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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Roumenians Succeed in Driving Invaders Back from Frontier

Wireless Message From Bucharest Says Roumenians Drove the Austro-Germans Back from the Frontier Capturing Prisoners and Artillery—N.E. of Campolung Fighting is Still Going on With Success for Roumenians

### ARTILLERY WORK ONLY IN FRANCE

Berlin Says Russian Attacks Are Repulsed in Galicia and the Central Powers Have Checked Attacks Below Stanislau—Germans Have Shelled British Frontier Around Ypres—Bad Weather is Hampering Operations in Macedonia—Serbs Have Made Advance at Cerna Bend—On the Austro-Italian Front Artillery Combats Have Taken Place

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Six American lives were lost as a result of the sinking as a result of the British steamer Marina, the American Consul at Queenstown has been informed. According to an unofficial despatch 5: Americans are reported as rescued. At least two of them are injured. It is reported the Marina was attacked by two submarines and that she sank within ten minutes. A heavy sea was running at the time. Up to the present the number of lives lost is in doubt.

There has been little concentrated fighting on the European battle-fronts. Along the border between Transylvania and Roumania, the opposing armies continue the fray, but

there is little change in the situation. In the region N. E. of Campolung, in Roumania, fighting goes on, and Bucharest claims the capture of Mount Rocaland Bratescu and the repulse of attacks in Drageslavie sector. Berlin claims the repulse of Roumanian attacks north of Campolung. Bucharest says in an advance in Jul Valley region and Vulcan Pass they are making progress, and that the Roumanians have gained a victory in the region of Szulduk Pass. On the Roumanian-Transylvanian frontier, a wireless message from Bucharest reports the Roumanians drove the Austro-Germans back from the frontier, capturing prisoners and artillery. West of Lutsk in Volhynia the Russians have taken an Austro-German trench. South of Svinitsky they repulsed counter attacks on the Shara River.

Berlin reports Russian attacks repulsed in Galicia, and that the Austro-Germans have checked attacks below Stanislau and have occupied Russian positions in the Haryavka region, near Hallez.

On the Anglo-French front in France and Belgium there has been little doing except artillery work. The Germans have shelled the British frontier around Ypres, south of Ancre and positions at "Stuff" and Schwaban Redoubts.

Bad weather is hampering operations in Macedonia, but the Serbians have made advance at the Cerna bend. The French have occupied the Montenegro west of Presha Lake.

Artillery combats have occupied the soldiers on the Austro-Italian front.

## Another Crime to be Added to Ghastly History of Hun Sub. Warfare

The Greek Ship Angelika Was Torpedoed Without Warning—Submarine Prevented Another Ship in the Vicinity From Rendering Aid—As a Result Many Lives Were Lost Which Could Have Been Saved—Captain was Sailing Near Shore so he Beached the Ship to Save Loss of Life

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Chronicle today says further details regarding the torpedoing of the Greek ship Angelika, shows that another crime against the usages of civilized warfare must be added to the ghastly history of German submarine warfare.

The vessel left Piraeus at 7 o'clock in the evening, having on board 150 officers and men who were going to Saloniki to join the National Defense Movement. After night fell the Angelika was sailing off Flives, with all her lights burning and showing those signs of nationality which the Germans themselves advised more than a year ago that Greek steamers should display.

At 9 o'clock the vessel, according to her Captain, who has just returned to Piraeus, was torpedoed without the slightest warning. The torpedo struck her amidships, but as she was sailing near the shore the Captain had time to turn her head toward land and beach her, thus saving many lives.

It is believed that fifty persons perished as a result of the explosion of the torpedo. Another Greek vessel came along and encountered the submarine and was warned not to go to the assistance of the Angelika under the pain of being torpedoed also. This lack of help resulted in the loss of lives which might have been saved.

## Serbs and French in Fierce Struggle

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The official report from the Macedonian front today says that the Serbian troops in Cerna region, supported by French artillery, are engaged in a fierce struggle with the Germans and Bulgars. Yesterday west of Lake Presha both French and Serbians made further progress. The French took possession of Singlers Monastery.

## No Change in Macedonian Front

LONDON, Oct. 31.—An official report from the Macedonian front issued today, says, with the exception of a sharp patrol action near Kalandra, the situation remains unchanged. Our naval air-planes dropped bombs on the railway bridge at Simsirji, east of Drama, and inflicted damage.

## How Capt. Boelke Was Killed

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Capt. Boelke, the German aviator whose death was reported yesterday in despatch from Amsterdam, is said by the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Amsterdam correspondent to have been brought down by a British aviator east of Cambrai.

## VENIZELOS AND THE ENTENTE

Lord Robert Cecil Replying to Criticism in the Commons Says Whenever it is Shown a Majority of Greek People Favor Venizelos the Allies Recognize Him as a de Facto Ruler

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Replying in the Commons today to criticism alleging that the British Foreign Office is propping up the King of Greece by withholding the recognition of ex-Premier Venizelos who is head of the new movement in opposition to the Greek Government, thus promoting a pro-German Greece, Lord Robert Cecil Minister of War Trade while deprecating the discussion of delicate Foreign relations protested in the strongest manner possible against such allegations.

He said the Government acted throughout in closest concert with all the Allies and wherever it was found a majority of the Greek people recognized Venizelos as their leader the Government would recognize him as de facto ruler in that portion of Greece. More than that he did not consider it right for him to say.

## AN APPEAL.

The Recruiting Committee of the Patriotic Association deem it necessary that the King's subjects in Newfoundland should be made acquainted with the present condition of affairs and that, by a full knowledge of the needs of Empire, the patriotism of the Colony may be stimulated.

From the beginning of the war now in progress, voluntary enlistment has been the basis upon which has been built up the Naval and Military contingents from Newfoundland. We have sent 1500 men for the Navy and 3000 for the Army. Not a few have been decorated for bravery, and all have sustained the highest traditions of the Empire and won for themselves and for the Colony undying fame.

In the North Sea, on the Atlantic, on trade routes and wherever duty has demanded, our Naval volunteers have acquitted themselves with distinction.

Wherever the Regiment has been called on to discharge its duty it has won unstinted praise.

But more men are needed to finish the work, to overwhelm the enemy, and secure the blessings of a lasting peace. We therefore appeal to the men of Newfoundland to offer themselves for service and to furnish His Majesty the King with a portion of that help which the Mother Country deems necessary to accomplish this result.

The obligation rests upon us to furnish reserves to fill the ranks, and our comparative immunity from the consequences of a state of war must not be allowed to blind us to the stern need of more men in the Colonial Empire of Great Britain may be assured. It must not be said of us that the blood shed and the treasure expended has been in vain; but if the response which is anticipated be fully realized it will be blazoned to the remotest dependency of the Crown that the boast of this Colony has been well justified—most ancient and most loyal.

## "GOD SAVE THE KING."

## Deutschland Again in U. S. Port; Left Home Port on October 10th

The Deutschland Yesterday Reported as Sunk Now Arrives at New London, Conn., After an Uneventful Passage From Bremen—Submarine Has Full Cargo of Chemicals—U-53 Which Started America Has Arrived Home Safe—Deutschland's Arrival Was Expected by U.S. Agents of Her Owners

NEW LONDON, Nov. 1.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived in Harbor early this morning. Captain Koenig said the Deutschland left Bremen October 10th, and made the trip here without special incident. Her entire crew comprises 25 men. The Deutschland appeared to enter in outer harbor shortly after midnight, and proceeded to the dock of the Eastern Forwarding Co. The Deutschland was said to have a large cargo of chemicals.

The Deutschland left Bremen on Oct. 10th, and tied up at a berth prepared for her at 2:35 o'clock this morning. The submarine entered the lower harbor shortly after midnight coming in on the surface at the entrance to Long Island Sound. For

several weeks the Eastern Forwarding Co., agents for her owners, had a tug each night off Montauk Point, ready to meet the long overdue Bremen, but the tug was withdrawn sometime ago. It is evident that the Forwarding Co. had some warning of the Deutschland's arrival, however, for a tug was engaged and Captain F. Finsch of the Company, accompanied by the port health officers, steamed out to meet her.

The North German Lloyd steamer Willhad which had been at her dock here for a number of weeks awaiting the arrival of the Deutschland, had her searchlight play on the water, marking a path by which the Deutschland travelled to her wharf. The Deutschland carried clearance papers for Baltimore or any Atlantic port. The boat was no sooner moored than she was screened from sight by a pontoon carrying a high fence. Her crew went on board the Willhad where quarters were awaiting them.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The German submarine U-53 has returned safely according to an official announcement.

