

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## WILL RESORT TO ANYTHING TO BEAT WILSON

Henry Cabot Lodge Now Accuses Wilson of Having Told Germany by a Post-Script Not to Take His "Strict Accountability" Too Serious—Charge is Decried by Doctor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The first real sensation of the political campaign was sprung Saturday night by United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge when in a speech at Somerville, Mass., he asserted that President Wilson at the time the second Lusitania note was sent to Germany, wrote a post-script informing the German government that the contents of his former "strict accountability" note were not to be too seriously interpreted. Lodge insisted that William Jennings Bryan had knowledge of and approved of the President's post-script, and then when Secretary of War Garrison and other members of the President's cabinet learned of it they threatened to resign unless it was withdrawn. Lodge quoted Dr. Charles H. Bailey, Professor of Tufts Medical School, as his authority for the truth of the charge, and Dr. Bailey named former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Breckenridge as his informant. Denials and counter-denials were issued from various quarters to-day, but Dr. Bailey reaffirmed the truth of his story and promises to produce indisputable proof of its accuracy.

## Bad Weather Hampers Whole Front

PARIS, Oct. 31.—South of the Somme artillery fighting continued in the region of La Maissonette, says a bulletin issued by the War Office to-night. There was no infantry action. On the Verdun front there were only bombardments, which were especially violent in sectors of Hadromont, Douaumont, Fumin Wood and Le Chenis. Bad weather still hampers the whole front.

## GREEK SHIP SUNK WITHOUT ANY WARNING

Greek Government Will Protest to Germany Over Sinking of Greek Steamer Without Warning—Greek Naval Officers Are Very Sore Over the Affair Which Happened in Greek Waters

ATHENS, Oct. 30.—The torpedoing of the Greek steamer Angheliki on Saturday near Piraeus, with many Greeks aboard, was carried out without warning, it is stated here. This action is believed to indicate that since the capture of Constanza, German submarines have obtained a new supply of benzine, enabling them to resume operations in the Mediterranean. The Greek naval officers are particularly bitter over the attack, which seems to have been made within Greek territorial waters, and only a few miles from Salamis, where a formidable Allied fleet has been stationed since Sept. 1st. The loss of life is now said to reach 200, though the number on board the Angheliki is not known. The submarine, it is further stated, warned ships endeavoring to rescue the Greeks to keep off.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Athens, says: The Greek government will protest to Germany against the sinking of the steamer Angheliki. The labor unions at Piraeus have decided to strike unless they are guaranteed against the sinking of Greek vessels. A news agency despatch from Athens on Sunday said that a German submarine had torpedoed the Greek steamer Angheliki on Saturday evening, near Piraeus, while she was taking to Saloniki 350 recruits for the volunteer movement. Fifty of the recruits are reported drowned.

## How much peace for the heart a box of candy will buy!

Now the furnace comes into its own.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 30.—On Verdun front the French attacked on a five mile front and captured enemy positions to a maximum of two miles. They retook the village of Fort Douaumont and Hadromont Quarries. Prisoners exceeded 5,000.

On the Somme bad weather has hindered operations, but we advanced between Guedecourt and Les Boeufs, capturing 1,000 prisoners, sustaining only 1,200 casualties. The French advanced at Sailly Sailles.

In Dobruja the retreat of the Russo-Roumanian forces continues. In the Carpathians the Roumanians have counter-attacked, capturing numerous prisoners. Further Allied successes are reported in Macedonia.

An enemy raid on our cross-Channel transport service failed. Two enemy destroyers were sunk. One of ours is missing and another grounded. The empty transport Queen was also sunk.

## HORSE SHIP SUNK BY SUB; NO WARNING

Fifty Americans Are on Board, They Having Signed on as Horsemen—Ship is Said to be in Service of the British Government—Thirteen of Crew are Missing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The destruction of the British horse transport Marina by a German submarine without warning, with the possible loss of American lives, and the endangering of the lives of seven American citizens by the submarine attack on the British freighter Rowanmore, as reported to-day from Queenstown by American Consul Frost, contain possibilities of reviving the submarine issue between the United States and Germany. Investigation, officials realize, though incomplete, and transmitted by the American Consul as "provisional," caused some uneasiness. The report of the destruction of the Marina refers to the ship as "British horse transport." It is turned out that she was in, fact in the transport service of the British Government, it may be found that the mixed crew were British and American horse-tenders, and could not claim the some immunity against attack without warning that attaches to a merchant ship. Orders were despatched at once to gather all information and determine the status of the Marina and her crew.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Following is a summary of Consul Frost's despatch: The British horse transport Marina with a mixed crew of British and Americans, was reported sunk without warning by a German sub, by gun fire at 3 p.m. Oct. 28th, one hundred miles west of Cape Clear. Thirty-four of the crew of 104, have landed, while seventy others, presumably those in boats, and 13 others are missing. Consul Frost says information so far is purely "provisional."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In reply to an enquiry from the American Embassy, the Admiralty said to-day there were 49 Americans among the crew of the Marina. The Admiralty informed the Embassy that the Marina was torpedoed, but that it had not been ascertained whether warning was given. No official information is available whether any Americans were drowned, although only thirty-four survivors landed at Crookhaven. The Marina was outward bound and was torpedoed twice before she broke in two. It is reported that some of the men were drowned while attempting to lower a boat. Consul Frost has been

## HARD FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS NOW RECORDED

South of the Somme River the Germans Recapture Portions of Their Former Trenches—French and British Also Make Gains—Heavy Fighting on Other War Fronts

LONDON, Oct. 31.—In a vigorous counter-attack launched with huge effectives the Germans facing the French south of the Somme River in France have been able to recapture portions of their former trenches north of La Maissonette, and in the region of Blaches. In addition 412 Frenchmen were made prisoners by the Germans. To the north of the river, however, both French and British have succeeded in advancing their lines, the British between Les Boeufs and Morval and the French north-west of Sailly Sailles. In the latter engagement 60 Germans were captured.

While in the Dobruja region of Roumania the Teutonic Allies are keeping up their advance, on the Transylvanian front the Roumanians are still fighting hard in Prahova and Jiul Valleys, where fresh gains have been made by them. In the Rothernthum Pass region Berlin records a new success for the Austro-Germans, but admits that south-west of the Szurdok Pass the Roumanians have forced the Austro-German columns to fall back.

In massed formation the Russians in Volhynia, to the west of Pustynny, have again endeavored to break the Teutonic line, only again to be defeated with huge casualties, according to Berlin. A Russian attack east of Szelov also was wiped by the Germans.

Heavy fighting is still going on at the bend of the Cerna River in Serbia. The French and Serbians being engaged there with the Germans and Bulgarians. Berlin reports all attacks by the Entente forces in this district thus far have failed. On the Doiran front the British have raided German-Bulgarian positions inflicting considerable casualties on the occupants of the trenches.

## BATTLE ENDED IN VICTORY FOR NEW GOV'T

British Minister of Abyssinia Wires That New Government Have Scored Decisive Victory Outside the Capital—Disposed Ruler Takes Shelter With Tribes on the Border

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch received in London from the British Minister of Abyssinia announces a big battle has been fought 25 miles outside the capital resulting in a complete victory for the new Government.

Ras Mikhael, father of the late Emperor, was taken prisoner. The disposed ruler, according to the despatch, is believed now to be among the tribes on the border of Abyssinia and Somaliland. The despatch adds if the victory proves sufficiently decisive the question will be reconsidered of recognizing the new Government.

Recent despatches announced the outbreak of a revolution in Abyssinia. A London despatch said Emperor Lidj Jesaue, the 22-year-old son of the late Emperor Monilik had been deposed and that Oulzer Zoedittu, daughter of Monilik, had been proclaimed Empress of Ethiopia.

ordered to obtain all available information in regard to Americans on the vessel. The Admiralty says that the Marina was not under Government charter.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The United States Embassy to-day received a report from Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, stating that the British steamer Marina had been torpedoed without warning. It is believed a number of Americans were on board.

## Americans On Board

Affidavits Are Now Being Collected in Connection With the Sinking of British Steamer Rowanmore.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Lloyds report that a steamer anchored off Crookhaven, Ireland, signals she has picked up the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Marina of Glasgow. The Marina was engaged in the trans-Atlantic service, and was 5,204 tons. She was last reported as having arrived at Glasgow Oct. 10, after having sailed from Newport News, Sept. 21. Mr. Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, is now procuring affidavits from survivors. A report on the sinking of the British steamer Rowanmore was made to the American Embassy to-day by Frost, who states that the vessel was torpedoed. Seven Americans, including five Philipinos, were on board the Rowanmore. Several of them have given Mr. Frost affidavits stating that a submarine shelled the lifeboats while they were being lowered and after they were in the water.

## Wilson Denies Charges of G.O.P. Campaign Orators

LONG BRANCH, N.J.—Pres. Wilson to-day characterized as untrue the statement made by Senator Lodge to the effect that the President seriously considered adding a weakening post-script to his "strict accountability" Lusitania note.

## REPORT NOW IS DEUTSCHLAND & BREMEN SUNK

Swiss Paper Has it Now That Bremen Never Reached the States or Returned and That Deutschland Has Also Disappeared on Her Second Trip in September

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 31.—The National Zeitung of Basel prints the following concerning the German submarines Bremen and Deutschland: "Both the Bremen and Deutschland had been either captured or sunk. The Bremen never reached the states nor returned. The Deutschland during her second trip across the Atlantic in September under the name of 'Wezer' also disappeared. The submarine U-53 was sent in search of the vessels but found no traces of them. The loss of the two commercial submarines has not yet been officially admitted."

## Von Reventlow In Hot Water

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The "Veasische Zeitung" of Berlin learns that the Imperial Chancellor has brought an action against Count Von Reventlow, naval expert of the "Trges Zeitung" for slander in connection with a meeting of the Independent Committee for German Peace, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

## Offensive Assumed by Allies in Dobruja

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—Russian-Serbian-Roumanian forces in Dobruja have assumed the offensive, according to a semi-official despatch to the News Agency from their Odessa correspondent.

## In German East Africa

LISBON, Oct. 30.—Portuguese troops in German East Africa have defeated German forces and captured Newala and taken a large quantity of guns and other war materials, says to-day's War Office announcement.

## No Imports For Private Use

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—The importation of goods for private use has been prohibited on account of traffic congestion. Special permission for other than Government purposes is now required.

## MANY DROWNED AS PANIC SWEEP DOOMED SHIP

Captain Says His Steamer Was Torpedoed Without Warning—Passengers Help Keep Her Afloat by Manning Pumps—Many Threw Themselves Overboard as Panic Took Charge of Ship

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A Havas despatch from Athens quotes the captain of the Angeliki as saying she was torpedoed without notice by a German submarine at nine o'clock at night. This despatch the vessel as a passenger steamer. It states she began to sink immediately, but was kept afloat some time with the aid of passengers, who manned the pumps. There was a frightful panic and many threw themselves overboard, and were drowned. The despatch continues: The steamer Karistos took off the surviving passengers and part of the crew, and a French torpedo boat took the remainder. Fifty persons, or probably more, have lost their lives.

