

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 259.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

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## British Still Keep Up the Offensive Over Whole Five Mile Front

Capture of Beaucourt Makes the Third Village to Fall Into British Hands Since the Advance Began on Monday—British also Advance Three Miles South East of Bapaume

NO INDICATION OFFENSIVE HAS CEASED

Austro-Germans Have Forced Back the Roumanians in Transylvania and Meet Success in Jiu Valley—Situation in Dobrudja Remains in Doubt—Nothing is Known of What is Doing There—North of Cerna River the Troops of Entente Powers Are Attacking German-Bulgar Lines

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British drive, which began early on Monday morning amid fog and rain in the region of the Ancre River in France, has netted them another village—Beaucourt, on the north bank of the Ancre. The capture of this village makes three that have fallen into British hands since the advance began, the other two being Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre Division. There is no indication that the offensive has ceased at any point all along the five-mile front. In the drive the British thus far have taken more than 5,000 German prisoners, and according to the last report more captives are being brought in. Aside from the gains in the Ancre region the British also have made an advance about three miles south-east of Bapaume. To the south of the Somme the Germans are busily engaged in shelling French positions in the region of Pressoire, and on the sector of Blaches and La Maisonette, with the French vigorously replying. On the remainder of the front only bombardments have occurred.

Comparative quiet is still reigning on the Russian and Austro-Italian fronts.

The Roumanian and Macedonian theatres continue at local points to be of interest. The Austrians, near Orsova, at the junction of the Austrian, Roumanian and Serbian frontiers, have cleared the right bank of the Danube of Roumanians. This victory probably means the lessening of the impediments which the Roumanians have placed upon the navigation of the river in this region. Again the Roumanians in the Alt Valley, in Transylvania, have been pushed back by the Austro-German forces, who also have captured in the Jiu Valley the village of Bumeshtj and forced the Roumanian left wing in the region of Dragoslavele to give way.

Up in the north the Russians have been compelled to retire from the Goryso Mountains to the Roumanian frontier.

The situation in Dobrudja still remains to be clarified. Just what the Russo-Roumanian troops and the forces of the Central Powers are doing there is not known. Berlin, Petrograd and Bucharest say merely that the situation is unchanged.

On the Monastir Plain in Serbia north of the Cerna river, the troops of the Entente Powers are attacking the German-Bulgar lines.

Aside from artillery duels in the Trentino region and desultory artillery fire along the remainder of the front, quiet prevails along the Austro-Italian front.

### LIGHTING REGULATIONS SUSPENDED.

The lighting regulations for the City of St. John's, which have been in operation since October 12th, will be suspended this evening. The enforcement of the rule demonstrated to the public that the street lights could not be done without, and when shut off were a great inconvenience to the public.

### TRAIN REPORT.

Sunday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques 12.45 a.m.

Yesterday's No. 1 left Quarry 9 a.m.

Yesterday's No. 2 left Gambo, 8.45 a.m.

To-day's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Kyle.

## White Star Liner Reaches Quebec

QUEBEC, Nov. 14.—Clad with snow, like some gigantic fantastic ship of Dreamland, the White Star liner Northland arrived early to-day with a group of invalided soldiers from hospitals in France and England.

## Bulgars Take Over Administration Dobrudja Region

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A despatch to the "Temps" from Saloniki says: "It is semi-officially announced at Sofia that the Bulgarian Government has taken over the administration of the Dobrudja region of Roumania, consequent upon an agreement with the Central Empires recognizing Bulgaria's sovereignty over the occupied region."

## No Official Action Taken by Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The United States has not and probably will not join with Spain and the Vatican or the Netherlands in a protest against the deportation of Belgians into Germany, it was officially stated here to-day. The States will preserve its independence of action in this case as in many others which have arisen during the war. The Administration is much concerned over the deportations, but has not yet taken official action.

## ATTACK BEGAN IN DENSE FOG

French Officer Describes the British Attack in the Ancre Region—Every Man Seemed to have a Separate Mission—One whole German Battalion Laid Down Their Arms

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The British attack now in progress in the Ancre region, was preceded by four days of intense bombardment, and began in a dense fog, says Le Liberte's correspondent at the front. The British, he says, did not at first fire a shot, and were not perceived till they were upon the Germans. Rising from a creeping attitude when a few yards from the German trenches, they charged with loud hurrahs. A French officer who also was present says he observed with astonishment the progress the British troops had made. Every man, the correspondent says, seemed to have a separate mission, and when he fell another immediately went after the same object. At the village of St. Pierre Division, where the fighting was bitter, the British delivered ten assaults. A whole German battalion, according to the writer, with a major commanding, laid down their arms. According to this correspondent the average depth of the front penetrated by the British was from 1,000 to 1,200 yards.

## Caused No Surprise

Sir Sam Hughes' From Borden Cabinet Causes No Surprise, Says Westminster Gazette.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Commenting on the resignation of General Sir Sam Hughes, who raised Canada's overseas forces, the Westminster Gazette said, editorially, to-day: "The resignation is not surprising after the recent amazing speech of General Hughes. It is just conceivable our hospital arrangements may have broken down as far as some individual Canadian were concerned, but for the success of all our wounded we have mobilized all our available civilian surgery. We don't even understand the suggestion that any were put at the mercy of first year medical students."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## AN APPEAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## "GOD SAVE THE KING."

### Serbs Win Big Success

Serbs Take Over 1,000 Prisoners—Enemy Losses Are Enormous—Booty Taken is Important

SALONIKI, Nov. 14.—The following official communication from the Serbian headquarters was issued to-night: "On Monday we fought sanguinary engagements with the Bulgars and Germans on the Cerna river, which are not yet concluded. The enemy offered stubborn resistance, hence certain trenches were repeatedly changing hands. At the close of the day we were in definite possession of very important enemy positions near Tepavitsi. Apart from enormous losses inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded, we took 1,000 prisoners, including a German battalion commander and several German officers. The booty captured is important, but the details are not available."

### A FIRE ALARM.

Shortly before noon to-day Mr. H. Y. Mott, from his office in the Colonial Building saw what he took to be an outbreak of fire in the basement of a house opposite on Military Road, and like the prudent man that he is, and to safeguard property, tipped the telephone and called out the Central and Eastern firemen. A plumber was at work in the basement of the house, and it was the fire used at his avocation which created the alarm. When the fire-fighters surrounded the premises the poor plumber had a few anxious moments as he took it to be something akin to a German invasion of the city. The "All out" signal was sent in hurriedly.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

Letters received here recently from New York say that last week an impressive memorial service and High Mass of Requiem was held at Brooklyn in the Church of which Rev. M. F. Fitzgerald is pastor. Numbers of Newfoundlanders from all over New York attended at the Mass, which was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the Newfoundland Catholics who have fallen in the war. The celebrant of the Mass was for years attached to the Cathedral here and was for a lengthy period Professor at St. Bonaventure's College.

### OPENING OF NEW HALL.

The hall on Hutchings Street, formerly used as a "movie" theatre, has been taken over by the congregation of St. Mary's Church, South Side. It will be known henceforth as Botwood Hall, and to-night it will be opened for a meeting of the St. Mary's Men's Bible Class. The Hall is nicely fitted up and will be an ideal one for the purpose.

## BRITISH TAKE OVER 5,000 PRISONERS

More Are Coming in—Local Advance is More East of Butte-de-Warlencourt—Practically all Objectives Were Gained Yesterday—British Forces Capture Beaucourt on Somme Front

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British have captured Beaucourt on the Somme front as a result of the continuation of their powerful drive begun yesterday. Prisoners taken by the British number more than 5,000 up to the present, according to an official statement issued to-night, the text of which reads: "The village of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre is in our hands and prisoners reported to date number considerably over five thousand. More are coming in. To-day a local advance was made east of Butte de Warlencourt. Practically all of our objectives were gained and some 80 prisoners were taken in this area."

### Are Building a Sister Ship

Germans Now Constructing New Super-Submarine to Replace Bremen Lost on Maiden Voyage.

### More Notes to Follow

Washington Not Satisfied With Britain Note Re Black List—Further Negotiations to Follow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Another great trans-Atlantic merchant submarine is to take the place of the Bremen, a sister ship to the Deutschland, which was lost with all hands on her maiden trip to the States, is now being built in Germany. Definite information regarding the new vessel is lacking, but the submarine is said here to be purely mercantile in character, her arrangements being similar to those of the Deutschland. It is not known when the vessel will be ready for her first trip. The Deutschland it was learned to-day, will not carry any regular mails from the States to Germany the coming trip. Negotiations for a trans-Atlantic submarine mail service have been carried on between the German Embassy and the post office department, but the operating company has not yet fully agreed to the service, because it is felt the submarine service, being in the nature of an extraordinary one, should command a higher rate, just as the States' post office charges a higher rate for special delivery.

### REID CO'S SHIPS.

S.S. Argyle is leaving Placentia to-day for West.  
S.S. Clyde left Twillingate at 9 a.m. inward.  
S.S. Dundee left Salvage at 1.30 p.m. yesterday, outward.  
S.S. Ethie left Parson's Pond at 11.15 a.m. yesterday, going North.  
S.S. Glencoe left Placentia at 8 a.m. yesterday.  
S.S. Home left Fortune Hr. at 3.10 p.m. yesterday, outward.  
S.S. Neptune is at St. John's.  
S.S. Kyle left us at Port aux Basques this morning.  
S.S. Sagona left St. John's at 1 p.m. yesterday for North Sydney.  
S.S. Meigle is at Port aux Basques.  
S.S. Wren left Trinity early yesterday morning, outward.

## CANADA WARNED OF PLOT TO SPREAD DREAD DISEASE

Swiss Peasants to be Sent to Spread Foot and Mouth Disease Here

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—Information has come to hand that German agents in Switzerland are trying to induce a number of Swiss peasants to emigrate to Canada as farmers for the purpose of spreading foot and mouth disease to this country. It is stated that these men would have all their expenses paid to Canada and would be supplied with small bottles containing cultures of the disease.

The United States has only recently stamped out the worst outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the history of their country, and it cost them an enormous amount of money and the loss of a vast number of cattle. Happily by constant vigil-

## German Claims Are Proven by Admiralty to be Directly Untrue

### Oil Tanker Brought to Port

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British tank steamer Petroleine, found abandoned at sea afore, has been brought to port with a French crew aboard, says a Lloyds' despatch. The master and twenty-two of the Petroleine's crew were landed. Eleven were lost on Sunday.

### French War Minister at Athens

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The French War Minister, Genl. Rogue, has arrived at Athens and had a conference with King Constantine, according to a Reuter despatch from the Greek capital. The main subject of the discussion was the Allies' demand for the establishment of a zone to avert collisions between the Royalist and Venizelist armies.

### The Deportation Of the Belgians

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The deportation of Belgian civilians into Germany for forced labor has reached such serious proportions that the American Embassy at Berlin has been directed by the State Department to take the matter up personally with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The Embassy was requested to say such deportations could not but have a most unfortunate effect on neutral opinion, particularly in the United States, which has the welfare of the Belgian civilian population very much at heart.

## SERB VICTORY WAS BIG ONE

King Peter Gives Details to Associated Press—Serbs Victory Puts Them in Touch With the French at Baldentzi—Serb Military Officials are Delighted Over the Situation

ATHENS, Nov. 15.—Further details of the Serbian victory in the Cerna region last week have been given the Associated Press by King Peter of Serbia. Chuke height, on the western slope of the Seltza Mountains, which was captured on Friday, dominates the Cerna Valley and road to Monastir and Prilep. The victory also puts the Serbians in touch with the French at Baldentzi and apparently renders a combined advance on Negochani, on the east bank of the Cerna and Tebavtsi on the slopes of Seltza, the inevitable next move, comparatively easy. The Germans and Bulgarians were most strongly fortified on the Chuke, as it was their last height before the plain extending towards Monastir. Opposite Negochani, on the west bank of the Cerna, an extensive marsh forms the only remaining obstacle to an attempt to encircle Kanali, where the Germans and Bulgarians are still in force, and to an advance on Monastir. More than 1,500 Germans and Bulgarians were made prisoners, among them thirty officers. Eight mortars, machine guns, and several mountain guns were taken. Serbian military officials here are delighted over the situation. They declare now that the Monastir offensive has proceeded beyond the mountains and it can be continued despite the winter, as the cold weather and the freezing of the marshes will assist operations.