## Marina's Capt. Jumped for Boat, Missing It Drowns Before Survivor's Eyes

Capt. Brown Was Last Man to Leave Doomed Ship—He Made a Jump for Life Boat but Unfortunately Missed it and Fell Into the Sea and Drowns Quickly Before the Eyes of all—Two Men Were Killed in Stokehold as Bunkers Caved in When Torpedo Hit Vessel

CORK, Nov. 1.—Fifteen Americans who reached Cork on Tuesday night, with other members of the crew of the Marina are to-day under the care of the American Consul.

"I saw two submarines," said Robert Preston, one of the crew, "while I was getting into the boat of Mr. Smith, the only surviving officer. The second explosion came after we were clear of the ship. The first torpedo had given the vessel a tremendous list. The second righted it, and shook the ship from stern to stem, and she sank immediately. I saw three of the crew running up the stern as the vessel gave her last tumble. Captain Brown was the coolest man on board. During the launching of the boats, he saw that every man visible was in a boat then jumped for a boat himself, but missed it in the rough sea and was drowned before our eyes."

presence of the two submarines. Preston said, they were two plainly visible from the bridge. "The first one attacked us on the starboard, while the other lay off some distance to port doing observation duty."

## Two American Aviators Killed Near Nancy

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Two American aviators have been killed near Nancy. The dispatch gives no further details. The Matin says: "An aeroplane containing two Americans capsized while flying over Boudonville Plateau, near Nancy. The observer fell out and the pilot who came down with the machine was crushed to death under the engine."

## ROUMANIANS SCORE VICTORY OVER TEUTONS

Brilliant Victory is Won by Ferdinand's Troops Over Enemy Forces in Szulduk Passes on Roumanian-Transylvania Border—Enemy Lose Much Artillery and Prisoners—Other Small Gains For Roumanians Also Recorded

BUCHAREST, Oct. 31.—On the northern and northwestern fronts, from Tulghez to Bicz, the situation remains unchanged. At Bratocea a small detachment surprised and repulsed the enemy on Mount Rosca, causing him heavy loss. In a single trench we found two officers and 40 men dead. We have occupied Mount Rosca, taking some prisoners, capturing a machine-gun and a searchlight. At Predealus the bombardment has slackened. In Prahova valley and in the region of Drogslavie, north of Campolung, we repulsed several enemy attacks. To the east of the river Alt an action is proceeding. In Jul valley the pursuit of the enemy continues. At Orsova on the Danube, the bombardment is less violent. On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The battle which has been in progress in the Szulduk Pass region on the Roumanian-Transylvanian frontier, has ended in a brilliant victory for the Roumanians, according to a wireless message from Bucharest to-day. The Austro-German forces are declared to have been repulsed from the frontier after having lost much artillery and many prisoners. Along the whole front of the Transylvanian Alps on the northern Roumanian border the Teutonic lines have been shaken by the Roumanian attack, the despatch adds.

## LOSSES GREATER THAN WERE FIRST MADE PUBLIC

Now Admitted Damage Done by German Destroyers in Raid in English Channel Was More Extensive Than First Given Out—Germans Claim 11 Steamers, 2 or 3 Torpedo Boats Were Either Sunk or Damaged

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The loss of six drift net boats, in addition to the sinking of the transport Queen, in the torpedo boat destroyer fleet raid, aided by German submarines in the English Channel, was admitted by Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the Commons to-day. In answering a number of questions concerning the raid on the Channel transport service the First Lord said that while the raiders had all the advantages that raiders possess in choosing the moment for attack, in this case is certainly failed. The only cross-Channel steamer to be attacked, Balfour said, was the empty passenger vessel Queen, and she would have been saved, he added, had the captain realized she would float. Six hours after the attack, the torpedo boat destroyer Flirt, he said, was surprised in the darkness by German destroyers, which fired on her at close range and sank her. The destroyer Nubian was torpedoed while attacking the German squadron, and could have been brought to harbour, the First Lord asserted, but for the gale. It is believed the Nubian can be salvaged. He then admitted that the six drift net boats had been lost. There is ground for thinking, Balfour declared, that two German torpedo boat destroyers, after being hit during the action, struck mines and were blown up and probably sunk. The above is the first intimation from British sources that any ships, except the Queen, Flirt and Nubian were damaged in the German torpedo boat raid during the night of Oct. 26th and 27th. The British official statement said two of the ten German destroyers were sunk and the rest driven off, admitted the loss of the Queen, said the Flirt was missing, and declared the Nubian was damaged after being disabled by a torpedo. The German official statement on the raid declared that at least eleven transport steamers, two or three torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats were

## Political Crisis in Australia; Conscription Vote Undecided

### To Take Deposition Of U.S. Survivors

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Consul Frost has arranged to take depositions of the 28 American survivors of the Marina who have proceeded to Dublin. Thirty-four additional survivors, including 115 Americans, are expected to arrive at Cork to-night.

An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Skibberen where some of the survivors of the Marina arrived, said the steamer was attacked by two submarines.

### Pastor Russel Dead

TEXAS, Nov. 1.—Charles Tazo Russel, known as "Pastor" Russel, Independent Minister and Editor of the "Watch Tower," and prominent author of "Studies of the Scriptures" died this afternoon. He was a passenger by train en route from Los Angeles to New York. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

### Two More Norge Steamers Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Norwegian steamers Falkefjell and Fordaj have been sunk. This announcement was made by Lloyds.

### Greek Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lloyds also reports the sinking of the Greek steamer Massalia. The crew were landed at Gibraltar. The steamer Massalia was 2,186 tons gross.

## Survivors of the Marina Spend 30 Hours in Rough Sea in An Open Boat

### Washington Asks Germany For Information

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Germany has been asked to furnish the United States with any information the Imperial Government may have concerning the sinking of the British steamers Marina and Rowanmore. The request was forwarded when it became known that three Americans had been lost.

## PAYS TRIBUTE TO GERARD

Great Improvement in Condition of British Prisoners is Entirely Due to Endeavors of U.S. Ambassador Gerard Says Lord Robert Cecil—Some Camps in Enemy Countries Still Not What They Should be

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, announcing in the Commons yesterday the transfer of responsibility in matters relating to British prisoners in enemy countries from himself to Lord Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, took occasion to express in strongest language the deep debt of gratitude which in his judgment this country owes Ambassador Gerard in securing better conditions for British prisoners. Lord Robert added: "What ever may have been true in the beginning of the war I believe it is no longer true that British prisoners are treated as captives. They are treated as guests. This return to decency is due to the submarine watching our boats for half almost entirely to the exertions of the American Ambassador. At the same time I should not like to conceal from the House that conditions in some camps in Germany and other countries are still very far from being satisfactory."

Anti-Conscriptionists Still Lead but Final Result Will Not be Known For Some Time Yet—Political Situation is Tense—Several Resignations Are Reported and Newspapers are Discussing the Reconciliation of all Parties—Laborites Opposed to Conscription—Much Depends on Attitude of Premier Hughes—20 Sydney Labor Members of Parliament Have Withdrawn Owing to Differences Over Conscription

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.—The anti-conscription lead in the balloting on the question of Compulsory Military Service is only slightly reduced in the latest returns. It will be a considerable time before the actual result is known.

Newspapers are discussing the reconciliation of Conscriptionists and Anti-Conscriptionists and Laborites, but the future depends entirely upon the attitude of Premier Hughes. The political situation is tense. At Sydney about 30 Labor members of the State Parliament have withdrawn their support from W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, and formed a new party, while the Minister of Labor and Industry, John Estell, has resigned his portfolio owing to differences over Conscription. At Brisbane Senator Bamford has been expelled from the Labor movement because he supported Conscription.

The resignation of Albert Garnier, Vice-President of the Executive Council, A. J. Russell, Assistant Minister of Marine and M. Higgs, Minister of the Treasury, have been accepted.

Survivors of ill-fated Marina Are Positive Ship Was Torpedoed Without Warning—Submarine Watched Ship Sinking but Rendered no Help—Survivors reach Bar Haven After Being 30 Hours Battling With Rough Sea in Open Boat—Marina Was Torpedoed off Skellig Rocks on the S.W. Coast of Ireland

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The British steamer Marina was torpedoed without warning according to statements made by American survivors of the vessel who arrived here to-night from Bar Haven. They declared in their statement to the Associated Press two torpedoes were fired at the Marina, and that the submarine watched the boats containing the survivors for half an hour without offering any assistance.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—28 American survivors of the steamer Marina arrived at the Seamen's Home here last night from Bar Haven. In a statement to the Associated Press they said: "We reached here safely after being more than 30 hours in a rough sea in an open boat." Capt. Brown was last seen lowering himself to a raft. The Marina, with a cargo of enemy countries from himself to Lord Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, took occasion to express in strongest language the deep debt of gratitude which in his judgment this country owes Ambassador Gerard in securing better conditions for British prisoners. Lord Robert added: "What ever may have been true in the beginning of the war I believe it is no longer true that British prisoners are treated as captives. They are treated as guests. This return to decency is due to the submarine watching our boats for half almost entirely to the exertions of the American Ambassador. At the same time I should not like to conceal from the House that conditions in some camps in Germany and other countries are still very far from being satisfactory."

