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Somme Battle Front Is Again the Scene of More Hard Fighting

Since Tuesday the British and French Near Courcellette Have Been Attacking Violently With the Enemy Tenaciously Holding Them Back—Germans Heavily Bombard British Positions in Vicinity of Schuaben Redoubt

machine guns, and also have made further progress south-east of the Rothenthurm Pass.

Again the Russians have assumed the offensive in Galicia, along the Narayvka River in the Michisou region. Berlin records the repulse of five heavy attacks in the former district. Petrograd admits that the Russians in the latter one have been pressed back by superior Teutonic forces.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND AROUND LES BOEUFES

Roumanians are Keeping up Their Drive Against Austro-Germans in Jiu Valley—Petrograd Says the Germans Have Occupied Two Villages South of the Rothenthurm Pass—Russians Again Assume Offensive in Galicia—Bad Weather Halts Operations on Macedonian Front—Artillery Engagements all Along Austro-Italian Line

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Hard fighting is again taking place on the Somme front in France between the Entente Allies and the Germans. Since Tuesday the British and French near Courcellette and on the Les Boeufs-Gaudecourt front to the south have been attacking violently with the Germans tenaciously holding them back, except at Les Boeufs, where the combined Entente forces have gained some ground, and to the west of Les Boeufs, in St. Pierre-Vaast Wood, near Sully-Saillisset, where the men of General Foch took additional German trenches. Between Le Sars and Gaudecourt, and in the vicinity of the Schwaben Redoubt the Germans are heavily bombarding the British positions.

Bad weather is again hampering operations on the Macedonian front, but, nevertheless, the British in the Struma region have taken Barakluzuma from the Bulgarians, while the Serbs have made a slight advance on the left bank of the Cerna River, also put down an attack on the Teutonic Allies, and made prisoners both Bulgarians and Germans.

Says States Not Afraid to Fight

Pres. Wilson Speaks at Buffalo—Speech Mostly Devoted to Domestic Questions and Opponents' Criticisms

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—President Wilson declared in his last night's speech here that the United States is not afraid to fight. It is not disinclined to fight for principles for which it was founded. He opposed sectionalism, and said doctrines of peace and war should never be used for partisan advantage.

The President's speech was devoted almost entirely to the discussion of domestic needs and criticism of his political opponents.

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

LONDON, Nov. 2 (official).—This afternoon, in conjunction with the French we made a local attack east of Les Boeufs, where some ground was gained. There was heavy hostile shelling against our front between Le Sars and Gaudecourt and in the neighbourhood of the Schwaben Redoubt. South of Hulluch this morning we bombarded enemy trenches with good results. The enemy west of Angres was easily repulsed.

Yesterday our aircraft did some useful work in reconnaissance and bombing enemy batteries. One hostile machine was driven down in a damaged condition. One of ours is missing.

SUBS TO CARRY MAIL MATTER

Proposal is Made to American Government That German Merchant Submarines Carry Mail Matter to and From Germany—Bernstorff to Confer With American Postal Authorities Arrange the Final Details

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A proposal is made that not more than three hundred pounds of first class letter-mail be carried by each German merchant submarine leaving an American port at regular steamer liner rates. The suggestion is also made that submarine mail be placed in special containers, but the post office authorities rejected that, saying that mails could only be handled in the regular equipment. Count Bernstorff probably will confer with the postal officials within a day or two to arrange the final details.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The United States Post Office Department is prepared to accept a proposal submitted by Count von Bernstorff the German Ambassador, that the mails between this country and Germany be transported by merchant submarines. An announcement to this effect was made to-day to Otto Paeger, second assistant Postmaster-General.

NEW LONDON, Conn. Nov. 1.—A letter to Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, was brought here by the Deutschland and sent to Washington by a special messenger this afternoon. On her trip of 21 days to this country the Deutschland submerged for only 120 miles near the English coast. If the crew saw any British or French warships on the trip the Captain would not admit it. Within a few days it is expected the Deutschland will officially enter her cargo. The cargo is said to be valued at \$2,000,000. When the submarine came into the harbor in a blanket of fog she did not take a pilot on board. The Captain said the harbor here is specially adapted for his boat, and believed if necessary he could safely submerge at the dock and leave the harbor without anyone knowing it. A short time after the Deutschland docked the crew began pumping 75 tons of oil into her hold from a large tank at the siding near the pier.

Tug Brought to Port By Mate and Firemen

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A Ear Haven despatch to Lloyds' Agencies says the American tug Vigilant has been brought there safely by the second mate and two firemen. The Captain and other members of the crew, who were taken on board the Dutch steamer Ryndam, abandoned the tug 160 miles west of Fastnet. The Ryndam landed the Captain and 12 of the crew at Falmouth.

Died of Wounds

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Major Baron Liangtsook has died of wounds received in action. He was born in 1870, and held the post of High Sheriff and mayor of Monmouth.

Two More Norge Steamers Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The "Daily Telegraph" says the Norwegian steamers Caerloch and Raven have been torpedoed. The crews were saved.

"DOWN WITH GREY" IS CRY OF SUFFRAGETTES

Two Suffragettes Cut Loose and Make Matters Lively for a Time—Executive of Movement Not Thought to be Favorable to Action as it is a Breach of Agreement Made With the Government

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Two suffragettes were arrested at midnight Tuesday while hurling stones through five of the windows of the Home Office and the Colonial Office, in Whitehall.

The stones bore the inscriptions, "Down with Grey," "Down with Haldane," and "Roumanians must not be sacrificed." In Bow Street Police Court the Public Prosecutor asserted that the raiders acted in violation of the truce declared between the Government and the leaders of the suffragette movement for the duration of the war. He said he believed the leaders of the Women's Movement would frown upon acts of this character. At the request of the counsel for the defendants the court postponed their cases to a later date.

RAIDER SAID TO BE SUNK?

From an Affidavit Made by One of the Sailors of the Ill-fated "Rowanmore" it is Now Believed the Submarine Which Sank the British Ship Has Met a Similar Fate

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It is considered here there is strong probability that the submarine which last week sank the British steamer "Rowanmore," bound from Baltimore for Liverpool has suffered a similar fate.

An affidavit of one of the rescue sailors from the "Rowanmore" says her wireless picked up several steamers including the American steamer Finland. The Finland, however, was warned by the "Rowanmore" to keep away from danger. Later, says the sailor's affidavit, a British Admiralty vessel went in sight and began shelling the submarine, which is believed to have been sunk.

Teutons Checked By Roumanians

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A wireless from Bucharest this afternoon declares that the advance of the Austro-German forces on the Southern Transylvanian front has been arrested, while in the Carpathians along the Moldavian frontier the situation is excellent, and the conviction is firm that the Teutonic forces will not get through. The Teutonic losses in the Carpathian fighting are said to be enormous, while the ground they have gained has been negligible. In eight days they have lost 3,000 men in prisoners, 8 heavy guns, 6 field guns, 40 machine guns and large quantities of material.

FOOD CRISIS IN PETROGRAD

Measures Must be Speedily Adopted if Most Unfortunate Consequences are to be Avoided—Situation of Lower Classes is at Present Intolerable—People Compelled to Stand for Hours Waiting Supplies

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The food crisis assumes more formidable proportions says the "Times" Petrograd correspondent. The discussion at Wednesday's meeting of the Budget Committee left little doubt as to the gravity of the situation. The speakers emphasized the imperative necessity of adopting amelioration measures on behalf of the working classes if the most unfortunate consequences are to be avoided. The situation of the lower classes is at present intolerable owing to the impossibility of obtaining the necessities of life without standing for hours daily outside provision shops.

3 More British Ships Are Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British steamers Meroe and Torno have been sunk, it is announced by Lloyds' Agency. The Meroe was 3,552 tons. The Torno is not contained on marine records. Lloyds also announces the sinking of the British steamer Rio Parly, 13 members of her crew were landed, but one boat from the steamer is missing. The Rio Parly was a ship of 3,151 tons.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

KOENIG DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT 'BREMEN'

Deutschland's Captain Says Bremen Left Home Port on Sept. 26 With 60 Days Supplies on Board—While Home Captain Koenig Dined With the Kaiser—German People Expect Another Year of War

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—Capt. Koenig, in an interview this afternoon, said he didn't know where the other undersea boat Bremen was. She sailed Sept. 26th, had 60 days supplies on board. The Captain said there were only two merchant submarines, the Deutschland and the Bremen. The Amerika did not exist.

Capt. Koenig said while approaching the coast he saw a British petrol boat a long way off, and submerged for a time. The course from the Bremen, he said, was off the Scottish coast, and to the north of the Orkney Islands. It was uneventful. Submergence was not much more than a 100 miles all the trip and was without incident he claimed. The Captain thought he would begin his return trip within a fortnight.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—Describing a visit to the German army headquarters on the Eastern Front, where he was the guest of the Kaiser at dinner, Capt. Koenig said he found the Emperor in good health, a little white, and drawn, but not at all weak. He found the German people, during his stay, he said, believing the war would last at least another year.

POLITICAL POT IS BOILING FURIOUSLY

Australia Badly Shook as Result of Defeat of Conscription—Premier Hughes Declines to Discuss Situation—New Labor Party is Formed and its Leader is to Move Vote of Confidence at Next Sitting

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2.—The political pot is boiling furiously in many parts of Australia as a result of the defeat of conscription measures in the recent popular referendum. Premier Hughes upon his return from New South Wales declined to discuss the political situation, but intimated that Parliament would meet shortly at Sydney.

Durack, leader of the new party formed by a score of Labor members of the State Parliament who withdrew their support from Premier Holman of New South Wales, announced that he will move at the next sitting of Parliament that the Government no longer has the confidence of the people.

French Progress North of the Somme

PARIS, Nov. 2.—North of the Somme the French captured two trenches northeast of Les Boeufs and a strangely organized system of trenches from the western outskirts of St. Pierre-Vaast Wood to the southeast of Sully-Saillisset, says a bulletin issued by the French War Office to-night. According to late information the total prisoners taken on Verdun front since Oct. 24, has reached 6,011. War material captured comprises 15 guns, 5 of which are of large calibre, 51 trench mortars, 14 machine guns, 2 wireless plants, and a great quantity of rifles, bombs, shells and other material.

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And the biscuits are also rising.

REPRESENTATIVE FRENCH FAMILIES TO BE EXILED

Contending That the French Government Have Not Kept Faith With Their Agreement the Berlin Government Will Send 200 French Men and Women of Representative Families to Germany as a Retaliation

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The German Government in retaliation for the alleged failure of the French Government to keep an agreement regarding the release of prisoners, has determined to send two hundred French men and women of representative families from occupied French districts to Germany.