### Political Real Estate.

"Do you expect a landslide next fall?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum, "but our way I'm afraid the only movement in political real estate will be a little mud slinging."

ance and rigorous restrictions by the federal department of agriculture this dread disease was kept out of Canada. The Canadian immigration authorities have been fore-warned.

### Germany's Charge Regarding the Treatment of Survivors of Sub U-41 is Shown to be a Positive Lie—No such Order as the Germans Claim Was Ever Issued by the Admiralty—British Admiralty Give Full Particulars of the Incident Referred to by the Germans

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Admiralty has issued a further reply to the German charge regarding the treatment of survivors of the German submarine U-41, including the ship which sank the submarine, and affirms it is directly, explicitly and completely untrue that there ever has existed an Admiralty order that it is not necessary to rescue the survivors of crews of German submarines.

The British Admiralty on November 6th made a statement denying it had ever given orders that survivors of German submarines need not be rescued. This followed the allegations by the German Admiralty regarding the sinking of the U-41, which is characterized as a second Baralong case in which a British patrol ship, flying the American colors, was alleged, after destroying the submarine, to have deliberately run down a row boat containing only two survivors. This incident was supposed to have occurred on September 24th, 1915.

According to the British Admiralty a patrol boat, under a neutral flag, approached a German submarine that was engaged sinking British merchantmen and when within range the auxiliary hoisted the white naval ensign, fired on and sank the submarine, then rescued the crew of the merchantmen from boats and when this was done the auxiliary also rescued two of the submarine's crew, who had climbed into a drifting boat.

### A Bean's Weaux.

Angelina and Harry were beaux. She figured that he would propaue. But poor Harry went broke, and as soon as he spoke Angelina truly turned up her neaux.

### SHIPPING

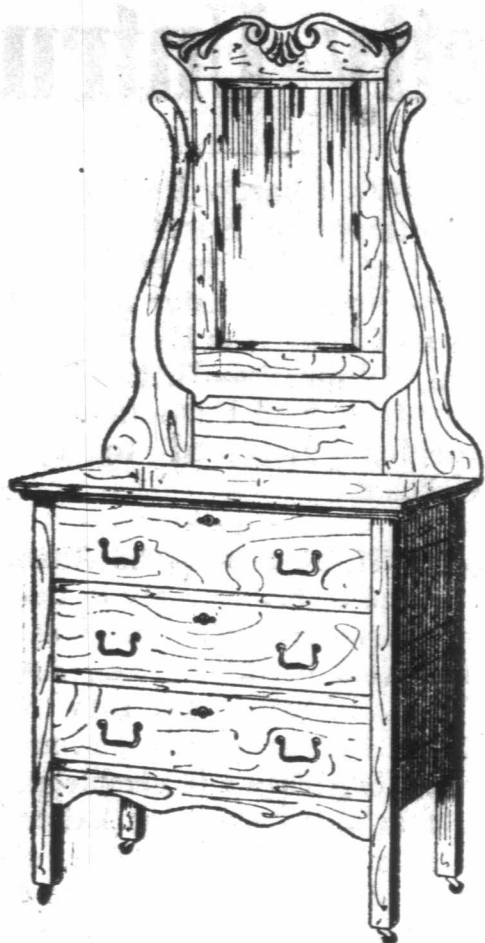
The S.S. Durley Chine leaves here this afternoon for Halifax.  
The S.S. Pete Marquette arrived at Botwood to load pulp and paper.  
The Strathcona is now at Flower's Cove loading fish for Halifax.  
The schr. Gladys S. arrived at Bay Roberts coal laden from Sydney.  
The Prospero left Seldom at 9 a.m. to-day.  
The S.S. Kulfond arrived yesterday at Naples fish-laden after a run of 22 days from this port.  
The S.S. Sable I. left Charlottetown, P.E.I., last evening and is due here Friday.  
The S.S. Sheba leaves Montreal for this port about the end of the month with a cargo of flour for Harvey & Co.  
The "Francis W. Smith," with 3,400 qtls fish from Harvey & Co., sailed to-day for Lisbon.  
The S.S. Barbara is due here at the end of the week from Barry to load fish for the Mediterranean.  
The schr. Effie Morrissey arrived at Harbor Grace from Sydney, coal laden.  
Owing to the lines being down, the Portia has not been heard off. Both ships are due to-morrow.  
The S.S. Viking, Capt. Taylor, from Charlottetown, P.E.I., with produce for Bowring Bros., passed Cape Race at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. She evidently harbored on the Southern Shore out of the snow-storm, and should arrive this afternoon.



# GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE

## FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

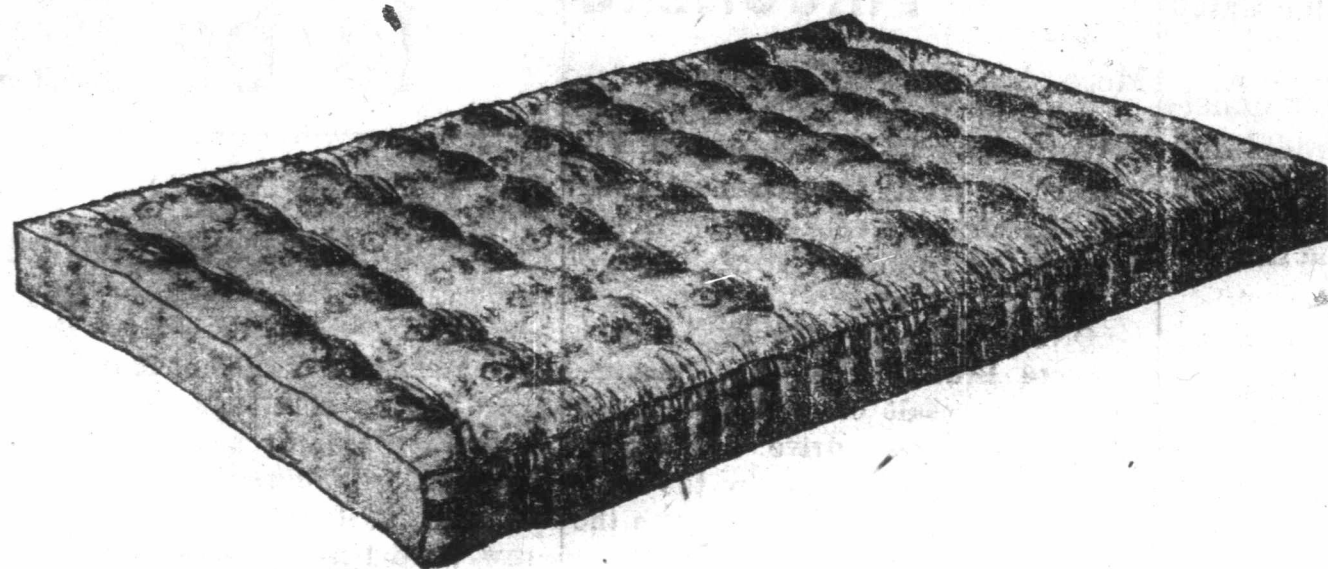
**W**E intend to give outport people the chance of their lifetime to buy Furniture, Bedsteads, Springs and Mattresses, at ridiculously low prices. Other merchants usually wait until the first of the New Year to put on their sale—after all the outport people have gone home. We believe that you should get the benefit of any low prices right now—so we are featuring a gigantic Furniture Sale on FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week. Don't let this golden opportunity pass. If prices could talk they are now on speaking terms with you. Come and hitch your hard-earned dollars to the BIGGEST BARGAINS they ever pulled. Come right now. Don't wait another minute.



### 100 BUREAUS

Made Specially for us for this Furniture Sale. Surface Oak finish, large Mirror, and nicely finished. Worth \$10.50. At this sale to-day only

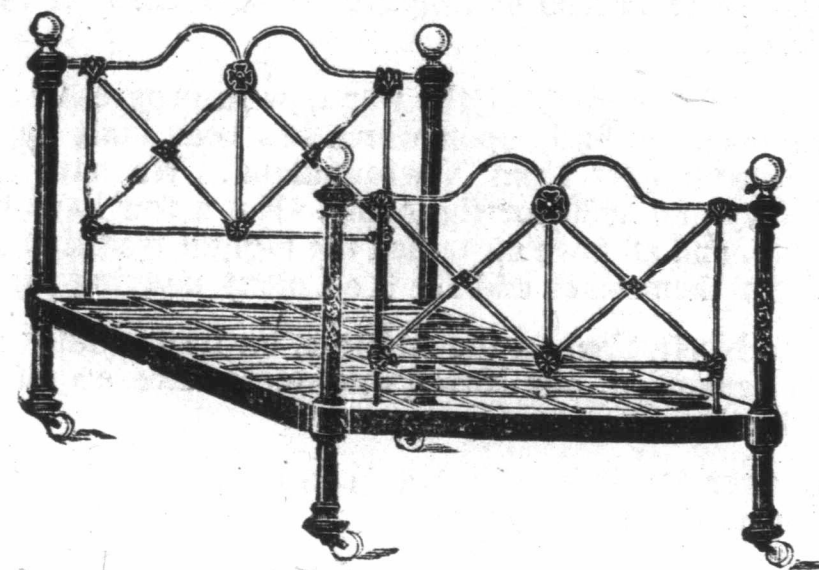
**\$8.50**



### 150 MATTRESSES

Made for us by our factory in building. All these Mattresses are built by machinery, and not stuffed by hand, hence you get an even Mattress all over. Special prices for this sale.

**\$2.00 up**

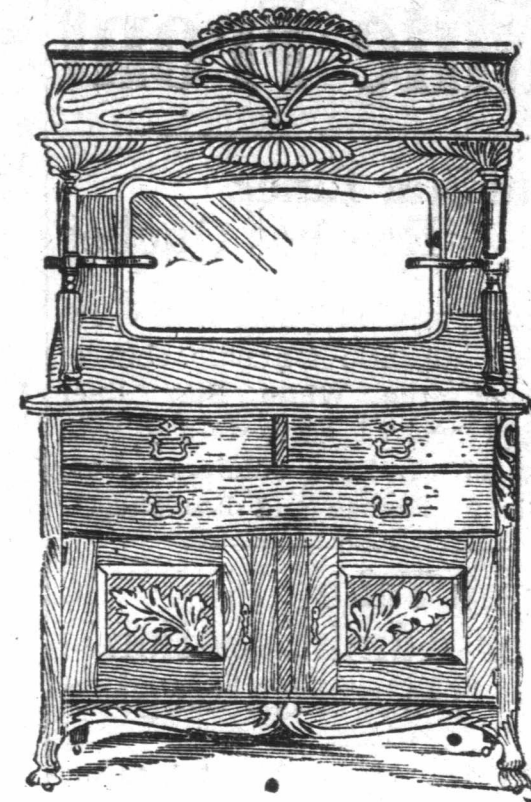


We have been told on several occasions that we sell Bedsteads cheaper than any other shop in town. We want you to come and see our Bedsteads. Specially priced for this sale at

**\$3.95**

**up**

Mattresses... \$2.00. Springs... \$2.00.



### 50 SIDEBOARDS

Made Specially for this sale, in Oak finish, with large Mirror. You will save big money on these Sideboards if you buy to-day. Specially priced for this sale.

