socialist Party of Austria

If Fritz Adler's trial for the assassination of Premier Stuerghk could be deferred until the end of the war he would be triumphantly acquitted, and his act would be regarded as comparable to that of Charlotte Corday. "Whatever may be his immediate fate, it is certain that he will be remembered as a martyr rather than as a murderer. Adler acted from patriotic impulses; and not only from a mere impulse, but after long consideration and continued effort to remedy the condition which he considered monstrous. As a Socialist leader he wanted peace; he believed that if Austria summoned her Parliament the end of the war would be brought appreciably nearer, for he insisted that the Austrian people wanted to make peace. The Premier, however, refused to call Parliament, because he feared to meet such diverse elements as the radical Socialists, the Slavs, the Bohemians and Little Russians, the Italians and other groups which might well have overthrown the Government. It is to be noted that all the great countries at war, Austria is the only one that has refused to hold a session of Parliament since the beginning of the struggle.

**A Brilliant Man.**  
Inspired despatches from Berlin and Vienna suggest that Adler was insane, and it is said that a brother or a sister died in an asylum. Those who accept Lombroso's argument that the man of genius is closely akin to the man who is mentally deranged will not be disturbed at this exposure of Adler's family history. He himself is an extremely brilliant man, a writer, and organizer, a debater. He fills in Austria and has filled for some years the position that Bebel used to occupy in Germany. He was the acknowledged leader of the Austrian Socialist party, and ever since the beginning of the war has not ceased to criticize the Government, and to demand that Parliament be called to consider the position. Being fearless himself and the leader of a group equally fearless, Adler had caused the Austrian Government unusual annoyance. While his paper has been censored and at times suppressed, he had been able to give

expression to his views through pamphlets which have been widely circulated, and which have had a powerful effect upon large numbers of Austrians.

**The Austrian Socialists.**  
Austrian Socialists may be no better than German Socialists, but at least there is not against their record the great betrayal of which the Germans with the exception of Liebknecht and one or two others were guilty. One may judge them charitably and assume that they were deceived at the beginning of the war and believed that Germany really was fighting in defence, for her very existence. But this belief does not excuse them for sitting silent or applauding when Bethmann-Hollweg announced that Germany would not surrender the territory she had gained, that there would be a "new Belgium" after the war. The Imperial Chancellor probably knew the German Socialists, and calculated that as long as the German armies were victorious it would be safe enough to proclaim his purpose of territorial aggression. Adler and his followers, however, have never subscribed to this doctrine, probably because Austria has made few territorial gains even temporarily.

**Defeat Better Than Victory!**  
Adler believed with Bebel that victory in war was not a good thing for the working classes. He contended that defeat was better, and quoted some memorable words of Bebel to this effect. It is worth noting that the German Socialists' paper, Vorwarts, reproduced them with approval. In 1910 Bebel said: "My view is that defeat in war is rather advantageous than disadvantageous to a people in our unfree condition. Victories make a Government that stands opposed to a people arrogant and exulting. Defeats compel them to approach the people and to win their sympathy. This is taught in the case of Prussia by the War of 1806-7, in the case of Austria by the War of 1866, in the case of France by the War of 1870, and by the defeat of Russia in the war with Japan in 1904. History shows that when the Prussian people

with great sacrifice of life and property, overthrew the foreign rule of Napoleon and rescued the ruling dynasty, the former forgot all its beautiful promises which in its hour of danger it gave to the people. Only after a long period of reaction did the year 1848 arrive, when the people were able to conquer what had been withheld from them for generations. Again, if Prussia had been defeated in 1866, Bismarck's Ministry and the rule of the aristocracy, which weighs like a nightmare upon Germany to this day, would have been swept away."

**The Status Quo Ante**  
Adler knew, of course, that while Socialists might believe that defeat is better for the people than victory, they would not consent to their own defeat, and war once being declared would strive to win victory. His plan for bringing about peace was to agree to the restoration of the status quo ante, that the boundaries should be what they were before August, 1914. Although this would leave French people under German rule in Alsace, Italians under Austrian rule in the Trentino and Poland and Armenia under hated masters, he felt that this was the only practicable method of bringing about a speedy peace. Whether the Entente powers, would agree to any such arrangement is a question that he did not consider his business. His object was to put the Socialists of Austria right before the world, and to give the representatives of Austria a chance to consider the matter. The Premier refused to call the Parliament together, so Adler killed him, as the only thing he could do if his agitation was not to be wholly futile.