The Kaiser is still praying to heaven for an "honorable peace," but if heaven was near enough he'd send a Zeppelin there—with an ultimatum.



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**THE ROUND TABLE**

**INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.**

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

IV.

It is time to speak of the part which India has herself played in the war. One of the momentous decisions in her history was taken last year when the Government resolved to send Indian troops to the front in Europe. In the South African War, to the keen regret of many Indians, no Indian troops took part. Now they were to fight side by side with British soldiers against the most redoubtable army in the world. Both Englishmen and Indians perceived at once that an irrevocable step had been taken. As in a flash were disclosed to them the nature of the military need, the confidence felt in the fighting worth of the Indian Army, the great opportunity presented to the Indian soldier, and the probable recoil of an historic event in consequences which, whatever form they took, must be important.

The despatch of the Indian force has been applauded, as if it were the same spontaneous action as impelled the sending of the Australian and Canadian contingents. That interpretation does hardly more than justice to the spirit of the Indian people. But it fails to make it clear that the responsibility for the historic decision rested with the Government of India and the authorities in England. Constitutionally the army in India is under the orders of the Government of India, who are required to obey the directions of His Majesty's Ministers at home. But it is certain that such a weighty resolution could not have been taken without the full concurrence, if not at the positive instance, of the Viceroy and his Council. Nearly all Europeans in India received it with approval, and all Indians with delight. It showed that the Government were confident that India was with England in the war, and that the Indian soldier was good enough to stand the supreme test of a winter campaign in France. For the high state of efficiency to which the army in India had recently been brought and the perfection of its equipment as a fighting force the credit belongs to the Government of India and their military advisers. When the history of the war comes to be written it should be fairly stated that those responsible for the peace of India had their men and material ready and their minds made up. That it was possible to carry out the plans was made clear after a very few days of war, when the temper of the country could be judged. The final test of war was upon India, and she stood to answer an examiner whom there was no evading. Her replies, as we have seen, were given in no faltering terms.

The genuine pleasure with which India learned that her troops were going to Europe found quaint expression in the gossip of the villages. People said that now, indeed, the war would soon be over. Sepoys did not value their lives as Englishmen did, and they could live, if need be, on one meal a day. That great epic, the Mahabharata, was the standard by which the country side commonly judged the European war. The newest devices of lethal science were thought to be foretold in its pages; the German atrocities in Belgium were denounced as a deplorable declension from the chivalry which it inculcated; and men confided that the Indian soldier would emulate his heroes of old and engage and slay the enemy in a series of single combats. If the Germans had not been in retreat from the Marne before the Indian transports reached France, it might have been hard to dissuade India that it was her irresistible troops alone that had turned defeat to victory. Much of this enthusiasm expressed the simple satisfaction that Englishmen and Indians both felt in the fact that brave men were going to get the chance that they deserved. But underlying that feeling in thoughtful minds was the perception that by an Indian army's sharing in the wars of Europe their country was promoted in the world. Fifteen months of war have served to

modify the sanguine expectations entertained at its beginning. Experience has largely increased the respect felt by the sepoy both for the enemy and for the British soldier; but the fact that Indian troops have withstood or even repulsed the pick of the German legions is bound to have far-reaching consequences. What those will be it is idle to predict, for we should remember that the war may bind as well as loose. But what India does see clearly and rejoices to see is that she is acquiring a new self-respect. In particular she is happy to think that her men fight side by side with the Dominion contingents, and that the manhood and virtue of India will be made clear to eyes in the Dominions to which they were previously obscure. To quote the words of one of the Indian members of Council: "Now that Indian troops will fight side by side with the British and the Colonial troops against our common enemy, the whole of India feels that a great pledge of equal citizenship in the Empire has been vouchsafed to her children."

The despatch of Indian armies to Europe and elsewhere, however, is only part of the matter. Out of all question, the co-operation of her chiefs and people in the war has been spontaneous, admirable, and enduring. They have given generously of their means and the acknowledgement should be no less generous. The great chiefs who maintain bodies of Imperial Service troops have offered them for service abroad. Several such corps have gone, and have won praise for gallant actions in Europe, Egypt, and East Africa. Those of the chiefs who are of military race have vied with one another in offers of personal service, and all have striven in chivalrous rivalry to assist the State by contributions of every kind. The offer made by one chief of "all the resources of my State" truly expresses the common impulse. The actual catalogue of names and gifts would be Homeric, and in Homeric spirit most of the offers have been made. Nor has the country as a whole been behind its leaders. Landholders and gentry have helped by collecting recruits and horses, and all classes have given liberally to the funds for dependents and hospitals and comforts for the troops. This is the real measure of India's voluntary contribution to the war. It has surprised even our friends, and it has confounded our enemies by proving to them that they are hers.

No branch of an administration that is called upon to handle such appalling problems as those presented by the war can hope to escape criticism; and there have been those who questioned whether India's official contribution both in men and money was sufficient. This criticism fails to take account of the full burden of what the Government has undertaken. Not only did India send 100,000 trained soldiers to fight for the King in five separate theatres of war, while keeping the peace along and within her own borders, at a time when the forces of the Dominions, splendid material as they were, were still in training; but over and above the needs of her own contingents she has contributed horses, mules, guns, munitions, clothes, equip-

ment, stores, and food supplies for His Majesty's Government. This she was able to do because for years past, when many parts of the Empire were doing little or nothing in the way of military expenditure, she has been maintaining an army for the defence of India, which she now placed at the Empire's disposal. It is not merely her immediate exertion, but the aggregate of her energies and efforts in the past that stands to her credit. Of the measure of her financial assistance it is too soon to speak. Whatever settlement has been arrived at is a temporary one, and the factors which will enter into a final adjustment are complex, and many of them uncertain. But the Indian leaders' acceptance of the truth that privilege and burden go together encourages the hope that when the settlement is made India will shoulder her share of the load.

When the war is over India expects with confidence that many of her claims will be admitted. It follows from what has been said already that as regards these there is enormous room for difference of view; and to discuss either the specific demands that are likely to be made or the manner and extent to which it may be possible to meet them would take us at once into controversial regions. But a word may be said about the spirit that informs the Indian demand for change, and also about the spirit in which it may be hoped that a decision will be taken. The Indian claim to be granted political advancement after the war will be urged with a seriousness and force that it has heretofore missed. Those who have hitherto been inclined to regard the politicians as constituting a class apart by themselves, as representing limited interests, as concerned with words and phrases rather than hard facts, will be wise if they modify this opinion in the light of the wholly new situation which the war has created. The peasant classes in areas which have given troops to the war, and the middle classes in the towns who have helped with gifts of money, all feel pride in the part they have played, and have now, in measure varying with the extent in which the war has come to them, caught something of the enthusiasm which previously kindled only the intellectuals. They desire changes which will make India, that great amorphous sub-continent which has for two decades now been slowly feeling its way to individuality, a bigger and more striking figure in the world. What exactly they want they hardly know; they will leave the formulation of the demand to the clever men who speak for them in politics. But what the leaders decide to ask for will be supported by thousands who have been previously uninterested. The politicians' claim to speak for the masses in the past has often been questioned. It will gain a new substance now, and the demand, whatever shape it takes, will have a measure of reality that it lacked before.

How far India's new request can safely be granted will depend greatly on the temper in which she herself emerges from the war. The end is not in sight and much may happen before it is discerned. In proportion as the peril to which her political system has been exposed has bred sobriety and public spirit, changes may be possible in future which would not have been possible in the past. The greatest thing of all will be if the new settlement is not expressed wholly in pecuniary or political terms. The war is not going to work miracles in the minds of men, and the races will preserve their individuality. But it is reasonable to hope that both may emerge from the great struggle with a better sense of each other's value. Our Indian critics may come to see in us more than the austere agents in the development of their country's progress, and the Englishman may never forget that Indian soldiers have died in Europe for the sake of his own ideals. In this way may spring into existence a sympathy rooted in common interests and memories, on which an enduring settlement may be built.