**\$12.50 up**

### SPRINGS

from **\$2.00 up**



### CHAIRS at 75 cents

ROCKERS  
HIGH CHAIRS  
MORRIS CHAIRS  
COTS and TABLES  
HALL STANDS  
DINING ROOM SUITES

**C. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.,** Cor. Water and Springdale Sts.  
(Near Horwood Lumber Company)  
**ST. JOHN'S GREATEST BARGAIN STORE.**

## THE BRITISH AS TEA DRINKERS

One remarkable feature of English domestic life has been the increase in tea-drinking. In 1876 the consumption of tea per head of the population in the United Kingdom was four and a half pounds. In 1913 it was six and three-quarter pounds. The increase has been all to the good from the point of view of the nation's sobriety. It represents a real change in habit. Formerly it was customary for business men to clinch a bargain over a glass of wine or ale. Now this custom is far more honoured in the breach than in the observance. In busy cities tea is the beverage. The clerk, the foreman, the operative, the working woman all drink tea, greatly to the advantage of health and pocket.

The great increase in the consumption of tea is very largely due to the efforts of British planters in India. Formerly all tea came from China. Fortunately, however, it was discovered that the tea shrub is a native of Assam, one of the Indian provinces. Energetic Britons started planting in Assam. The present-day Indian planter is a very different individual from the luxurious gentlemen of "Tom Cringle's Log," and the romances of Marryat. His life is one of assiduous toil, sweetened by all too brief furloughs.

Luxury and extravagance are very far from being inevitable concomitants of his existence.

In Darjeeling or Kotagiri he enjoys that sweet half-English air of which the poet sings. In the Terai which stretches at the foot of the Himalayas he has to contend against all the iniquities of a fearful climate. Always and everywhere he is the same cheery and resolute fellow facing with equanimity alike the risks of disease, the difficulties inseparable from the management of native labor and the many plant disease which are the enemies of all cultivation in the tropics.

The pioneer planters had before them the task of reclaiming those jungle wastes of replacing their futile extravagance of vegetation by well-ordered gardens; of repopulating those bare tracts supplementing the scanty and inert inhabitants by large numbers of orderly and industrious workers from other provinces.

The planters are men conversant with modern science and use ingenious machinery well adapted to the purpose it serves. Large gardens, carefully planted, are cultivated by experts. After plucking the leaf undergoes many processes. It is withered to condense the sap. It is rolled to squeeze the juices out to the surface. It is oxidized to develop the flavor and aroma. It is fired to dry it. It is packed in clean, lead-lined, airtight chests.

All these processes are performed by clean, automatic machinery. Thus the teas from India are pure and free from all contaminating admixture. Coming from healthy, well-matured plants, they contain all the essential elements in rich abundance.

## Why Australia Tried to Bring On Compulsion

Estimated Need of Men to Reinforce Divisions Exceeded Recruiting—Canada Has More Men Overseas

Conditions regarding recruiting in that Commonwealth, which led the Australian government to decide upon conscription are reflected in papers received here. The British authorities estimated that 32,500 troops would be needed in September and 16,500 monthly thereafter till March next to maintain the strength of the Australian overseas army.

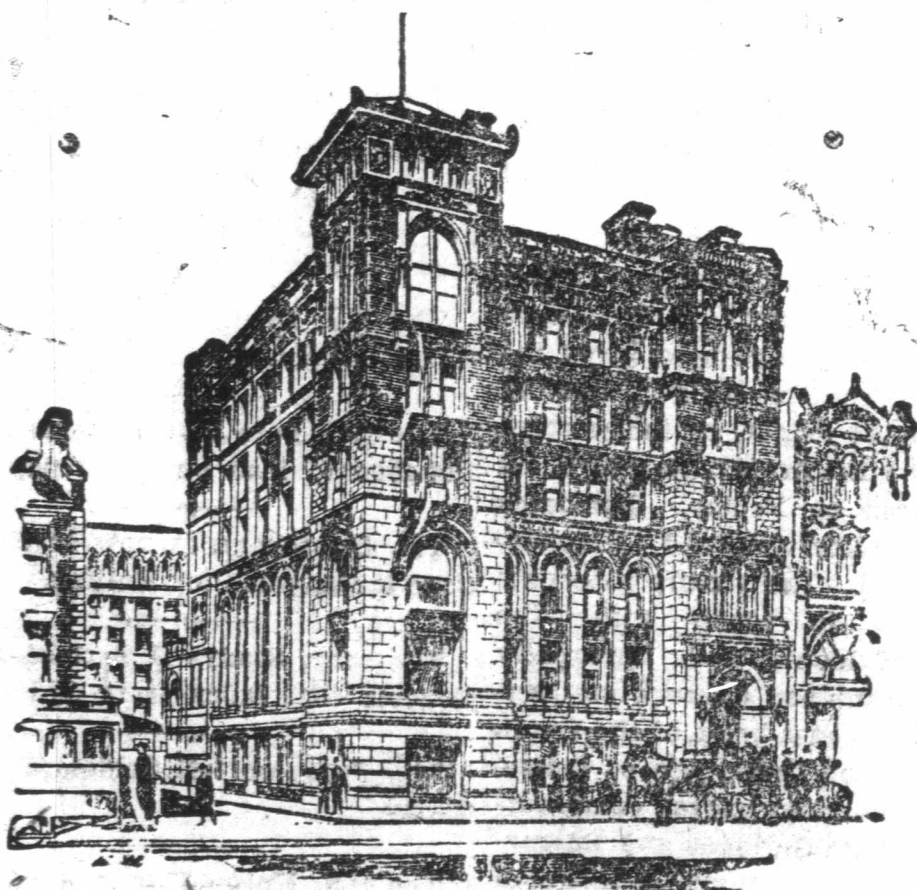
Out of 131,500 men required 73,000 could be drafted from Australia's 43,512 men in England, 44,511 at home, and 15,000 in transit. The balance was to be applied to forming a fifth division and for ten thousand men needed to make up for wastage.

### Enlistment Was Slow.

The rate of enlistment in summer was not promising. The figures indicated that by March only 23,000 men would be enrolled whereas 60,000 would be required. It was this situation which led Premier Hughes to invoke compulsory service by means of a referendum.

The Canadian recruiting situation is much superior to that of Australia. Canada has four divisions at the front and 175,000 men in England or soon to be there. The Australian overseas force consisted, according to the August figures of 85,000 men, comprising four divisions in France and a division of Light Horse in Egypt.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE



HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

### MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE

\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

- \$103.01 in one year
- \$106.14 in two years
- \$109.34 in three years
- \$116.05 in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$190,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

## NO FIREWORKS EXTRAVAGANZA EVER EQUALLED GREAT SUPER-ZEPP'S FALL

### Writhed Like a Burning Worm Then Shot to Earth as a Flaming Meteor.

(By Wilbert S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A close range view of a great flaming super-Zeppelin in toppling out of a black midnight sky is probably a lifetime privilege.

The certain knowledge that nearly a score of human beings are in their death throes does not occur to the observer of a Zeppelin's fiery demise. The splendor of the occasion only appeals.

England's latest air victim performed its final alms at the backdoor of the United Press correspondent's home. Watching the sky raider, held fast by earth searchlight tentacles, wriggling and twisting to escape the rays, a small brilliant disk of light suddenly illuminated its nose. Like an enormous thousand-candle-power flare it glared there momentarily and then, as if set in motion by some unseen force dilated with startling rapidity. White flames raced down the silvery back of the raider, probably two city blocks in length. The next stage of the wonderful display came faster than words can be written.

### Enveloped in Flames.

No fireworks extravaganza has ever equalled the glaring curtain of flame which flowed like a waterfall from top to bottom of the raider, enveloping her length and breadth. There, suspended on an even keel, the great airship hovered momentarily against the black sky, glowing and silhouetting every joint and crisscross of its metal skeleton.

Ten seconds, perhaps, it remained, like this. Then the great luminous tail began to curl like a burning worm. Fiery meteors shot earthward. The great monster's back became weak. Its belly sagged until the whole giant form described a weak imitation of the letter S.

### A Fiery Meteor

Then a real disintegration began. The whole twisted, fiery form began to fall. Monster pieces roared away

from the main body and hurtled themselves earthward. The carcass was falling hundreds of feet a second carried by the wind to the north. It upended, writhed back to the horizontal again and parted in the middle.

It was now only a falling mass of flame devoid of form. The incandescent flare which had illuminated half of North London and the fields and villages of Middlesex as bright as day subsided. As the flaming mass struck the ground a lower flare gave out a final light and all was dark again.

Cheers from a hundred thousand throats were carried on the breeze. Everyone knew that another Zeppelin had been added to England's bag. In the morning while soldiers were dragging charred and blackened bodies from under the smouldering ruins, the world was told that this time it was a super-Zeppelin.

## Russia Now to Issue a Blacklist

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5, via London.—A "blacklist" similar to the one in force in Great Britain and including the names of most of the foreign firms trading with enemies of Russia, soon will be published by the ministry of trade and industry in accordance with a decision of the council of ministers which needs only the signature of the Emperor to become law.

The maximum penalty for infraction of this measure will be one year and four months imprisonment, or a fine of 25,000 rubles.

The new ruling, the Canadian Press is informed by the foreign office, is aimed chiefly at firms masquerading under neutral names, but essentially belonging to enemy countries.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## Canada's Big Labor Power

Canada has still a big, untapped reserve of labor power capable of being enlisted into the munitions service. The Minister of Munitions has sent a special mission to Canada to assist in the organizing of it; and apparently the Imperial Munitions Board has the machinery of organization almost ready for training the reserves of Canadian labor, and drafting the new men and women workers, where they can be most effectively used.

Private factories are being equipped in Canada, as the munition factories under national control have been for more than a year in Great Britain, with fit accommodation for women workers. The need in some industrial centers for suitable lunch rooms near the factories is being met; in some cases by the establishment of a restaurant directly connected with the munition works.

Women of the Y. W. C. A. are actively associating themselves with the work under the direction of the Imperial Munitions Board. Many Canadian women are voluntarily giving their time to help in the organizing of Canadian factory conditions suitable for women munition workers; and in towns where women workers have to be drafted in from elsewhere, the Y. W. C. A. is already playing an active part in securing the necessary housing accommodation.

It is very evident that the British Ministry of Munitions is eager and anxious still further to increase and to speed-up the munitions output. Since the British authorities organized the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada a year ago, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. W. Flavell, there has been a constantly increasing effort to get the whole available power of the nation enlisted in the munitions line.

The advent of Mr. Mark Irish, a business associate of Mr. Flavell's, to the Munitions Board a few weeks ago as director of labor, would seem to have advanced the Imperial munitions cause in Canada another stage. This is a war of war machines. Canada's munitions machinery is still capable of manifold expansion; and there would seem to be no evidence from the shell-torn battle-fields of Europe that it is too late for Canada to get into line on national munitions service. The Citizen has devoted

## British Imports and Exports.

British figures of foreign trade continue to show improvement with each succeeding month. It is evident from them that no opportunity is lost sight of in the effort to check needless imports and to expand exports. While, of course, under the present war conditions inbound shipments are largely in excess of those sent out, the trend is toward producing a more favorable balance of trade. In the month of September imports exceeded exports by about £34,000,000, but in that month the former were only about £27,000,000 more than in the corresponding one in 1915, while the exports were over £11,000,000 more. An analysis of the figures shows the significance of them. The greater portion of the advance in imports was for raw material, such as ores, timber, cotton, wool, such tattle materials, oil seeds, fats hides and skins, and grain, flour, and meat. Reductions were shown in imports of certain kinds of food and drink and in articles wholly or mainly manufactured. On the other hand, exports of food and drink—aside from grain, flour, and meat—increased about 25 per cent., and a similar increase was shown in those of coal and coke. Of articles wholly or partly manufactured the September exports showed an increase of nearly £10,000,000. They included manufactures of iron, steel, and other metals, cutlery electrical goods, machinery, cotton, wool and silk yarns and fabrics, apparel, chemicals, dyes, etc.; leather, earthenware and glass manufactures paper, railway carriages motor cars, and cycles.