The official statement on this subject given out for publication says, the German and French Governments last January agreed about the release of civilian prisoners on both sides. Thus all German women interned in France and all German men younger than 17 or older than 56 years, as well as all unfit for military service had just claim to be sent home except if indicted for crimes.

France has not kept the agreement refusing the right of departure to a large number of Germans, especially from Alsace-Lorraine, among them women and children, without giving any reasons.

The German representations having met with no success the German Government has now decided upon reprisals and will first arrest 200 French men and women of representative families in occupied districts and then send them to Germany. They will be detained there until the Germans who are detained in contravention of the agreement are returned to Germany.

CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK 21 SHIPS IN E. CHANNEL

Berlin Says the Three Submarines Which Recently Raided Shipping in the English Channel Sank 21 Ships of a Total Tonnage of 28,500—Say Submarine Was Attacked by Armed Steamers

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Overseas News Agency reports that three German submarines, which recently returned to their home ports, sank within a few days 21 ships, a total of 28,500 tons, in the English Channel. The same Agency states that a German submarine which recently returned from a cruiser was repeatedly and offensively attacked by armed steamers or shelled by others when it began its lawful search. This submarine was attacked altogether seven times. In nearly all cases the steamers were British, which carried one or more modern guns. The same submarine had been fired at six times by hostile steamers during previous cruises of several weeks in the Mediterranean. The Commander and crew by their ability and presence of mind escaped in all cases.

No Strike on G. P. R. Now

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—There will be no strike on the C. P. R. The Minister of Labor, at midday, received a message stating that after sitting all night representatives of the men and the heads of the Company had reached an agreement. Instead of striking at five o'clock this afternoon, an agreement will be signed and work will be continued.

The news was received with great satisfaction by the Government and the public. A labor disturbance on the great Canadian transportation system was genuinely dreaded by all who had the interest of the Dominion at heart. The terms of the settlement have not yet been forwarded to Ottawa.

A rise in flour seems to mean a shrinkage in the loaf.

In the land of the living the main idea of some people seems to be to have it dead easy.

LINER MADE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE SUB.

The British Steamer Rowanmore Was Shelled After She Stopped According to Affidavits of Crew—Sub Fired on Ship as Crew Were Leaving Her, Drenching the Occupants With Spray from Falling Shells

LONDON, Nov. 1 (delayed).—The British steamer Rowanmore from Baltimore for Liverpool "sunk" last week by a submarine, attempted to escape from the attacking undersea boat, but the latter continued to shell the ship after she stopped, according to affidavits from members of the crew procured by the American Consul at Liverpool. On October 26th at 8:45 a.m. the steamer was 130 miles from Fastnet when shells began to burst about her. A moment later the lookout saw the submarine's helm put hard aport, bringing the attacking craft directly astern. Early in the chase two shells struck the bridge. The pursuit lasted until 9:30 o'clock five or six shells in the meantime striking the steamer. The Captain of the Rowanmore stopped his engines and hoisted signals that he intended to abandon the ship, but the submarine continued to shell as the boats were being lowered, and when they were in the water the occupants were drenched by spray from falling shells. The submarine then headed for the lifeboat, while one of its officers shouted "Get out of our way or we'll run you down," but swerved when near the boats, pushed them and then turned back, the Commander calling out, "I am sorry for you, but you are very foolish, you will probably all drown." The Captain of the Rowanmore was ordered to board the submarine, but declined to obey, although the command was three given, when the revolver was pointed at his head. After the captain had been taken on board, the submarine fired a torpedo at the Rowanmore which sank. The submarine then submerged and was not seen again. About three hours later the crew was picked up. Two white Americans were on board, they were George Murphy, of Brooklyn, and Albert Sessler, of Boston. Five Filipinos were also on board.

CONSCRIPTION TURNED DOWN

Farmers Voted Overwhelmingly Against Bill Fearing Shortage of Farm Hands—300,000 Votes Yet to be Counted—Thought However the Antis Have Safe Lead—Figures so Far are: For, 892,000; Against, 573,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A News Agency despatch from Melbourne, dated to-day, and published here, reads as follows:—"The women of Australia voted almost as readily to send their sons and sweethearts to war as did the male voters. An analysis of the incomplete returns that the measure was defeated because of the women's vote were untrue. While the percentage of women who voted against conscription was slightly larger than that of men, the difference was not marked enough to turn the tide. Australian farmers coming to the support of one faction of the Laborites, really defeated the measure. They voted overwhelmingly against conscription, fearing a shortage of farm-labourers. Latest returns show a majority of 81,000 against conscription, with 300,000 votes yet to be counted, including those of men now in the Army. It is not expected, however, their voters will offset the anti-conscriptionists' lead. The figures to date are—For conscription, 892,000; against 973,000.

Coming Events Cast Their Shadows

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In a discussion in the House of the Register, Bill to make provision for a possibility of an election during the war, the Government announced to-day, the Premier, anxious to give soldiers, sailors and munition workers an opportunity to participate in any such election, would introduce a Bill to that effect.

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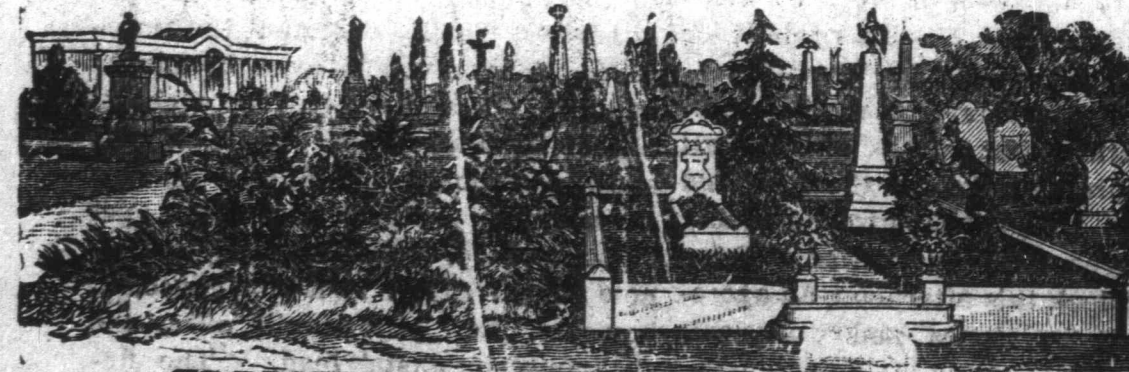
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Italians to Drive Direct At Heart of Austria Through Rovereto

ROME, Oct. 27.—The great Italian drive on Austrian territory is about to begin, according to statements made in a guarded manner by Italian military writers who are in relation with the supreme command. This offensive, contrary to what has been expected by military onlookers generally, is to be a direct blow at the very heart of Austria.
Preparations have been made on a vast scale for action by General Cadorna's forces, and rumours have been succeeding one another concerning coming actions in the Trentino for the purpose of seizing Rovereto, the chief centre of fortress defences guarding the main valley approach from the south to the stronghold of Trent, which is known to be one of the chief objectives of the Italian campaign, and concerning actions to push the gains made on the lower Isonzo by pressing onto the conquest of Istria. The coming offensive however, is to be made on the line toward Vienna.
A vigorous campaign will be undertaken on the line in the direction of Laibach. The capture by the Italians of this vitally important Austrian position, which is the headquarters for the General Staff in charge of the warfare with Italy, will be one of the most decisive blows which can be dealt against the Dual Monarchy.
The Napoleonic Method
The hint of the coming operations in this direction has been seen in the frequent allusions recently made regarding the possibility of General Cadorna following the campaign originated and carried out by Napoleon Bonaparte in the first of his successful wars against Austria. More than a hint is now forthcoming in this regard from General Barone, the famous Italian military authority, who has compiled for publication, in behalf of the Italian War Office, a series of documents regarding the conduct of the Italian operations since the beginning of the war.
He refers to the question being asked as to whether the Italians will march on Trieste or on Laibach, whether, that is, they will endeavor immediately to realize their national aspirations by taking the "unconquered" province or whether they will aim at dealing a vital blow to Austria.
"Italian military action," he says in reply to this question, "has a very clear perspective—the general victory. National aspirations will come afterward. They will be the logical consequence of this victory."
Colonel Barone explains for the first time the problems which confront the Italian General Staff following the victory at Gorizia, and he intimates the method in which the problems are to be met.
The Austrian Defences
"I shall answer in synthetic manner," he says in an article published in the Paris Journal, "these two questions:
"1. What is the significance, from the point of view of the great general war, of the results recently obtained by the Italians on the Isonzo?
"2. What reasonable forecast can be announced, within the limits of the most rigorous discretion, regarding the way in which our operations are now to be carried on?
"At present the Italian front, from Monte Sabotino to the sea, starts from Salcano, at the foot of Monte San Gabriele, runs along the slopes which immediately dominate Gorizia to the east and strikes to the south on the Carso plateau, by Sagrado to Hill 121 to the east of Montalone.
"In this zone the Austrians still hold the group of heights of the Three Saints, that is Monte Santo, Monte San Gabriele, Hill No. 546 and Monte San Daniele and Hill No. 554. Now this group of heights permits of a tenacious defence. Thus also to the north, on the east bank of the Isonzo, where the Italian forces are concentrated, the Austrians have retained possession of Bainsizza, on which are placed many strong artillery batteries, which take on the flank, to the east of Gorizia, any attempt at aggression by the Italians.
"Behind their present front the Austrians have other lines, fortified in complete detail, ready for resistance. These are along the Tarnova forest, in the region of Dorimbergo, toward Duno, and further in the rear toward the region of Comen and thence to that of Nabresina, on the slope which directly covers Trieste. There is consequently a veritable labyrinth of defensive fortifications.
General Cadorna's New Task
"The possession of the entire line of the Isonzo will be assured only when the plateau of Bainsizza has been taken and also the heights of the Three Saints, and this hard task is now and above all things the concern of our skilful, energetic and prudent supreme command. Although the official Italian communications recently have been silent regarding this part of the front and mention only some attempts at diversion on the part of the Austrians, there is no doubt regarding the Italian objective. All the recent artillery action has been directed against the Austrian railways running to the front and supplying the Austrian defensive forces. This action has been successful.
"The results we recently obtained, in this region have cost sacrifices seemingly superhuman to those who know the terrible difficulties of this region, and rendered more serious through the artificial fortifications constructed on it.
"Before the recent victory the Italian army, it must be remembered, had been held back at the threshold of the Austrian empire as by a door which was too narrow, as by an obstacle which could not be turned and whose existence did not permit the tactical deployment and utilization of the superior forces at our disposal. If this obstacle had not been turned by us, as it now has been, it would have allowed the Austrians to continue to hold the assailant in check with relatively moderate forces without being seriously disturbed by the sending of contingents to Galicia against the Russians. As long as our advance was barred by this sort and formidable frontal line our military action, even displaying a continuous offensive, would not have been able to act efficaciously against the enemy.
When the Defence Must Fall.
"But the breaking of this front, although for the moment it has only been done to the southern part of Gorizia, and the lengthening of our front which results from it, change the character of the operations.