## No News From British Front

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Artillery engagements along the British front in the vicinity of Beaumont Hamel and in the neighborhood of Hebuterne and Auchy are reported in an official announcement of the War Office. The text reads:

"There is nothing to report from our front south of the Ancre. During the day we bombarded Beaumont Hamel and there was considerable shelling in the Hebuterne and Auchy areas. Owing to inclement weather there was little activity yesterday. One enemy machine was seen to fall in flames."

## WILSON WAITS FOR ALL FACTS IN THE CASE

Lansing Declines to Make Any Statement in Absence of Full Reports Concerning the Sinking of the Ship—President Also Silent Pending Full Details of Happening

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Preliminary reports of the sinking by German submarines of the British steamers Marina and Rowanmore, partly manned by Americans, were too incomplete last night to enable officials of the State Department to form any opinion whether there had been a violation of neutral rights in the pledges given the United States by the Germans.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment further than admit that reports appeared more serious than the usual routine despatch announcing the destruction of a belligerent merchantmen, and that full information would be awaited with interest.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., Oct. 31.—President Wilson, when informed yesterday of the sinking of the British steamer Marina by a submarine with the probable loss of American lives, immediately directed he be supplied with all details as they come to the State Department at Washington. The President would make no statement pending receipt of full details.

## Doiran Region

SALONIKI, Oct. 30.—On the Doiran front, on the night of October 28-29, after artillery preparation, the enemy position of Crete-de-Teugs, northeast of Machukova, was raided by our troops, who inflicted considerable loss to the German and Bulgarian trenches. North of Lake Doiran hostile aeroplanes were brought down. On the Struma front to the west of Demir Hissar an enemy transport park was bombed by our aeroplanes with excellent results. North of Ormanly our patrols drove back hostile patrols.

## Greek Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Greek steamer Germaine has been sunk by a German submarine, but the crew was saved.

## DEUTSCHLAND'S VISIT IS NOW EXPLAINED?

A Boston Writer in the London Times Warns Great Britain of the Dangers Arising Out of a Long Distance Blockade by such Undersea Craft as U-53

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A long distance submarine blockade of England in waters far from Europe, such as the U-53 carried out for a short time, is sure to be undertaken on a large scale, writes D. Thomas Curtin, of Boston, in the Times to-day. The Deutschland's visit to Baltimore was to take soundings for this blockade. The trip of the Deutschland was not to get from the United States a few tons of nickel and rubber, he writes, but to test thoroughly the new submarine engines evolved by the Germans, to report on the effects of submersion in cold waters, such as those off Newfoundland, and to ascertain how many days of surface and submerged travelling were likely to be experienced. One fact stands out that the radius of action of a submarine is increasing monthly. A long distance blockade will certainly be attempted. You (Great Britain) will do well to look to your food reserves, even if only as a precaution against so much frightfulness. Almost the whole political crisis in Germany to-day surrounds this school of thought: those who think Germany is certain to win are for ruthlessness. The mob is carefully deprived of the news of the loss of submarines and cannot understand why you are not starved already. The leaders who know believe in the long distance plan. Those who think Germany will be beaten and punished for her crimes call, "Hold! let us make an honourable peace and get what we can, and not go down in history as barbarians. The Germans think that if the Allies cannot be fought to a peace by the army and navy they will be frightened into it by long distance submersion. Submersion close to England has long ceased, but the National Liberals, the Tirpitzites, believe you are unable to tackle long distance submarines in the Atlantic.

## AN ASTOUNDING ASSERTION BY D. THOS. CURTAIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Sun this morning published another installment of a series of articles written for the London Times by D. Thomas Curtin, of Boston, dealing with internal conditions in Germany, in which the astounding assertion is made that the Deutschebank is entrenched behind powerful British financial interests, and that German officials have frequently declared that the British Government dare not close this mixture of spying propaganda, banking and export.

According to Mr. Curtin, Montreal is named as one of the cities in which it is claimed Germany has powerful friends. In the course of his article describing the bank he says it is a vast and definite scheme with such able leaders as Herr Bassemann, the real leaders of the National Liberal party, Herr Stiesmana, and other. I have been told we have powerful friends in London, Milan, Rome, Madrid, New York and Montreal, and all over South America; everywhere in fact, except Australia, where that Verdammter Hooges (Hughes) is in charge.

## IS STILL MISSING

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The number of missing from the British steamship Marina has now been reduced to thirteen, according to a telegram received at the Embassy to-day from Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown. Fifty-two more survivors have been landed, Frost reports, and that among the thirteen there probably will be American fatalities.

## Killed as Result Of Runaway Horses

QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—Mrs. A. E. Swift, wife of Lt.-Col. A. E. Swift, 2nd Battalion C. E. F., France, was suddenly killed yesterday by a team of runaway horses.

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With best regards, I am,  
Yours truly,  
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**Have the British an 18-inch Gun?**

Artillery experts everywhere are keenly interested in the report, which yet appears to lack official sanction, that the British navy will mount some 18-inch guns in the next engagement, and that these monsters will be the weapon of the new super-Dreadnoughts. Hitherto the British naval authorities have maintained that the 15-inch gun is the best in the world. While a larger gun would give a greater range and a wider destruction when it found its mark it was argued that it would be too cumbersome; that the ship carrying such a weapon would be handicapped by difficulty in manoeuvring. As far as distance is concerned, the British have calculated that to make a hit at ten miles is far enough. On this account it has been suggested that the new monster guns mounted on monster ships were intended for the batter of shore defences at a safe distance from mines and submarines. In the absence of official announcement, which is hardly to be expected at this time, and before the guns are tried out, speculation will continue upon divergent lines.

**The Battle of Jutland.**  
Some maintain that in the Battle of Jutland the Germans with guns of smaller calibre than the British were yet able to do amazing damage because they had developed the high explosive shell to a degree unknown in any other navy. Jellicoe's announcement that the Germans had failed to spring anything new may be taken as a sufficient contradiction of this theory. Moreover, if the Germans had been able to secretly develop this high explosive they would not have waited so long before again trying it out on the British fleet. The rumor of the high explosive shell probably originated in the statement of an eye-witness of the sinking of the Queen Mary. Indefatigable and invincible, who said that these ships did not appear to go down in the sea; they went up in the air. Each happened to be struck by a shell that took the top of the turret and the explosion went down into the magazine. Ordinarily the armor on these ships would have stood any amount of shell-fire.

**How Liege Fell**  
Those who hold to the high explosive shell theory say that the design of 18-inch guns for the British navy is for the purpose of firing shells of this kind, and not to obtain longer range or greater penetrating power. They assert that the Belgian forts which fell so readily before the German, or rather the Austrian, 16-inch siege guns were the victims of high explosive, and not of battering. While Liege, for instance, might have stood indefinitely against any projectile which depended upon piercing the walls, it fell readily before shells whose business it was not to pierce but merely to explode—the explosion and not the metal contents of the shell, doing the damage. So they say, while the German shells might have been unable to penetrate the British armor on the battle-cruisers, the wonderful explosive that they contained shattered the vessels when brought in contact with them.

**A Delusion of Experts.**  
Until quite lately high explosive shells were not considered to be fit ammunition for the navy. The risks of premature explosion, the risk of the explosion shattering the gun and incidentally the ship, was so great that naval gunners were somewhat nervous about their use. Moreover, for a long time ordnance experts believed that a high explosive, like gun-cotton, for instance, if it exploded against the side of a ship and without having penetrated the armor, would go off like so much powder in every direction, and following the line of least resistance, which would be, of course, they assumed, away from the metal. This belief was quite general until recently. But it has been found that a properly detonated high explosive bursts with such inconceivable rapidity that it converts the air itself into a veritable mountain of granite which resists as strongly as armor-plate.

**Making a Navy Obsolete.**  
Assuming that the British 18-inch gun is to fire high explosive rather than penetrating shells, the New York Sun says: "There is not a ship in the American navy to-day capable of surviving a salvo of 18-inch shells. If only one or two of the lot find a mark their great charges of high explosive would either destroy, offhand or wreck the craft. Not only will the 18-inch gun outrange our proposed 16-inch guns, but just as the bigger weapon brings increased accuracy of performance, so will the 18-inch rifle be able to fire further and to do its work more precisely and with a greater measure of destructive energy because of the abolition of the armor-piercing form of attack. Physically in touch with the foe at any point, the high explosive will do the work expected of it, and therefore will be effective at any

range. The angle of impact is of no moment; detonation will follow instantly upon meeting any material resistance. This may be some part of the body of the foe's ship or it may be the surrounding water a few yards away. In any case there will be damage."  
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**Wilson Admits His Efforts Were Futile Re Poland**  
No Arrangement With Belligerents Regarding Relief—Wrote to Rulers of the Countries at War—U. S. President Issues Statement in Matter  
(By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
SHADOW LAWN, Oct. 23.—Because important differences still exist between the allied and central powers under which supplies may be sent to starving Poland, President Wilson to-day announced he has "not yet" been successful in inducing the powers to conclude a definite settlement.  
Some weeks ago, the president wrote to the millions of non-combatant citizens of the United States—a president of France, czar of Russia, emperor of Germany and emperor of Austria, urging their co-operation in alleviating the suffering of the Polish people. To-day he issued a statement admitting his efforts had been in vain.  
"I have now received replies from the King of England, the president of France, emperor of Germany, the emperor of Austria and the czar of Russia, to my letter of July 20, 1916, in which I tendered the friendly offices of this government in negotiations looking to a fresh consideration of the possibility and method of relieving Poland. It appears, I greatly regret to say, that there are still important differences between allied and central powers as to the terms under which relief supplies may be sent to Poland. I am disappointed that I have not been successful in inducing the powers to conclude a definite settlement."  
The President's letter to the European rulers, pleading the cause of Poland, was also made public to-day.

It is as follows:  
"Your Majesty: In view of the overwhelming disasters which have befallen the millionist of non-combatant inhabitants of Poland, I feel justified by the universal and honest expressions of the sympathies of the American people, regardless of race origin or political sentiment, to suggest to your majesty that the subject of ways of these people, who still survive, be given the further benevolent consideration of your Majesty's government. While no one can fail to appreciate the sufferings and sacrifices of the people primarily engaged in the existing war no the difficulties in the way of alleviating the hardships of those who are the incidental sufferers from the war, the death by slow or rapid starvation of millions of innocent people is so awful a fact that such an outcome should be averted if it is within the compass of human efforts to avert it. In the effort to avert it, I confidently pledge the co-operation of the people of the United States. . . . If only the way can be found to make their co-operation effective, May I, therefore be permitted to suggest that an entirely fresh consideration be given the possibility and method of relief for Poland, and to tender the friendly offices of this government in negotiations to this end, it being understood that any plan proposed shall be of such a character as to be adapted to the accomplishment of no other result than that of the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Poland. In conclusion, I can only add that it is my sincerest hope that your majesty will see in this note no intention to interfere with the rights and policies of your majesty's government, but merely the attempt to express to your majesty the sympathy and compassion toward the starving inhabitants of Poland felt by the citizens of the United States—a sympathy and compassion which they do not desire shall be evidenced merely by idle words but which they hope they may be permitted to express by assisting in the actual work by furnishing need to the starving inhabitants of Poland.  
"I have the honour to be your majesty, faithfully yours,  
"WOODROW WILSON."