In the textiles the increase in exports was especially notable, aggregating over £5,500,000, or nearly 50 per cent. many editorial columns since the spring of 1915 urging the organization of the Canac an munitions industry on a basis of national service. The Imperial Munitions Board has done big work in the year of its existence. The country should be brought to realize how vitally important the work is in the cause of the Allies; and patriotic Canadian people may be trusted willingly to volunteer for whatever kind of national service they may be called upon to undertake.



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## 16th Irish Division Has a Great Record

Official Statement Says They Have Acquired Themselves Beyond Praise—Men Have Received Over 300 Military Honors—Irish Soldiers Have Been Given Great Praise by French Folk For the Devotion to Duty and For their Good Behaviour

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A letter, circulated by authority of the War Office, constitutes an interesting review of the work of the Sixteenth (Irish) Division. The letter, which was written by Major W. Redmond of the division, addressed to the editors of the London newspapers, is quoted in part as follows:—  
"The 16th. Division, established two years ago in response to the appeal of the Irish Nationalist leaders, has well justified its existence and has a record of service of which Irishmen are proud. Composed of battalions of all the well known Irish regiments, the Division left for France in December, 1915, under command of Major-Gen. Hickie.  
"The Division was employed in holding portions of the line and in completing training till March 25. On the 26th. of March, the division took over as a whole the Loos and Hulluch sectors and held them without a break or a rest of any kind. The division was opposed by Bavarian divisions—good fighting men who had never been severely mauled in any previous fight-

ing and whose morale was high.  
"Our trenches were battle-built and battle-sited, the result of the British advance in September, 1915.  
"Our trenches were battle-built and battle-sited, the result of the British advance in September, 1915.  
"The German trenches were those of their second line which had held up that advance at the end of the battle. They had been most carefully and tactically sited and prepared with great labour. The wire was very thick and strong. Every disadvantage of ground and position lay with us. In spite of this and of several strong hostile attacks the division never lost a trench.  
"Twice only during these six months did the Bavarians gain an entry into our trenches. On both occasions they were driven out with losses.  
**Gas Attack and Bombardment.**  
"The division withstood on 27th. and 29th. of April two very severe attacks in which the enemy used poison gas in its most concentrated form. On the latter of these two occasions the division suffered heavy casualties, but Providence was on our side for, the wind suddenly changing, the gas blew back over the German trenches where the Bavarians had already massed for attack. Taken by surprise they left their front line and ran back across the open under the heavy and well directed fire of our artillery.  
"In one battalion of the Bavarian

infantry regiment, the losses from their own gas and from our fire on that day were stated by a deserter captured to be over 800, and the diary of a prisoner of another battalion captured on the Somme in September states that his regiment had about 500 gassed cases, a large number of whom died.  
"The division was subjected to several severe bombardments during the months of May and June. It was of common occurrence for the enemy to send over 2,000 to 5,000 5-point shells a day. The division carried out many raids, the greater number of which were successful. A good number of Germans killed, some prisoners taken and considerable damage done to the hostile lines. The main result of these raids was to increase the moral superiority of our men. From December in the Loos Sector, the division had considerable casualties in officers and men, the result of constant trench warfare.  
"Orders were received for the division to proceed to the Somme. They were relieved that night and marched back for two days in pouring rain to the railway stations in the rear. Arrived at their destination, they marched up in the rain to the camps in the rear of the battle area. On Sept. 1st one brigade moved forward to relieve worn-out troops of another division and the brigade took part in the assault on Guillemont.  
"Two battalions of a brigade, lent for a similar purpose to the division on the corps' right, were used in the attack on the Combes trenches and in the advance through Leuz Wood. On the afternoon of Sept. 9th. the assault against Ginchy and the hostile trenches each of Guillemont took place. The losses sustained between the 1st. and 10th. of September were in proportion to the extent and gallantry of the work done.  
"During the 11 days which the division was engaged on the Somme they shared largely in the capture of Guillemont and took Ginchy—two strongholds which had defied the efforts of our troops for some considerable time—and they repelled several counter-attacks of more or less severity. The losses inflicted on the enemy in prisoners, killed and wounded, were considerable—600 prisoners being taken at Guillemont alone.  
**Fighting Qualities of Irishmen**  
"The spirit, courage and determination of the men and displayed by all ranks during the operations was beyond all praise.  
"On the night of Sept. 7, after the capture and consolidation of Ginchy, the relief of the division commenced. It was complete on the 11th. inst., and the division went into a back area. On the 20th. orders were received for it to take over a new line. This relief was completed on the night of Sept. 23-24.  
"A new chapter of the division's history, already remarkable, has commenced. I am informed by the divisional commander that on every occasion when the division left a district the French civil authorities headed by Mayor and cure have called upon him to express their admiration and appreciation of the conduct of the troops and of their deep religious feeling which was constantly evidenced.  
**300 Military Honors**  
"The behaviour of the division has been exemplary, and both officers and men have shown on all occasions the utmost gallantry and devotion to duty. The number of military honours won by the division is over 300. This included two Russian honour, Lance Corporal T. McMahon, Royal Munster Fusiliers, was awarded the Cross of St. George, second class, equivalent to our Victoria Cross, and Lance Sergeant I. Courtenay, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, received the Cross of St. George fourth class.  
"There were two proved cases of desertion in the division. In both cases the men were subsequently found taking their full share of fighting at Ginchy.  
"On one occasion, the Division found itself side by side holding the line with the Ulster Division, and when the men met from time to time the best of good feeling and comradeship was shown as between brother Irishmen.  
"Such in brief is the record of the first two years of the existence of the 16th. (Irish) Division, composed as it is, like other divisions, of men, the overwhelming majority of whom had absolutely no experience of soldiering.

## Why Conscription Was Defeated In Australia

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The heavy vote against conscription recently cast in Australia, says T. E. Quinn, trade commissioner for the government of New South Wales, cannot be taken as conclusive and may be reversed by the votes of Australian soldiers on foreign battlefields, which are now being taken by a government commission.  
"The vote," said Mr. Quinn, "was mainly due to three causes: First, to the ingrained opposition in the most advanced democracy in the world to anything resembling coercion; second to a struggle within the Labor party for control of the movement, and third, to the popular feeling in Australia that the war is nearly fought to victory and that consequently conscription in Australia is unnecessary."

## Want Peace for the Whole World

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Berlin Vorwaerts, commenting on the interview with Field Marshal von Hindenburg yesterday in which he dealt with many phases of the war, said: "He advises France not to act as further opposed to peace. This advice will have a better chance if we should ourselves be reasonable, too. If we are going to drag this war on indefinitely then the whole of Europe will bleed to death and America and the colored race would be our heirs. But we want Europe to live, not Germany only but all the nations. We want France to live. We see her now bleeding. We want peace with England and Russia, peace for the whole blood-stained world."

## Railway from Odessa to Bordeaux

BORDEAUX, France, Nov. 5.—With the object of promoting the economic relations between the Entente allies after the war, the city council of Bordeaux has announced itself in favor of plans now being worked out for a direct railroad between Bordeaux and Odessa, Russia. The line would pass through Lyons, France, Turin and Milan, Italy, Trieste and Belgrad. It is proposed to form a committee of delegates from the principal French cities interested in the project to push the plan.

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## Firmer Policy Towards China Now Probable

TOKIO, Nov. 3.—Whether Count Terauchi, Japan's new prime minister, was chosen deliberately to carry out a firmer policy toward China, and will be able to do so, or whether the fact that he was selected without any popular political support will result in a stormy career and early ending of the new cabinet, are the two questions uppermost in the minds of thinking Japanese and foreign students of Far Eastern affairs.  
Foreigners, naturally, are centering their attention on the first question. Progressive Japanese are more concerned with the latter since the choice of Terauchi has been termed in some provincial papers as 'a bold stroke' against a progressive constitutional government in the Nipponese empire.  
**Premier "Railroaded."**  
The new Terauchi ministry has met almost united opposition from the press of the country, chiefly due to the manner in which the noted cabinet head was named. The method of his choice has aptly been likened to "railroading" of a candidate in the United States.  
Marquis Okuma, with the privilege given every retiring prime minister, recommended Viscount Kato, ex-foreign minister, as his successor. It was argued Kato is a political leader possessing a strongly supporting majority in the Diet, which Terauchi is only a warrior, who had formed no political alliances and was in fact a man without a party.  
Despite urgent pleas made in Kato's favor, the emperor called in the four genro (elder statesmen), who are unconstitutional relics of old Japan, and surprised the empire by naming Terauchi. Although clamor rose in which there were declarations that Japanese progressivism had been dealt a hard blow, it has taken no more tangible shape than newspaper denunciation.  
"As loyal Japanese subjects," said the Manchuria Daily News, a 'semi-official organ, "we can find in ourselves nothing but absolute and blind obedience to the imperial order. Still we are at liberty to repeat that the unanimous recommendation of Count Terauchi by the elder statesmen is to us a surprise, the boldness of which stroke is enough to stagger the stoutest heart."  
Despite this feeling against Terauchi there is a frank commendatory talk regarding the new premier's probable attitude of sternness and firmness toward China. Everywhere there is heard expression that the Chinese question should be settled immediately and for all time. Okuma frequently aroused strong opposition by what his opponents called the lax Chinese policy on theory held is that having settled the Chinese question with Terauchi as the guarding spirit, constitutional government will return.



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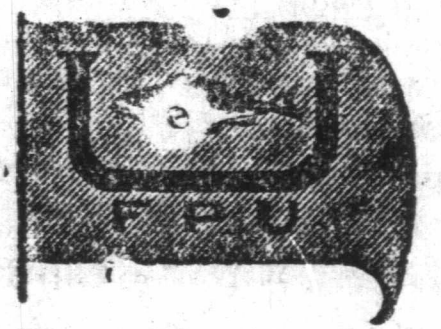
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**"Carmen Sylva"**  
Like the late Queen of Roumania, who made quite a literary reputation, under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva," the present queen, Queen Maria, is a writer. She was born an English princess, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, and she writes in her native tongue. Her third book, "Healers of Light," is now in the hands of her London publishers and will soon be given the public. She has previously produced two novels, "A Dreamer of Dreams" and "The Lily of Life."



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**No. 1 King**  
**APPLES**  
**Florida Sweet**  
**ORANGES**  
**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., NOV. 15th., 1916.

**The Sooner Catalina Plant Is In Operation the Better**

LAST evening about 5 p.m. about 50 schooners en route North, who were weather bound for the past two weeks, left port in order to get out before the harbor was closed, and as a result had to spend a wretched night of worry and uneasiness beating about between Sugar Loaf and Torbay. Soon after 6 p.m. snowy weather appeared. The wind which at 5 p.m. was W. to W.S.W. veered to North and North East at 8 p.m. with close falling snow. The wind was light, therefore no progress could be made by the schooners, and they drifted about helplessly on a lee shore, not being able to distinguish land at 100 yards.

Had harbor regulations permitted those schooners to leave port about 4 a.m. none of the fleet would have left port until morning. The harbor rules drove those 50 schooners laden with winter supplies to sea before nightfall and had a gale of North East wind sprung up last night, sad would be the tale recorded to-day, for probably half the number would have been lost. The sooner Catalina is ready for a big business the better, for those schooners would not have been caught on St. John's shore if Catalina was in operation. The risk to lives and property during fall months between St. John's and Catalina is very great and only the northern fishermen know it.

The people of St. John's but little realize what risks are encountered by the Trinity Bay and Bonavista Bay fishermen in coming here to transact business and disposing of fishery produce. Not one schooner in ten will pass Catalina to come to St. John's when the Catalina Union business is in operation. It will be the greatest beneficial action towards the northern fishermen ever attempted. It will cut off two weeks of the fall's journey and the big risks entailed by the journey on the water, and remove the fearful risk to life which has been encountered during all those years since business came to be transacted at St. John's.