The Evils of Trade Wars

The more a "protective" tariff is considered as a "defensive" weapon against Germany after the war the less inviting it looks. If Germany, or any other country, were to be shut out from trade and economic relations with a large part of Europe and the colonies she would be considerably weakened. That is a principle of economics that cannot be gainsaid. And if all the injury were on the one side, it would be a most effective weapon. But, unfortunately for the tariff advocate, that is not the case. A stoppage of trade between two nations hurts both equally. Moreover, a trade wall around Britain to exclude Germany will drive Germany into trade with neutral nations on a larger scale than ever before—and incidentally will make friends for Germany where she has only enemies or indifferent acquaintances now. And if Britain should deal with these nations nothing on earth can prevent German goods from reaching British territory. To obviate this the only way would be to sever trade relations with neutral countries doing business with Germany. Is the post bellum trade war pleasing?—Ottawa Citizen.

HENDERSON APPOINTED MINISTER OF PENSIONS

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An official announcement is expected at an early date, according to the morning papers, of the appointment of Arthur Henderson to the new post of Minister of Pensions.
Mr. Henderson, who is the Labor leader in the House of Commons, is already a member of the Cabinet, but without portfolio, and is acting in general as labor adviser to the Government.

Canards and Rumors.

Then there are those numerous mysteries concerning executions in the Tower of London. One of the most prominent of British generals at the time of the Boer War was said to have been unmasked as a German spy and shot. This canard was exposed by the alleged spy himself, who, while not at the front, has been laboring as energetically as anyone in England. Few Toronto people have not heard again and again the story of prominent citizens of German parentage being executed in this city or interned, but these idle rumors belong to a class with the passage through Canada of a Russian army at one time and an Australian army at another, and do not take rank with the real mysteries of the war. What was the fate of Fritz von Rintelen, captain in the German army and a prominent figure in leading New York society circles, when it was discovered that he was involved in the passport frauds?
The Fate of Spies
He was captured on the high seas and taken to Falmouth, and nothing more has been heard of him. Von Rintelen was supposed to have royal blood in his veins, and there have been hints that on this account he had been kept in a luxurious confinement in a castle near London. Another rumor is to the effect that he was shot. Still another report says that because of his distinguished, if anonymous, ancestry, and the warm affection the Kaiser has for him, the German Government surrendered a number of prominent British prisoners-of-war in order to recover this darling. Hans Adam von Wedell, another German incognito in the passport scandal, was also taken by a British cruiser when attempting to escape to Sweden, and no word as to his fate has been forthcoming. When spies are executed it is the practice to suppress their names, and it is this fact that permits so many wild rumors and surmises to gain currency.

The Mystery in India

Among the war mysteries must be mentioned the troubles in India. From German sources early in the war were circulated many stories of serious uprisings against British authority, but these were doubted, until a member of the British Government stated a few weeks ago that since the beginning of the war there had been seven distinct raids on the north-western frontier, some of them very serious. The censorship from India is ironclad, and visitors to the empire are not welcomed, even Americans being shown that this is not the right time for them to tour the country. But since the Government has seen fit to acknowledge the existence of a serious situation some time ago, it is assumed that the trouble is over. In conclusion, it ought to be said that, while the policy of silence on these matters is no doubt well advised, it makes it possible for the wildest legends and most fantastic reports to be spread. While the censorship is responsible for the suppression of facts, it is equally responsible for the birth and circulation of falsehoods.

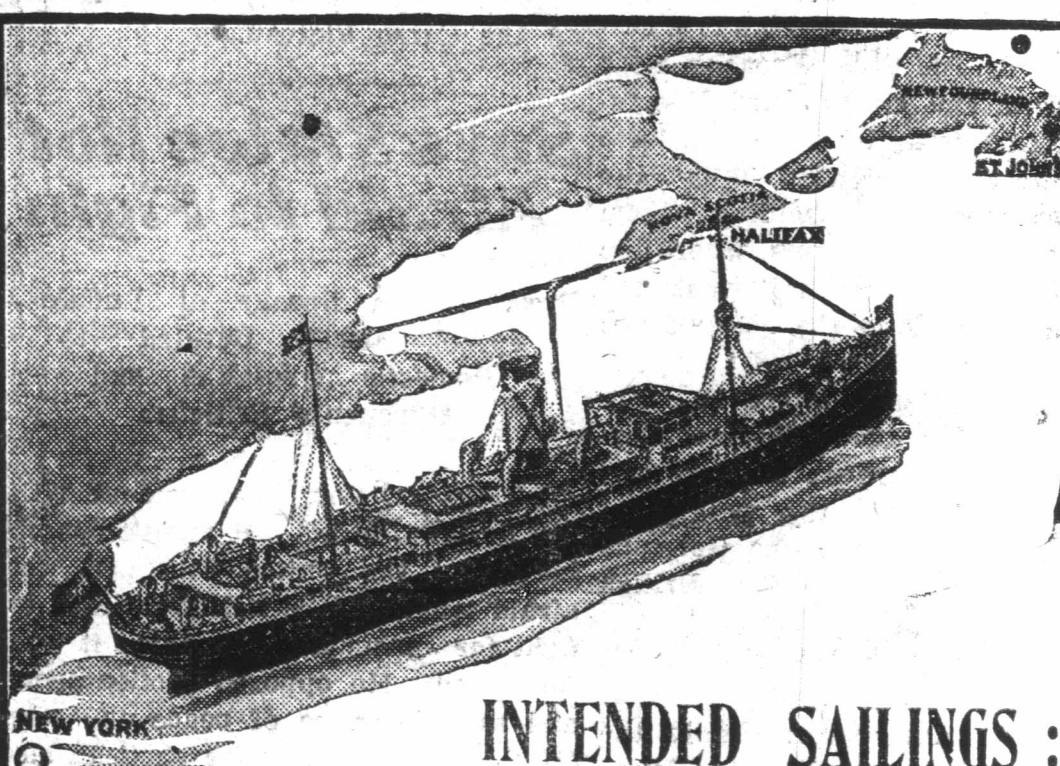
Many Things Must Remain a Mystery Till the End of the War

In Germany there is mourning for the crew of the Bremen, for now all hope of the undersea boat reaching her port has been given up. It is assumed that either something went wrong with her machinery or the boat went to the bottom with all hands, or else she has been taken by a British ship. The British Admiralty follows its usual course and remains silent. It is supposed that the psychologists of the Admiralty believe that to make no announcement concerning the fate of the many submarines that have been captured or destroyed has a more depressing effect upon the spirits of other German submarine crews than a definite statement as to what had become of them. Therefore, whatever has happened to the Bremen is likely to remain a mystery until the end of the war.
The Case of the Audacious.
There are many other things now dark that will be then illumined, and upon which millions of people have been speculating almost since the beginning of the war. For instance, what happened to the Audacious? That she was struck by a mine somewhere off the north-west coast of Ireland is certain. News of the accident was given the outside world when the passengers of the Olympic reached New York, for the Olympic had assisted in rescuing the crew. But the Admiralty remained dumb, and even yet has never admitted that any misfortune befell the Audacious. Mystery shrouds the fate of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, though it is known that she has been either destroyed by British ships or wrecked in a storm. In November, 1914, the British Admiralty announced that it had every reason to believe that the raider was sunk, but in what circumstances was not stated. One story is to the effect that she was cast away on the Windward Islands; another that she fell a victim of an internal explosion.

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- 200 Sacks HOMINY.
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A Drew Vitagraph Comedy featuring Mr. and Mrs. Sid. Drew.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Piano.

A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

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The Way Roumania Entered The World's War

Dramatic Episode on the Frontier While Council Was Reaching Decision—Allies Supplied Arms—King Ferdinand Said he Was Simply a Citizen of the State and Would Obey the Voice of His People—Took Leaders of the Various Political Parties as Representatives of the People

It was well known at the legations at Bucharest that the Crown Council which would undoubtedly decide the fate of Roumania, was to meet at the palace at 10 o'clock on the evening of August 26. Consequently the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Ministers asked for an audience at 5. King Ferdinand said that he would receive one of them, and Baron von Bussche-Haddenhausen, the German plenipotentiary, was delegated to go. This Minister, who bore a personal letter to King Ferdinand, from his cousin, the German Kaiser, was received at once. He presented the letter. His Majesty glanced at it, laid it aside, and waited for the Minister to begin.

The latter appealed to King Ferdinand's nationality and to his family, and to the memory of the late King Carol. He added that he had been authorized by his colleague from Vienna to initiate negotiations for concessions in Transylvania to Roumania. He spoke for twenty minutes. His Majesty waited until the other had finished, and then made a formal reply. He said:

"A modern sovereign may only obey the will of the people. I am not an absolute sovereign who may interpret that will as I please. But I am not only a constitutional sovereign who may depend on my Minister of State for an interpretation. I am the first citizen of this State, and it is my sworn duty to do what my fellow-citizens decide."

When his Majesty had begun to speak the Queen quietly entered and took up her place by his chair. When he finished he arose and the Minister withdrew. There was no one else present. The audience lasted half an hour.

The Crown Council assembled at the same room at 10. Aside from the present Cabinet, the King had invited all former Ministers then in Bucharest. Presidents of both the Houses of Parliament, and leaders of the Parliamentary groups. There were thirty in all.

His Majesty said that at the present

moment he was merely the leader of the nation, that he would listen to all advice and take action according to the wishes of the Council and of the leaders of the Parliament as interpreters of the will of the people.

Speeches were made by M. M. Bratianu, Carp, Marghiloman, Filipescu, Joneacu and General Ilescu, Chief of the General Staff.

Italy's Declaration Known
At midnight the Council adjourned to reconvene at 5 o'clock that morning, and then at noon. At the latter hour all assembled as before. In the antechamber waiting were the Entente Ministers.

M. Bratianu read a despatch from Rome announcing that Italy had declared war on Germany, to date from that day, Aug. 27. The King then turned to M. Bratianu and said: "Have you prepared our message to Austria?"

M. Bratianu then read the reasons why Roumania from that date must consider herself at war with Austria-Hungary. The document was placed in the hands of Count Czernin, the Imperial and Royal Plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary, half an hour later.