**Balked.**  
"How fast can your car go?"  
I asked Stead.  
"The dashed cops won't let me find out," he said.

**LEGAL CARD**  
MR. LLOYD, LL.B., D.C.L.,  
Barrister and Solicitor.  
Board of Trade Building,  
Rooms 28-34.  
Telephone 312.  
P. O. Box 1252.

## Switzerland Scene of Many Joyous Re-unions

**Touching Scenes When the Wives of British Soldiers Visited Long Separated Interned Husbands**  
CHATEAU D'OEX, Switzerland.—The happy wives of sixteen of the British interned, who arrived here late yesterday afternoon, accomplished the last lap of the journey amid incomparable grandeur of scenery and thrilling human scenes of the emotion and excitement. At every wayside station of the mountain with so much khaki that one of the railway that climbs from Montreux to Chateau d'Oex, interned British soldiers, met the train and swarmed into carriages to hail the wives and give news of their men. The Swiss people turned out to cheer the joyous pilgrims. Children clustered, cheering shrilly and throwing flowers. Excitement came to the last pitch when, at the station, before Chateau d'Oex, some of the husbands entered the train to meet their wives. Words became valueless to describe those set face, said to me. "It is hard to meetings. Human expression halts before things incommunicable. Enough to remember that all these women had not seen their husbands for over two years. Some, indeed, once mourned their dead. One wife heard that her man was missing and for nine months heard nothing more. She bore up during those nine months until the postman brought a postcard from abroad; she could not read it. "You have been brave so long," said the postman; but the wife had to cling to the door while the postman read the card; it told her that her man was alive, interned in Germany.

Though all of us had to turn away from the sacred sights in the railway carriage, the picture remains in our eyes for ever of the meeting of that maiden Ulysses with his Penelope—the man's handsome head bowed on his woman's handsome shoulder, his big frame shaken by sobs, and the shining light in his woman's eyes as, restraining her own passion of emotion, she wrapped him in tenderness.

I found myself with one hand locked in the great hand of a husband, and the other hand gripped by one of the wives still to meet her husband.

**Like Scene in England.**  
All Chateau d'Oex met the wonderful pilgrimage. Kind Swiss people from miles around had assembled. The British colony greeted us with a great British cheer. Comrades of the British soldier filled the picture. The British soldier greeted us with a great British cheer. Comrades of the British soldier filled the picture. The British soldier greeted us with a great British cheer. Comrades of the British soldier filled the picture.

**New Honeymoons.**  
Through lines of Swiss children giving flowers to husbands and wives we passed into the Station Hotel, where husbands and wives and the Red Cross party were received and entertained by united Swiss and British, including Captain de la Chaud and Dr. Brustlein of the Swiss authorities, and Mrs. Earle, representing Colonel Earle of the Grenadier Guards, here interned. One of the Red Cross committee gave the pilgrims of the British Press a glowing speech of warm welcome to Chateau d'Oex. Rev. Dudley Lampen, English chaplain at Chateau d'Oex, reared, expressing the delight and gratitude of the British nation at Swiss hospitality. The husbands and wives then set forth for their honeymoons. None of the wives will have any other word from their reunions. And never a "going away" of married couples was more heart-touching and romantic.

**A Lovely Dream.**  
The last word I had with one of the radiant wives was "It's all a lovely dream; we are in fairyland."

## Republicans Back Plot to Force War With Mexico

**Washington Stirred by Sensational Report of Plot to Stir up Strife Against Wilson by Attack on American Border Troops**  
WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 30.—What appeared at first to be the biggest political sensation of many years, stirred Washington for several hours Thursday night. An official statement issued by the War Department early Thursday evening, was interpreted to mean that officers of the United States army on the Mexican border and in Mexico had discovered a plot on the part of members of the Republican party to bring about an attack on the United States forces guarding the border, or some American town near the international boundary designed to create sentiment for political purposes against President Wilson in his campaign for re-election. Late Thursday evening an explanation was obtained from a reliable authoritative source that put a new complexion on this interpretation.

The official statement of the War Department said that official information had been obtained "that enemies of the Administration's policy towards Mexico," had arranged for a spectacular attack to be made at some border point, "between now and the date of the election for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has obtained for the protection of the border." The statement

was construed immediately as meaning that the contemplated attack had been arranged by Americans to injure President Wilson in a political way. The consequent sensation was increased rather than diminished by the refusal of officials to furnish any information on this subject other than that contained in the official statement. Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, who returned to Washington, and had a conference during the day with officials of the Departments of State and Justice, left Washington just about the time the statement was given to the press and other officials of the Government declined at first to furnish any explanation other than that contained in the War Department's announcement.