No greater proof of the risks and worries are needed than that afforded by last night's conditions. Last night was but one instance of 100 that some fishermen have passed through during a life time experience in dealing at St. John's. Let the body of fishermen back Mr. Coaker's efforts to transact their business nearer home and by next November the necessity of having to come to St. John's will be removed. Let planters who have savings banked utilize their money in buying shares in the Trading Co. and Export Co., for by so doing they can alone escape from having to come to St. John's and face the storms and risks they must encounter in so doing.

The S.S. Eagle has finished discharging her cargo of freight yesterday.

**Encouraging Halifax Trade**

THE action of the Reid Nfld. Co. in demanding such charges for long haul freight will compel Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands to do their whole business with Halifax. The freight on a puncheon of molasses to Bonne Bay is now \$6.50, or an increase of \$4.00 per puncheon. What business man or planter will order molasses from St. John's by rail, when molasses may be had cheaper at Halifax than at St. John's, and five cents per gallon freight saved in the bargain?

The Reid Nfld. Co. will find that they won't recover lost ground by administering the high freight dose of medicine to the outports. They will drive trade from St. John's to Halifax and turn the West Coast traffic into the hands of Canadians and Americans. They will not be very proud of the result by the first of next November except in as far as they will bring nearer the day of Confederation—for when they find where this freight grab will leave them they will do as Mr. Coaker told the Premier from his seat in Parliament in 1914 they would do—give up their contract and forfeit the dock which they gave as security for the performance of their contract.

They will hold the electric power and light plant and the street railway and all their lands. They will refuse to operate the railway and their steamers. They can sell their steamers and throw the whole burden of operating railways and carrying mails and passengers upon the Colony. Thus they will compel the Colony to accept Confederation at Canada's terms. That is just what will happen as soon as it suits the convenience of the Company; and when we say the Company we mean Sir Wm. Reid, for his will is law in such matters.

The people who returned Morris in 1909 prepared for their own backs the bitterest burden ever carried by any free people. Morris and Reid aimed by that Branch Railway Contract to complete the work begun in 1898. When the orange was squeezed dry, as it is now, so far as the Reid Nfld. Co. and Morris are concerned, when every drop of blood had been filtered from the country, then should come the playing of the trump card.

The forcing of Confederation by throwing the operation of a work out unpayable railway across the country, and its five unpaying branches, upon the country, and telling us to operate them as best we may will mean the loss of independence. The Bay steamers which feed its traffic would also take their leave and the thumb of Canada would be pressed upon a hopeless people, tricked, deceived, betrayed, and insulted, deceived, betrayed, and insulted by none other but her famous son, whom his fellow countrymen had raised to a Premier's position twice in eight years.

Remember, countrymen, that Reid can give up operating the railway and Bay steamers and Gulf steamers just when he wishes, and all the country can demand is the dry dock. He has been paid by lands for operating the railway for fifty years, sixteen of which has passed, but the country cannot touch an acre of the millions he has been granted; they are the Company's absolutely, and no man can touch a tree in those millions without incurring the penalty of the laws.

We repeat, Reids game was to squeeze the orange dry—that operation is about completed. Those new rates are the action of a desperate position and will but hasten the the climax. Then take your dock and run your railway and find your Bay and Gulf steamers. Then turn for the traitor who for twenty years wore sheep clothing, and you will find him—where? Verily, we are a people Morris and Reid knew how to fool. That they succeeded in so doing grows more apparent daily.

**The Farce Ended**

AFTER a month's useless annoyances and some hard experiences by our seamen, with a least one loss of life, the Government has cancelled harbor regulations and shipping will go and come after to-day, at pleasure. Last night's experience by the 50 sail of schooners which left about night fall and the condition of the narrows this morning is proof enough of the stupidity of such regulations, for had a storm arose last night 200 lives would have been lost.

We protested from the first against the need of such regula-

**REVEILLE BY CALCAR**

THE action of the Reid Newfoundland Company in raising the freight rates over their system to such an outrageous extent has been, we believe, the galvanic shock that was necessary to arouse the people from their lethargic state to one of lively agitation. This piece of piracy because it was the one thing necessary to awake the country to a realization of its true position may in a sense be hailed as a great national blessing. When people are slumbering or have taken on the spirit of the abject and don't care same as the people of this land of ours have for the past few years then it takes such a shock as this to awake them.

It is an old saying that when things go to their worst then they begin to repair. In other words every evil has within itself the virus of correction. Excesses by their very violence must destroy themselves or so arouse opposition as to bring about their own removal. So we have the homely expression "give them rope enough, and they will hang themselves."

"Tread on a worm and it will turn." The Reid Newfoundland Company have before learned this lesson, but they learned it too well. They learned that a people such as we are can endure a lot before we are aroused to a pitch of defiance or active remonstrance, but they failed to learn that the treasured up wrongs of years may be awaked by one such superior act of violence as this monstrous increase of an already burdensome freight rate.

A people may be stunned and kept in a state of subjection by little acts of tyranny oft repeated, but these wrongs are treasured up as a stream may be held back by the dam. So long as the weight of water be not increased suddenly the dam will hold, but any sudden accumulation of water will over ride all obstructions. It is the same with a people, they can bear a heavy burden, they may even submit tamely to an accumulation of petty acts of oppression, but let one big attempt be made, to overwhelm them at one blow, as it were and a slumbering sense of wrong bursts forth to make the tyrant repent of his ill advised action.

This latest act of the Reid Newfoundland Company is going to arouse the dormant activities of the people to a strong and determined resistance like nothing else perhaps could. It is high time that a sense of their wrongs be made to stir opposition from the people. Well for us we have a paper like *The Mail and Advocate* or we should be completely at the mercy of all tyrants.

Where now is the Government? Where does Morris stand in this matter of outrageous freight rates? Surely when a Government fails to stand between the people and those who would oppress them excessively as the Reid Newfoundland Company is doing to-day they have forfeited all right to executive responsibility and should be removed. The opinion is, and has been long current among the people that Morris and his party are but the subservient and pliant tools of the Reid Newfoundland Company, and surely his failure to interfere on behalf of the people but adds confirmation to the long entertained suspicion.

It is gratifying to see that there is one voice in the land to be heard when the wolf would ravage the fold or when the oppressor would walk roughshod over a supine people. Surely this one, last great failure of the Government to live up to its trust should arouse the peo-

ple and warned the Government of what might be expected. After a month's attempt to frighten the country into a belief that submarines would attempt to enter St. John's the farce is ended for this season. Protection may be necessary to safeguard St. John's, but that protection was not afforded in the farce performed by placing the Fiona in mid-narrows and mooring booms by night to her.

If ever the Germans trouble Newfoundland it will be necessary to act far differently and take precaution for protection much more effective and better planned than those played with the past month; for nothing that was done would have caused the enemy a minute's delay in accomplishing what the authorities sought to make impossible by the farce that was performed.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

NOVEMBER 15

Declaration of Election Polls, 1869.

The Doomsday Book completed, 1086.

Brig Olive Branch, Forristal, master, from Oporto to St. John's, lost at North Head, Petty Harbor; captain and three men drowned, 1822.

Capt. Eli Dawe born at Bay Roberts, 1843.

Queen Victoria's first Parliament met, 1837.

Professor Buell's first exhibition in the City Rink, 1883.

Union Bank directors committed for trial on motion of Mr. Murphy before Judge Conroy, 1895.

Rev. John Walsh, P.P., Portugal Cove, died, 1899.

Memorial stone, containing events in the history of the institution, erected in Methodist College Hall by Hon. James S. Pitts, 1893.

**A WINTRY ASPECT.**

Yesterday it was very cold and in the afternoon there was every sign of a snowfall. The same applied up country and it began to snow early in the night. By the early morning snow having fallen practically all night, there were several feet of snow on the ground and the City had quite a wintry aspect. Fully six inches of snow fell across country and it was very cold. The forecast for to-day presages more cold weather, and it is likely that we are in for a cold snap.

ple to the conviction that it is time for them to take an active interest in the management of the country. We have too long suffered from the consequences of leaving too much to the place hunting politician what is our own duty.

Virtually, we have abandoned ourselves and our country to the tender mercies of a few self seekers. Why should we, who boast of our freedom, allow Morris and a few others to talk over among themselves what is to be the fate of our country. What right have they to control the destinies of Newfoundland?

Believe it they see their opportunity in the indifference which we are wont to display in all matters of public moment, and is it to be supposed that with a free hand as they believe themselves to have that the interest of the country is going to receive first consideration.

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

Delegates to Catalina Convention travelling by the Railway can secure return tickets at ONE FIRST CLASS FARE, good going from November 21st and for returning December 3rd.

**CONVENTION OPENS NOVEMBER 27th.**

Those travelling on Sunday's Express, November 26th, will arrive at Catalina Monday morning before breakfast.

Delegates travelling by the Prospero on her next trip South will be due about November 27th. Delegates by the Susu will come along on the next trip South, due at Catalina about November 24th.

District Council Meetings for Trinity and Bonavista will be held on the 27th, should the Prospero not have arrived at Catalina.

Delegates from Bonavista Bay should connect with the Dundee on or about the 24th and entrain at Princeton or Bonavista if weather suitable.

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

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

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

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

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

**Women's Boot Department.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GEORGE KNOWLING.**



## WINTER IS COMING

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These Blankets are the best value on the market. Secure a pair as soon as possible.

## Germans Bolt Like Scared Rabbits as "Tank" Routs Fritz out of Dugouts

The daily work of a tank on the western front has been graphically described by a young Australian soldier who was wounded while serving in one of these new engines of war. The description, in diary form, appeared in the Manchester Guardian.

Monday—Out for first time. Strange sensation. Worse than being in a submarine. At first unable to see anything, but imagined a lot. Bullets began to rain like hailstones on a galvanized roof at first, then like a series of hammer blows. We passed through it all unscathed. Suddenly we gave a terrible lurch. I thought we were booked through. Lookout said we were astride an enemy trench. "Give them hell!" guns raked and swept trenches right and left.

Got a peep at frightened Huns. It was grimly humorous. They tried to bolt like scared rabbits, but were shot down in bunches before getting their burrows. Machine guns brought forward. Started vicious rattle on our "hide." Not the least impression was made. Shells began to burst over our heads and overtook some more frightened Huns. Cut their ranks to ribbons with our fire.

They ran like men possessed. Officer tried to rally them. They awaited our coming for a while. As soon as our guns began to spit at them they were off once more. Infantry rounded them up and survivors surrendered. Very curious about us. Stood open-mouthed and wide-eyed come watching, but weren't much interested as we understood the word. Let fly Experience was not altogether pleasant at first. Tank sickness is as bad as sea sickness until you get used to them.

Tuesday—Off for another cruise. In a cloud of smoke and flame; no Peppering began at once. Thought thing was going to be drowned in the shower of bullets. Things quiet down quickly. Silly blighters thought they could rush the tank like they would gent started to run. Funnier than

a sack race. Old gent flung himself to earth with many signs to surrender.

Thursday—Got into the village, and passed down between two irregular rows of wrecked houses. Hundreds of Huns came rushing up from collars and from behind ruins to see us. Looked surprised and even frightened.

One blighter made a rush at us with a clubbed rifle. Made a terrible swipe at the tank. Smashed his rifle, and made a nasty noise on our roof. Hurt himself more than he hurt us. Off for a joy-ride after some nice Huns who took to flight as we came up.

Friday—Early afloat. Usual showers of bullets and a few shells on the way. Got right across a trench. Made the sparks fly. Went along parpet routing out Huns everywhere. Enemy terrified. Tried to run, but couldn't keep it up under our fire. Threw up the sponge and surrendered in batches.