The proceedings at the palace occupied less than ten minutes. When they were over the Entente Ministers were admitted and were received by M. Bratianu and King Ferdinand. The latter pulled his beard several times and appeared to be greatly relieved and enthusiastic as he shook hands with each of the Ministers, often approaching them to do so, which is most unusual.

Meanwhile, 125 miles away on the Transylvania frontier the first blow was struck at sunrise just beyond the Red Tower Pass, which leads to Hermannstadt, the great military camp called by the Hungarians Nagyszeben. It was an accident—one said to have been unavoidable in the circumstances.

A film play had been written by the famous Viennese dramatist, Alfred Deutsch, from an incident of the present war. By permission of the Hungarian authorities the scene was staged for rehearsal in a mountain defile just south of the military camp. The play was called "Bogdan Stimo". And to make it more realistic some Serbian prisoners working in the district were ordered to take part. They were furnished with useless rifles and were to submit to the attack by the Magyar heroes, and surrender immediately.

As the sun rose the Roumanian out-

posts at the Red Tower Pass waiting for the declaration of war saw the preparations made for the film play. It all looked to them to be preparations for the massacre of Serbian prisoners, so they approached and waited for developments. They could not understand how the Serbians came to be armed, but they saw the Hungarian line of bayonets. As the line advanced the Roumanian officer stepped forward and asked what it all meant. The Hungarians in charge told him to get out of the way. They pointed to the cameras, then in rapid rotation, and said he was spoiling the picture. Everybody laughed but the Serbians.

The Roumanian, humiliated, stepped back undecided. Just then a Magyar poked a Serbian with his bayonet until the blood ran. That was too much for the Roumanian officer; he signalled to his men who were in hiding and they came and made all the Hungarians prisoners. Then he marched them all back to the frontier. He was feeding the Serbians and listening to their stories, when news finally came of the declaration of war.

"Now," he said, "we will go back there and finish the play. We will play the roles of the Serbians, but we shall have rifles than can shoot."

Arming Roumania
Until the middle of August Germany did not believe that Roumania would enter the war. The Roumanian army had been armed with the Mannlicher 256 rifle and carbine and with Krupp q. f. gun 75 m.m. and the Krupp and Gruson artillery of place. All required German appliances and German ammunition.

In October, 1915, Col. Rudcano, Director of War Material in the Roumanian War Office, went to Paris entrusted with the mission of freeing Roumania from the Krupps. He established a staff of Roumanian officers and engineers in France and worked hard to provide Roumania with war material and to lay down a scheme of social technical training for the army. France, acting in agreement with the other allies, agreed to meet the wishes of the Roumanian mission.

Three-quarters of the munitions now in the possession of Roumania were manufactured in the factories of France and England. These munitions, the output of which reached 400,000 pounds a day, were conveyed to Roumania, via Archangel, Petrograd, Odessa and Constanza. Roumanian aeroplanes bear the French mark. Since last April Colonel Rudcano has had the munition factories of Roumania completely mobilized with an output of 500,000 pounds a day. In most cases the Krupps field guns have been replaced by the French 75's.

J.J. St. John

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this great and needful task is needed. The war is not won yet. Victory is within reach, but it is not yet within grasp. It is the last stride that wins the race. It is the last blow that wins the fight." (Prolonged cheers.)

THE RIGHT TO LIVE!

Civilized society, as it exists in our day, has divested the larger portion of mankind of the unimpeded, untroubled enjoyment of their natural rights. That larger portion may be perishing with cold, yet have no legally recognized right to a stick of drying fuel in the most unrequited morass, or may be famishing, yet have no legal right to pluck and eat the bitter acorn in the depths of the remotest wilderness. The defeasance or confiscation of man's natural right to use any portion of the earth's surface not actually in use by another is an important fact to be kept in view of every consideration of the duty of the affluent and comfortable to the poor and unfortunate.—Horace Greeley.

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IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but... **HAVE US INSURE YOU** in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

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We stock snow ball shoes sharpened for winter use.

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6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8 feet. Bob Slide Shoes, 4¾ feet.

SHOE RIVETS.

Iron and Washed Brass, and Solid Brass.

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Cold Blast made in tin and galvanized, with white, red, green globes.

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12 gauge loaded with Black Powder and Smokeless Power, 6, 4, 2 and B.B. Shot.

Iron Traces, all sizes. Iron Back Bands.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE

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,
oct31,12i

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Wholesale Dry Goods House.

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Lawn	Sateen	Curtain Strim	Bed Tick
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Denim	Cretannes	Blay Calico	Regatta
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" Sweaters	" Suits	" Gantlers	" Blouses
" Hndkrcchfs.	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
" Ties	" Rompers		" Underskirts
Boys' Underwear	" Rain Coats	Ladies' Underwear	" Sweater Coats
" Braces	Girls' Underwear	" Corsets	" Aprons
" Sweaters	" Dresses	" Corset Covers	
		" House Dresses	
Hair Pins	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
Dressing Combs	Brooches	Mirrors	Shirt Buttons
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Hot Shot and Plain Truths For Wartime Grafters

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—"Let Canadians reverently realize that they are witnessing little short of a moral miracle," declared Professor Robert Law, of Knox College, in moving a vote of thanks to Hon. W. H. Hearst at the conclusion of the Provincial Premier's eloquent address to the Empire club yesterday. Premier Hearst had been telling the members of his visit to England and France, of what he had seen on the firing line of the heroism and nobility of young Canadian soldiers. With David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, he had conferred with British matrons and nurses who were caring for the Canadian wounded. "Your Canadians are heroes," was the verdict of these ministering women. "Their fortitude and patience and cheerfulness in pain is wonderful. And in every case your Canadian men are gentlemen."

A Moral Miracle

Professor Law, who has three sons at the front, turned from Canadians on the battlefield to Canadians at home. "We are witnessing" he reiterated "little short of a moral miracle. It is not the unadulterated heroism of our men. Nelson's sea dogs did not exceed in daring the men who man the navy to-day! The professional soldiers of Marlborough and Wellington did not exceed in cool valor the men so recently recruited from the workshop and the counter. It has been proved abundantly and conclusively that the men of to-day are at least the equal of those who have gone before in courage and daring."

The Day of Sacrifice.

"But the greatest thing about it all," continued Professor Law, "the thing that grips, is the spontaneous self-sacrifice of it all. Men who had all gave all. They were not idlers from the professions, from the businesses, from the workshops, from the homes. They left all that was happy and beautiful in life to go into the ghastly surroundings of battle. They all gave up, at the lowest reckoning, some of the best years of their lives. For what? Not for dream of conquest, not for the life of war; it was the simple call for duty, that they

answered—the opportunity to share in accomplishing ultimately good for their country and for the world. The inspiring spectacle is full of omen for the future of humanity.

Worrying Over Paltry Things

"How are we at home to prove worthy of this sacrifice? The Presbyterian professor persisted. "It is a difficult task for us older men to rise to the moral level of our sons. We pray that this war in God's providence may make us sick of war—not alone of war of arms, but of class war, of commercial war, of industrial war. Surely as we stand within the shadow of the spectacle presented by the sacrifice of our sons we must realize how paltry, how artificial, how unreal are many of the things with which we have been concerning ourselves. How little such things matters beside the really great and living issues!"

Grafters Like Great Spiders.

"While our sons are sacrificing their lives in a sacred cause are we to permit men at home to sit like great spiders in their webs waxing fat upon a situation charged with the greatest opportunity for great and noble service? Surely Canadian indignation with the strength of righteousness, will rise in its might. "The Government may have something up its sleeve, but something needs to be done—and done quickly and thoroughly. (Cheers.) Something needs to be done regards recruiting. (More cheers.) Some leadership in

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Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 2nd, 1916.

Nothing To It

THE STAR last evening instead of saying something to the point with reference to its "special" edition telling the public that German submarines were to operate off the coast of Newfoundland draws the proverbial red herring across the trail and gets down to personalities.

He wants to know why we printed the same message on our front page. We did so, as did the other papers, but; neither they or ourselves thought it necessary to "set the town afire" with a special-on-the occasion.

The message was one of the ordinary public news message for which we pay a monthly fee, and we published it, as we do all our war and other public messages on the front page.

The Star man says, and seeing that he once worked here, (we suppose he knows), that President Coaker was opposed to the running off of special as they did not pay. For this tribute to Mr. Coaker we think the shareholders of the Union Publishing Co. will be grateful to the man who started in to wipe Coaker and the Union off the map.

The fishermen now know on the authority of a former editor of this paper that Coaker is such a keen business man and watches the interests of those whom he leads that as soon as he saw newspaper specials were not paying propositions he promptly cut them out. This is what a live business man would do. That the learned "doctor" is correct in his assertion we have no doubt, for it was not the same "doctor" Mosdell who said that Coaker "was a man of genius and initiative."

Rushing the "news" to the public is all right when that news is something of importance. In the present case it was nothing more or less than a private opinion of one whose country and leading public men are daily held up to ridicule by The Star.

Bad news travels quickly, so quickly indeed that there is no need to run off special editions to bring home to the reading public the dangers which this country may be subjected to from submarine attacks.

We remember not long since The Star ran out a special in the stillness of the night, and the "special" information in that "special" was a casualty list. Another "special" of The Star's was one which had Italy declaring war on Germany, an event which did not come to pass for some considerable time afterwards.

When we said The Star was anxious "to rake in the dough" we said what was right. Whether it pays or not to run specials will not bother The Star management, for it is other people's money they are running on—and they only will have to worry and find the coin to keep the boys working.

Of course, we desire to be understood clearly in this matter: We have no desire to stop The Star man from specializing on specials—when we see his speciality lies in the direction of making

Mr. Coaker Back

PRESIDENT COAKER went to Harbor Grace yesterday and returned by to-day's train. He also visited Bay Roberts. While at Harbor Grace he inspected the coal hulk owned by the Coal Co. at Harbor Grace. The Trading Co. have purchased the hulk and will use it for storing salt. It will store 4000 hogsheads and will come in handy for discharging steamers.

The citizens of Harbor Grace desire to have a Council of the F.P.U. established there, which will be done after the New Year comes in.

Mr. Coaker inspected the Union Store at Bay Roberts and met Mr. Richards, the Trading Co.'s agent at Port-de-Grave.

This is the eighth anniversary of the birth of the F.P.U. and it is being fittingly observed by the visit of His Excellency the Governor to the colossal premises being erected at Catalina.

Aiding the Enemy

FOR some time past The Star has been working overtime accusing this paper, and those connected with it, with the crime of aiding and abetting the enemy by publishing information which in the opinion of the learned "Doctor" of The Star IS SURE TO LEAD TO UNDESIRED RESULTS.