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**75 Gun Recalls Dreyfus Case**  
Piece of Paper Containing Essential Details of the Gun Was the Chief Evident Against Alsatian Officer—War Would Have Gone Differently if Plot Succeeded.  
It has been said that the 75 gun saved France; and there have been public celebrations in honor of this, the most famous field gun that ever was invented, and the best. With all their wonderful efficiency and preparedness the Germans have been unable to build a gun to match the 75, although it is inconceivable that since the war began the Germans have not captured some specimens. There is a legend to the effect that one of the secrets of the 75 is a little pin, which the French gunners are sworn to remove when they see the capture of the weapon is likely. Then the whole mechanism falls to pieces, and when the Germans reach it is merely a heap of wheels bolts and cylinders which it is impossible to reconstruct. The soul of the French 75 is the hydraulic brake, and this apparently the Germans have been unable to fathom. This device makes it possible for the gun to be fired again and again without a new aim being taken after every discharge. Ordinarily, as even the uninitiated know, when a gun is fired there is a recoil or "kick" which changes the position of the weapon. In the 75, however, the recoil is received upon a set of springs, and the aim remains the same. Therefore it is possible to fire the 75 once very two seconds. Therefore it has been possible for the French to defend Verdun and to accomplish other miracles.  
More than twenty years ago, the Germans were almost able to penetrate the secret of the hydraulic control, as is recalled in a long article in Le Siecle by Gaston Rive, which shows how this secret, kept inviolate until this day, was involved in the Dreyfus case. The Dreyfus case is 22 years old, and most of us have forgotten the particulars of it, and merely recall the central fact that Dreyfus was convicted of having sold certain French military secrets to Germany, and that he was later honorably acquitted, his old military honors restored, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor pinned upon him. In the meantime he had been to Devil's Island, and had suffered innumerable, almost unimaginable horrors. One of the secrets which Dreyfus was accused of having tried to sell was that of the hydraulic control of the 120 gun. That brake or control had been so successful that it was applied to the 75, and when the first discovery was made in the Dreyfus case, this secret was about to be transferred to Germany.

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# Nights are Worse than Days at Verdun

"Hole of Hell" is described by German Correspondent with the Army at Verdun.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Dr. Max Osborn, German correspondent with the army of the Crown Prince at Verdun, sends a graphic description of what he terms this "hole of hell," where the night is made hideous with screaming shells and where death lurks at every turn.

"Darkness was falling as the long procession of ammunition wagons wended its way to the front," writes Dr. Osborn. "The woods stretching along yonder look pathetic in the dim light. The road is alive with supply wagons, cavalry and field kitchens, and the cries, curses and singing of the men intermingling in a fantastic and strange medley.

"Near the forest is an abandoned battery position, and there the men have planted vegetables. There is also a little summer casino for the officers. Suddenly from the casino emerges a giant of a man with fine blond beard and hair. Where have I seen him before? Sure enough, it was in the Champagne section that I saw him nearly a year ago in the

ent in that it does not only kill human beings, but inflicts havoc on nature too. Whole forests have been shelled to fragments and even hills have been demolished. The village of Vaux, formerly surrounded by hills and woods, now looks like a crater.

"There is no more rest at night. Between sunset and sunrise the battle is terrific. From out the woods behind us and in front of us are seen the lightning flashes of the big guns as they send out their deadly fire. The heavens are streaked with the flashes of searchlights and the whole sky is a reddish glare. I have never witnessed a thunderstorm that could equal this horrible sight.

**Signal Rockets Streak Sky.**  
"Now and then the reddish glare is dotted with sky rockets sent up from the enemy's lines, which emit white, blue and green lights that float in the sky, signalling the various batteries. They have all their significance. A terrific explosion is heard sending fire and thick smoke high into the air. Apparently some munition depot has been struck by a shell.

"Without a pause this continues throughout the night. The whole landscape from Douaumont southwest to the Thiaumont work and east to the Vaux hills is one great zone of fire. Every time that those guns roar it means so many more souls sent into eternity. Never in any war has there been such a battle as this. There have been battles, big battles, but there was always rest for the troops, especially at night. But here by Verdun there is no rest. Here the nights are worse than the days.

"We know the sacrifices and losses of the French in this hole of hell, but we know also our own sacrifices. The night is like some wild bear that keeps its deadly fangs on us and won't let go. When will the day break?"

## British Destroy "Tank" on Somme

Machine and Crew Wrecked to Prevent Capture, Says Paris Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The first British "tank" that appeared on the Somme front got out of the control of its driver and was destroyed, with its crew, by the British artillery, according to Lieutenant Stephanie Lauzanne, former editor of the Paris *Matin*, who arrived here on the French liner *Fafayette*. The tank was destroyed M. Lauzanne said, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Germans.

"The men apparently lost control of it," he said, "and were steering straight for the German lines. To prevent the new war engine from falling into the hands of the enemy it was shelled to pieces by the British gunners with their own countrymen inside of it."

Mr. Lauzanne said that the French officers spoke of the sacrifice made in order to keep the secret of the invention, which had cost so much time and trouble, from falling into the hands of the Germans. It was a sad thing to have to do, but there was no help for it, as the men could not be got out of the machine, and therefore they had to perish with it. He heard the cost was about \$15,000 for each of the machines.

"The sight of the tank coming toward them inspired terror in the minds of the Germans, who thought it was some giant animal brought from India, and they did not know what to do," he said. "When the British artillery destroyed the machine it caused more wonder among the enemy and their officers, according to prisoners captured later, could not make it out at all and were very much worried."

"I heard there are about 100 tanks now on the Somme front. They are not much bigger than the armored motored cars, but very much more powerful in construction. Their caterpillar wheels are hidden underneath so that they cannot be shot away. Each tank carries two machine guns and one Lewis gun. The crew of five men inside cannot be hurt with machine gun fire, as it will not penetrate the armor.

"The tanks have a speed of six miles an hour. They are very useful in trench fighting, as they can go right down into the trenches and fire into the Germans without receiving any injury in return. For example, if the artillery has levelled three-quarters of a mile ahead, and the remaining quarter contains trenches which are still held by the Germans, a tank can go over the field no matter how rough it may be and wipe out the defenders in a few minutes. One end slopes up so that with the caterpillar wheels and the claw chain under the centre of the machine, it is easy for it to climb out again."

Figuring the number of times that the Germans have completely crushed it, the Russian army must have more lives than a cat.

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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?  
PERCIE JOHNSON  
Insurance Agent.

## No Compromise is Now Possible

War to Continue Until the Germans are Thoroughly Beaten—May Last a Year Yet—But the Morale of the Enemy Soldiers Has Been Shattered

British Front in France, Oct. 24.—The war will last another year, according to the consensus of opinion among the British soldiers and their leaders. It is also the opinion of the Germans, if the views of prisoners count for anything. Before the grand offensive started, a high authority informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the German line would not be broken this Summer, and that slow operations, wearing down the Germans would be inaugurated and would probably last through another Summer. With the approach of Winter conditions, which make military movements difficult, this officer recalled his prediction, and speaking of the situation to-day, he said: "We know what the German resources were and what ours were, and the time required to force a decisive victory for our arms is a matter of calculation."

German prisoners taken during the Summer invariably spoke of peace being a certainty in the Autumn. They regarded the Somme thrust as a final effort of the allies for a decision, and that after it peace would be made. Their tone has been entirely different of late. They recognize that it is a fight to a finish between the man power and resources of the two foes, and that an ultimate decision will come from the fearful attrition on the western front, which now will know no intermission until the end. The Germans are determined to make every village on the western front a fortress which will yield only when reduced to powder by shell fire, and every gully and crater a machine gun post to secure their defensive against a critical defeat.

### Morale Shattered

It is a universal remark among the British that never has the morale of the prisoners varied more than now. "You will notice that we are always taking prisoners and that the Germans get very few of ours," said a staff officer. "Though small parties of our men are bound to go into hazardous positions in this kind of intricate operations at close quarters they die rather than yield. This shows their morale and the temper of the situation. Some Germans have never fought better, and some have never fought so badly as in the last few weeks. To-day, for example, twenty Germans practically threw up their hands and walked into the British lines. But the soldiers who took them prisoner, or their commanders, had no illusion that these prisoners typified the condition of the German army as a whole. There were other Germans who were ready to fight with that ferocity which expects no quarter."

However, whether it is a German who throws up his hands on the approach of a British charge or the survivor of a score who fought to the death, the opinion as to the duration of the struggle remains the same. All believe that the war has entered a stage where no compromise is to be expected and where victory will go to the side that has the ability to stick longest.

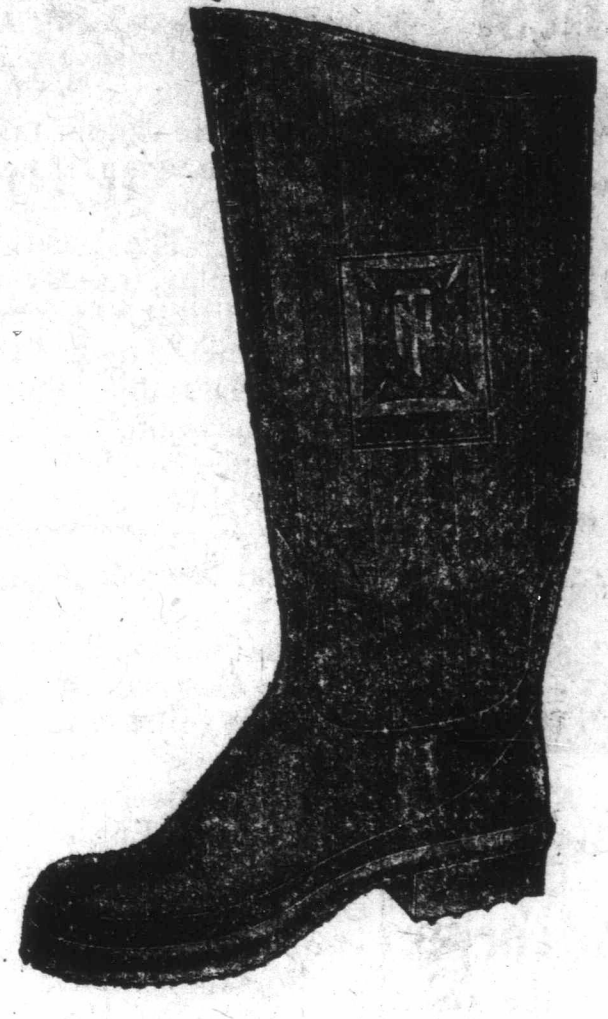
### IDLE LAND HOLDERS

Toronto Mail and Empire.  
Their lot may be rather unfortunate, in an individual sense, but the welfare of the country is dependent on the productive use of all the good agricultural areas close to the railways. If they wish to escape the taxes, and get returns on their money, why do they not employ a farm manager to operate their lands? Such crops as that of 1915 would speedily repay them, and give to their land the value of cultivation. Why do they not turn the less arable parts of it into pasture for cattle or horses? To leave idle land that might easily be made productive, in these days of enormous prices for farm products is wasteful from every point of view. Why do they not lease the lands to tenants on the share system? There are several alternatives to paying taxes for leaving the land untouched. But being in the business merely of raking off profits that genuine settlers must pay to get on to the land, they do not desire anything but the speculative chance. Speculators must be prepared to lose sometimes, as well as win.

### THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 26.—The total wheat harvest of the world is estimated by the International Agricultural Institute as seven per cent. below the average and 25 per cent. below that of last year.  
The institute's report includes for the first time the crop of European Russia, which it estimates to be 20 per cent. less than that of last year.

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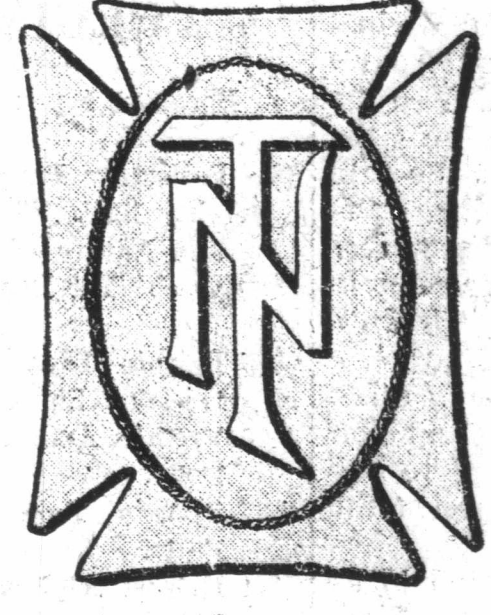
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BUDDY BOOTS were worn extensively on the Labrador this year by many Fishermen who recommend them highly.

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840 Sax Best  
WHITE OATS.**

**J. J. ROSSITER.**

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., OCT. 31st., 1916.

**"Special"—For the Star**

YESTERDAY evening the "progressive" journal of Adelaide Street "set the town afire" with a special edition, the tenor of which was that German submarines were to operate off the Newfoundland Coast.

The message was on our desk shortly after we went to press—about 3 p.m. We read a message practically identical to the one referred to in some of our Canadian Exchanges some few days ago. We regret we did not keep it and reproduce it side by side with yesterday's.

Why The Star thought it necessary to spread alarm and uneasiness throughout the town is not quite clear. The management of that paper has for some weeks been suffering from a bad attack of what we call—Submarineitis—and we suppose yesterday's message referring as it did, to the Deutschland operating off the Newfoundland Coast sent the cold shivers down his back. But surely his own personal discomfort did not warrant The Star man in frightening women and children as he did last evening.

If the Deutschland or any other submarine is going to operate off our coast there is no need to run off special editions to inform the public of such event.

Some people are prepared to do anything for a few dollars. What odds if half the city is scared stiff as long as we can gather in the dough is evidently one of the principle planks in The Star's make-up.

If the message was an official announcement there might be some justification for rushing out a special but when it only embodied the personal opinion of some "military expert" from Boston who happens to be in London it would have kept till the citizens had an opportunity of reading it in the usual way.

We have been accused by The Star of having given the enemy the "necessary information" which led to the loss of the Stephano. Now why don't The Star go the whole hog and give us credit for the sinking of the other vessels which were torpedoed on the same day as the Stephano was, and in the same vicinity.

The Star's little game of trying to score against President Coaker will fall short of its desired result. Our people well know that the sailing of the Red Cross Line of steamers are advertised in American Press and in Magazines, and if anybody in Sam's land wanted to tip off the Berlin naval authorities they would not have to wait the arrival of The Mail and Advocate from Newfoundland to find out about the movements of the Red Cross Line of steamers.

The submarine scare has The Star man rattled and between defining international law and telling Washington what they should do under the circumstances he has so overworked himself that he is entitled to something "special."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**The District Judge**

MR. FRANK MORRIS—brother of the Premier—has occupied the position of District Judge of the Central Court for over a year. The House was assured by the Premier last spring that this position would be permanently filled as soon as the Legislature closed. Mr. Frank Morris has consequently forfeited his seat in the Legislature by occupying an acting appointment for over six months, which action is debarred by the Statute. He cannot take his seat in the House again, if he does he will be guilty of a serious breach of the law. The position has been made a play toy for years to suit the political convenience of the Government, and the time has come for ending those deplorable conditions and for restoring the confidence of the people in the District Judge. The position is too important to be outraged by political conveniences and no time must be lost in ending what looks to the public like a farce played by the Government to hold on to power in spite of the people's veto.

As the Government has gathered together enough pluck to make a Church of England and Methodist permanent appointment in the case of Messrs. Emerson and Robinson, it is now their duty to make a Roman Catholic appointment in the case of Mr. Frank Morris and place him where he has been longing to be for several years. Mr. Morris won't accept the job at the present salary and no one can blame him for looking out for as big a slice as he can secure. Two thousand two hundred dollars is no big amount to pay a District Judge, for the position requires no muse and if able men are necessary to fill such jobs, suitable salaries must be afforded them. The spectacle of seeing the position occupied any longer by an Acting Judge must not be longer tolerated. The laws of the country condemn such. Mr. Morris being ousted from his seat in Parliament by drawing the salary of the District Judge for over a year must now respect the law and withdraw from his place in Parliament and see that his brother gives him the permanent appointment as District Judge.

**OFFICIAL  
CASUALTY LIST  
FIRST  
NEWFOUNDLAND  
REGIMENT**

Received 1 p.m. October 31st.

The Following Reported Wounded on October 12th. Their Whereabouts and Nature of Wounds Not Yet Reported.

- 1355 Private Thomas Lynch, 30 Livingstone St.
- 2196 Private Arthur Stewart, Grand Falls.
- 2197 Private Robert Brown, Grand Falls.
- 1941 Private Alphonsus Hynes, Bay L'Argent.
- 1148 Private Michael J. Boland, 126 Duckworth Street.
- 1549 Private Henry Nash Lee, McCalmum, P.B.
- 2051 Private Alexander Williams, Springdale, N.D.B.
- 1958 L. Corp. Vincent Walsh, St. Mary's, P.B.
- 1714 Private Samuel R. Edney, 15 Williams St.
- 421 Private Serkley Piercey, Hopedale T.B.
- 844 Private Frederick Hallett, Brighton, Eng.
- 844 Private Celestina A. Farrell, Little Bay, Marystown.
- 1432 Private James Wheeler, Torbay Road. Remained on duty.

The Following Who Were Previously Reported Wounded Were Admitted to Wards on the 27th and 28th. October.

- 1584 Private Martin Keough, 17 Pleas-St.
- 769 Private John T. Sullivan, 26 Hutchings St.
- 2007 Private Clarence Foley, Whitbourne.
- 2262 Private John J. Mooney, Placentia.
- 152 Private Richard H. Volsey, 3 York Street.
- 1946 Private Arthur House, Port Saunders.
- 1136 Private Vincent J. O'Quinn, Searston, Codroy.
- 1157 Private Michael F. Costello, Avondale.
- 2064 Private James Vater, Pouch Cove
- 1836 Private Alexander Sullivan, Pouch Cove. Admitted Wardsworth—diseased pony, right leg.
- 2022 Private Fred G. Matthews, St. Anthony. 16th General Hospital, Le Treport, October 22nd—shell shock.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

**WHY WILSON  
SHOULD BE  
RE-ELECTED**

—By—  
George Creel in the October National Magazine

**I.—THE FIGHT FOR REAL DEMOCRACY**

WOODROW WILSON does not stand before the people of the United States as any mere partisan, concerned only with spoils and power, but as the inspired leader in a great and crucial struggle that is to determine the fate of democracy. It is the Declaration of Independence itself that is at stake; the determination is not between two presidential candidates, but between popular government as an actuality and popular government as a campaign catchword.

More clearly than would be possible with words, the forces of opposition define the issues. In the army that has been marshalled to defeat him may be found every evil, undemocratic influence: High Finance, eager to exploit weak peoples and undeveloped countries even as they have exploited the United States; Organized Greed with insistence upon its right to monopolize the necessities of life; Invisible Government, struggling to regain its former control of courts, legislatures and Congress; Arrogant Individualism, with its denial of the rights of workers and its contempt of humane legislation; Bossism, dreaming of the days of Hanna; the Alien Conspiracy, bold in its impudent demand that Berlin shall be permitted to dictate the foreign policy of America; Jingoism, child labor cormorants, concessionaires, Shylock bankers, and those who plot the seizure of the natural resources.

Few Presidents have been so fortunate in their enemies. Their hatred is a testimonial to courage, purpose and achievement that would be fulsome did it come from Woodrow Wilson's friends.

It is not that a man is a herald. The fight for real democracy is one hundred and thirty-eight years old, and in the last decade, particularly, there has been steady assault upon evil and outworn institutions. These passionate propings of the spirit of America in the direction of ideals professed and not practiced have merely lacked leadership and authoritative expression. This is what Woodrow Wilson has given. He comes as a captain, as a voice. He fits the needs of the bloodless revolution as skin fits the hand, bringing direction to the struggle for a nobler fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of those who first sought refuge in the New World from the oppressions of the Old.

Were he simply an idealist, power and millions would not be arrayed against him. Idealists before him have had their day of failure and ridicule. Or were he simply a driving sort, concerned only with the obvious, antagonism would not be so furious and hysterical. What angers, what alarms, is the proved fact that he joins indomitable idealism with indomitable action, that he has force as well as faith, executive genius as well as democratic vision. The bitterness is not against his "theories"; his crime is that he has put every theory into practice. He has taken idealism out of its cotton wrappings and put it in overalls for the doing of the day's work.

More than any other president, Woodrow Wilson has been faced by varied and complex problems involving every fundamental principle upon which the nation is builded; not one has he shirked or evaded, and in no single instance has his courageous solution failed to be guided by a resolute and abiding faith in the eternal justice of those principles. Nothing is more safe than the assertion that history will write him down as a master of tremendous achievement, and that in spite of every calumny, misinterpretation, misunderstanding and discouragement.

**Norge Steamer Sunk**

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The Politiken says that the Norwegian steamer Jyllands arrived at Fredrichshafen with 16 members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Stemshet, which was torpedoed, sinking in five minutes.

**Dr. Sprague Dead**

ST. JOHN, N.E., Oct. 29.—Rev. Dr. H. S. Sprague, Dean of Mount Allison University, is dead.