**Poor Service.**  
"Somehow I can never thing of a bright thing to say until the occasion has gone by."  
"Same here! My trains of thought are always late too."

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
**REVISION OF JURY LISTS.**  
Persons claiming exemption from service on juries, persons who claim to be qualified to serve on a panel different from that on which they are entered, and all persons who have objections to offer to the panels or either of them are hereby notified that a Court of Revision of the Jury Lists for St. John's, will be held in the Magistrate's Office from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of next week and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the week following.  
Police Court, October 31st, 1916.  
CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS,  
Justice of the Peace.  
Oct 31, 1916

**LOCAL ITEMS**

The number of cases of diphtheria reported for the week is seven, all suffering from a mild attack. One case of typhoid from Battery Road was also reported.

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

Mr. Thos. Bennett, barber, had a telegram from Montreal last evening stating that his mother, who had been dangerously ill, had much improved. Mr. Bennett will, however, return home by the Florizel to-morrow.

The young woman servant with Mr. Lionel Bugden, who was attacked by a scamp on Pennwell Road a few nights ago has recovered from the shock she received. Her friends have a strong suspicion of who the black-guard who attacked here is, and he should be arrested.

Will L. M. Knight, Post Official, resident of Hamilton Street, City, who owed a woman in Bonavista District a sum of money since October 1915 please forward her such claims and save herself from further exposure.—nov7,31

Mr. R. J. Devereaux, M.H.A., informs us that he has received word that the schooner driven off from Trepassy on Wednesday has arrived O.K. at her home port—Argentina. The boat is owned by Mr. Jas. J. Davis of that place and her safe arrival will be welcome news to friends and relatives of those on board.

**St. Thomas's Men's Bible Class**

The weekly meetings of St. Thomas's Men's Bible Class opened in Canon Wood Hall last night. The convocation was largely attended and Rev. C. A. Moulton presided, Rev. Dr. Jones being absent through illness. The Chairman stated that Mr. W. H. Jones would assist him in conducting the class during the winter and would address the meeting. The secretary then read a report of the work of the class for the past year and this was adopted. The officers of last year were re-appointed, except the organist Mr. Sterling being appointed this year instead of Mr. H. J. Earle. Mr. Jones then gave his address taking as his subject "The Handwriting on the Wall," from which he drew several helpful lessons. He will address the class on next Thursday night, taking as his subject "Wonders of the Bible."

**MEN NARROWLY ESCAPE.**

Two men named Burt and Parsons yesterday afternoon went down to the sea shore at the North Battery to watch the high sea running, when becoming too venturesome they went out further than they should have done. One big wave swept in and took Parsons off his feet sweeping him out, but he managed to catch hold of and cling to a jagged piece of rock and before another sea came got away. The other man in going to his friends aid also had a narrow escape. Both were drenched and Parsons had to be sent to Hospital as he had been cut about the head, hands and face.

**Rally Draws Big Crowd**

The recruiting meeting of last night attracted thousands of citizens. At 7.30 squads of Volunteers and Naval Reserve men assembled and headed by the fine band of the T. A. and B. Society with a drum and bugle corps also in the procession marched up Water Street, the band playing such patriotic airs as "Tipperary," "We'll never let the Old Flag fall," etc. In which the concourse heartily joined. Arriving opposite Steer Bros the paraders deployed and returned to Baird's Cove, where the multitude was addressed by Lieut. H. Ross and Mr. W. R. Howley, K.C. The former, who went through the Gallipoli campaign and was wounded and whose brother, Lieut. Wallace Ross was killed in the drive of July 1st, gave a splendid address, told of the heroism of our boys in Gallipoli, their bravery in the face of the enemy and showed that the praise bestowed on them by the highest commanders of the Allied Powers was well deserved. He spoke of the uniform kindness of the people of the Old Country to our lads and made an earnest appeal for recruits in conclusion.