One cheeky chap said he didn't think it was fair to fight with such things. We said that was our affair, and we could stand the racket Ger-



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## Two Significant Greek Interviews

It is not possible to congratulate the Allies upon the manner in which they have handled the Greek situation, nor to doubt that their failure there is responsible for the belated advance of Gen. Sarrail's fine army, which in turn is not disconnected with the more or less successful campaign that the Germans and Bulgarians are making against Roumania. It is possible to believe, of course, that when all the facts are made public that difficulties in the way of the Entente diplomats now unknown made it impossible for them to do better than they have done. But the reports that come from Athens which hint at the possibility of Constantine being preferred to Venizelos are far from reassuring, especially when we remember that some time ago the Allied diplomats were ready to throw over Venizelos in the hope of getting a better grip on Constantine. That the two men will ever cooperate is an impossibility. They hate each other; and some who know them both say that the king would forfeit his crown rather than accept Venizelos as his Prime Minister.

### A Talk With Venizelos.

Count Ferri-Pisani, a member of a noble French family who has been acting as correspondent to a Toulouse newspaper, published in the New York Times the substance of two interviews he had last January, one with Constantine and the other with Venizelos. The French censor would not permit them to appear in France, which by no means detracts from their interest. The count says that when he saw Venizelos he was welcomed with particular warmth, because he was "a Frenchman come to visit me in these hours of sorrow," to quote the words of the great Cretan. He explains the remarks by saying that at this time the Allied diplomats had practically ceased to negotiate with Venizelos in their efforts to placate Constantine, and that in pursuance of this end and as a final bid they had offered the Greek king honorary command of the Allies' international armies in the East. The negotiations failed because the King remained stubborn, and shortly afterward Venizelos was again approached.

### Venizelos a Royalist.

In the course of their talk Venizelos deplored the attitude of Greece, and said that the only hope was that the Hellenic spirit would be awakened should the Bulgars tread Greek soil. Until then he said he could do nothing. He emphasized the fact that he was a royalist. He had no desire to see Greece a republic, and hoped against hope, even as his recently-issued manifesto proves that he desired, to identify the cause of Greece with the Greek Crown. The interview with Venizelos was on the whole what

many cared to make over it. Asked one chap if he thought we should have got permission from the Kaiser before using them. Didn't see the joke. Took about 200 prisoners. Killed and wounded as many more. Tired out when through.

Saturday—On the move before breakfast. Terrible crash on first go off. Thought we had collided with a wandering world. Weathered the storm. Got busy on enemy trenches. Rare good sport. Enemy tried a surprise for infantry—Yorkshiresmen—advancing to attack. We tried a surprise, too, and ours came off first. Huns weren't pleased. Didn't think it was playing the game according to Potsdam rules.

We waddled into their ambush for the attacking troops. Never saw men so frightened. Only a few chaps stayed behind and tried to stop us by machine gun fire. Smashed them to bits and life their machine guns to be picked up by the Yorkshiresmen they hoped to surprise.

Went snorting after the enemy wherever we could find them. Their losses were terrible. Later strong detachments tried to make their way back supported by big guns. Lined up across the road and gave them hot time. Every time they tried to rush through we ripped their ranks to bits. At last they gave it up. Very wise of them.

Sunday—Good work of frightening Huns continued. Better day, better deed. Fritz didn't think that. Blighters opened rifle fire on us at 200 yards. It went like water off a duck's back. Fritz couldn't make it out. Kept up the fire, but got a bit nerved as the blessed thing kept waddling up to him. Laddled out death as you might vamp out indifferent music from a hurdy-gurdy.

Fritz got fits. No fight left in him. Prisoners scared to death. Some of them acted as though they believed that we used our tanks for making sausages out of prisoners. We had a lot of trouble explaining that once they surrendered they were safe.

Finished an exciting week. Got plenty of fun, but one wants a good rest after a spell with a tank.

## Shoes Sell at \$20 in Russia

Twenty dollars for a pair of shoes, 50 cents for a cigar of the lowest grade—these are samples of the advance in prices in Russia since the war began, according to J. E. Steurwald, who has just returned to New York from that country, where he went as representative of the Garford Motor Truck Company.

"Of course, all the larger Russian cities are under military restrictions concerning the supply of food," said Mr. Steurwald. "In Petrograd, at the present time, there is restriction on meat as well as on many other articles of food. One is allowed to have meat three times a week—Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays. It is impossible to buy meat on other days, and it is then sold only in quantities of so much for each individual in the family.

"Everything has advanced from 200 per cent. to 600 per cent. in price since the war began. Not only does this apply to foodstuffs, but it also affects clothing, tobacco, and many other things. For instance, you pay 40 roubles (about \$20) for a pair of shoes and they are very poor ones, even at that price. Cigars cost from one rouble up; pipe tobacco is very high, a 10 cent can of smoking tobacco costing at the very minimum 2 roubles and 70 kopecks, about \$1.40. The reason for all of these high prices reverts back directly to the matter of transportation, as Russia has plenty of food and grain, but no way of transporting it.

"There is one thing which impresses every American traveller in Russia most forcibly. That is the great respect which the Russians have for American bank notes. The official exchange for the American dollar, as controlled by the Russian Minister of Finance, is at the rate of 3.13 or, in other words, 3 roubles and 13 kopecks for one dollar. Our country's bank notes are preferable to the Russians inasmuch as they are not allowed to take any gold out of the country."

### NOTED SHIP BUILDER DEAD

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—J. C. Wallace, 52, former president of the American Shipbuilding company, died this morning. He resigned as president and general manager of the vessel-building company in 1914, and has since devoted himself to his vessel interest in the Great Lakes.

### Stage Accessory.

In real life you never see a reporter carrying a notebook.

one might have expected, but the interview with Constantine a few hours earlier in the day was far from conventional. The king seemed to be in a passion. He spoke as a man distraught, at a loss for words, at a loss for connected ideas. He protested that he was no pro-German; and to prove it he reiterated his belief that Germany would be defeated in this war.

### A Promise to the Kaiser

Count Ferri-Pisani observed that never in the course of the interview did the king refer to "my subjects" or "my people." He called them "the Greeks," like the foreigner he is. He spoke of attempts to sow dissension in the Greek royal family, hopes having been extended to one of his brothers that he might have the Greek throne, and exclaimed: "I am ill, seriously ill. What they want is my death, is it? I tell you once more that I no longer believe that Germany will be victorious, but there are promises—" Here he broke off, and the correspondent suggests that he was about to speak indiscreetly of some pledge that he may have given to the Kaiser, a covenant as between sovereign and sovereign. He said nothing of the other covenant which the nation of Greece entered into with the nation of Serbia, whose violation by Constantine is wholly responsible for the present trouble in which he and his country find themselves.

### King Hates Venizelos.

Of Venizelos he spoke with the greatest bitterness, as a foreigner, a republican, a revolutionist. He also denounced General Sarrail as a Socialist. In the course of the interview he pounded on a table, and kicked over a chair to show his extreme indignation with his treatment by the Allies. His chief grievance at the moment was that he was practically cut off from his subjects, in that his published words were censored, and were not permitted to get abroad. It was shortly after this that he gave his interview with the Associated Press, which appeared in the United States. He impressed the French newspaper man with his sincerity, and convinced him that if the situation were reversed he would not become Germany's ally. What he desires is neutrality; and so far he has had his way, even if he has had to break treaties and violate the constitution in pursuit of his end.

# NOTICE.

The 8th Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland will open at Catalina on MONDAY, the 27th of November.

All Councils of the F.P.U. will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,  
W. W. HALFYARD,  
Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President,  
W. W. HALFYARD,  
Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 6th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President,  
W. W. HALFYARD,  
Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 2nd Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Export Co. Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th, at 4 p.m.

By order of the President,  
W. W. HALFYARD,  
Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 8th Annual Meeting of Fogo District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, November 29th. All Councils in Fogo District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,  
W. W. HALFYARD,  
Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Bonavista District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th. All Councils in Bonavista District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,  
R. G. WINSOR,  
Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Twillingate District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th. All Councils in Twillingate District will please send Delegates. Important matter in relation to the next General Election will be discussed.

By order of the President,  
W. B. JENNINGS,  
Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on MONDAY, November 27th. All Councils in Trinity District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,  
J. G. STONE,  
Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

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Dec. 17th, S.S. "CANADA." Jan. 21st, S.S. "CANADA."  
Dec. 24th, S.S. "NORTHLAND." Jan. 28th, S.S. "NORTHLAND."

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## Wall Street Put Three Million Dollars Into Hughes Campaign Fund

The republican campaign guns boomed forth their real charges in the closing days of the American presidential campaign. Up to then the issue has been Americanism, preparedness and a willingness to fight anybody, on the part of the Republicans. But with the announcement that the Republican campaign fund had been increased to nearly three million dollars by the subscriptions of Morgans, Astors and other great interests in the country a newspaper advertising campaign had been launched on a gigantic scale. It did not deal with preparedness or war of peace or the honor or dignity of the nation. It was an appeal for the good old tariff—"the friend of the workman." If he only knew it, and the salvation of home industry and the home market. (Prolonged cheers.)

Unfortunately, however, for the Republican National Committee, which signs this almost hysterical plea, no new arguments for the tariff were introduced. There was no attempt to discuss the economics of the case. The imports of the United States have increased and its exports decreased—therefore the nation is getting the worst of trade with foreign peoples; there will be a flood of cheap foreign goods after the war unless the tariff prevents the people taking advantage of such bargains; home industry suffers if foreign goods are purchasable cheaper than the home article—all these and numerous other exploded claims and assertions, which have been demonstrated false in one premise and conclusion on countless occasions, are trotted out to insult the intelligence of the voters. It is almost inconceivable that the Republicans do not realize the inconsistency of these antiquated tariff arguments at this time in particular. In the issue of the New York Sun in which this appeal is first published and in full page form there is a report of

## Price Inflation to Be Made Offence

Government to Take Action Respecting High Cost of Living—Municipalities' Power—Procedure to be Established Whereby Relief Can be Secured

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—The provisions of the order-in-Council dealing with the Government's action with respect to the increased cost of living, will be announced before the end of the week. The matter has been before the Cabinet, and the main features of the plan proposed by the Ministerial sub-committee are understood to have been approved. The action to be taken has already been outlined. It involves an investigation by the Dominion Government itself, and the establishment of a procedure under which any municipality can take steps to combat an unjust inflation of price or prices. For the purpose of this procedure there will be a clear definition of what shall constitute an offence and the municipality will be given the means of securing quick relief. The order-in-Council will become law immediately.

and said: "I am not crying for myself; I'm thinking of little mother. There is no cellar in her house, where she can escape the big shells." The child was assured that the "little mother" would have someone else's cellar to gain shelter in.

**Intimate Pictures**  
Miss Burke engaged the attention of her hearers from the beginning to the end with her story, simply but most effectively told. She gave little intimate pictures of the life of the civilians in the towns bordering on the French lines. She stated that the French have made no attempt to rebuild the towns that have been almost entirely destroyed by the German fire but have merely retatched the roofs of such houses as have been partially left standing. The civilians keep up their ordinary occupation close up to the German lines. She told the story of how she had met an old woman leading her cow to pasture not more than a mile away from the front line trenches. The cow had a bandage wrapped around its foot and was limping. The old peasant woman, in response to a query as to how the cow got hurt, replied with little emotion that a bit of shrapnel had struck the cow in the foot.

"Prince" Petain, defender of Verdun, became a delightfully human character under the deft touches of Miss Burke's word pictures. When he appeared before him, covered with dust and endeavored to apologize for the fact, General Petain with a wave of the arm, said: "You are powdered like a 15th century marchioness." Then speaking to Miss Burke while at luncheon, the general, who has commanded the admiration of the whole world, in speaking about the members of the Scottish lady's own sex, said: "Before the war, I looked upon women as creatures who inspired men to high ideals and then prevented them from carrying them out. Now I look upon the women as the pioneers of the hospital work behind the trenches."

**Verdun Bright Jewel.**  
"Verdun," continued Miss Burke, "is the brightest jewel in all of France's glory. It is a city of cave dwellers, a city of strange noises. Gone are the voices of the children from the deserted streets and the shell torn houses. Even the birds have deserted the city. There is not one for seven miles around."