**REVELLE  
BY CALCAR**

WHILST the Morris Government has so singularly permitted the wholesale destruction of our forests without making a move in the matter, and with strange inconsistency proclaimed an "agricultural policy" they also permit valuable acres of land to be shut up from use. In many places today the people are realizing how short sighted was that policy which permitted the Reid Newfoundland Company to select land in any part of the country.

In an attempt to justify this act it was explained that the land would still be there, the Reids could not take it away, and would dispose of it to settlers on the same terms that Crown Lands are disposed of by the Government. But they are not doing this; there are numerous instances of where men have applied for this land and been refused.

This is a matter that should receive the attention of the Government, particularly of a Government that has signalized itself by a special attention to agriculture as a means of promoting the welfare of the country. That this so called agricultural policy was ill conceived and ill badly carried out facts and figures go to prove, nor are facts wanting to show how insincere were the efforts and protestations of the Government.

The callous indifference of those in power to the awful destruction of our forests and this permitting of land grabbers to withhold land from those desirous of homesteading it or increasing their agricultural activities are among the facts which prove that the Morris Government were merely humbugging the people with their so called agricultural policy.

Which were the more glaring, the stupidity or the insincerity of the Government, it is hard to estimate. That it was most stupid its complete failure to achieve any marked results in the way of expansion of the industry or the betterment of the farmers condition, plainly shows.

It is hard to find instances of this stupidity to illustrate our argument, for they are everywhere to him who has given the matter even the most superficial thought, the only trouble we experience is to find such handy illustrations as will best suit the nature of this article.

We will take sheep for instance, this subject seems most appropriate because sheep raising occupies a considerable position in the

**China's New Vice-President**

PEKING, Oct. 30.—General Feng Kwo Chang, a prominent supporter of President Leynangung, was today elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic by Parliament.

**British Steamer Bornu Foundered**

ST. NAZAIRE, France, Oct. 30.—The British steamer Bornu has foundered 25 miles west of Ushant during a heavy gale. The crew were saved by the Norwegian steamer Rein.

**CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETING**

The Citizens' Committee held another meeting last night to discuss the new civic charter. The section, which have been deferred and dealing with the street lighting was passed. It gives power to the Council to make a contract for a new system of lighting. The deferred section referring to public libraries was passed with an amendment offered by Mr. Lindsay. The matter of a sliding scale of taxation, as recommended in the proposed charter was next discussed, the consensus of opinion being that the sliding scale would not bear equitably on the tax-payers. Mr. Lindsay in speaking to the question submitted an interesting plan showing that by the application of a reasonable income tax, instead of the present one, the city would benefit by some \$95,000. The system proposed by Mr. Lindsay would impose a tax upon all citizens, whose incomes equalled or exceeded \$400 yearly up to \$25,000. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

**SNOW AT LABRADOR.**

Reports received at the Marine & Fisheries Office yesterday afternoon were to the effect that it was snowing at Holton, Labrador, with a northerly wind. At Battle Hr. a N.W. wind prevailed with very cold weather.

The Portia sails West at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

menu of good things with which the Premier is wont to regale his listeners when he would beguile them into that blissful state where looking down the long and gorgeous vista they behold hills whitened with sheep that contentedly brouse up to their knees in two-blade grass. How many times when invited to look through Sir Edward's magic glass have we beheld the South Side Hills alive with those emblems of innocence the frolicking lambs. How is it we wonder that lambs and sheep forever occupy the mind of the Premier. Is it that cunning wolf he regards us as sheep to be led and driven as he wishes. It cannot be denied that there is some excuse for him if he thinks so, for he has used us a sheep this many a year.

Dilating once upon the great possibilities of the sheep raising industry, Sir Edward, pointing with considerable gusto and dramatic effect to the suit he was then wearing, exclaimed that it was with pride he was wearing a suit made from Newfoundland raised wool. "Think of it," he said, "think of it, the stuff that is in this coat once covered the back of a Newfoundland sheep."

We might answer him, yes, the stuff that is inside that coat and inside that wolf's brain has spread itself over many a Newfoundland sheep. He was even then spreading it, and spreading it thickly.

Now what has Morris done for the sheep industry. He caused to be imported numerous scrub sheep. Even granting that the

sheep were prime animals, the importation of distributing of them should have marked but the beginning of a sheep raising policy, if we grant that the first essential to sheep raising is to have sheep. But then on the other hand the people already had sheep and better ones in some cases than those imported.

Even superior as an essence to sheep raising than the possession of sheep should be a knowledge of how to keep sheep and how to care for them. This is a phase of the question entirely ignored by the Government.

The general idea is that sheep need no care or attention, all that is necessary is to throw them a mouthful of hay in winter to shear them and perform some slight surgical operations on them in the spring. That this is a wrong idea and not compatible with successful sheepherding needs no saying as the state of the sheep industry in this country proves.

No attempt is ever made to raise forage crops for the sheep, they are allowed to run wild, and are never fed in summer, and in winter get nothing but a little hay, and often this is of very poor quality. Ticks are permitted to devour them and they are never cared for in any way other than as we have already told.

We hear much talk of how dogs retard progress in the matter of sheep raising, but never a thought is given to the havoc wrought by ticks on flesh and wool, which in the aggregate is much greater than that which dogs do.

**GLEANINGS OF  
GONE BY DAYS**

OCTOBER 31

All Hallows Eve. Patriot registered, R. J. Parsons, proprietor, 1836.

Archibald Emerson, B.L., died, 1865.

Kent, Dearin and O'Mara addressed electors of St. John's East from Larry Comerfort's window, on the Beach, 1878.

Edward P. Morris elected first time for West-end, 1885.

Bodies of crew of ill-fated barq. Camelia arrived from Sydney in steamer Kite, 1891.

Polling day (general elections), 1885.

Licenses for saloons are to be renewed to-day. On this day there were 58 saloons within the city licensing limits. They are situated as follows: thirty-five on Water Street, one on Duckworth street, three on New Gower Street, one on Gower Street, one on Cochrane Street, two on Prescott Street, two on Queen street, one on Harvey Road, one on LeMarchant Road, one on Waterford Bridge Road, and one on the Southside, 1895.

The worst is yet to come—sure thing.

Now that Brussloff's typewriter is going again, watch the figures from Petrograd.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**Train Schedule.**

The Cross Country Express leaves St. John's Station at 12.30 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m. as in the past.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**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.**



## F. P. U. TRADING CO., LTD., St. John's.

### NEW GOODS JUST OPENED

AND more arriving every day, bought at the lowest possible margin for cash, places us in a position to be able to supply at prices that are most suitable to all desiring to be economical.

<h4>Ladies' Underwear</h4> <p>Stanfield's Wool Unshrinkable Vests and Pants, only 85 per Garment.</p> <p>Pure White Fleece Lined Vest and Pants, only 40c. and 60c. per Garment.</p> <p>Pure White Fleece Lined, extra special quality, at 70c. per Garment.</p> <p>Pure White Jersey Vests and Pants, 35c., 42c., 50c. per garment.</p>	<h4>Men's Suspenders</h4> <p>All prices, from 10c. to 60c. pair.</p> <p>Police and Fireman's Suspenders, 25c. and 40c. pair.</p> <p>Fine Suspenders, good elastic stretch, at only 30c. and 35c. pair.</p> <p>Special line Men's Suspenders, one pair in fancy box, very suitable for presents, only 35c. pair.</p>	<h4>Blankets</h4> <p>A very good line of Blankets from which to make your choice.</p> <p>Fleece Blankets at \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.80, \$2.50, \$2.60, \$3.30, \$3.50 pair.</p> <p>Wool Blankets, \$3.00, \$3.70, \$4.50, \$5.20, \$5.80 pair.</p> <p>Brown Blankets—Job Lot—\$2.50 pair.</p> <p>The Fleece Blankets are of extra weight and finish, while the Woolen are a Job Lot.</p>	<h4>Men's Shirts</h4> <p>Job Lot at 49c., 50c., 70c. each.</p> <p>Khaki Working Shirts—The "Wurthmore," 85c.; the "Chieftain," 85c.; Grey "Chieftain," 65c.</p> <p>Job Cream Twill Shirts—The "Fearless," only 45c.</p> <p>Job Black Twill Shirts—The "Wurthmore," 80c.</p> <p>Negligee Shirts in all the latest stripes and good values. Prices from 49c. to \$1.50 each.</p>
<h4>DRESS MATERIALS</h4> <p>All Colours and Shades.</p> <p>Granite Cloth in Brown, Maroon, Myrtle, Sax, Purple and Striped Blue—75c. yard.</p> <p>Fancy Stripe Covert Cloth in Green, Blue and Red shades, only 26c. yard.</p> <p>Dress Serge in Tan, Brown, Blue and Green shades, at 38c. yard.</p> <p>Dress Serge in the different shades, at 55c., 65c., 85c., yard.</p> <p>Tweed Mixtures at 30c. and 33c. yard.</p> <p>Black Dress Material in the following: Serge—40c., 50c., 67c., 70c. and 75c. yard. Cashmere—60c. yard. Poplin—38c. and \$1.10 yard. Whipcord—70c. and \$1.00 yard.</p>		<h4>UNDRESSED WHITE SHIRTING</h4> <p>This is a special importation, very soft, not gummed up with dressing and thickens up when washed. Only 10c. yard.</p> <p><b>WHITE LAWN</b></p> <p>Soft finish, extra wide, in Cream or White. Very Special. At only 12c. yard.</p>	
<h4>WATERPROOFS</h4> <p>Men's Waterproofs, all sizes, Tweed patterns—\$13.30 and \$14.50. Tweed patterns of up-to-date style and colours at \$15.50 and \$17.20. Plain Fawn shades—\$3.90 and \$13.00.</p> <p>Ladies' Waterproofs in Fawn, Blue, Green shades and Tweed effects—\$5.80, \$6.40, \$6.80, \$9.00, \$11.00.</p> <p>Girls' Waterproofs in Fawn shades—\$3.80, \$4.60, \$4.10, \$5.00, \$5.20, \$5.50, \$6.00.</p> <p>Boys' Waterproofs in Fawn shades—\$5.60, \$5.80, \$6.00.</p> <p>Boys' Black Oilcoats, very strong for hard wear—\$2.20, \$2.50.</p>			
<p>Safety Razors, "The Dime," only .10c. each</p> <p>Ornamental Statues.....18c. each</p>		<p>Good Quality Tooth Powder.....14c. can</p> <p>Good Quality Toilet Cream.....15c. jar</p> <p>Gold Seal Perfumes.....15c. bottle</p> <p>Celluloid Clocks, several designs, \$3.00 each</p> <p>Metal Cigarette Cases, only.....15c. each</p> <p>Ladies' Coin Purse with Mirror...27c. each</p>	
<h4>KIMONAS</h4> <p>Just received a specially cheap line of Kimonas in Cotton and Flannel, figured effects, varied flowered patterns to choose from. Prices: 37c., 40c., 65c. each.</p> <h4>MANTLE DRAPES</h4> <p>In flowered designs. The quality and pattern are exceptional. Price only 35c. each.</p>	<h4>SEE OUR NEW LINE OF WOOL NAP BLANKETS</h4> <p>The best imitation of wool that has ever been produced; just as warm, just as thick and more evenly finished, \$2.50 up.</p> <p>Special in lovely patterns of soft shades, one Blanket in box, \$3.80 each.</p>	<h4>BOYS' JOB LINE OF CAPS</h4> <p>Of the Rah-Rah and roll edge styles, in Cotton effects, Tweed, Plain and Corded Velvet. We secured a large quantity of these which enables us to sell at bargain prices. 15c., 20c., 27c., 30c. and 40c. each.</p>	<h4>NEW HATS FOR LADIES' MISSES' AND LITTLE GIRLS</h4> <p>In Plush and Velvet. All the best liked shades and colours produced from best dyes. This is a Real Bargain secured recently by our buyer in New York and the kind of a Hat you would have to pay double the price for in normal times. 70c. to \$2.50 each.</p>
<h4>WATCH FOBBS and LAPEL CHAINS.</h4> <p>Special Value.</p> <p>Black Ribbon and Gold. 90c. to \$1.25 each.</p> <p>Men's Pipes, all perfect in make, 30c. up.</p> <p>Shaving Brushes—12c., 20c., 35c. and 40c. each.</p> <p>Miners' Belts—30c. each.</p> <p>Leather Belts—15c., 25c., each.</p> <p>Purses—8c., 15c., 18c., 35c., and 40c. each.</p>	<h4>HANDKERCHIEFS</h4> <p>Men's Japonette Handkerchiefs, soft finish, Silk Initial on corner, at 12c.</p> <p>Khaki Handkerchiefs, only 14c. each.</p> <p>Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs from 5c. up.</p> <p>White Handkerchiefs from 4c. up.</p> <p>Black Neck Handkerchiefs, \$1.70 each.</p>	<h4>Our Boot Department</h4> <p>Is filled with all kinds of Boots suitable for Child, Girls, Boys, Men or Women; Laced or Buttoned. All excellent value.</p>	<h4>New Coats for Ladies</h4> <p>Just opened a full line of Ladies' Coats for Fall and Winter wear, good and heavy materials, in Fawn, Browns, Greys, Navy, Black, Tweed and Plaids; latest designs and some trimmed with Plush to match, from \$4.80 up.</p> <p>Children's Coats, warm and well trimmed—\$1.60, \$2.10, \$2.50, \$3.30, \$4.30 up.</p>
<h1>F. P. U. TRADING CO., LTD.</h1>			
<h4>BOXES OF STATIONERY</h4> <p>Containing 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes, linen finish. Nicely put in Fancy Boxes for the small sum of 20c. Box.</p> <p>Ink Stands—30c. and 45c. each.</p> <p>Writing Cases—24c., 40c., and 45c. each.</p> <p>Ladies' Hand Bags—35c. and 75c. each.</p> <p>Pencil Cases for School Children—20c. each.</p> <p>Slates, School Bags, Royal Readers, Slate and Lead Pencils.</p>		<h4>EMBROIDERY &amp; INSERTION</h4> <p>We have a very nice selection of this class of goods, all widths and classy designs. The quality is of the best. Prices from 5c. up.</p>	