Mr. Howley's address was eloquent and earnest and asked all eligibles at home to go forward and keep the Old Flag flying in the face of the enemy. Later the following enlistments were noted:—

- FOR THE ARMY.**  
Wm. Cook, St. John's.  
W. Woods, St. John's.  
Edmund Noseworthy, St. John's.  
M. McGrath, St. John's.  
R. Fowler, St. John's.  
M. Perry, St. John's.  
F. O'Donel, St. John's.  
R. Skanes, St. John's.  
R. Cook, St. John's.  
S. Dawe, St. John's.  
T. Power, St. John's.  
T. McGrath, St. John's.  
M. Walsh, St. John's.  
J. Dempsey, St. John's.  
W. Reardon, St. John's.  
M. Mitchell, St. John's.  
A. Ivany, St. John's.  
R. B. Thistle, St. John's.
- FOR THE NAVY.**  
W. Sparks, St. John's.  
R. Redmond, St. John's.  
R. Gill, St. John's.  
E. Rodgers, St. John's.  
F. Butler, St. John's.  
J. Bowdridge, St. John's.  
L. Evans, St. John's.  
P. Maher, St. John's.  
Patk. Maher, St. John's.  
L. Clincey, St. John's.  
M. Clancey, St. John's.  
M. Walkins, St. John's.  
P. Dunn, St. John's.  
W. Upward, Breen Bay, N.D.B.  
Phillip Saunders, Cape Cove, N.D.B.  
W. Dicker, Flat Island, B.B.  
Selby Stuckless, Point Leamington, N.D.B.

**AT THE CRESCENT.**

The Crescent Picture Palace presents to-day Plump and Runt in "The Brave Ones", a lively Vim comedy. Tom Mix, the Selig cow-boy actor in "The Race for a Gold Mine." Mary Maurice and John T. Kelly in "On with the dance," a Vitagraph comedy drama, and "The Candle," a Lubin mystery drama in two reels. Professor McCarthy playing the newest and best music. Douglas J. Stewart featuring the latest English song successes. Don't miss seeing this big variety programme to-day.

**"Ours" Loose by Odd Goal**

**Football Match Between Eleven From Newfoundland Regiment and Team From Ayr Result in Home Team Going Down to Defeat by One Goal—Rain Made Good Play Impossible**

**R.S.F. V. N.F.L.D.**  
A football match between teams representing the R.S.F. Depot and the 1st Newfoundland Regiment was brought off at Beresford Park, Ayr, on Saturday afternoon, the financial aim being to benefit the funds of the Ayr Union Jack Club. Unfortunately for the object in view, rain fell in torrents before, during and after the game, and there was in consequence only a handful of spectators. The start was delayed by the extraordinarily heavy downpour which took places shortly after three o'clock, the deluge coming away through a second of the delay everyone made a desperate sprint for the shelter which they gained sanctuary. The eleven lined up when the rainfall became less severe, the players being:—  
1st Nfld. Regiment—Lieut. Power; Lieut. Brown and Lieut. Rendell; Bandsman Peet, Lieut. James, and Pte. Taylor; Lieut. Edwards, Pte. Hammond, Sergt. Wellman, Lieut. Herder, and Lieut. Snow.

Depot R.S.F.—Sergeant Wylie; Pte. Caldwell and Pte. Ferguson, Pte. Elder, Sergt. Knights, and Pte. White; Sergt. Brownlie, Pte. Shields, Pte. Hills, Corpl. Campbell, and Pte. Yates. Linesmen—Sergt. White, R.S.F., and Pte. Watts, Nfld.  
The "Newfies" kicked off against the breeze and after some erratic exchanges had taken place, the Fusiliers' pivot, Hills, dashed in and registered the opening goal with a good shot less than two minutes having gone. A little later the Depot men again became dangerous, and a header jeopardised Power's charge, but the water-proof custodian cleverly collared the sphere and got it away, is forwards making a determined shot from Wellman at close quarters: crushed off the Fusiliers' keeper and went into the rigging—10 minutes. Encouraged by this success, the Newfoundland men bucked up and had the best of matters for a time, and with 20 minutes gone, Wellman once more found the "onion bag," Wylie having come out of his goal in an attempt to clear. From this till half-time the men from "The Banks o' Newfoundland" had a slight pull, but both goals were often endangered and some remarkable attacking and defending was witnessed. Half-time score:—Nfld., 2; R.S.F., 1.