That few people take The Star's contention seriously is too well known to need further comment. The publishing of local items referring to possible transfers of local shipping to other quarters will aid the enemy very little when we consider that he can get all the information he wants on such matters from American and Canadian papers.

But we cannot refrain from asking The Star man what he thinks of the Official organ of the Government devoting nigh a column of its page to the rumoured transfer of our local, coastwise steamers—the Porita and Prospero?

The Herald last evening said those steamers may be taken over by the French Government. Now, if our reference to the commanding of the "Stephano" had the result which The Star—in its frenzy endeavour to score some cheap capital against this paper said it did—what about this item in last night's Herald?

If those two local coasters are taken over and they are sunk by German submarines on the run across the "herring pond," will The Star tell its readers that The Herald is responsible for their destruction?

We will watch The Star's attitude on this matter.

Personally, we have no hesitation in saying the publication of such items as the one referred to in last evening's Herald, are in our opinion, harmless, and in no way detrimental to the interests of the Empire or our Allies.

German Version of The Angeliki Incident

ATHENS, Nov. 1.—The German Legation to-day made the following statement with regard to the sinking of the Angeliki:—No Greek vessel on her regular course would have been submerged, unless it was carrying reinforcements to the Allied Armies at Saloniki. Furthermore the Legation is convinced that at the hour of 9 a.m. the circumstances of the sinking would preclude the possibility that the vessel was submerged. The Greek Government advised the Greek Legation that merchant ships carrying supplies for the Allies would be torpedoed with warning. All shipping has been tied up by a strike of the Sailors' Union.

One Missing Yankee Turns Up O.K.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Some discrepancy still exists in the reports of the number of Americans on board the Marina. Consular reports say there were 51 persons aboard the vessel, but to-day's list accounts for only 50. The man Middleton, who was included in the Press Association's report given out last night, as among the missing, reported to the American Embassy to-day, leaving the total number of dead at five. Efforts are being made by American officials to clear up the discrepancy.

himself known as the only live journalist on this side of the pond. If he can build up a reputation for himself in this respect we can only feel sorry for the "buffs" who fall over one another (we don't think) in their frenzied rush for the latest Star (not spangled) "special!"

WHY WILSON SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED

—By—
George Creel in the October National Magazine

III.—HIS WAR ON LOADED DICE BUSINESS

WORKING with certainty and swift precision, one by one has Woodrow Wilson met the obligations of his faith and the needs of the day. The Federal Trade Commission has been interposed between the consumer and monopoly; the Rural Credits law unlocks the prison door of agriculture, putting farmers upon an equality with all others who have genuine assets, and making credit available to them; the Good Roads act, with its appropriation of eighty-five million dollars to aid the several states in the construction of highways, aids agriculture still further, and permits full extension of rural delivery; the Alaska railway law has opened up the imprisoned resources of that rich region, even while guarding them against private pillage, and the shipping embargo on America, and the monopoly of the seas, which have subjected our products to such terms and charges as Europe has seen fit to impose, will be checked by the Shipping bill which opens up the ports of South America and the Orient to our industry and energy.

It is not legitimate business that Woodrow Wilson has fought with these laws, but loaded dice business. It is not enterprise that he has curbed, but criminal greed. As never before, the Government stands squarely behind honest industry, aiding it, protecting it, advancing it. Only lawless rapacity has been given ground for complaint.

For years Social Justice was a cry in the wilderness, the unrealized dream of earnest thousands, the catch-penny device of hypocritical politicians. It remained for Woodrow Wilson to translate human sympathy into political action, achieving steadily while charlatans promised.

The Seamen's law wipes out the last remaining Fugitive Slave law upon the statute books of America, freeing the sailor from revolting oppressions, and lifting him to the level of free labor; the Clayton Anti-Trust law, fought as few laws have been fought, is now seen to be industry's Magna Charta, ending the issuance of injunctions without a hearing, imprisonment without a jury trial, and the rape of Constitutional rights.

The creation of a separate Department of Labor granted humanity equal recognition with property, and under the administration of a good and noble man, much of the hate and cruelty has been taken out of industry. Greater safeguards have been thrown about the rights of the alien, a federal employment bureau has found work for over seventy thousand men, and hundreds of strikes have been averted or settled by federal mediation under the Trades Disputes act.

Neither under the administration of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft was any honest effort made to end the shocking conditions under which industry rested upon the bended backs of two million children. Not only did President Wilson insist upon the introduction of a bill that would release these little ones from the steel jaws of the industrial machine, but when political chicanery bade fair to prevent its passage, he went personally to the Capital and informed Democratic leaders that the dictates of humanity must not be defied.

It is due to his inspiration that the Workmen's Compensation principle has been enacted into law; that safety and sanitation measures are now on the books of the nation, and that the eight hour day now governs all work done by the government as well as all work done for the government; it is through the iron force of his keen sympathy with the common man that the expenses of preparedness will be paid for by a tax on incomes, inheritances and munitions. From these sources three hundred million dollars will be raised that under Republican rule would have been collected by stamp taxes on things that the poor consume.

Clarke's Beach and vicinity does not loom large in the public eye as an agricultural district; it may therefore surprise readers of this paper to know that during the past few days no less than ten carloads of potatoes have been sent by the farmers of that section to Grand Falls.

REVELLE BY CALCAR

THE farmer should be taught to regard his stables as fertilizer factories and his cattle as so many machines for its manufacture. Were he taught this he would soon learn to give the "machines" just that kind of raw material that would ensure the turning out of the very best fertilizer, one rich in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Of these elements the most essential and at the same time most costly to buy is nitrogen, and by a strange perversity the least conserved by the ordinary farmer.

Let the farmer be taught that by feeding his cattle with food rich in all three elements above mentioned, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash he is making a good investment and he will soon adopt the principle.

When he knows that liberal feeding with properly selected grains, mill feeds, roots, etc., he gets it back in increased milk flow, added weight and in much more valuable manure he will soon learn to feed his stock with something more than dry hay.

Many farmers to-day in an effort to increase the productivity of their fields are buying nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda ignoring or innocent of the fact that they have the "machinery" on their farms for the making of nitrogen in its most convenient form. They are buying nitrogen to put back into the land to replace that which they have taken from it and permitted to go to waste in the stables and manure piles.

How many farmers would be unwise enough to burn their hay crop and then turn round and spend money in the purchase of hay from some other farm. Would not the farmer who did this be regarded as insane. Yet this is just what farmers do when they permit the wastefulness of manure which we see on nearly every farm in the country.

It is false economy too to half starve cattle or feed them on nothing but dry hay to save expenses, for whatever is given the cattle is returned in the enhanced fertilizing value of the manure, and as we have said in the milk pail and on the scales. Poor feed cannot return good manure, and poor manure means small crops and impoverished land. Rich food, food rich in protein, such as cottonseed meal, gluten meal, linseed meal (old or new process) is food rich in nitrogen, the most valuable and costly element, and it pays the farmer well to give his animals a liberal allowance of those nitrogenous foods.

It is known that only about from ten to twenty per cent. of the protein in the food is retained by the animal. With this in view and knowing that protein means nitrogen and nitrogen means fertility the farmer should aim to feed his cattle on some of those above mentioned feeds.

The legumes such as peas, clovers, lucerne, etc., are valuable nitrogenous foods and should be fed to the stock if the farmer considers the fertility of his lands, especially when he considers that these plants gather nitrogen from the air and store it up in their roots to be made available to the next succeeding crops. A ton of timothy hay (2000 lbs.) contains 25.2 per cent. nitrogen, a ton of soy beans contains 106. per cent. and a ton of cottonseed meal no less than 135.8 per cent. nitrogen.

Cottonseed meal, soy beans, etc., are a concentrated form of food and cannot be fed in large amounts like roughage such as hay, but should be fed if the farmer knows his business.

There is such an intimate connection between the feeding of the stock and the fertility of the soil that we regard as of very prime importance that the farmer be taught the value of properly feeding his animals. The farmer should be taught it is a wise investment to give his animals a balanced ration consisting of roughage like timothy and clover hay, roots, mill feeds, meals, etc.

Special Offer to the Reading Public

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE (Daily Edition) will be sent to any address in Newfoundland from now to end of 1917 for **\$2.00**

The Weekly Edition will be sent to any address in Newfoundland from now to the end of 1917 for **50c.**

Here is your opportunity. Avail of it to-day. Fill in the Coupon at once—mail it to-day—do it now.

To the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.,
Water Street, St. John's.

GENTLEMEN,—
Enclosed find.....for.....
months subscription to **The Mail and Advocate** Daily (mark off issue not required). Weekly

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District.....

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 3
Free St. Andrew's Church, Duckworth-street, opened, 1850.
The Mikado of Japan born, 1852.
Catholic University, Dublin, opened, 1854.

Phoenix Hall, foot of Long's Hill, burnt, 1876.
Register registered, Kent and Bishop, proprietors, 1888.

A Marine Tragedy

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Lloyds despatch from New Quay, Cornwall, says that a ship's life boat, marked "A. D. Davidson," has been washed ashore at Perranperth. The latest report of the A. D. Davidson is of her departure from Montreal, October 4th. She was much overdue, and the news that a life buoy had been picked up caused the rate of insurance to rise to seventy guineas per cent.

French Advance North of the Somme

PARIS, Nov. 1.—North of the Somme last night the French troops advanced in the neighbourhood of Les Boeufs, the war office announced to-day. German troops made an attack at Sully Sailles, but were driven back after a violent encounter.

nored this fact passes comprehension, unless, as we have said before they were too stupid to understand or too engrossed in pursuit of their narrow vote catching politics.

Plot Against Count Tisza

Nineteen Year Old Youths Planned the Crime—Got Short Term in Prison—How the British Press Regard Assassination of Austrian Premier

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The assassination of Count Sturgkh lends new interest to the details of a plot to assassinate Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, which reached London to-day by mail from Budapest. Two young men who were arrested in connection with this plot were named Zoltanbro and Zaborsky. Each of them is 19 years old.