## Who's Who in the Record and Pay Office

### A Letter from Hon. John Anderson.

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir—At the request of many citizens by letter and verbally I have been asked to place before the people of the country, the personnel of the staff employed in the London office. This I do with pleasure, the only comment I wish to add—every young lad sent to that office, the country should feel proud of. They have performed work, and at all hours, from Sunday to Sunday. If some of those who find fault and criticize the excellent work performed could only spend one day with the boys they would have a different story to tell. There is one young man in the office, 1218, T. M. Hussey, belonging to South River, who has seen much active service, and was six months in the Hospital. I was delighted to learn from this young man, that from this little spot of our Island home—South River—several of the prime youths of this place, have seen active service in France and elsewhere. I was sorry to hear from him that 1119, Private S. Boone, paid his debt to the Empire before he crossed the bar—poor young fellow, 30, 1915. Promoted to Sergt. June 13, 1916.

The wounded belonging to this little spot on the map of Newfoundland are: 961 C. Richards, 994 A. Mercer, 1225 E. Eddy—are all doing well. Private Hussey was "some where" in France and well. Private R. S. Morgan was also well. The above is a little message to the parents of these boys.

Every white soul of them, Hanged and blest—  
Wear them as living gems,  
Bear them as living flames,  
High on thy breast.

There are other boys in the office, at some future time I will have more to 1914. Attached to Pay and Record

say about our lads, who are doing such good work in the Pay and Record office.

284, F. Bennett, enlisted Sept. 5th, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office Sept. 19, 1914. Promoted to Corporal Oct. 2, 1914, and to Sergt. Sept. 4, 1915. Transferred to 2nd Battalion 146/16.

608, F. W. Marshall, enlisted Oct. 1, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office Oct. 1, 1914. Promoted to Sergt. Oct. 1, 1914. Promoted to S.S.M. Sept. 4, 1915. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, April 18, 1916.

50, N. MacLellan, enlisted Sept. 2, '14. Attached to Pay and Record Office Feb. 5, 1915. Promoted to Corporal Feb. 4, 1915. Promoted to Sgt. June 13, 1916. Transferred to 2nd Battalion 12/816.

1529, B. Crocker, enlisted May 12, 1915. Attached to Pay and Record Office, Aug. 5, 1915. Promoted to L. Corp. June 12, 1915. Promoted to Sergt. June 13, 1916.

1604, C. Pafford, enlisted June 7, '15. Attached to Pay and Record Office on Aug. 23. Promoted to Corporal June 13, 1916. Transferred to 2nd Battalion 20/816.

1151, G. Seivour, enlisted Feb. 17, 1915. Attached to Pay and Record Office Sep. 30, 1915. Promoted to Sergt. June 13, 1916.

690, W. Smith, enlisted Dec. 15, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office Feb. 5, 1915. Promoted to Corporal June 13, 1916.

54, G. R. Burt, enlisted Sept. 2, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office Feb. 29, 1915. Promoted to Corporal, June 13, 1916.

762, N. Hunt, enlisted Dec. 16, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office Feb. 29, 1915. Promoted to Corporal June 13, 1916.

744, H. H. Batson, enlisted Dec. 21, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record

Office April 7, 1916. Promoted to L. Corp. April 24, 1915. Promoted to Corporal June 13, 1916.

1218, T. M. Hussey, enlisted Mar. 12, 1915. Attached to Pay and Record Office, May 16th, 1916.

1120, W. Fanning, enlisted Feb. 12, 1915. Attached to Pay and Record Office, June 5, 1916.

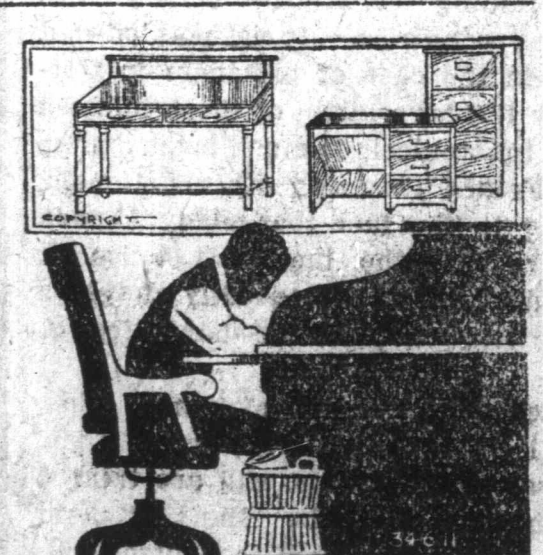
2142, C. E. Brookes, enlisted June 5, 1916. Attached to Pay and Record Office, June 5, 1916.

538, W. Hutchings, enlisted Oct. 14, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office June 5, 1916.

767, A. S. Harvey, enlisted Dec. 17, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office June 16, 1916.

75, R. W. Martin, enlisted Aug. 21, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office, June 16, 1916.

1804, J. Cummins, enlisted Sept. 2, 1915. Attached to Pay and Record Office June 29, 1916.



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

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

**PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.**

296 W. Piggott, enlisted Sept. 2, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office July 14, 1916.

387, J. Lambert, enlisted Sept. 5, 1914. Attached to Pay and Record Office Aug. 17, 1916.

Civilians:—  
H. A. Anderson, attached to Pay and Record Office, May 22, 1916.  
Miss Williams, attached to Pay and Record Office, Oct. 4, 1916.

**Books of Account and of Record, and Official Documents, kept by Pay and Accounts Branch, Room 2.**  
(Particulars) 1 Cash Book, General—(Duties) Receipts from Headquarters and other sources. Payments by Cheque, each payment being supported by signed voucher.  
(Particulars) 1 Cash Book, No. 2 Account—(Duties) Effects of deceased Soldiers, and amounts held on deposit by P. and R. O. pending application from soldier concerned.  
(Particulars) 1 Cash Book, Imprest—(Duties) Amounts issued to N. C. O.'s and Men ex hospital, or on furlough from B.E.F. or M. E. F.  
(Particulars) 1 Cash Book, Petty—(Duties) Petty disbursements on a/c of Fares, Telegrams, Postages.  
(Particulars) 1 Journal—(Duties) For purposes of distribution to the various accounts of sundry debts and credits shown in Pay Books.  
(Particulars) Two pay ledgers, of officers and men—(Duties) Individual accounts of officers and men entered monthly from Pay Books.  
(Particulars) Two Allotment Registers—(Duties) Record of Forms K & L, received and transmitted to St. John's, also payments to be made in United Kingdom.  
(Particulars) Hospital stoppage and register—(Duties) Record of amounts paid to Imperial Government and brought to account in Pay Books.  
(Particulars) Acquittance rolls register—(Duties) Record of Acquittance Rolls received and refunded to Imperial Government, showing date of recovery from officers and men.  
(Particulars) Claims register—(Duties) Record of claims against Imperial Government, date of repayment

(Particulars) Pay Books, 1st. Battalion—(Duties) Compiled from details furnished by O. C. in Daily Orders &c.  
(Particulars) Pay Books, 2nd Battalion—(Duties) Reported in duplicate by O's C. Companies, details checked and corrections noted.  
**Books of Account and of Record, and Official Documents, kept by Postal Service Branch, Room 3.**  
(Particulars) Numerical Roll and Index—(Duties) Numerical Roll and Index of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men, showing addresses, compiled and amended from lists furnished by O's.C. Battalions, casualty and hospital reports and or advices.  
(Particulars) Mail—(Duties) Reading of all mail received, and transmission of same to S. W. District Post Office and or through Army Postal Post Office.  
(Particulars) Telephone—(Duties) Receiving calls and connecting various branches with Exchange.  
(Particulars) Register of Addresses—(Duties) Various.  
(Particulars) Register of Postage—(Duties) Register of postage of internal mail matter outward, and account of postage daily.  
(Particulars) Baggage—(Duties) Transport of Baggage per rail, steam &c.  
**Books of Account and of Record, and Official Documents, kept by Secretarial and General Branch, Rooms 5 and 6.**  
(Particulars) Two Register of letters—(Duties) Mail registration and indexing of letters inward and outward.  
(Particulars) One Register of Files—(Duties) Registered and amended as occasion arises.  
(Particulars) One Index of Files.  
(Particulars) Typing—(Duties) Correspondence, general. Forms required by various branches, monthly and other cash statements, casualty reports &c. &c.  
(Particulars) Stationery—(Duties) Custody and ordering.  
(Particulars) Any Forms—(Duties) Custody and ordering.  
(Particulars) Sundry office accessories—(Duties) Custody and ordering.