It is of good augury that the first request of all which India has put forward is one on which English and Indian opinion in India is not divided. The war, as we have seen, has made India feel that she is of, and not merely in, the Empire; it has given her a new sense of equality with the Dominions, whose labours and perils she has not unworthily shared. She asks for representation at the Council where the Dominions and Great Britain meet. Her Government has cordially supported her request, and it has the voice of all Englishmen in India in doing so.

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# 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.

## AUTUMN REFLECTIONS.

(By T. J. Murphy, Ex-M.R.A., in October Colonial Commerce.)

It is a beautiful evening in autumn. The winds dying gradually away seem to be going to rest with the sunset. The hills are clad in a purple light, save where the lingering days of the sun are crowning the hill-tops in crimson glory. The tender blue of the sky, and the yellowing-green woodland of autumn are blended into a purple haze which imparts an intensity and depth to the scene. It is a languid landscape, reposing after the day's labor of scattering fragrance from the many colored flowers which bespangle its meads. Though languid is the landscape it has a deep life that is almost tender—almost yearning. It speaks something to the observer which cannot be expressed or analysed, but only felt. There is a pure, bright spirit in the scene, both perceptible to the eye and recognizable in the mind's contemplation as part of it—an all pervading spirit of goodness.

There is a deep pleasure for a man to look out over his books through his study window and behold the quiet, silent world doing his work for him—to behold what it has already done, given back a hundred-fold what he had so shortly before thrown on the black, wavy furrows. Autumn's silken harvests and waving finery, now in their well-rounded maturity, display their crimson, yellow and purple glories at sunset. Away in the distance are the hills upon which God alighted and traced on stone the moral precepts for the guidance of mankind. It was also upon a hill the pale and weary Jew went with the cross on his shoulders. Ah! those eloquent old hills that have risen with struggle and convulsion, from the fire-laden bowels of the earth, pointing in silent outline towards the skies; so may my chastened manhood rise superior to all its weakness. Ye silent preachers, having torn your selves from destructive fires, stand firm and immovable, never descending whence you arose, teaching sweet abidingness and patience to weak and miserable men! Looking down from those hills, the stream, stretching like a thread of gold through the sunlit fields, draws us to its still warmth, the dark unknown forest with its funeral plumes of evergreen, trees appear to beckon us into its shadowy silence, and the calm stillness of the valley seems to tell us that, by descending into the bosom of its solitude, we would find the long sought for peace. In the midst of so much beauty we recognize a unity. The one smile of love, the one liss of peace, is over it all. The sight of so much happiness and beauty around us, fills the wondering cross-questioning soul with a longing to blend with the glorious spirit that hangs over the earth and smiles right out through the rocks at us. The timid body draws back its individuality from this thought. A strong proof is here given of the distinct duality of body and soul.

Your great man sits down, and in a fine ecstasy his soul flows over and over, and his genius is spilled out. He writes, his half-dozen volumes and, fashions out some beautiful theory of the Universe. All the world of letters sing his praises; the thrififers swing their incense, and he sits in state and receives all with great composure; and then, some bright autumn evening, in the quiet of his study, he takes up the books and reads. They drop from his hands. He looks out on the wondrous earth. The sight overwhelms him. Those fine books, over which he spent such ecstatic hours, are a delusion and a deceit! The mysteries surrounding his life remain, as complex and as impenetrable as ever before, and now they overpower his being and faculties with so much superior force that the poor man dissolves into tears at his own helplessness.

While I am looking around, Autumn crowds my mind with these strange thoughts. The sun is sinking in the West. The most distant objects are becoming more distinct in their outline; so much so, that one would have thought them to have drawn nearer to the point of observation. There is not a particle of dust—not a globule of moisture in the air to obstruct the line of vision. Not a ripple, not a breath breaks the mirror-like surface of the lake at my feet. A sheet of blue, so calm and tranquil that the image of a bird that flew over my head can be followed with the eye to its nest in the limb of a tree—the tree limb and nest standing as an invested shadow in the water. The flutter of the bird's plumage breaks in almost fearfully upon the silence, and such a silence, too! It is the nervous flight of this bird that takes me out of it; for, unknown to myself, it had incorporated my every thought, action, movement—my individuality into its solid stillness. It was as though the air was crystallized. The crisp precipitation of the dry, seared leaves of the forest are no longer heard, and the

very shadows of the aspen sit motionless in the water. The lake itself has a bright, blue liquidity, as deep and as tender as the soul in a woman's eye. The twilight shades creep timidly up from the valleys, as a spectress that fears the light of day. Their dark-marshalled columns grow bolder and bolder; and now, in elfish glee, they leap from limb to limb, till they climb above the forest, and then commence to ascend the mountain-tops. The shadows are becoming more dense, are fast darkening into the black shades that will soon weave themselves into the dark-blue curtains of night. The lines that mark off the heavens, the woodland and the lake, become indistinct, and all under the sombre influence of night, bend in peaceful amity. The blue vesture of sky is studded with brilliant jewels—the garment of Deity looped around God's form with golden stars at night. With a slight rustling amid the leaves of the forest, a gentle breath steals heavenwards; as if the spirit of summer were departing from the earth. The aspens tremble at the waters edge and a great sigh breaks from the heart of the forest. The death service lingers longer on the air. The forest for a moment seems to be raising its half-naked arms towards Heaven in mute supplication to the skies not to shear them so early of their summer splendor. The long, black hill, in the distance, assumes the appearance of a dark monster coiled up in sleep on the earth. The dark funeral evergreens become metamorphosed into penitent and cowed monks, kneeling at vespers on the ground in the agonies of contrition. The heart of him who is deep and thoughtful is moved more by departing glory than rising greatness. Spring has its freshness, its beauty and its hopes, but Autumn has a different significance. Silence sits enthroned upon the hills and awes the soul into reverence and love of the Creator. All is dim and hushed. The holiest hour in the year is an autumn twilight. Through the eye is preaching to the heart, at the sight of desolation, of the beauty and grandeur of the things of earth, a more eloquent and impressive sermon than ever fell from the lips of man. Oh! the chast and purifying influences of Autumn! The farewell benediction of the dying summer is on earth. Her warm breath of love has rendered the earth fruitful. The bounteous dying benefactor, we must gather them in. We are filled with gratitude, and feel the calm and reverence of a holy contemplation. There is a pleasure in such contemplation almost as limitless as the soul's desire. It awakes in us an infinite longing for something, we know not what. It is the hunger of the immortal—soul the wish that eternally would make complete the happiness of the moment. Corruption peels from the heart, and all the desires of the flesh are forgotten. The soul becomes expanded and walks abroad from its house of clay, and we become almost divine, almost gods. The only trace of our mortality that remains, while we thus stand spell-bound is our breathing—and even that is modified to the lightest perception—we feel that we are in the presence of some awful majesty, perhaps it is God Himself who walks the earth to bless the garnered fruits of the year. In the hush and calm of twilight, and amid the sad and blue tranquility of an autumn evening, let your emotion press from the heart, the thanksgiving that shall rise up as an incense before the throne of God. Summer is dying! Summer is dying! and nature bends in silence over her fair daughter's couch. Gather round her the drooping flowers and fragrant roses, and let the freshness and beauty of her work die with her. The melodious chant of the death service lingers in the atmosphere—an atmosphere hushed to attention. The notes of Nature's feathered choirs are muted in sorrow. Pause! Pause! Let all animation cease while such a profanity of splendour reigns through-out the great workshop of Nature. The forest is stirred in prayer and the rosy air receives the last breath of summer. The moon comes slowly up and a white, death-like pallor comes over the face of the yellow, leaf-strewn earth. Summer with all her beauty, her birds and her flowers—is gone, and Nature, fatigued in her labors, and full of the sweet, sad memories of her dead child, falls into a disturbed sleep, and her groans are the blast of winter.

Moral:—Sensuous beauty perisheth while we gaze upon it; wed thyself to moral beauty, for it endureth forever.

### A Hot One.

A conceited young clergyman, walking home from church with one of the ladies of his congregation, remarked: "I preached this morning to a congregation of asses."

"I thought that," replied the lady "when you called them 'beloved brethren.'"

## BRITISH LOSSES FOR OCTOBER ARE 108,255 ALL TOLD

Total British Losses for Four Months Somme Offensive are 414,202—Daily Average for October Was 3452—Total Killed on all Fronts for October Number 108,255 According to Official Lists

LONDON, Nov. 1.—October losses of 107,033 bring up the total British casualties for the four months' Somme offensive to 414,202. The daily average loss for October was 3,452. So far as is shown by the London figures, the losses of the British have been decreasing since August. The total reported for September was 119,549 or a daily average of more than 3,800. August showed a total of 127,945, with a daily average of 4,127.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A News Agency despatch from London published to-day reads as follows: "The British killed, wounded and missing the past month number 108,255 according to official casualty list this morning. Of this total 22,859, including 1,487 officers, and 21,372 men were killed; 76,584 were wounded, 2,858 being officers, and 73,826 men. 8,712 are missing, of which number 439 are officers and 8,273 men."