Miss Burke told of the esteem in which the British "Tommy" is held by the French general at Verdun. Every one of them had told her of the love they bore the British soldier. The speaker said, amid cheers, that Canadians might well be proud of their soldiers when the French generals lavish such praises.

In graphic word pictures, Miss Burke told of the work the nurses of the Scottish hospitals have accomplished in France and Serbia. She told of the hardships that the nurses underwent in Serbia both before and after the German invasion. In a few words at the commencement of her address she explained how the movement was founded and how it had grown through the voluntary and generous contributions of Britishers and Canadians. At present in one of the hospitals in France, there is a Canadian ward and it was for this that Miss Burke especially appealed last evening. In inspiring words she asked that each one be a "sun" and shine through their gifts so that the mists in the eyes of many French women might be driven away.

The meeting was held under the combined auspices of the Canadian club and the Women's Canadian club. J. P. Bell, president of the Canadian club, acted as chairman. The choir of the First Methodist church rendered several selections and Manley Sharriss of Toronto, delighted the audience with two baritone solos.

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## French Spirit, Not Patriotism, Not Courage.

Higher and More Splendid Than Either.

It was during the defense of Verdun. One of the guns had jammed. "Oh! Oh! We must have some oil!" shouted the officer in charge. But there was no oil anywhere near and it was vital that the gun should be kept in operation. "Ah!" shouted a "poilu." "The sardines! the sardines!" And without more ado the soldier ripped open his knapsack, took out a few tins of sardines and tearing the top of the boxes off with his knife, poured the oil into the gun. The situation was saved! This was one of the little anecdotes the bright human interest stories, which Kathleen Burke, honorary delegate to Canada of the Scottish Women's hospitals, told to a delighted audience which almost filled to capacity First Methodist church last evening. "I said to a private in the trenches about Verdun: 'Aren't you miserable, being in these trenches day in and day out for so long?' He said to me, with a whimsical smile on his face: 'Well, life is monotonous, but there are compensations. At this season of the year I would be at the sea-side, with my mother-in-law.'"

Miss Burke, who has but recently returned from Verdun, where she was entertained and shown the points of interest by the commanders of that strategic point, spoke of the long, heroic defense which the men have been making there, and of the recent brilliant successes. She stated that the motto of the French was "Jusqu'au bout," but it did not mean to the bitter end, but to the end they desire. At Verdun the motto formerly was, "They shall not pass," but now the tense has been changed, and it reads, "We will pass."

**Difficult to Describe.**  
"The spirit of France," went on the speaker, "is quality of soul difficult to understand and impossible to describe. It is higher than courage and more splendid than patriotism. No poor and pitiful words can possibly describe the spirit of France."  
"While the statesmen of France and England were trying to create impressions which would aptly describe the spirit of France during this conflict, it remained for three little boys in a small French town, demolished by the bombardment of the Germans, to write a sentence of three words typifying the real soul of the whole country. They wrote in scrawling letters on a box car which was passing to the front: 'Taine is France—

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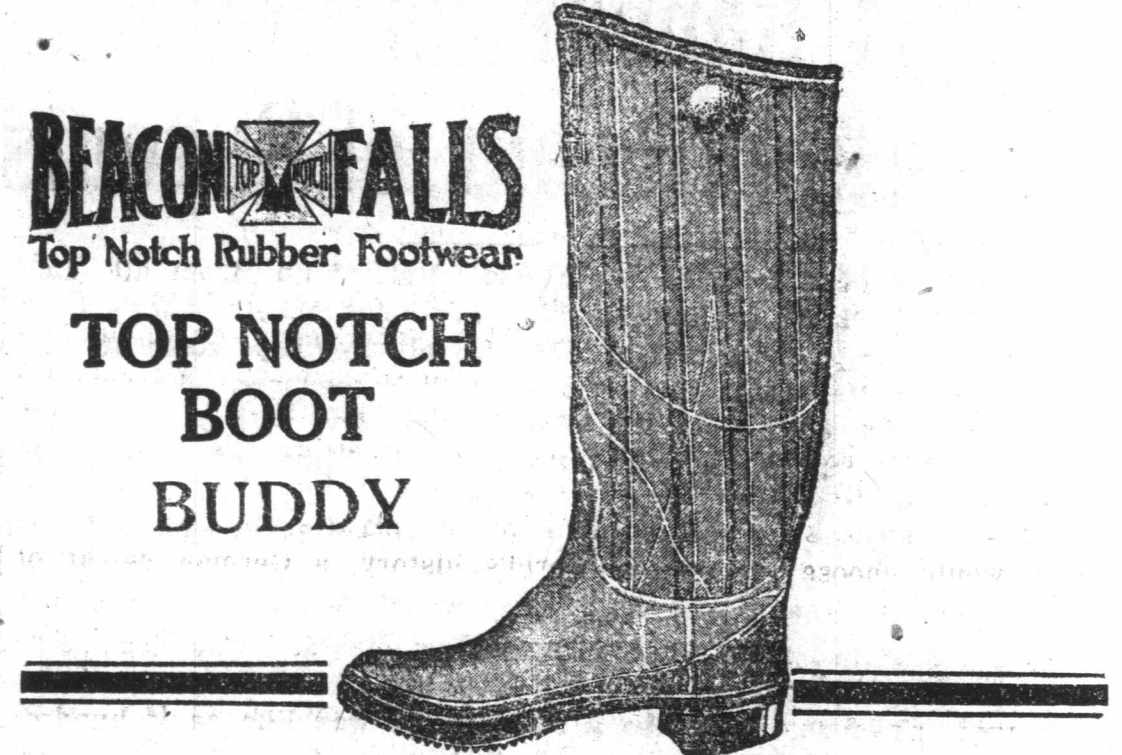
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## THE EFFECT OF GERMANY'S FAILURE TO TAKE VERDUN.

With the evacuation of Fort Vaux by the Germans, the great enterprise at Verdun may be said to have come to an end, with Germany suffering defeat in the third great battle in France. She was beaten at the Marne; she has been beaten at Verdun; she is losing on the Somme, but the Somme battle continues. The Brooklyn Eagle in considering the Battle of Verdun observes that all great movements have their own barometers, sure indicators of the measure of success they are achieving. On the Western front there are two barometers, Verdun and the Somme. The Verdun barometer shows the German campaign to be an utter failure as far as Verdun itself is concerned, and a comparative failure as far as the rest of the battle front is concerned. The Somme barometer points to an Allied victory. It also emphasizes this point, that, while the Allies have gained along the Somme only about the same territory that Germany has gained in the past eight months at Verdun, the Allied offensive on the Somme continues to show gains week after week, while the German offensive at Verdun has definitely ceased, and an Allied offensive there has taken its place.

### The German Objects.

All the world knows now what the Germans tried to do at Verdun, although there will always be difference of opinion as to its effect upon the military situation had the effort succeeded. The immediate aim was to take Verdun. Had this been accomplished the political effect in Germany would have been good, and equally had in France. Would the capture of Verdun have been followed by another desperate effort of the Germans to reach Paris, not from Verdun, but from a point further north where the German lines are still only about fifty miles from the French capital? This object may have been in the mind of the German general staff; or the object may have been to forestall an Allied offensive in 1916, to make the Allies attack for the purpose of relieving the pressure at Verdun, and this at a time when Germany wanted them to attack instead of at the moment they would choose themselves. Whatever the objects were they have all failed.

### All Have Failed

The Allied offensive along the Somme is the answer to the German contention that the stress of defending Verdun would make it impossible for the Entente powers to make any great effort this year. The fact that the French have been able to recapture months to occupy is an answer to the claim that the defence of Verdun was such a costly effort that it drained the Germans quit.

### The Germans Quit

Had the Germans achieved their ob-

jective in the course of the Summer they would merely have made a dent in the French lines; the lines would have been moved back from one set of trenches to another set of trenches. Whether the Germans did throughout the summer make really desperate efforts to take the town may be doubted. They may have concluded either that it could not be taken, although there is a well-defined rumor to the effect, that Joffre was always willing to let them have it at a price, or that the political and military value of the capture would not be worth the German lives that would be sacrificed. This much they did not know until some time in April. Up to about the middle of the month the Germans continued to gain ground. Then they ceased to gain ground. The opposing armies remained until the end of July as they had been for three months. From whatever angle the battle may be regarded, it is seen as a German failure, perhaps the most abject failure that the war has produced. As far as the military value of the capture of Verdun was concerned it disappeared after the first few weeks. Had the place been taken in February when the attack was begun, or even in March or April, it would have been acclaimed by Germany as a great stroke. The town itself had been reduced practically to ruins; its heavy guns had been removed long before the assault was made, and by the end of April Verdun was merely a geographical location, a point on the map.

### The Tide Turns.

Then the French suddenly struck, and took the greater part of Fleury. The gain was not important, but it was significant that at the height of the offensive along the Somme the Allies were still strong enough to undertake an offensive at Verdun. For some weeks before this time the German official reports had failed to make any particular mention of Verdun. The Kaiser and his advisers were hoping that the German people would be forgetting that there was such a place, that it was the scene of one of the greatest battles in the world's history, a German defeat of unprecedented magnitude. In the past few days a remarkable change has come over the German communiques, for Berlin announced the loss of Fort Vaux before Paris did. The German people were told months ago that Vaux was one of the keys to Verdun; they know now that the key has been wrested from the falling grip of the Crown Prince. If the attack upon Verdun was undertaken chiefly as a political move, it may prove a boomerang, and may become as important in the internal history of Germany as in the military history of the war.

## As Bread is the "Staff of Life" It is a Fitting Object of Government Control

The Dominion Government is taking into serious consideration the increase in the cost of living. If there is anything which the Government can do to lighten the pressure, it will be done. And there will be no waiting for another session of Parliament. Under the War Measures Act, an Order-in-Council can be passed which will afford a large measure of relief at once.

A semi-official statement of the probable nature of this decree says: "In so far as the rise in food prices results from the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, there is little that the Government can do; but action is possible, and it is understood will be taken, to prevent the inflation of prices by artificial means, such as the cornering of supplies and the storing of large stocks for speculative purposes." There probably will be "a set of machinery which will facilitate action by municipalities. For instance, there will be a clear definition of what is to constitute illegal manipulation of the food market, and there will be provided a direct method under which a municipality may proceed in case of a violation of the new regulations. It is considered likely also that the Government will establish a system of inspection, under which the amount of stock of various foodstuffs in the country may be checked up from time to time. This will operate effectively, it is believed to prevent the hoarding up of food stocks by speculators."

That there is need of drastic action of some kind is to every household painfully evident. Flour is quoted in Philadelphia at \$10.50 a barrel for choice and fancy patents, and \$9.25 to

\$9.75 for spring patents. In Chicago it is said that few bakers have more than week's supply of flour on hand, and housewives have to pay \$11 a barrel. That arch-speculator, James Patten, says he looks for a further rise to \$15 before the situation begins to become normal.

In the Canadian West, there is a loud outcry because, in the very centre of wheat production, and while farmers are obliged to take much lower prices for wheat than the outside market warrants, the price of bread has almost doubled. The Winnipeg correspondent of the Montreal Mail says: "For instance, Regina has ten cent bread now where five cents was the rule up to the summer of 1914. The people note this amazing increase co-incident with published reports of enormous profits earned by the chief milling industries. Thus, while the demand is growing for a commission to investigate the high cost of living—plain living—one large milling company publishes its annual statement showing net profits of \$774,270, which represents 25 per cent. on the common stock. After the dividends were deducted, and two years' war taxes provided for, \$334,270 went to swell the surplus, which now stands at \$2,440,016. This company owns and operates some 168 grain elevators west of the lakes. Another milling company, even more powerful in controlling the flour market, has just announced an equally prosperous year, earning a dividend of 28 per cent."

Little wonder there is so much talk in the West of the advisability of the Dominion government commandeering a large quantity of wheat, as it did last year.