The conspirators carefully made their plans, purchased their revolvers, prepared measures for their escape from the country afterwards and had communicated with several persons from whom they expect assistance. At their trial one of the young men pleaded not guilty, but made a defiant political speech in which he denounced Count Tisza as a traitor against the nation, and declared he would continue the plot against the premier's life as soon as he was freed. Owing to their comparative youth, Zoltanbro and Zaborsky were sentenced to only five months' imprisonment, with the provision that both should join the colors at the expiration of their sentences.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The morning papers print long editorials on the assassination of Premier Sturgkh. The general opinion expressed is that the removal of Sturgkh is the work of men who wish to free the Austrian government from a clique of politicians who are largely controlled by the Hungarian premier Tisza in the interests of the Magyars and Germany. On Berlin

Britain's Outlay Heavy in Canada

Old Country Manufacturers Derive no Undue Advantage Over Dominion—Compare Expenditure—Balance is in Favor of Canada by Very Considerable Amount

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—That the manufacturers of Great Britain are deriving an undue advantage from purchases of supplies for the Canadian troops in the United Kingdom is an unfounded claim advanced in certain quarters. Enquiry here shows the complete reverse to be the case. Taking into account the heavy outlays for every dollar spent in the Old Country for which the Canadian Government is responsible, the Imperial Government spends from five to ten dollars in Canada. What renders this the more remarkable are the adverse conditions of sterling exchange by which the British Government is confronted and which make necessary the establishment of dollar credits in this country.

The extent of the latter is really the measure of Imperial orders for munitions and supplies. One depends on the other.

The Government at Ottawa has facilitated this work in every way with the result that over two hundred millions have been advanced by way of financing orders from the Mother Country. Canada has not only a large balance in its favor regarding expenditures, but the trade balance is correspondingly pronounced on the side of the Dominion.

this theory the assassination is held to represent the Austrian movement to escape from the domination of

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

SOUTH COAST SERVICE.

S. S. GLENCOE

will sail from Placentia on Saturday, November 4th, after arrival of the morning's train from St. John's, calling at the usual ports of call from Placentia to Port-au-Basques.

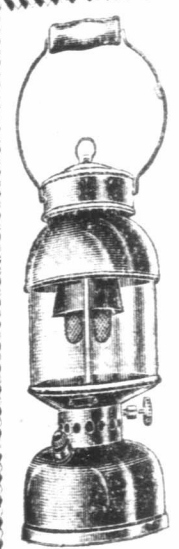
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by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

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

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The Brightest Light for the LEAST Money.

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

R. TEMPLETON,
333 Water St., St. John's.

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.

Mr. Anderson Tells of the Bravery of the Men of the Newfoundland Regiment.

Brave Captain Eric Ayre, not too much we'll sorrow, for its both "adieu" and "au revoir."
(To the Editor)
Dear Sir—Reader have you started yet to count them up—going up—going up—still going up—one by one they are passing away—officers and men—leaving their gallantry behind them; then why should not their country know some little thing about them, and their heroism.
Were you present in the grounds of Government House a few months ago—at a review of our soldiers—and listened to the commands given by Capt. Eric Ayre. Is the sound of that voice still ringing in your ear? Do you know it is now silent?

Oh for the touch of a vanished hand And the sound of a voice that is still.
In bringing these brief notices before the people of the country I have only one desire, and that is to let the home folks know the stuff our lads were made of (Bravery) in the words of the Lieut. General in Command, Sir Aylmer Hunter-Western, K.C.B., D.S.O. It is difficult for me to express my admiration for the splendid courage, determination and discipline displayed by every officer, N.C.O. and man of battalions, eighty thousand men, that took part in the great attack on the Beaumont-Hamel-Serre position on the 1st July. All observers agree in stating that the various waves of men issued from their trenches and moved forward at the appointed time in perfect order, undismayed by the heavy artillery fire and deadly machine gun fire. There were no cowards nor waverers and not a man fell out. It was a magnificent display of disciplined courage worthy of the best traditions of the British race. Captain Eric Ayre was there, with hundreds of his country's plucky young soldiers. He led them on. He lost his life with many others.
During my recent visit to the Mother Country, visiting Edinburgh late in September, I met Lieut. Victor Gordon, whose father for many years was connected with the trade of this country, being associated with the firm of James Baird, Ltd. Victor himself spent several years in the Bank of Montreal this city. Shortly after the

war broke out he offered his services to his King and country and was accepted, and is connected with the Canadian King's Own Scottish Borderers. He was badly gassed at Ypres. Deadly work, foul gases—trenches. Naught that radiant spirit quenches.

His brother Bert has paid the price, a splendid life cut short. "What are you doing?" "Are you only talking?" Young men throughout the country who have not yet offered themselves for their King and Country read what Victor Gordon had to say about the Immortal 29th., brothers of his native land:

"I am proud as a native born Newfoundland to belong to the country the glory of which shall never fade away. Although I did not myself see the advance of the First Nfld Regiment on the 1st July, yet, I have been told by many an eye witness, that the conduct of the Newfoundland troops on that occasion has rarely been equalled and never excelled. They advanced under a murderous machine gun and artillery fire as if on ceremonial parade."

Victor Gordon, here he is—Curley head and laughing eyes. Mischief that all blame defies.
Canadian Scottish—Sporran—Kilt. Bannet cocked at proper tilt.

No greater words recorded in all the pages of history will stand out more prominent and for ever, than the following. When the Prime Minister of England received the news of the death of his eldest son, Raymond, at the front, he had the sympathy of the British Empire. When he was told the body of his son was recovered, would they send it to England for burial. Hearken to his reply:—"Bury my son with his comrades, give him a soldier's grave."

Prime Minister's Ambition.
Mr. Asquith hardly ceased work during the time of his bereavement, although I observed from the London press that many times the Prime Minister has given a veiled hint that he would like to lay aside the enormous burden of the Premiership of Britain and enjoy the solitude and rest that he well deserves. He is not will-

ing, however, to lay it down at present, welcome as the rest would be. I believe he would like to go down in to history as having been the head of the Government that did three things—broke the hereditary power of the House of Lords, began the writing of the unwritten constitution of the realm, and smashed Prussianism in order to use his own phrase—to broaden the bounds of human liberty, and I hope he won't forget Home Rule For Ireland.

Or soon, or late, for each—the life immortal; And not for us to choose the How or When.
Or late, or soon—what matter, since Leads but to glories passing mortal ken.
Press on in hope! Your faith and courage prove! Pass, by these High Ways of the Lord's appointing; You cannot pass beyond our boundless love.

I have had a chant with several of our soldiers lads that have returned for a holiday who have seen much active service in Egypt and in France, who also took part in the ever memorable first of July. I seem to have become in my imagination a spectator of the great tragedy, and the throb of the guns touches the scene with suggestions and pictured by one young man as he told of the cloud shadows drifting across the Valley and up the slopes of the downs on the other side take on the shapes of massed battalions. There is no solitude so complete to the outward eye as that which broods over the country when the armies face each other in the grips of death. On that beautiful Saturday morning, July 1st, 1916, between eight and nine o'clock! Can you picture in your mind eighty thousand soldiers lined along the British trenches between 500 and 600 yards from probably a larger number of Germans. Both sides are still in hiding. Several miles of battle front are in view and in all that great field of vision there was not a moving thing visible. There were no cattle in the fields, and no ploughmen followed their teams. Roads marched across the landscape, but they were empty roads. It was as though life had vanished from the earth. Yet these brave lads knew that all over that great valley the earth was crawling with life and full of immense and sinister secreties—the galleries of the sappers, the trenches, the trenches and redoubts, the hiding places of great guns, and the concealed observations of the watchers. The command is given, Australians, Canadians, British and Newfoundlanders—mount the parapet in true soldier fashion, take the German trenches is the battle cry, in less time than it will take you to read what I have told you. Our men with others, with men of other countries were being mowed down like sheep by machine-gun fire.

"These are the days that try the souls of men" and tests their qualities almost to the breaking point. Do you see Captain Eric Ayre mount the parapet, 250 men follow him. Do you know what became of them?

The King of Kings,
The Great Chief of the Allies,
and the world He knows.
And so does my young friend who had dinner with me in Edinburgh on Tuesday 19th. September, 980 G. R. Dwyer, St. John's. I don't know them, I would like to meet any of his relations, and tell them about him. This young man was employed by the Reid Nfld. Co. Here in his part is his little story:

"I was wounded in the leg on the 1st July, that ever-to-be-remembered day, will our country ever forget it? I was shot below the knee, the bullet going right through my leg."
Although he walks lame, I believe in a little time he will be all right. He was enjoying a well-earned holiday in Edinburgh and he looks the pink of health.

"Oh my God"—what a morning—My Captain was Eric Ayre, a braver or truer soldier never led men on a battle field or who were more loyal and devoted to a commander than the men who followed him. I estimate the first German trench would be about, from ours, 400 yards. Our brave leader must have reached within 100 yards of the German trenches when he fell. He died a brave, heroic soldier and he sleeps in a soldier's grave in a blanket and rubber sheet, these are the words of 980 G. R. Dwyer, St. John's.

Watchman! What of the night?
No light we see—
Our souls are bruised and sickened with the sight
Of this foul crime against humanity.
The ways are dark—
"I see the Morning Light!"
—The ways are dark;
Faith folds her wings; and Hope, in piteous plight,
Has dimmed her radiant lamp to feeblest spark,
Love bleeding lies—
"I see the Morning Light!"
—Love bleeding lies,
Struck down by this grim fury of despair,
Which once again her Master crucifies.
He dies again—
"I see the Morning Light!"

FALL WEATHER!

Wet Streets Again!

Why should they trouble you?
Invest to-day in a pair of Stylish, Well-fitting

"BEAR BRAND" RUBBER SHOES
(Climax Blizzard)

and your comfort is assured.
Cleveland Rubber Co.,
New Martin Building, St. John's, sep28,m,th,tf

—He dies again.
By evil-slain! Who died for man's respite
By man's insensate rage again is slain
O woeful sight—
"I see the Morning Light!"

—Beyond the war-clouds and the reddened ways,
Who waits His time shall surely see
I see the Promise of the coming days!
I see His sun arise, new-charged with grace,
Earth's tears to dry and all her woes efface!
No more shall night,
Though leagued with all the Forces of the Night,
Ride over Right. No more shall Wrong
The world's gross agonies prolong.
The triumph of His constancy:—
When, without let, or bar, or stay,
The coming of His perfect day
Shall sweep the Powers of Night away.
And Faith, replumed for nobler flight,
And Hope, aglow with radiance bright,
And Love, in loveliness bedight,
"Shall see the Morning Light."

Yours truly,
JOHN ANDERSON.

Pope to Try For Peace by Christmas

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Cologne Volkszeitung, the organ of Cardinal von Hartman, publishes a dispatch from Switzerland which hints that the pope intends to take steps to end the war by making definite peace proposals before Christmas.
The correspondent of the paper says he gets his information from high dignitary of the church, who stated: "The holy father is awaiting the outcome of the Franco-British offensive on the western front. If he becomes convinced that the German line cannot be broken and that France and Belgium can only be cleared by sacrificing millions of lives he will act to end the awful slaughter. His holiness is assured of the co-operation of the king of Spain and believes that President Wilson will also lend his aid to the cause of humanity."