### Embassy Instructed To Gather All Information

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A week or more may elapse before the United States Government can form any official opinion of the sinking of the Jarina and Rowenmore by German submarines. It became evident to-day that the American Embassy at Berlin has been instructed to obtain with all haste possible the German version of the attacks. The submarines could not return to their bases for several days, however, and the transmission of the command papers would require some time. Until these are available, it is not believed that the Washington Government would take any decisive action.

### French Official

PARIS, Nov. 1 (official).—British aircraft bombarded important enemy depots of Demir-Hissar, north of Lake Doiran.

Italian artillery caught under its fire and dispersed Bulgarian troops in the direction of Akinjalin at the head of the Cerna river. The Serbians continue to advance west of Lake Proska. We occupied Singirey Monastery. Bad weather prevails and is generally hindering operations.

### Will Treat all Cargoes As Contraband

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Friederichshaven to the 'Berlingske Tidende' says the Captain of the Norwegian steamer Ternestien, who was taken into Friederichshaven with members of his crew yesterday, reports that the Commander of the German submarine which sunk his vessel told him that all cargoes for England are to be treated as "contraband" in future.

### Will Remove Hun Peerage

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Premier Asquith told the House to-day the Government would introduce a bill providing for the removal from the peerage of those members of the House of Lords, or instance those German Princes who are now in arms against the Allies.

### Shipping Losses

LISBON, Nov. 1.—A Lisbon despatch says three Norwegian and British ships were sunk by a German submarine. Of the crews 27 Norwegians and 29 Italians were landed at various ports.

### A Baby Boy

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1.—The Crown Princes of Sweden, gave birth to a son to-day. Crown Prince Gustav Adolf was married in 1905 to Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of Prince Arthur Duke Connaught. They now have four sons, and one daughter.

### Only Two Killed

LORENZO MARQUES, P.E.A., Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the Portuguese forces lost only two killed in capturing Newald from the Germans on October 24th. The losses of the German troops are described as heavy.

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## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

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PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Piano. A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

COMING—DOUGLASS J. STEWART, featuring the Latest English Song Successes.

## "Castle Rule" In Ireland.

The commission appointed to inquire into the shooting of P. Sheehy Skeffington during the uprising in Dublin last spring, reports that "there can be no excuse or palliation for Captain Bowen-Colthurst's conduct from first to last." While it is well to have on record this official statement from a commission of the government's own creation, its conclusion has long since been reached by a discerning public.

Bowen-Colthurst is not the first incompetent official to be found in officialdom either in the British Isles or our land. We are repeatedly made sensible of this fact as often as we have to do with some government officials in minor positions in this country.

Mr. Asquith, immediately after the Dublin affair made a trip to Ireland and those unacquainted with the man expected great things for the old land as a result of his visit. They were disappointed, not however, those who have known for some time the power behind the activities of the Asquith government. Mr. Asquith, like so many public men, belongs to the class of "the old stand patters" or "do-nothings." Remove Lloyd-George from the Asquith administration and you will have a government ready for the recital of the Church of England burial ritual.

Irishmen need not expect anything from Asquith or any other "stand-patter" statesman either in England or in Canada. On his return to England, Mr. Asquith showed his disapproval of the Skeffington execution by establishing "Castle Rule" in Ireland to the satisfaction of the Ulster government bigots. This is the condemnation of the action of Couthurst and the appreciation of the self-sacrifice of thousands of Irishmen throughout the British Empire who have laid down their lives at the front to stay the inroads of the treacherous Hun and maintain the integrity of the Empire.

Ireland and Irishman can afford to wait. The democracy of England and the Empire will right past wrongs and Ireland shall yet enjoy that for which she has so long struggled and fought—self-government—Home Rule.

### Tug's Crew Landed

FALMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 31.—The Dutch steamer Ryndam has brought to port the captain and 12 of the crew of the American tug Vigilant, who were rescued at sea.

### Chinese Rebel Chief Dead

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31.—General Hunan Sing, formerly Commander of the rebel army in China, is dead.

### British Losses For October Are 106,533

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The British casualties reported in October in all war areas are, officers 4,331; men 102,202.

### Solving The Wage Problem.

Saskatoon Phoenix

By removing all taxes from production, and placing them on land values there will be no advantage in holding land idle. Profit can be had only by using it. And since there is very much more land in the world than man can use, the ever-increasing demand for labor will force wages upward until they represent the full product of the laborer's toil. The Single Tax on land values will compel the use of all valuable land. This is as absolute as the law of gravity, or the conservation of energy. It will solve the wage problem universally as certainly as eating will assuage hunger.

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

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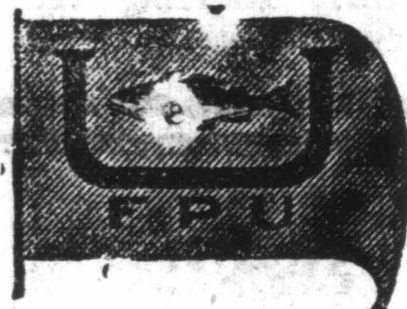
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("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 1st., 1916.

**No Extension**

MANY problems growing out of the war will face this country when peace is declared. These problems will interest and affect each and every one of us and it behoves the people to see that the readjustment of things will not be entrusted to those who are neither competent or honest enough to handle public matters in the interest of the general public.

We need to-day and will more so after the war our best men to the fore in the Government of this Colony. We need men of sound judgment and men of courage. Men who will devote their best efforts to the welfare of this country.

We have seen how the present Government have outraged the best welfare of our people in allowing certain friends of the Government to grow rich at the expense of the masses. We have seen inflated prices in food stuffs, in coal supplies and in most everything a householder needs to clothe and feed his family.

We have also seen a stand pat Government refuse to move in the matter of protecting those whose burdens are daily being added to. We have seen members of the present Government make fortunes while the mechanic and laboring man is hardly able to keep the wolf from the door.

The men who have profited by the war are daily becoming more avaricious. Patriotism that pays is their idea of saving their country. The more they make the more they want and care not how they make it as long as they get it. They have played upon the good faith of the people by stories of high insurance rates, scarcity of shipping and many other such excuses for their policy of plunder.

A peculiar feature of this policy is that while these so-called changes from the ordinary routine of peace times are said to be necessary "on account of the war," the earning power of our people has no consideration in the eyes of those who enrich themselves by excessive profits made out of the miseries of a world war.

The present Government have done nothing to protect the people. They have sat silent and allowed the people to be bled white by unscrupulous firms who have seized the people by the throat like the highwayman of old and in manner brusque demanded "your money or your life."

In this connection it must be borne in mind that they were supported by "an able and hired press" who boasted backbone is none other than that of the gutter-perc type. A press which has remained silent while the interests of those which it boasts it serves is being trampled and spat upon. It has preferred to remain silent content with the pickings it can gather from Dives table.

Matters have now come to such a point that our city Unions are talking of calling a public meeting to deal with the question of the high cost of living which is daily growing worse.

in themselves and do that which the Government should have done months ago. Isn't it time for a change. The present Government will do nothing but grab and boodle. The leaders of it will make fine patriotic speeches but men cannot live on wind. The Premier is able to exist though he draws no official salary. The high cost of living doesn't worry him. The only thing that does worry him is how to keep on living high. Honesty in public life can only come from an awakened public conscience.

In either peace or war time the common man has always to bear the blunt. The rich man in war times manages to grow richer while the fate of the common man is to grow poorer. Why is this?

The answer is simple. The masses have entrusted matters to those who are utterly incompetent for such duties and as a result are to-day paying the penalty. While the present Government—a minority Government at that—are in charge of this Colony's affairs we can only look to see matters grow worse as the days go by.

The masses must assert themselves. They are the owners of this country and all that is in it. They are the masters and the Government is nothing more or less than their servants.

But instead of fulfilling the obligations of their sacred trust those whom the people trusted have absorbed the Government unto themselves and many of them who entered public life in 1909 poor men who retire in 1917 made for life.

The main responsibility to-day for present conditions in this country, particularly in the capital city, is that our boasted free and independent Government is encircled by a RING of "BIG INTERESTS" who have through the agency of our so called independent legislators secured a mortgage on the Colony and its people.

The term of the Morris Government will expire next November and, despite the assertions of those who hang out of Morris's coat tails from sunrise till sunset and who think themselves the wise men of the hour—the life of the present Parliament will not be extended one hour over the term. The people are determined to oust the present gang of boodlers and misfits the first opportunity to do so and that opportunity will come next fall. Any attempt by Morris to deprive the electorate of their right in this matter will be vigorously opposed by the Opposition who on no account will consent to extending the life of the present Parliament.