(Duties) Custody and ordering.  
(Particulars) Filing—(Duties) Filing of letters and documents daily.

**Branches and Personnel.**  
(Branch) Pay and Accounts, Room No. 2; Estates, Room 2; Effects of all Battalions—(Personnel) 2nd. Lieut. F. W. Marshall, Sergt. B. Cricker, Sergt. G. Seivour, Corp. W. C. Smith, Corp. N. P. Hunt, Pte. T. Hussey, Pte. C. E. Brookes, Pte. W. Hutchings, Pte. K. Martin. (Work divided up).  
(Branch) Postal Services, Room 3.—(Personnel) Corp. G. R. Burt, L. Corp. J. Lambert. (Letters, parcels etc., re-addresses and forwarded).  
(Branch) Records, Room 4. Papers and Documents of all men in Battalions. Casualties, Telegrams and General Enquiry Bureau—(Personnel) H. A. Anderson, Corp. H. Batson, Pte. A. S. Harvey, Pte. W. Piggott.  
(Branch) Secretarial and General, Room 5 and 6. Correspondence, typewriting, etc.—(Personnel) Miss Williams, Pte. W. Fanning, L. Corp. J. Cummins.

**Seniority of the Office Staff**  
\*608, F. W. Marshall, 1st. October, 1914.  
H. A. Anderson, 22nd May, 1915.  
1529, B. Crocker, 5th. August, 1915.  
1151, G. Seivour, 30th. September, 1915.  
Miss Williams, 4th. October, 1915.  
690, W. Smith, 5th. February, 1916.  
54, G. R. Burt, 29th. February, 1916.  
774, H. H. Batson, 7th. April, 1916.  
1218, T. M. Hussey, 16th. May, 1916.  
1120, W. Fanning, 5th. June, 1916.  
\*2142, C. E. Brookes, 5th. June, 1916.  
538, W. Hutchings, 5th. June, 1916.  
767, A. S. Harvey, 16th. June, 1916.  
75, R. W. Martin, 16th. June, 1916.  
1804, J. Cummins, 29th. June, 1916.  
296, W. Piggott, 11th. July, 1916.  
387, J. Lambert, 17th. August, 1916.

Yours truly,  
JOHN ANDERSON.

**Leather so Costly Moscow is Barefoot**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mail advices which have reached here from Moscow state that owing to the boots have now reached such high prices that they have become a luxury. Russia has had a mild summer, and according to the Russkija Wjedomosti, it was a remarkable sight in Moscow to see children and adults walking in their bare feet in order to save shoe leather. The price of shoes and boots has gone up 500 per cent since the beginning of the war. There has been an epidemic of influenza in Moscow as a result. However, scarcity of leather in Russia shoes and while there is as yet no indication of the price of shoes going down, the inhabitants of Moscow have been so careful of their footwear during the summer that most of them will have shoes and boots for the winter.

**FOR SALE!**

LOCAL AND SCOTCH  
**Herring BARRELS**  
—Also—  
**Splayed HOOPS**  
for Brs. and Half Brs.

**SMITH CO. Ltd.**  
Telephone 506.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



### OUR THEATRES

#### THE NICKEL

The charming story "Heights of Hazard" written by Cyrus Townsend Brady and acted by the clever artists of the Vitagraph Co. was given at the Nickel theatre last evening to crowded audiences. The story is a highly interesting one, just what might be expected from such a talented writer who knows how to cater to the requirements of his readers, and the photography and acting were as fine as ever seen anywhere. All were delighted with it. The balance of the programme was also highly interesting especially the travogue. George Ovey was the leading figure in the comedy which is a sufficient guarantee that it was a side splitter. The programme will be repeated this evening.

#### THE CRESCENT

"Wives of the Rich", a gripping society drama with a purpose is the headliner at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. A Diamond special feature, produced in three reels presenting Harry Mestayer, the celebrated Selig star. Canada's foremost topical, the "Ford Canadian Monthly", shows some of Canada's famous fighting regiments to-day. Dan Duncan is featured in "The Rival Snop Hounds" a lively Kaleth comedy. Professor McCarthy plays the latest and best music. Don't miss seeing this big show to-day.

#### PERSONALS

Mr. W. A. McKay, who was on a brief visit to Sydney returned here by the express last evening.

Mr. J. W. N. Johnston, G.P.A., of the Reid Nfld. Co. who had been in Canada on business returned by the express yesterday.

Mr. H. B. Curtis of the Reid Nfld. Co., express department, who had been a couple of weeks in Canada returned by the express yesterday.

Magistrate Milten, of Greenspond, arrived here for a short visit by the express yesterday.

#### RAINING UP COUNTRY

The Reid Nfld. Coy. inform us that it is raining to-day from St. John's to Port aux Basques. A N.E. wind prevails with the temperature from 30 to 40 above.

Several recruits for the Army and Navy will come along by the Prospero to-morrow.

### JUST ARRIVED

and selling at same price

3,000 lbs.—14s.  
2,100 "—8s.

### "CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO

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

**M. A. DUFFY,**  
Sole Agent.



**ARMADA TEA**

### FOR ALL OCCASIONS!

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

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

### FOR FAMILY USE.

SOLD ONLY BY REPUTABLE GROCERS.

### The W. P. A.

Boyd's Cove—11 prs. socks.  
Greenspond—24 prs. socks.  
New Bonaventure—50 prs. socks.  
Battle Harbour—4 prs. socks.  
Unmarked—13 prs. socks.  
White Rock and Smith's Sound—10 prs. socks.  
Wesleyville—8 prs. socks.  
Squid Tickle—1 prs. socks.  
Sailor's Island, Salvage—10 pairs socks.  
Botwood—53 prs. socks.  
Port Blandford—26 pairs socks, 2 scarves.  
Bay Roberts—60 pairs socks, 15 shirts.

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

#### ARRIVALS FROM LABRADOR AND STRAITS TO 27TH INST

	VsIs.	Qts.	Fish
Conception Harbor	1	700	
Harbor Main	2	700	
Brigus	1	1,760	
Port de Grave	1	300	
Bay Roberts	9	4,450	
Spaniard's Bay	1	250	
Hant's Harbour	3	480	
Hant's Harbour	4	1,190	
New Perican	3	700	
Bonaventure	1	800	
Trinity	41	14,490	
Catalina	8	2,810	
Bonavista	4	720	
King's Cove	4	860	
Greenspond	26	9,860	
Wesleyville	125	42,820	
Herring Neck	22	8,480	
Change Islands	25	5,600	
Twillingate	57	17,145	
Morston's Harbor	21	2,450	
Lewisport	2	220	
Little Bay Islands	27	7,600	
Bonne Bay	4	480	
Channel	3	720	
Burgeo	1	535	
Belleoram	1	335	
Gaultois	1	425	
Garnish	12	2,470	
Come By Chance	1	350	
		414	130,710
Average per vessel			315 qts.

#### REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle leaving Placentia to-day on Bay route.  
Clyde left Lewisporte yesterday.  
Dundee leaving Port Blandford to-day.  
Ethie leaving Humbermouth to-day.  
Glencoe left Rose Blainche 12.25 p.m. yesterday tomi West.  
Home left Pilley's Island 3.30 p.m. yesterday inward.  
Neptune no report since leaving Smokey Tickle 25th.  
Kyle left Port aux Basques 5 p.m. yesterday.  
Sagana north of Catalina.  
Meigle due at Port aux Basques this morning.  
Wren left Clarendville 10 a.m. to-day.

#### THE GOVERNOR LEAVES

His Excellency the Governor with Lady Davidson left here by the Kyle's express to-day, occupying a private car. They go to Bonavista, Catalina and Trinity, spending a day at each place. His Excellency will inspect the building of the new F.P.U. plant at Catalina. Hon. J. R. Bennett, the Colonial Secretary, went out by the express also, going to Halifax.

### OBITUARY

The friends, and they are many in St. John's and all over the Colony, of Rev. Dr. Sprague will learn of his death with sincere sorrow. The sad fact was flashed over the wires last night to the great grief of all who knew him. The deceased clergyman was born in St. John's over 70 years ago, was educated at the General Protestant Academy and under Dr. Roddick at Harbor Grace. When his father, Rev. Samuel Sprague, removed to Nova Scotia the deceased clergyman studied at Mount Allison University and graduated B.A. in 1863 and M.A. in 1866, being ordained that years. Other honours were his in the succeeding years and he ranked high as a pulpit orator and was a most exemplary, and devoted cleric of the Methodist Church in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. He was a man of varied and graceful attainments, a polished speaker, deep and profound thinker and his utterances were markedly original and gave evidence of patient research. Some years ago Dr. Sprague visited St. John's and preached in most of the Methodist Church, his discourses being of a most eloquent and impressive character. The Methodist Church and people in Canada, as well as Newfoundland, will mourn the passing of an illustrious son in the person of Rev. Dr. Sprague.

#### FIREMEN AGAIN MEET.

Another meeting of the Firemen's Union was held last night, at which it was decided that a delegation from the Union would meet the steamboat owners, if possible to-day, and discuss the question of wages with them. We learn that Mr. W. B. Grieve is using his good offices on behalf of the stokers to arrange for a meeting, and that it is possible that a compromise satisfactory to all concerned will be arranged.

#### PREPARING FOR SALE.

The ladies in charge of the Fancy Bazaar in aid of the St. Joseph's Church Building are busily engaged preparing a variety of fancy and other articles for the sale. It will be held in the Mechanic's Hall on the nights of the 26th, 27th and 28th November, and features connected with it will render it most attractive to the public.

#### THE OPORTO MARKET.

This week:  
Nfld. Stocks ..... 14,687  
Consumption ..... 7,813  
Last week:  
Nfld. Stocks ..... 18,975  
Consumption ..... 7,578

Entered the Edith Parry, Ewart Harris, Agnes Duff and Edith M. Cavell.  
Sent to Alicante the Gay Gordon.

#### AN INTOXICATED TRUCKMAN

Last night about 7 o'clock the police found a man driving a motor truck on Water Street or trying to do so. He was so far gone in liquor that he did not know his bearings and had to be escorted to the lock-up. Had he been left in charge of the truck, a very large one, he must have been killed, for he was falling off the seat when found.