Where Experience Fails To Teach.

The New York Times tells us: Officials of the health department resented yesterday a published story that vaccination was a cause of infantile paralysis. The story came from the Anti-Vaccination League's headquarters in Philadelphia, and quoted at some length the secretary of the league, Porter F. Cope.
Commissioner of Health Haven Emerson laughed when asked his opinion of the merits of the report. "The theory of the cause of infantile paralysis as advanced by the Anti-Vaccination League merits no serious consideration," he said. "The department of health is not even considering the matter."
This is good news. When the department of health does consider a matter it can lead to public disaster. Certain combinations of excessive wisdom and authority work a lot of evil.
The recent infantile paralysis panic, originated by the health department, is an impressive example.
The fact that vaccination is often the cause of infant paralysis, typhoid and small-pox has not yet pierced even the outer fortifications of the health department consciousness.
But it will—some day.

Careful of His Complexion.

With sobs in his voice, the applicant for a meal and some old clothes had told his story and the kind hearted woman had helped him.
Now, as he sat eating a hunk of bread and cheese, she thought it wise to get in a little good advice. So she began:
"Don't you think that—or—it would be better for yourself if you used soap and water occasionally?"
The tramp sighed dolefully.
"It would, ma'am—it would," he answered eagerly, "but the truth is that there's so many different kinds of soap, and it's so hard to know which is injurious to the skin, that I'm afraid to take any risks."

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.

LADIES' COATS

For FALL and WINTER

Now showing at

BLAIR'S.

Our Values are absolutely the best obtainable.

This year's style in Coats is distinctive. The Coat with the Flare (or Wide) Skirt is the Fashion. Coats this year are either without belts or come with a belt effect. This is quite different from last season's Military Coat which had a belt all round and was much tighter in the Skirt. Despite increasing cost of Coats, through rising prices of materials, and the Fashions demanding more cloth in each, we are able to offer you the **newest goods** at the lowest prices. This we are enabled to do by our early contracts, and consequent good buying as also by the moderate margin of profit we put on these goods, which has built us up such a successful coat business, as it is well known our values are the best procurable. Our Prices for the Newest Styles (we don't talk old styles) or jobs are:—

\$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90 and upwards.

We are also opening a Full Selection of

Misses', Children's and Infants' Coats,

which you can depend on will be the best values obtainable.

N.B.—Customers by mail for Ladies' or Misses' Coat, please specify height, bust measurement, and length of sleeve from under arm, and enclose extra money for postage.

HENRY BLAIR.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers had drill in the armory last night and a squad had rifle practice at the Highlanders' armory. The following named were added to the roll:—

J. Connolly, St. John's.
T. Abbott, St. John's.
Hy. Young, St. John's.
Jno. Johnson, St. John's.
W. R. Warren, St. John's.
R. H. Hudson, St. John's.
Hy. Lehr, St. John's.
Rd. Delaney, St. John's.
Jos. Aylward, St. John's.
Jas. Smith, St. John's.
P. Connolly, St. John's.
P. Ryan, Turk's Gut.
F. Bendell, Clarke's Beach.
R. Hudson, Pouch Cove.
Malcolm Lane, Fair Islands, D.B.
Edward Butt, Broad Cove, B.D.V.
R. Squires, Broad Cove, B.D.V.
Geo. Squires, Broad Cove, B.D.V.
Moses Halliday, Britannia Cove, T.B.
Wm. Kelly, Torbay.
Arch Moores, Baie Verte.
M. J. Connors, Baie Verte.
Peter F. Connors, Baie Verte.
Lance Hynes, Canada Bay.
Thos. Ricketts, Big Hr. Deep, White Bay.
P. McLaughlin, Fortune Harbor.
S. Gillespie, Fortune Harbor.
Ronald Newhook, Fortune Hr.
Wm. B. Tuffin, Herring Neck.
George Roberts, Herring Neck.
Chas. Dicker, Cape Onion.
Leo Terry, Coachman's Cove.
Alan Batstone, Nipper's Hr.
Wm. Noble, Nipper's Hr.
Ronald Noble, Nipper's Hr.
Herman Starks, Nipper's Hr.
M. L. Thistle, Fortune Cove, D.B.
Herb Inder, Springdale, N.D.B.
Hayward Spencer, Springdale, N.D.B.

The W.P.A.

In Aid of the Sick and Wounded and of Our Soldiers and Sailors at the Front.

Subscriptions may be sent to Lady Davidson, Mrs. Emerson, Hon Treasurer; or any of the following ladies of the Finance Committee—Mrs. Jno. Ayre, Mrs. Garrett Byrne, Miss Browning, Mrs. T. J. Duley, Mrs. T. J. Edens, Miss Hayward, Mrs. Archibald McPherson and Mrs. Herbert Rendell:

Amount acknowledged	\$19,593.45
W.P.A., Botwood, per Mrs. Fred Churchill, for Red Cross Work	35.00
Some Bishop Spencer Girls Intercession Services, St. Thomas's Church, for October per Hon. R. Watson	20.00
Money Box, No. 100, Miss Jean Knowling	9.63
Money Box, No. 96, Mrs. R. B. Job	10.58
	\$10,670.66

KATHERINE EMERSON, Hon. Treas.
St. John's, Nov. 2, 1916.

A BETTER LIGHT

There was a difference in the condition of the streets last night and people could get about with more freedom owing to the easing of the lighting regulations. This was especially the case on New Gower and Duckworth Streets.

Change at Bell Island

For over two years past at intervals rumors have been current as to a possible radical change in the composition of the management and direction of the two mines at Bell Island. A large proportion of the stock is held by the members of the United States Steel Corporation and we hear that experts are on the island inspecting the properties in the interests of the American shareholders. Rumor has it that there is a possibility of a big merger in which will be included certain subterranean ore deposits owned by local people. It is said also that the N.S. Steel works at Sydney may be included in this deal. Two prominent engineers are here looking over the properties—Messrs. E. C. Eckles and J. Killershof.

BIG PIT PROP CUT

People interested and who have been down north say that so many went into the cutting of pit props last year that more were cut than there was shipping available to take and as a result many thousands of cords of the wood are left along the banks of the rivers and a large percentage of the wood will be lost. Enough has been cut to keep shipping going at the present rate for the next two years.

MAY BEGIN LATER

Last year the S. W. Coast banking fleet began operations about the last week in January and did well. Owing to stormy weather always more or less prevalent a good deal of gear, sails, &c., was lost, making this part of the voyage unprofitable, so that it is unlikely that the voyage will start at the usual time or far later than that last year.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle left Merasheen 12.50 p.m. yesterday outward.
Clyde arrived midnight at Lewisporte yesterday.
Dundee leaving Port Blandford today.
Ethie left Humbermouth 5.30 a.m.
Glouce left Ramea 2 p.m. yesterday coming east.
Home left Lewisporte 6 a.m.
Neptune left Long Tickle yesterday.
Kyle left Port aux Basques 1.45 a.m.
Sagana arrived Hawkes Hr. yesterday going north.
Meigle due Port aux Basques this morning.
When arrived Clarendville 3.10 p.m. yesterday.

LLEWELLYN CLUB.

The first meeting of the Llewellyn Club for this season will be held in Canon Wood Hall tonight. The Premier, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris will address the members and speak on the part Newfoundland is playing in the great "World War" he will also tell of his recent visit to the battle fields in France. It is expected that a large number of Members and their friends will be present. The Meeting is only for men.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Kyle's express arrived here at 2.30 p.m. with several passengers.

It is snowing to-day at Quarry, but fine all over the rest of the country with the temperature 30 above.

Mr. J. G. Stone, M.H.A., who had been in town for a few days on business left for his home at Catalina by yesterday's train.

To-day a number of Navymen returned by the express from service abroad and the city stores were draped with flags in their honor.

Mr. Dugald White, Chairman of the F.P.U. Council at Catalina, who was in town settling up his 'all's business, returned home yesterday.

Quite a number of northern fishermen arrived here by the Prospero to purchase their supplies here and will send them home by train and steamer, they having left their crafts at home.

Sgt. Holmes and Ptes. Edens and Duley sat yesterday afternoon to be examined for commissions in the regiment. They were examined by Major Montgomerie and Capt. O'Grady and the result will soon be made known.

Each night during the month of November, beginning last night, the DeProfundes bell is rung at the R.C. Cathedral to remind the people to pray for the souls of the faithful departed, the prayer prescribed being the DeProfundes.

The Importers' Association will meet this afternoon in the Board of Trade Rooms to discuss the advisability of opening the stores after 6 p.m. beginning Monday next. We hear that most people on Water Street favor the idea of opening.

One of the officials of the Agriculture and Mines Department, whose office is beneath the level of the furnace room, might have been killed had he been at his desk Sunday. The radiators are attached to the ceiling and one of these heavy articles fell that day, making matchwork of the desk chair, which he usually occupies.

Mr. B. L. Wounded, first teller of the Bank of Nova Scotia, left by the express to-day for Halifax. He has been transferred from here to the branch there. Mr. Wounded entered the Bank of Nova Scotia five years ago at Grand Bank after he was transferred to Bell Island branch and soon after was called here. Mr. Wounded has made many friends in the city and all unite in wishing him success and happiness at Halifax.

LIUT. BERT GOODRIDGE KILLED.

The firm of A. Goodridge & Sons were apprised last evening by a wire from the War Office, London, that Lieut. Bert Goodridge had been killed in action in France on October 7th, past. Lieut. Goodridge left St. John's with one of the contingents of the Newfoundland Regiment and after returning here proceeded again to the Old Country, where he joined the 7th London Regiment and went to the front with it, and was engaged in some of the severest actions of the war, giving up his life eventually as so many others of our heroic young men have done in the cause of the Empire.

The news of his death when it became known last night, caused universal grief, for he was widely known and highly esteemed. Of a generous and frank nature he was necessarily a social favorite and being a gifted musician and endowed with more than average talent he was a prominent figure in local musical and theatrical circles in which his early death will cause a void not easily to be filled. To his aged and venerable father, Hon. A. F. Goodridge, his brothers and other relatives the Mail and Advocate tenders its sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

English Hospitals Are Overcrowded

LONDON, Nov. 1.—With the reorganization of the Canadian hospital system in England, many of the wounded who are able to stand the voyage across the Atlantic will be sent to Canada for treatment. This policy will be in the interest of economy and relieve the congestion in hospitals here. Extension of the hospital system in Canada will be needed to relieve the pressure in England.