**Serving Abroad**

THE NEWS has a desire to make a complete list of Newfoundlanders serving their King, either in our own regiment or elsewhere, and asks help from its readers.

We would gladly help him if we could in his laudable work. We know the names of some of those serving in Canadian regiments, but even the addition of these would not make a complete list. How will it help The News if we suggest he write to Aldershot, N.S. We are informed that there is a Highland Regiment there composed mainly of Newfoundlanders. Out of one thousand men in that regiment six hundred are natives of this country, so we are creditably informed.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

**NOVEMBER 1**

Three men, named David Kenney, Thomas Costello and John Martin, burnt in railway section tilt, near Conception Harbor, 1886.

Part of Harbor Grace collapsed, 1895.

British Hall first opened, 1852. Charles F. Bennett's foundry and coopersage burnt, 1856.

Judge Philip F. Little appointed to Supreme Court, 1858.

Two girls, Mary Sullivan and Mary Martin, killed by a plank falling from Catholic Cathedral tower, 1870.

Rev. J. Curling (Church of England) ordained, 1874.

Sir Brian Robinson and family left Newfoundland, 1877.

Healey's Dramatic Company opened in T. A. Hall; it was considered the finest company that ever came here, 1878.

First load of native coal from Grand Lake, 1895.

The city streets first lit by electricity; the switches were manipulated at the headquarters of the Electric Light Co. by Misses Annie and Emma Pooke, daughters of Mr. T. S. Pooke, the manager, 1886.

**WHY WILSON SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED**

By George Creel in the October National Magazine

**II.—HIS FIGHT AGAINST MONOPOLIES**

At the time that he took office, it was said truly that America witnessed a race between reform and revolution. As a result of Republican rule, the people were without rights that a privileged class felt bound to respect. Huge monopolies, made possible by the Payne-Aldrich law, batten on consumers; public servants obeyed secret masters; workers were robbed of protection guaranteed by the Constitution; the employment of five million men was so casual that it bordered on vagrancy, and every city had its bread-line; natural resources were regarded as legitimate plunder; revenues were derived from taxes on things consumed by the poor; two million little children drugged in hopelessness, and a rigid, inelastic banking system put supreme power in a small group, throttling credit, hampering enterprise, and causing recurrent panics that entailed wholesale ruin and disaster.

At his back, constituting his fighting force, was a party that for fifty years had been a party of opposition, an organization barren of constructive ideas, and with ideals grown stale by long exposure in campaign show windows. An undisciplined, reckless following, impatient of authority, and with the head of Cleveland still carried on a pike staff. Behind him were two presidential traditions—the Roosevelt way, with full emphasis upon personal popularity and small regard for accomplishment, and the Taft conception of the White House as an elevated place from which to view the activities of Congress.

The tariff legislation made immediate test of his courage and his capacity. Even though the Democratic promise of revision downward had been explicit, the fact that many Democratic states relied heavily upon protected industries soon evolved a spirit of compromise and evasion. Against the advice of many party leaders, who had the fate of Cleveland and Taft in mind, President Wilson convened Congress in special session, and drove through such full, honest redemption of the platform pledge as straightway relieved one hundred million consumers from the extortions of the Payne-Aldrich law.

For the first time in history, tariff legislation was unaccompanied by scandal and corruption; as never before, patronage played no part in vote-getting. As a consequence of the victory, these truths were made to stand clear: that the President regarded himself as the one responsible leader, that he had the ability to lead, that his leadership would be in the single direction of democracy, and that he meant to base his authority upon patriotism, and not at all upon patronage.

Without halt he moved on to the currency question that for forty years had been a thing of mud and disgrace, and pressed for the passage of the Federal Reserve bill. Led by Elihu Root, who thundered against it as a "measure of disaster and ruin," the Republican minority fought as a unit, aided by Democrats still under the control of sinister influences. Again were the ideals and leadership of the President victorious.

The Panama tolls exemption provision was a third great battle that furnished final, conclusive proof of Woodrow Wilson's ability to put principle into practice. It is true enough that there were no "iffs" in that clause in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which said that "the canal shall be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations observing these rules on terms of absolute equality." The forces of privilege, however, had vital interest in compelling the violation of the treaty, for in toll exemptions the coastwise shipping monopoly saw a chance to obtain the subsidies denied by a fixed public policy. Too much significance cannot be attached to the victory, for the issue was clean-cut between money and justice, between practicality and principles, between the arrogant privileged interests and the unorganized mass.

When the weatherman sends us something good we forget to notice it.

**REVEILLE BY CALCAR**

WE have seen how the Government while simulating zeal for the agricultural welfare of the country on the one hand has on the other hand stood pat and permitted the destruction of the forest lands of the interior.

Zeal for our welfare which displays itself in foolish ventures in one direction only sacrificing all other interests of the community must be, on the very face of it, but a delusion and not honestly meant. Turn what way you may view this question of agriculture from whatever angle you may the same reflection is borne in upon you. You must conclude that the Morris Government acted very stupidly if they had any honest intentions, and there is almost as much evidence to show that there was dishonest motive back of it all as that the whole plan was stupid.

No attempt was made to study the matter with a view to applying remedial measures where help was most essential. Oh, no, just fire in rams, bulls, seeds, threshing machines and let the old methods of husbandry prevail. Let the farmer keep on his way, hastening the impoverishment of his farm by his improvident methods and lack of knowledge. That this is actually going on is plain to any one with an eye to see who travels through the rural districts.

How many fields will you find outside a few near St. John's or some of the sections about Conception Bay that display a really flourishing condition showing as if they were being improved by cultivation. A proper system of farming is capable of adding from year to year to the fertility of the soil, so that the older the land the better it can be made to yield. That this system of intelligent farming is not generally practiced the unthrifty condition of the fields tell very plainly.

Statistics go to prove this too, for while we have an ever increasing acreage of farm lands, farm products do not materially increase in importance. There is a disproportion between the increasing acreage under tillage and the yield of products from the farms. This goes to show that more lands must be cleared to keep up with the ever decreasing productivity of the soil. This should not be the very opposite should hold, and where such an unfavorable state of affairs exists it is folly to speak of what has been done for agriculture.

The more we go into this ques-

tion of agricultural policy the more and more do we see the strength and force of constantly reiterated argument that education, vocational education, is just what is needed to help the farmers of this country. Without this education it is folly to be giving improved seeds, etc., for neither seeds nor stock no matter how valuable can supplant a knowledge of how to treat them and how to treat the soil in order to insure the best results.

How long will any improvement to stock be in evidence where the owners do not understand the proper care of such stock. A visit to the stables where cattle are kept in winter will tell without seeing the farm just what state of thriftiness that farm is in and what the farmer's condition is.

You have only to look at the manure in the stable if you are a judge of such matters to tell whether the farmer is feeding or starving his land.

The texture of the droppings from the animals will tell you if the animals are being properly fed or not, and improperly fed animals means improperly fed and starving soil. No matter what care a farmer may take of manure from animals whose ration is nothing but hay he cannot maintain the fertility of his farm. Farmers should be taught to regard each animal on his farm as a factory for the making of fertilizer, and he should be taught also that an animal cannot make valuable fertilizer out of very invaluable materials.

How to feed cattle is the basis of farm success, and to teach farmers the value of this one great truth should be the duty of

**MORE FISHERY NEWS.**

Oct. 28th. From M. White. (Aquaforte to Caplin Bay)—The total catch is 8,693 qtls with 30 for last week. The voyage is now practically abandoned and only a few dories are operating. Prospects are not good as there is only a sign of cod and the supply of squid bait is uncertain.

Oct. 28th. From J. Tavernor (Bridgeport to Wild Cove Point)—Fifty boats are fishing and a few secured about two qtls, each days this week, fishing with trawls, but the others did practically nothing. Many were not operating this week. Herring bait is very scarce and the weather is very unfavorable. The catch to date is 4,705 qtls with 100 for last week.

The steamers Lousburg and Pere Marquette undocked yesterday. The latter has been given full repairs but the other will be redocked for the completion of hers.

The Government, especially a Government that makes a specialty of agriculture.

Next the farmer should be taught how to conserve the valuable elements in the manure by proper handling and care of this valuable product. Let the farmer be taught to exercise as much care over the manure pile as he does over his potatoes or hay or other products of the farmer, and you will have gone a long way towards getting him to properly feed his animals. Once let him look upon the manure pile as a valuable farm product that demands his care and attention and he will soon be studying for himself how to increase the value of this product.