### Boy of 12 Given Medal of Honor By Italian King

ROME, Oct. 20.—King Victor Emmanuel has just conferred the medal for valor in warfare, with the grade of corporal major, on a boy of 12 years of age, Matteo Piaia, who has seen fourteen months' active service on the Italian front. The lad quitted his native village of Avoscau to join his father in the trenches, and succeeded in getting himself incorporated with an infantry regiment.

He remained at his father's side in the front line until the latter fell.

Thereupon Matteo sought an interview with the colonel of his regiment, before whom he solemnly swore to avenge his parent's death.

The colonel on receiving the boy's oath, presented him with a revolver. Matteo then proceeded to climb the Dolomite heights in the Cordevole valley region, where his sole companions were the mountain goats, and there lay in wait.

After a stretch of fourteen hours on the alert he pierced a Tyrolese captain through the heart, but on the way down was twice struck by shrapnel in the head and over the eye.

**MEN MADE \$385.75.**

The crew of the Thersa M. Gray, Wm. McDonald, master, of Salmonier, were paid off to-day at Monroe & Co.'s office, each man showing for the fishing season \$385.75.

### Consumption Camp for Soldiers

Yesterday afternoon the Jensen Consumption Camp for soldiers and sailors was opened in a formal manner and four patients entered there. The Ladies Reception Committee were present and had everything in order for their reception. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, with the Premier and Lady Morris, visited and inspected the Camp, which is situated in the Black Marsh Road, not far from the Girl's Tuberculosis Camp. Hon. P. T. McGrath and Mrs. C. P. Ayre for a sub-committee of the Patriotic Association also visited the Camp. It contains a ward and dressing room, 60 feet long by 12 feet wide, and has ten beds. On the south side is a sun room 18 feet by 12, with a front of glass. This room is furnished with a writing table, lounging chairs and other conveniences for the patients. The Camp was made possible by the efforts of Private Phil Jensen and all others who provided the movement deserve every praise.

### SHIPPING

The Prospero left Greenspond at 7.10 this a.m. and is due here to-morrow.

The schr. Pretty Mary left Burgeo yesterday for Halifax with 1770 qts codfish and 30 barrels of salmon.

The Emily W. Potter loaded with fish yesterday for Gibraltar.

The S.S. Terra Noca, Kennedy, left Halifax for this port Saturday with a general cargo for Bowring Bros.

### Just Wanted to Talk With Pres. Wilson

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.—While President Wilson and party, including William J. Bryan, were on a drive around the city to-day, the president lost his hat and his automobile was stopped while a secret service man recovered it. A man, apparently a workman, with a bag of tools jumped on the running board of the automobile but was knocked off by a secret service man. The man chased the president's conveyance for a block before he was arrested by a local detective. The prisoner gave the name of Richard Cullon, aged 22, a machinist, of this city. On his way to the police station he told the police that he was not at all satisfied with President Wilson's conduct of the European war. In the bag he carried was a knife, with a blade five inches long, and a bottle of liquid the police are endeavoring to analyze. Also in the bag were several wood chisels. The prisoner is held by the police for observation.

Mr. Bryan, who has been making speeches in support of President Wilson's re-election, said that the president was gaining strength constantly.

Cullon was examined by physicians this afternoon and ordered to the city home at Mayview for further observation regarding his sanity. He denied that he intended harming the President but just wanted to talk to him. The bottle of liquid found in a bag carried by Cullon contained medicine according to the police.

### NEYLE'S HARNESS.

We manufacture Carriage, Cart and Slide Harness and keep Winkers, Collars, Traces, Slide Pad Breechers to sell separate.

### HORSE SHOES.

We stock snow ball shoes sharpened for winter use.

### SLIDE SHOES.

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

### SHOE RIVETS.

Iron and Washed Brass, and Solid Brass.

### LANTERNS.

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

### CARTRIDGES.

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

**Iron Traces, all sizes. Iron Back Bands.**

### NEYLE'S HARDWARE

### LOCAL ITEMS

The bargin, E. S. Hocken, Capt. Connolly, arrived at Pernam, Saturday after a passage of 45 days.

The schr. Viola May sailed yesterday for Gibraltar with 3,814 qts codfish, shipped by the Smith-Co., Ltd.

A girl 6 years old of the South Battery was sent to Hospital to-day, ill of diphtheria.

People who arrived here by the express yesterday say that caribou are beginning to pass south in some numbers. This would show that winter is approaching up North.

A number of outport people will lay up their schooners in this port for the winter. They will send along their supplies by rail and steamer in preference to shipping by schooner.

The S.S. Ethie, on arrival from Battle Harbour last week reports a good sign of codfish in the Straits, but that most of the people have given up the voyage. Some of the people on the Newfoundland side, however, are doing fairly, and get several quintals each day.

### Was Held up by a British Cruiser And Mail Seized

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The steamer Arakan, bound from a Dutch port in Borneo to Manila, was held up on the high seas August 30, by a British war vessel and all her mail was taken off, according to advices reaching Washington to-day.

No official explanation has reached the State Department and an enquiry may be made as to why a neutral vessel bound from one neutral port to another and far removed from the war zone was submitted to such treatment.

Great Britain, some time ago extended her censorship to vessels plying in the far east, but so far as known never before has seized mail outside British waters or on such a short local voyage. Several instances of seizures in far eastern waters including the Chinese Prince and the Kafue cases provoked such opposition here that the British foreign office finally made informal expressions of regret and agreed to change her policy. Great Britain's explanation of her extension of the censorship to the Pacific has been predicted on rumors that Manila is being used as the base for a German-India. No formal representations containing this charge have been made, however, and thirty Germans and Austrians, said to have been driven from Shanghai for plotting, and seized some time ago on their way to Manila, were released on complaint by the United States.

### Germans Deny Plot to Infect Prisoners

Say Any One Can Inspect Prison Camps—Declare Many French Have Incipient Tuberculosis

BERLIN, Oct. 19. (by Wireless to Sayville).—The German Government, in an official statement, according to the Overseas News Agency, refutes the recently published report that prisoners in German camps had been intentionally infected with tuberculosis and had then been sent home or into a neutral country to propagate the plague.

All prisoner camps in Germany, the statement says, may be inspected at any time by persons charged with maintaining the interest of the belligerent countries. It is pointed out that in the case of prisoners in Germany the percentage of those infected with tuberculosis is much larger among the French than any other nationals, owing to the fact that many French suffer from the incipient stages of the disease, which speedily develops in consequence of the hardships of war.

Such prisoners, the statement adds, are isolated immediately after their arrival in the camps, and are treated by the best methods. Many of them have been transferred to Switzerland, where the climate is more favorable.

### THE SUSU SAILS.

The Susu sailed North at 10 a.m. to-day, taking a full freight and these passengers:—Mrs. P. Blackwood, Pte. A. Anthony, J. R. Whiteway, Miss Olive Collins, Miss Vida Rideout, A. R. Rowe, J. Blackwood, Magistrate Milfen, R. Grey, R. Collins, N. Kean and 18 second class.

It is easier for some men to spend all they make than to make all they spend.

### An Excellent Entertainment

The Grenfell Hall of the King George Fifth Institute was the scene last night by a most enjoyable entertainment, when the ladies of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club entertained the volunteers and Naval Reservists. An excellent programme was prepared and vocal and instrumental selections were given by Misses M. Ryan and Shea, Messrs. Halton, Christian, Jago and Connolly. Later the boys in khaki and blue were served with refreshments and cigarettes. The C.C.C. band, under the baton of Capt. Arthur Bulley, gave some splendid selections which added to the attraction. Mrs. C. P. Ayre and the other ladies who made possible such an enjoyable time for the boys deserve the congratulations of the public.

#### IN BAD WAY.

Last evening a man of very respectable connections, who belongs to an outboard, walked into the police station, and asked shelter there, telling Head Const. Peet that he was very ill. He had been drinking heavily of late, and was in such a condition that Dr. Scully had to be summoned at once, and had to prescribe for the man. He slept in the station all night and was released this morning on paying expenses incurred in his case.

#### RELEASED UNDER BONDS

To-day a man named Macmanus was before the Court charged with assaulting King Wah, a Chinaman, and taking from him \$16 and a pocket search light. The man pleaded guilty to assaulting the celestial, but denied under oath committing the theft of the money. Mr. Hutchings, K.C., who presided in Court released the prisoner until Thursday, taking his own bond in \$400 and two other sureties in \$100 each for his appearance in Court. In the meantime the police will further investigate the circumstances of the larceny.

#### ASKED FOR SHELTER.

John Quinn, who is demented and is so well-known in St. John's, is a forlorn looking figure on our streets of late. He has no home and is evidently in a pretty bad condition. Last night he wandered into the lock-up and asked for shelter, which was given him by the guard. To-day he appeared in Court and was charged with being a loose and disorderly person, but was discharged. The proper place for John, we should think, would be the Poor House.

#### BRITANIA COVE DOES WELL

Reports to the Board of Trade show that Britannia Cove's schooners have brought 4,050 qts cod to that place. The arrivals were:—Maggie Stone, 800; Mistletoe, 200; Edward VII, 100; Hettie, 250; Plaindealer, 380; Pearl, 400; Thetis, 300; Prospector, 120; Inez G., 600; Alice C., 400; Flora, 200; and Grace D. Day, 300.

#### TRAIN REPORT.

Sunday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques 8 p.m. yesterday.  
Yesterday's No. 1 left Badger Brook at 8.50 a.m.  
To-day's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Meigle.

### OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday most of the volunteers had indoor drill and a section went to the South Side for rifle practice in the morning, while others went to the Highlanders' armoury at night. The following have been added to the roll recently:

David Organ, Great Jervis.  
Casimir Isaacs, Lamaline.  
Samuel Sherwin, Derby, Eng.  
Wm. G. Miller, Carey's Hr., T.R.  
Martin Miller, Trinity.  
Manuel LePage, Ship's Cove.  
Fred. Rice, Point Leamington.  
Leslie Rice, Point Leamington.  
Alf Ainstley, Twillingate.  
Edgar Sweething, Twillingate.  
Chas. Moores, Twillingate.  
Hy. Whitten, St. John's.  
Leo Murphy, St. John's.  
Wm. Oldford, Squid Tickle, B.R.  
Hubert Oldford, Squid Tickle, B.R.  
Eric Stentaford, Heart's Content.  
Thos. Shea, Torbay.  
Jabez Petham, Deer Island, B.R.

#### NEWFOUNDLANDER WOUNDED

In some of the latest Canadian casualty lists the name of T. J. Lee, of Witless Bay, Nfld., is recorded. He is among the wounded and the fact goes to show that Newfoundlanders abroad are doing their bit like their brothers of the old sod.

### 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

### V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

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

### DECIDED BARGAINS

### WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

For Boys from 12 to 16 years,

### \$1.20 per Suit

or

### 60c. per Garment

We claim to have the best value

### BLANKETS

in the city from

### \$3.00 to \$5.50

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