Gen. Von Kluck, who lost the drive on Paris, has been retired, but we note that the Clown Prince, who lost the drive for Verdun, is still on the job. There are certain advantages in being literally born a general.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received 11.30 a.m. Nov. 2nd.

1363 Private Thomas Druken, Topsail. Died of shell wound in left leg, at 1st. Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, Nov. 1st.

4545 Corporal Alphonsus Cahill, Colonial Street. Previously reported died of wounds, Rouen. Dangerously ill, Wandsworth, Oct. 31st.

2744 Private Philip Strickland, Pass Island, Hermitage Bay; 26th. General Hospital, Etaples, Oct. 20th. Wandsworth, gunshot wound, head.

Lieut. Bower, R.A.M.C. Attached to Newfoundland Regiment, England. Killed in action, Oct. 20th.

1951 Private Edward Brodrick, 7 Stephen St. Wandsworth, gunshot wound, both arms.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

HIS 70th. BIRTHDAY

Mr. Albert Osmond, the well known foreman of the premises of A. J. Harvey & Co., to-day celebrates the 70th. anniversary of his birth. Mr. Osmond, though so far advanced in years, is yet a vigorous and energetic man and is good for many more years. He has been over 40 years in the employ of A. J. Harvey & Co.

A DISORDERLY BOARDER.

At 8.45 last night Consts. Vail and Brown were called to a residence in Hamilton Street, where a boarder in the house of Lillian Moore was making matters very disagreeable for all present. The man was under the influence of drink and the woman handed him over to the police. In court to-day Mr. Hutchings, K.C., who presided, made him give bonds in \$50 to keep the peace and ordered him to quit the boarding house.

TRAIN REPORT.

Tuesday's No 1 arrived Port aux Basques 1.05 a.m.
Yesterday's No 1 left Glenwood 6.35 a.m.
Yesterday's No 2 left Northern Bight 8.55 a.m.
To-day's No 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Meigle.

No Change in U.S. Government's Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary of State Lansing authorized a formal statement to-day that the progress of the political campaign would in no way affect the investigation into the submarine attacks and that there had been no change in the United States government's policy. Meanwhile Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador, sent a wireless to his government asking that he be furnished by wireless with all details regarding the sinking of the Marina.

British Inflect Heavy Losses on Bulgars

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The village of Barakil Azuma, in the Struma sector of the Macedonian front, was captured last night by the British, who inflicted heavy losses on the Bulgars and took three hundred prisoners.

5000 Ton Greek Ship Is Sunk

ATHENS, Nov. 1.—The 5,000 ton Greek merchantman Kiki Issaias was torpedoed this afternoon near the place where the Angeliki was sunk.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

V. C.
and
British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

SHIPPING

The Portia left Trepassay at 4.30 this a.m., bound West.

The Prospero sails North to-morrow afternoon.

The Sagana arrived at Hawkes yesterday bound North. She reports a E.N.E. wind and snow showers.

The S.S. Neptune left Long Tickle Labrador yesterday, and reports a light N.E. wind and cloudy.

The schr. "Violet Courtenay" now at Gibraltar, fish-laden by G. M. Barr, has been ordered to Genoa.

The S.S. Algonquin left yesterday for Bell Island to take ore to Sydney, returning with coal.

The schr. "Gertrude" left Hr. Breton for Gloucester yesterday, taking 243,398 lbs. salt bulk fish.

The schrs. "Bessie Grace," "Merry Widow," and another vessel arrived at Exploits from Labrador with 450, 500 and 100 qts. codfish respectively.

The S.S. Catherine Cuneo has been chartered to come here from New York and will bring a large freight later in the month.

THE PLANETS

Anyone with the enthusiasm, or curiosity to get up before sunrise in the morning may claim as a reward a glimpse of the most exclusive of the planets, Mercury. Just before sunrise, if there is a clear sky in the east tomorrow, Mercury can be seen. It is very near to the sun, and it will appear to be about the size of a bright star; but unlike the stars, Mercury does not winkle, it reflects light from the sun.

Mercury is to be found to the south of east. Higher up in the same eastern morning sky, Venus is a brilliant object this month visible before sunrise. Mercury and Venus are the earth's two inner companions in the eternal solar voyage through space. Likening the sun to a mighty battleship, the planets might be considered as a fleet of accompanying cruisers. The Earth would be one of the smaller cruisers, Venus would be practically a sister ship to the earth, and Mercury would be in the torpedo boat destroyer class. Mars, too, further out than the earth would be one of the smaller cruisers.

The smaller cruisers Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, would seem to be an inner squadron, forging forever ahead with the great ship of the heavens, the Sun. As they forge ahead, they also cruise round the Sun: each keeping to its appointed orbit or path. Further out, as part of the solar fleet, there are four bigger companions of the Earth, the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Jupiter might be termed the big battle cruiser of the squadron, and the other three would also be in the battle cruiser class.

Having pictured the Sun with its eight attendant planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, voyaging gracefully through space—each planet patrolling a path round the Sun—the wonder of the solar fleet may be further unfolded. Each planet is also rotating, spinning like a top, on its own axis; and most of the planets are accompanied by similar consorts or satellites. The Earth has only one attendant, namely the Moon. But mighty Jupiter has four big consorts, or moons; as anyone can see with an opera glass, or field glass, on Monday night, when Jupiter rises in the east as the sun disappears from view in the west.

But, after all, to liken the solar system to a mighty fleet of battleship and cruisers and destroyers and motor boat patrols, does not begin to bring out the beautiful, mathematical balance and precision of the earth and its companions in space.—"The Citizen."

Paying His Way.

In a rural court the old squire had made a ruling so unfair that three young lawyers at once protested against such a miscarriage of justice. The squire immediately fined each of the lawyers \$5 for contempt of court.

There was silence, and the older lawyer walked slowly to the front of the room and deposited a \$10 bill with the clerk. He then addressed the judge as follows:

"Your Honour, I wish to state that I have twice as much contempt for this court as any man in the room."

Safety First.

"When you found there was a burglar in your home I suppose you went down after him."
"No I didn't, I stayed in bed."
"That was cowardly."
"No it wasn't, I didn't want to make a murderer out of a burglar."

Seventeen More Soldiers Returning

His Excellency the Governor has received a cablegram from Captain Timewell, Record Office, London, to the effect that the men are proceeding to Newfoundland:—

For discharge:—
361, Private Henry S. Stone, 17 Dick's Square.
650 Private Alexander J. Myler, 1, Adelaide Street.
1983, Private Patrick W. Foran, Grand Falls.
256, Private Albert E. Metcalfe, Pilley's Island.
1607, Private Michael Tucker, St. Philip's, St. John's W.
1171, Private William Viguers, Bay Bulls Road.
Posted to St. John's:—
159, Sergt. Fred Mercer, 48 Spencer Street.
232, Sergt. John V. Temple, Sandy Point, St. George's.
10 Private Patrick Green, Point Verde, P.B.
1902 Private Samuel Stowe, Norman's Cove, T.B.
822 Private Ward Mutford, 37 Wickford Street.
360 Private Thomas Hammand, 93 Gower Street.
1457 Private John Greening, Port Blandford.
775 Private Andrew Coady, 29 Job Street.
830 Private Brendan Sinnott, 36 Rennie's Mill Road.
862 Private Michael Downey, 31 James' Street.
726 Private Howard Morry, Ferryland.

CREWS FROM GROAIS ISLANDS.

By the Prospero there arrived here yesterday the fishing crews of Wm. Broders, P. Tobin and Messrs Furlong and Walsh, who had been fishing at the Groais Islands all the past summer. The men did fairly well with the codfish and all came up in the schr. Huron to Twillingate, where they joined the Prospero and came on here. Some 40 others remained on the "Huron" and will come here in the ship. They report the weather on the island, before they left, as being very cold and frosty, with considerable snow, and say that all the fall game was very plentiful there, especially partridge and rabbits. Several of these people last fall had a thrilling and terrible experience in coming from the islands and were driven to sea in the schooner "Blanche M. Rose" and were taken off the vessel by the "Dorothy Duff" of Carbonear.

DISORDERLY IN HIS HOUSE

At 7 last evening a resident of the Battery Road began kicking up a row in his home and after assaulting his wife and cutting her about the arm began to break up the furniture. The man was crazed from liquor and, eventually the woman to protect herself, had to send for the police, Consts. Emberly and Bruce responding. The woman appeared in court to-day and testified against her husband, whom she wished to leave her and contribute to the support of his family. This he refused to promise and Mr. Hutchings, K.C., sent him down for 30 days.

The brigtn. Alembic, Capt. Coward, arrived at New York Friday last after a good run and should shortly leave there for this port.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.
"The Cave Man," a blue ribbon feature film by the Vitagraph Co. was shown at the Nickel Theatre last evening to large audiences. The subject is a very interesting one from start to finish and had the attention of all throughout the film. It is easily followed, while the photograph compares with any ever seen here. Robert Edison, Fay Wallace and other celebrated artists are in the cast and their acting was perfect. The picture is a wonderful one and patrons should make every effort to attend this evening as this will be the last opportunity to see it. The balance of the programme was made up of very fine subjects which afforded the greatest pleasure to all.

THE CRESCENT

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, the great Vitagraph comedy team, are featured at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in "A Safe Investment." Rea Martin, the celebrated Kalem Star, is presented in "The Coquette," a remarkable Kalem masterpiece in four acts. Professor McCarthy plays the latest and best music. Douglass J. Stewart, Baritone, featuring the latest English song successes, opens an engagement at the Crescent in a few days.

TURRET STEAMER HERE

The S.S. Turret Cape, bound from Montreal to Havre, France, and Manchester, England, arrived here yesterday afternoon to have adjusted some repairs to her machinery, some trouble having occurred in the engine room in the run here. She is a fine steel screw steamer of 1827 tons gross, 1142 net; is 253 ft. long, 44 broad and 1914 feet deep. The ship was built in Sunderland in 1895 and is owned by the Canadian Ocean and Inland Navigation Co. Ltd. She will be repaired by the Reid Mill Co. and despatched as quickly as possible.

Dr. Alex Campbell left for the West Coast by to-day's express on professional business. He will be absent from the city for a few days.

JUST ARRIVED

and selling at same price
3,000 lbs.—14s.
2,100 "—11s.

"CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO

The puzzle in this Tobacco is, how it can, with such a high grade filling, sell at such a low price?

M. A. DUFFY,
Sole Agent.

A SECRET WHEREBY

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

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS!

SOLD ONLY IN 1 LB. AIRTIGHT CARTOONS. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST TEA EVER IMPORTED INTO NEWFOUNDLAND, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED

FOR FAMILY USE.

SOLD ONLY BY REPUTABLE GROCERS.

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

We claim to have the best value

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