**J.J. St. John**

The TEA with strength and flavor is

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

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

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

**J.J. St. John**

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**SOUTH COAST SERVICE.**

**S. S. GLENCOE**

will sail from Placentia on FRIDAY, November 3rd, after arrival of the morning's train from St. John's, calling at the usual ports of call from Placentia to Port-au-Basques.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**KNOWLING'S PRICE LIST OF FOOTWEAR**

Is well worth your careful perusal as every LINE is a saving to your Income.

**Men's Boot Department.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Women's Boot Department.**

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

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

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

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

**WOMEN'S CLOTH LEGGINGS—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.60.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GEORGE KNOWLING.**

Popular Address Lists Speech Matters

Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to acknowledge and extend my thanks to you for the copy of the report of the meeting of the officers of the Brook Lodge, which you have forwarded to me. I am glad to hear that you are all well and hope to see you again soon. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. J. St. John.



### Enjoyable Hallowe'en Sociable

The young Ladies Guild of St. Andrew's Church held a very enjoyable Hallowe'en sociable in the Presbyterial Hall last evening. The decorations were very pretty and appropriate to the occasion. It opened with a concert which all thoroughly enjoyed. Excellent vocal and instrumental selections were given by Mrs. King, Misses Mare, Strang, Shea, Hayward, Hanlon, Ryan; Pte. Green, L. Corp. J. Strang, Messrs. C. Trapnell, C. J. Fox, McIntosh, A. Bulley, J. Dewling, Williams and Young. The accompanists were Mrs. King and Miss Hayward, after which teas were served. A sale of work and candles was also held and the 'grab bag' was a great attraction and a good trade was done by the young ladies in charge. The proceeds go to the Church Fund and the fund for our disabled soldiers. Miss Robertson, the President of the Guild, and her associates are to be congratulated on the success of the sociable.

### 1ST. NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS.

St. John's, Oct. 31st, 1916

**Regimental Order**  
By Colonel Sir W. E. Davidson, Commanding Officer.  
Extract from Daily Order, 11 Nfld. R. B. E. F., 16/9/16.  
(Received P. & R. Office, London, 6/10/16.)

592 Decoration: Extracts from Corps Routine Orders, 15/9/16.

III.—Under authority delegated by His Majesty the King, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief has awarded the following Russian decoration:

No. 1164. Pte. G. Phillips, First Bn. Nfld. Regiment, Medal of St. George, 3rd. Class.  
J. J. O'GRADY, Captain and Adjutant.

### What's It All About?

(To the Editor.)  
Dear Sir.—I notice in last night's "Telegram" a letter signed "P. J. K."—presumably Payson J. Kinsella.—referring to Water Street at night time. (Can anyone inform me, or the unfortunate readers of the "Telegram" what "P. J. K." is driving at. For ambiguity of expression, redundancy of cryptic utterances and profundity of idiotic reasoning this beats anything I've noticed in print in a generation.)  
If the policeman is a necessity at night, the fool-killer must be an indispensable when such as "P. J. K." is around.

LUMEN.

### FOUR RECRUITS COMING

The following message was received yesterday from Rev. Mr. Stenlake: EXPLOITS, Oct. 30.—"Held meeting Long Island Saturday night, four recruits. At Fogo to-morrow where Matthews joins us."

STENLAKE.

The volunteers yesterday had indoor drill, the weather being wet. They could not practice at the South Side range either, but a squad had practice in the Highlanders' armoury at night.

### OUR THEATRES

**THE NICKEL.**  
There is another big feature film at the Nickel theatre to-day, which is undoubtedly the finest story ever put on the screen here. Young and old will be pleased with the wonderful picture which is entitled "The Cave Man." It is a story of a coal heaver who comes under the influence of a beautiful woman who craves for excitement. The social beauty decides to amuse herself by attempting to win the uncouth cave man back to civilization and awaken a spark of mentality in his sleepy brain. Robert Edison plays the leading part as Hau-leck Smag, "The Cave Man," and he becomes a good tool in the hands of the girl. He profits by her instruction, his brain is awakened and he realizes his power. He learns to love her passionately and when he confesses it to her he is spurned. He invents a new process of manufacture and he becomes wealthy. Fate throws him in the path of the social beauty again, and there are some very cleverly acted scenes. Fay Wallace, Lillian Burns, George de Beck, Francis Connolly and John T. Kelly are also in the cast. All lovers of high-class pictures should make an effort to see this strange picture.

**THE CRESCENT.**  
Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see the big four reel Kalem star, and "A Safe Investment," a Vitagraph Drew comedy, featuring Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew. Professor McCarthy playing the latest and best music. Douglas J. Stewart, baritone, featuring the latest English song successes is coming to the Crescent in a few days.

**MORE NfldS. WOUNDED.**  
In the Canadian casualty lists published on Saturday last the names of two more Newfoundland soldiers are given. These are H. P. Grandy of Garnish and A. White of Victoria. It is likely that both young men enlisted at Sydney.

### REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle leaving Placentia to-day on Bay route.  
Clyde left Change Islands 10.20 a.m. yesterday outward.  
Dundee leaving Port Blandford to-day.  
Ethie leaving Humbermouth to-day.  
Glencoe left Port aux Basques 2.30 p.m. yesterday.  
Home arrived Lewisporte 5.30 p.m. yesterday.  
Neptune no report since leaving Smokey.  
Kyle due Port aux Basques this morning.  
Sagana north of Catalina.  
Meigs left Port aux Basques 10.45 p.m. yesterday.  
Wren no report since leaving Clarendville 30th.

### TRAIN REPORT.

Monday's No 1 arrived Port aux Basques 10.20 p.m. yesterday.  
Yesterday's No 1 left Millertown Junction 9.05 a.m.  
Yesterday's No 2 left Glenwood 7.30 a.m.  
To-day's No 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Kyle.

### READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

### More Recruits Coming

Mr. W. B. Grieve, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee had the following message last evening from Lieut. Hicks:—

SELDOM COME BY, Oct. 30.—"I am sending 24 volunteers for army and navy by Prospero and others will follow shortly—Hynes, Connors, Connors, Starks, Elliott, Elliott, Spencer, Riggert, Moores, Simms, Decker, Norman, Decker, Batstone, Inder, Quiffin, Roberts, Cutler, Gillett, Nowhook, Gillespie, McLaughlan, Noble, Noble, Will hold meeting to-night Wesleyville. Captain Kean and Dr. Grenfell will also address the meeting. Prof. Edison going Newtown Tuesday night, Greenspond Wednesday night. Will report in person St. John's Nov. 4th."

HICKS.

### POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. Morris, K.C., J.P., presided to-day.  
A drunk in charge of a horse and a drunk and disorderly in another man's house were discharged, the case not being proven against the latter.  
A party who had no tail light to his motor car, alleged that he was told by a man whom he thought was a detective that he needed no such light. This was not taken as an excuse by the court who however under the circumstances wished to act leniently and the man was fined \$1 or 3 days.

### WELL KNOWN WOMAN DEAD

The death occurred on Wednesday last at Wesleyville of Mrs. Bishop, mother of Mail Officer Bishop of the Prospero. Mrs. Bishop who had reached her 72nd year was a well known and respected resident of Wesleyville and leaves to mourn her 12 children—7 sons and 5 daughters. The youngest of the former, Jacob, has been in the naval service of the Empire since war broke out.

### OBITUARY

**MR. JAMES HARVEY**  
There died yesterday at Bell Island a well known and esteemed resident of the place in the person of Mr. James Harvey, Mr. Harvey succumbed to an illness of short duration. The deceased was a trusted employee of the D.I. & S. Coy. on the island for many years acting as their mail officer. Mr. Harvey's wife had predeceased him some time as well as his brother, the late Mr. Peter Harvey. Left to mourn him are an aged mother, a brother, Mr. John Harvey, and several children to whom *The Mail and Advocate* expresses its sincere condolence.

### WELL KNOWN HERE

Capt. Brown of the torpedoed S.S. Marina was well known in St. John's. He was here in the Tritonia when that ship was ice bound in this port and made many trips to Botwood and other places north. Many here will learn of the captain's death with great sorrow as he was a favorite with all who knew him.

### TUG WAS HERE

The tug Vigilant which the public message reports lost at sea was in this port quite a while and left here for England at 9 p.m. on Sunday, the 22nd October, in company with a sister vessel, the Morain. Capt. Inch was her commander and she was owned by the Wiltensburg Coal Coy. of New York.