The wind slightly favoured the Newfoundlanders in the second half, but play had not been long resumed ere it became apparent that several of their number were beginning to hang out signals of distress, consequently the Fusiliers were early prominent and a most exciting scrimmage was witnessed right in the goalmouth. Power's charge having an almost miraculous escape from downfall. This proved to be only the first of several hot onslaughts on the colonials' fortress, but the custodian in the coolest manner possible at times got his side out of holes when all seemed lost. When least expected, a levelling point came to the Fusiliers, Ferguson sending in a soft shot which Power stooped to secure with his hands, but the slippery sphere slithered between the keeper's hands and legs and gave the Depot men a lucky goal—16 minutes. Raids were occasionally made by the Newfoundlanders and on one occasion the left winger sent across a ball which Edwards should have easily lodged in the net, but the accurate foot was wanting to "mak siccar." Several left wing runs by the Racecourse men troubled the Fusiliers' defenders, but the other forwards didn't render the necessary aid to secure success. Near "time-up," an attack by the Fusiliers placed their opponents' goal in jeopardy, and the outcome was that the inside wing forward registered what proved to be a winning goal, the end being heralded by the scores standing:—Depot Royal Scots Fusiliers, 3 goals; 1st Newfoundland Regiment, 2.

Under more favourable weather conditions the game would have been a better one, but it couldn't possibly have been much more interesting. All the players tried their best to gain the honours for their side. Previous to the start, the Fusiliers were hot favourites with the tipsters, and perhaps it was the cause that they had the better knowledge of the game, but the earnestness and determination of the Newfoundlanders discounted somewhat the superiority in combination which the home regimental team showed. From the very outset, certain players on both sides came into the limelight, but the Fusiliers knew best how to husband their strength, with the result that the latter were able to finish the fresher team.

The slippery ground and ball often deceived the players, the consequence

**Weekly Meeting Civic Board**

The Municipal weekly meeting took place last night, the Mayor, Mr. Gosling presiding.

F. W. Bradshaw wrote in reply to the Council re the Brophy-McDonald tax.

The Council has come to a decision on the matter and if the contractors are aggrieved they have the courts to appeal to.

The Engineer will enquire into Clift and Pinsent's request that Wm. Ruxon be permitted to build house at Macklin Place.

C. Couch's complaint of a broken sewer in his yard on New Gower St. was referred to the Engineer.

W. Taylor, 396 Southside Road, called attention to a large deposit of stone piled in front of his door.

It belongs to a private individual, who will be asked to move it forthwith.

R. T. McGrath, for J. Grills, asked permission to repair house 124 Water Street West, and also to install water and sewerage.

The Engineer will enquire. Thomas Shelgrove, Battery Road, was given permission to build a porch to his residence.

C. J. Fox, for the S. P. A., wrote that Long's Hill was impassable for horses, and asked that some chipped stone be spread over the thoroughfare.

Matter will be looked into. James R. Johnson submitted plans of proposed stable, for Isadore Williams, Cook Street.

Referred to the Health Officer. The Engineer reported on the breaks in the water main during the week. In New Gower Street a "hatch box" blew out, and in two or three other places defective pipes were the cause. Work of repairs was finished without inconvenience to citizens.

The Engineer reported that a city automobilist collided with a hydrant at the foot of Carter's Hill, and that the hydrant was missing.

The auto man will be sent a bill for \$60.00. The Mayor, however, mentioned during the meeting that the car owner is about to sue the Council for having the hydrant in way.

Engineer Ryan made a statement as to water tests made in different parts of the city during the week, showing that the pressure is more than 90 per cent better than last year and as a result the Council will write the Board of Fire Underwriters, requesting a reduction in insurance rates.

R. Jones sent a catalogue and asked for an order for office requisites. Application will be held.

Inspectors Bambrick and Barnes sent requisitions for monies for side trains and rates were made accordingly.

The Health Officer's report for the week was filed.

**CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETING**

Another meeting of the Citizens' Committee was held last night, Mr. A. Soper presiding. Some 12 members were present and that section of the charter, which fixes the payment of taxes on the landlord instead of the tenant, was reported on by the Committee which have been detailed to deal with it. They recommended that the section stand as it is, the undertaking being that the Government favours it and would uphold such a provision. The question then arose as to what powers of raising rents the owner of property would have under the new plan, and it was suggested that a board of adjustment be formed at next meeting to deal with matters and make suggestions in this connection.

being that there were many humorous incidents which tickled the spectators. Regarding the laws of the game, at times there were more honours in the breach than in the observance, the referee magnanimously allowing considerable latitude to the contestants.

"The Dragon" said he could have taught most of the players something, but as he was not born in Newfoundland he didn't get a place in the team.

In the Newfoundland team Power gave a naval display of goalkeeping, never hesitating to put the ball behind for a corner kick. Brown gave a fine display at left back. The halves all did fairly well, James perhaps being the pick. The left winger was their best forward, though the centre and inside left also put in good work.

Wylie kept a good goal for the Fusiliers and Caldwell at right back walked through the game in great style. Ferguson also showed good form. Brownlie, Shields, and Yates were perhaps the most outstanding forwards.