### THE PORTIA SAILS

The Portia sailed west at 10 a.m. to-day, taking a full freight and those passengers:—J. Hicks, T. J. Murphy, J. Chafe, Rev. Elliott, G. P. Hann, Thos. Hann, A. Hellier, T. Bonnell, H. Hillier, Thos. Isaacs, O. Hickey, G. Lainer, R. Goff; Misses Baker, Jensen; Messdames Hicks, Lush, Elliott, Curtis and 25 steerage.

### ILL OF BLOOD POISONING

An officer of the S.S. Ledaah now at the dock pier, named Gabriel Gabrielsen, was sent to hospital to-day ill of blood poisoning in the left hand. On the run here he was accidentally hit with a maul, had his thumb broken and since then blood poisoning set in.

No report of the Neptune from Labrador has been received since the 28th. October.

The schr. Archie Crowell arrived here yesterday from Halifax with a general cargo to Harvey & Co. after a run of four days.

### MARINA SANK QUICKLY; 50 OF CREW DROWNED

Several of the Crew Were Killed While Attempting to Get Into Boats—Ship Was Struck on Starboard Side—Terrific Explosion Followed—Crew Took Torpedo at First For a Fish

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Capt. Browne and about fifty of the crew of the British steamer Marina are reported by the Press Association to have been drowned when the vessel was sunk off the Irish coast, after having been torpedoed by a submarine Saturday last.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A telegram received to-day from Crookhaven by United States Consul General says that among the survivors of the Marina who landed at Crookhaven are 16 Americans. One of them is Frank Howard Smith, veterinary surgeon. According to the telegram received by Mr. Skinner the ship was first struck amidships on the starboard side and a terrific explosion followed. The second struck the bow and the steamer went down almost immediately. Seven men were killed while attempting to get into the boats. Some of the sailors saw the wake of the torpedo, according to the advice, and until the ship was struck thought it was a fish.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Globe says: "Germany in her now sub campaign apparently has thrown to the winds all consideration for neutrals and such pitiful shreds of international law as she still professes to maintain. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "If the facts bear any resemblance to the first versions it is clear President Wilson will be confronted by an awkward dilemma." Referring to President Wilson's "strict accountability" note and his election appeal of having kept Americans out of war, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "Even his firmest supporters may feel some anxiety as to the possibility of reconciling his diplomatic notes with his election posters in the view of such an incident as this. Whether America has any real protection to confer upon her subjects at all is a question which the Marina case may carry to a final answer."

### Conscriptionists Look For Victory

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31.—The position of the conscription referendum is virtually unchanged, but its friends declare themselves hopeful that the final result will show a majority in their favour. The political situation seems certain to become complicated but developments in this respect are not expected until Premier Hughes returns shortly from Sydney. Warrants are being issued for the arrest of single men between the ages of 21 and 31 who failed to report under the compulsory training scheme.

### Germans Violently Bombard Rheims

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A system of German trenches north-west of Sailly Sailly on the Somme front was carried by the French last night, the War Office announced today. The French advanced as far as the Sailly Church. South of the Somme the Germans made repeated attacks between Blaches and the region south of La Maisonette. By means of their last attempt they obtained a footing in some of the Maisonette farm buildings. On the Verdun front artillery fighting was less severe near Douaumont, and there was no infantry action in that locality. Rheims was bombarded violently by the enemy and some civilians were killed.

### On the British Front in France

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A bulletin from the British headquarters in France, issued to-night, reads:—Our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy's lines to-day in the neighbourhood of Hohenzollern and La Base Canal. There was considerable hostile shelling against our front at Ypres area and Hebuterne, south of the Ancre, especially around Stuff and Schwaben redoubts and Regina trench. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

### Reprisals Against Russian Prisoners

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Berlin dispatch forwarded by way of Amsterdam quotes the Norddeutsche Zeitung as saying that a number of Russian officers from the elite regiments of the Russian army forces have been placed in special prison camps in Germany under severe treatment, as reprisal for alleged ill-treatment of German war prisoners in Russia.

### Prospero Here From the North

The S.S. Prospero arrived here at 12.30 p.m. to-day from the North. The ship had fair weather on the run North and coming South except for yesterday when she had it stormy, with rain and a high sea. The ship was delayed 3 days at LaSole owing to the ship giving assistance to the stranded schooner "Bessie R." The freight was taken out of her by the Prospero and brought up to the bottom of White Bay. The Prospero brought a large cargo of fish oil, etc. There were among the passengers 25 Volunteers, who came from Nipper's, Hr. Fortune Hr. and Twillingate. Her passengers were:—

Messrs. J. Field, H. Maddock, C. Guy, H. Howell, C. Decker, J. Richards, T. Ricketts, H. Pearce, P. Brooks, N. Bishop, G. Bishop, J. Tiller, W. Tiller, S. Green, P. Hines, Capt. Hann, G. Gent, A. Rendell, T. Moore, J. Compton; Miss Simms, Brothors, Tremills, George, Roberts, Shea, Clark, Vincent, Burt, King, Tavenor, Grant (3), Batstone; Messdame Maddock, Richards, Olerhead, Simms, Brothors, Shea, Cave, Waterman, Bishop, Burt, Green, Bragg, Barry, Tavenor, Barts, Blunden and 117 steerage.

### THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Basques at 7 this a.m. bringing H. J. McDougall, A. Payne, W. Ryan, C. and Mrs. Burton, C. Felroch, J. Hillman, Miss F. Curtis, Miss J. Halliburton, Miss A. Halliburton, Mrs. J. Waterfield, A. Steele, Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Mrs. Stanhope, Geo. Turner, W. C. Clarke, Mrs. M. Pike, A. and Mrs. Mews, P. McMullen, P. J. Hickey.

### WONT MEET FIREMEN.

As far as we can hear from men of the Firemen's Union to-day they cannot arrange for a meeting with the owners of the steamboats. Repeated efforts have been made to arrange a meeting, but all have failed.

### SHOWING AT LABRADOR.

Capt. Parsons wired the Reid Nfld. Co. to-day from Fishing Ships' Hr., saying that the wind yesterday was S. E. with thick snow.

### LOCAL ITEMS

The Florizel left New York for this port via Halifax at 1 p.m. yesterday with a full cargo.

Mr. Jno. Brien, who was saloon steward on the Stephano when she was sunk by a German submarine, has secured a position in a light ship at New York and is a steward on her.

The Pro Patria was expected to leave North Sydney to-day with a flour cargo for Tesser & Co. and this will be the last trip of the ship here for the season likely until the spring. She will run coal from Sydney to St. Pierre during the winter.

### R. C. CHURCH NOTES

Shutters are being placed over the windows of the aisles in the Cathedral. To-day—All Saints Day—masses were said at the same hour as on Sunday.

At the 10 o'clock mass which was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Conway the Catholic volunteers, including some recruits, were present under Capt. O'Grady.

Candles for the altar will be received at the sacristy to-day and during the week.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Vespers will be sung, followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

To-morrow at 8.30 a.m. a High Mass of Requiem will be sung for the repose of the souls of all the faithful departed. On Friday morning a similar mass will be said for the deceased Bishops and Priests of the Archdiocese and Saturday morning for the benefactors of the Cathedral and St. Patrick's.

### DEATHS.

LUSCOMBE—Killed in action Oct. 12th "somewhere in France", Corporal Herbert George, eldest son of Andrew and Emily Luscombe, 9 British Square, aged 21 years.

Not now but in the coming years, it may be in a better land, We'll read the memory of our tears And then some day we'll understand.

### OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received 6 p.m. October 31st, 1916  
1647 Private Martin Williams, Springfield, Hall's Bay.—Previously reported by War Office, killed in action. Now reported admitted Wandsworth; gunshot wound in neck.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

### WILL IMPROVE LIGHTING

Yesterday evening some of the police were about the city informing storekeepers that in future instead of keeping their blinds down completely after dark they will be allowed to keep them up half way. Certain street lights are also to be lit and people in future will be able to get about at night with less danger of accident to themselves.

The schr. Nellie M. left here yesterday for Pernam with 4,374 qtls. codfish from Job Bros. & Co.

### 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 qtls. of fish caught can be had by remittance of \$2.50 to LEWIS HOFF, Change Islands.—oct.18, 1m, dm, w, & s

## Are You Looking For

Value in Return For

## Your Hard Earned Dollars



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

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

### COME HERE FOR YOUR FURNITURE

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# Callahan, Glass & Co.,

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DUCKWORTH STREET AND THEATRE HILL.

## DECIDED BARGAINS

### WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

For Boys from 12 to 16 years,

## \$1.20 per Suit

or

## 60c. per Garment

We claim to have the best value

## BLANKETS

in the city from

## \$3.00 to \$5.50

## Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

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315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315

Special attention given to Mail Orders.

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,