The Rev. J. V. Hammond, secretary of the Union Jack Club, worked hard to make the game a success, and it was a great pity the elements put such a damper on the function. Better luck next time.

**Lieut. Hicks at Wesley Church**

The lecture delivered in the basement of Wesley Church last night, under the auspices of the Men's Bible Class, was largely attended, every available seat being occupied. The larger portion of the audience was composed of ladies who evidently are taking a deep interest in things appertaining to the war. Mr. C. H. Hutchings occupied the chair and in a few brief and well chosen words spoke highly of the principles of gallantry and bravery displayed by 'Ours' in the Gallipoli and Somme River campaign, after which he introduced Lieutenant Hicks, the lecturer of the evening.

The Lieutenant divided this address in two parts, the first dealing with the movements of the Newfoundland Regiment from its entry into Edinburgh to the end of their campaign on Gallipoli. The second part which followed a duet by Messrs Taylor and Halfyard took in the July offensive. Speaking on the Gallipoli campaign the Lieutenant said, "Ours" had fully demonstrated their adaptability to war conditions and trench equality with the best and were generally looked upon by the army commanders as among the most capable in all kinds of construction work. Their conduct during the big storm in which the trenches ran like rivers showed the presence of mind under very dangerous and trying circumstances of which they may justly feel proud. Not a man lost his life, while regiments on either side of them lost forty to two hundred men. Getting quickly out of the trenches and over the parapet "Ours" feared neither the sniping of Johnny Turk nor the exploding shells from his big guns.

After their arrival in France they were first engaged in building a sixteen-mile railway for the bringing up of supplies to the front, and soon after this they were ordered to the firing line. At 1.30 a.m. on the day of their heroic charges they received instructions to get ready and at 9.20 a.m. the order was given to advance. The faces of all wore a smile, though they knew full well the seriousness of the work in hand. The enemy was 250 yards away defying a salient which our boys were to take, but as soon as they dashed through their barbed wire fences machine gun fire from the Cross funds.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Roney and seconded by Mr. Bursey was carried. A collection was taken en route, the proceeds to go towards Red Cross funds.

**Surgeon Major McPherson Back**

Surgeon Major McPherson arrived here by the express yesterday afternoon and was given a very cordial reception by the people of the city. He has been on active service since March 1915 and was accompanied home by Surgeon Major Patterson who went with the last draft of our boys from Ayr to France. At the station were Lady Davidson, the Premier and Lady Morris, Sir Joseph and Lady Outerbridge, Mayor Gosling, Ladies Reception Committee of the Patriotic Association and other prominent citizens. The city was decorated with bunting in honour of the officer's return and his immediate friends as well as all present were delighted to see him back. Dr. McPherson was at the British Army Medical Headquarters when gas was first used by the enemy, and a prisoner being captured with a respirator he, after certain experiments, evolved the very useful McPherson Gas Helmet, now universally used by the British Army. He spent several months in France, then to Salonica and returned to England via Egypt in September. Not feeling well he was ordered three months' rest. Surgeon Major McPherson speaks highly of the prowess and gallantry of our boys in action and spoke feelingly of the death of Captains Donnelly and O'Brien, Lieutenants Clift and Ebsary and other gallant young officers and men who have given their lives for the cause. At Gallipoli he saw Lieut. Col. Curling, Lieut. Brown, R.A.M.C., Lieut. Weaver and Nurses Parsons and Bradshaw, all of Newfoundland.

of bullets thinned the ranks so quickly that the object sought for was not attained. Whether any reached the German lines he could not say but he believed it possible, and as it was not a Prussian regiment they were up against, but instead Saxons and Vavarians, who were more humane, he had hopes that some of "Ours" may have become prisoners. In closing the Lieutenant paid a tribute to the great work of the Red Cross and strongly appealed for the filling up of the gaps.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Roney and seconded by Mr. Bursey was carried. A collection was taken en route, the proceeds to go towards Red Cross funds.

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**Badges for Rejected Candidates for the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.**

Men who have been rejected as Medically Unfit for entry in the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve may obtain Badges by making application in writing to the Commanding Officer, H. M. S. "Briton," St. John's, N.F.

A. MacDERMOTT, Act. Commander, nov10,11,13,31

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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. CLIFT, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's. Caledonian Insurance Co. (The Oldest Scottish Fire Office) nov8,ed,lm

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We heartily welcome back the gallant officer and wish him a speedy return to his former good health.

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