**BRITISH COLONEL**

**15 Cents.**

**PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO**

**Imperial Tobacco Co., (Newfoundland) Ltd.**

The commandeering of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in terminal elevator last autumn at a fixed price is thought to have established a precedent which might be followed now. In fact, the demand is likely to be for still broader action. "Within a few weeks—on Nov. 28—600 delegates of the Grain-Growers' Association will meet in Winnipeg. One of the prime objects of the gathering will be to discuss this serious situation. These representatives of a hundred thousand farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta certainly will put strong pressure on the Federal Government in favor of establishing a system of

great mills west of the lakes, to be operated as public utilities in connection with the publicly owned elevators, to curb the alleged rapacity of privately owned concerns, if for no other purpose. These farmers will also take up the question of urging the Government to employ the grain-producing resources of Canada as a Government monopoly during the war, following the United Kingdom's experiment in establishing a reasonable price for grain, and taking over all sources of mills."

That the game of price manipulation is one at which two can play, has been shown by the action of the

British Government on Wednesday of last week, in throwing a large quantity of wheat upon the market, and thus forcing a slump of 7 cents in the Chicago prices. A Chicago despatch to the New York Times says: "After the market here made a fresh jump of 7 cents to-day, Europe not only stopped buying, but turned aggressively to the selling side, and forced a setback that offset the greater part of to-day's rise in prices. Sudden withdrawal of British Government purchasing agents was announced when the wheat market advanced to \$1.86 a bushel—1 cent above the high price record of the Joseph Leiter cor-

ner in 1898. Then, almost simultaneously the enthusiasm of bullish speculators had to withstand the shock of word that foreigners were reselling their holdings both for immediate and future delivery. As some of these holdings had been acquired only yesterday, at prices nearly 13 cents below to-day's top level, the bearish influence on the market was electrical. Quotations came crashing down, and at no time during the remainder of trading was there any lasting rally."

If the British and the Canadian Government were to act in combination, they might do much to regulate the wheat market and prevent extor-

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tion. As bread is the staff of life, it is a fitting object of Government control.



### What People Are Saying

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable paper for a word or two. I want to ask the question: Do the merchants expect the sons of Newfoundland to fight and die for the Empire while they bleed the fathers that are left behind by their high charges on provisions, freight rates etc. I want to ask another question: Why should the Reid Nfld. Company place on such high freight rates as they have done. There are no submarines on the Bay de Verde Branch Railroad, or the Heart's Content Branch whatever chance one may have on the Bay. I may say that the sons of this country will not come forwards to volunteers when the blood is bled from the veins of their fathers by the merchants and Reids. I have heard young men repeat the words, "I will not volunteer to fight when those that are left behind will be starved." Merchants are only an injury to the Empire. It is no wonder the Reids could be patriotic. How easy it is to give a machine gun or an aeroplane, when in a day or two the poor fishermen and laborer is asked to pay back the price.

AN AGED FISHERMAN.  
New Melbourne,  
Nov. 8th., 1916.

### CARPENTERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union held its annual meeting last night in the British Hall with a large attendance. The reports of the secretary and treasurer for the year were of a very cheering character and were adopted. The following were elected for the year ensuing. After Mr. Barnes, who had ably acted as President had resigned, Mr. F. R. Goff was elected to the presidency:—  
President—F. R. Goff;  
V. P.—J. Monck;  
Asst. V. P.—A. Johnston;  
Secy.—H. Taylor;  
Treas.—A. E. Withycombe;  
Fin. Secy.—W. Dutoit;  
Marshal.—M. McLaughlan.

Owing to the increased cost of living a larger number than usual of our people are leaving the country. The express yesterday took out quite a few bound to Sydney and elsewhere to seek employment.

### OUR THEATRES

#### AT THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

The Crescent Picture Palace presents a gripping society drama to-day, "The Last Adventure," an Esplanade production in three reels, featuring Lillian Drew, Edward Arnold and John Lorenz. "What the Daisy Said" a Mary Pickford pastoral drama. "Fashion and Fury," a great Kalem comedy with Ethel Terae. Professor McCarthy playing the newest and best music. Douglas J. Stewart singing the latest English song successes.

Mr. T. J. Freeman left here by the Kyle's expres yesterday on a business visit to Boston and New York.

### The W. P. A.

As the General Meeting of the Women's Patriotic Association is being held on Thursday afternoon, the work room at Government House will not be open.

H. L. EMERSON,  
ALICE JOB,  
Conveners.

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

**GOOD VALUE**  
SMOKING TOBACCO

15c. per Cut

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

### To-morrow Evening at the British Hall

The annual meeting of the W. P. A. takes place to-morrow evening at 3.30 o'clock in the British Hall.

A special feature of the meeting will be addresses by Lady Morris and Sergt.-Major Patterson. Both have visited the hospitals where our wounded are being cared for and no doubt will have something interesting to say. Sergt.-Major Patterson's address is expected to be deeply interesting in as much as he has visited the front in France and seen the Newfoundland Regiment at work there.

The W.P.A. has done great work since its formation and as the needs of the Army are greater now than ever there is room for all workers who may care to join. That a large and representative gathering will attend to-morrow's meeting is certain.

#### ANOTHER RECRUITING MEETING.

There will be another big recruiting rally in the City to-night when the Naval men and Volunteers will parade with the Salvation Army Band and will march along Water Street to Baird's Cove. They will be addressed by Sgt. John Robinson, a wounded veteran of "Our" and Mr. H. E. Cowan, one of whose brothers has given his life in the Glorious Cause.

#### CONGRATULATIONS.

We extend our congratulations to Capt. Eli Dawe as former representative for Mr. Grace in the Assembly and who for some time occupied the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on the celebration of the anniversary of his 73rd birthday. Capt. Dawe is yet a hale and hearty man and we wish him many more anniversaries of the day.

#### HAVE STOPPED FISHING.

All over Placentia Bay the fishermen have given up the voyage, though for several years past they have fished up to December month. Though fish is reported plentiful the weather is very stormy and bait is scarce, so that the men deem it unprofitable to continue longer at the work.

### LOCAL ITEMS

A cargo of 2,000 tons of coal was brought to A. H. Murray's from North Sydney yesterday by the S.S. Honereva.

A young woman who resided on Pleasant Street was removed to the hospital yesterday suffering from diphtheria.

Herring has struck in plentiful in Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands, but the disagreeable weather of late has hampered operations there.

A magisterial enquiry into the drowning of the Captain of the schooner Itaska was held yesterday, the mate and others giving evidence.

It has been rumoured around town of late that the Longshoremen would strike out of sympathy for the firemen, but as the matter was not discussed at their meeting which took place last night there must be no foundation in the rumour.

The Gulf fleet of sealers will likely be two steamers short the coming spring, as the S.S. Jacobsen has been sold, and the Njord will also likely change hands. These steamers have not been successful the last two years.

Lecture by Mr. Arthur Earle to-morrow, Thursday night, at 8 o'clock in Lecture Room, Cochrane Street Church. Subject "Peeps Behind the Scenes." Admission 10 cents. Ice cream and candy for sale after lecture. nov15, 11

It will be a great relief to mariners when the authorities remove that boom from the narrows and thus permit seafaring men free access to the port at any hour. We wonder how many enemy submarines have been thwarted from paying their compliments to Water Street by the timely appearance of this formidable boom, denying admission to all and sundry who failed to keep decent hours.

**W.P.A.**—The Annual Meeting of the Women's Patriotic Association will be held in the British Hall, THURSDAY, at 3.30 p.m. Lady Morris will be present and tell of her visit to England.

Sergt.-Major Patterson who has recently returned from the front will tell of his visit to the Newfoundland Regiment and his visits to the French and British Hospitals where our soldiers have been receiving attention.

### OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

1450 Private Heber Kearley, Blaketown. Previously reported missing. Now reported (by 9th Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Oct. 21) killed in action July 1st.

739 Private Willis White, Comfort Cove, N.D.B. Previously reported missing. Now reported (by 9th Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Oct. 21) killed in action July 1st.

1098 Private Ernest J. Noseworthy, 17a Parade St. Previously reported, gunshot wound in shoulder, severe, Dannes Camiers, Oct. 31st. Now reported at Wandsworth, gunshot wound in back.

1302 Private John McNaughton, Perthshire, Scotland. Previously reported gunshot wound in buttock severe, Dannes Camiers, October 31st. Now reported at Wandsworth, gunshot wound in right buttock.

2033 Private Brendan Burton, 55 Charlton Street. Previously reported, boils multiple, Dannes Camiers, October 31st. Now reported at Wandsworth, Boils.

1421 Private Nathan Gosse, Spaniard's Bay. Previously reported, neurasthenia, Hardelot, Aug. 13. Now reported, at Wandsworth, neurasthenia.

JOHN R. BENNETT,  
Colonial Secretary

#### "EARL KITCHENER" GONE

Last evening the Marine and Fisheries Department had a telegram from the Marconi operator at Cape Race as follows—"S.S. Oscar Second" reports took crew of schooner "Earl Kitchener" of St. John's aboard, and schooner set on fire." The vessel, a fine one of 59 tons, Capt. Furneaux in command, was owned by Capt. Wm. Winsor and was loaded with 2800 qts for Gibraltar for orders by George M. Barr. She has a crew of about six men.

### Volunteers' Sports Great Success

The Volunteers' Sports held last night at the C. L. B. Armory were highly successful, and were attended by a gathering at once large and highly appreciative. The men paraded from the Recruiting Depot near the Court House to the Armory and accompanying them were Rev. W. H. Thomas, Messrs. T. McNeil and R. B. Job, with a goodly gathering of returned soldiers. At the Armory were also many prominent citizens and a striking feature of the exhibition was the splendid physique of the men who took part in it. A fine exhibition of Bayonet Fighting was the first item, followed by Swedish Drill and Platoon Drill, while the boxing contest would do credit to professionals. Those who competed in the bayonet fight were B. S.-M. Pavor, S.-M. Murrell, Sergt. Holmes, L.-C. Duley, L.-C. James and L.-C. Edens. The boxing combatants were S.-M. Murrell and S. Bursell, Ptes. Reid and McCarthy, and Lieut. Max Churchill and Pte. M. Winter. The bouts brought much applause and were followed by a most enjoyable concert, during the progress of which excellent selections were given by Corporal J. Strang, L.-Corp. H. Mews, L. Corp. D. Hershchell, Sergt. C. Newman and Pte. F. Udle. The accompaniments were given by Pte. R. Kendall.

The Premier, Rt. Hon. Sir. E. P. Morris, in the interval addressed the gathering, showing what Newfoundland had done in the Empire's great emergency, and praising the valour of the soldiers and sailors who had taken part in the defence of the Empire. He presaged for the Entente Powers a complete victory over their Teutonic and other enemies. The splendid band of the Church Lads' Brigade during the evening contributed greatly to the enjoyment of all present in the rendition of an excellent musical programme, which in itself was an attraction.

To the originators of the Sports and to those who carried them out so successfully we offer our congratulations expressing at the same time the hope that at an early date it may be possible to have them repeated.

### WEDDING BELLS

Yesterday afternoon the wedding of Mr. J. Donald Cameron, of the United Towns' Electrical Company, to Miss Jessie Diamond, daughter of Capt. Levi Diamond of Gower Street, took place at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of the immediate friends of the contracting parties. The bride was neatly attired in white silk with veil and carried a bouquet of rose flowers. She was given away by her father and was attended by Miss Monie Cameron, Mr. Malcolm Cameron acting as best man. The groom's presents to the bride and bridesmaid were rings set with pearls. A reception was given to the company after the ceremony until 6 p.m., when the happy couple left for Holyrood to spend the honeymoon. They received many valuable presents and cheques testifying to the popularity of both bride and groom. The Mail and Advocate offers congratulations.

#### A PATRIOTIC SALE.

The sale of novelties which is to be held this afternoon in the Presbyterian Hall will afford the lieges an opportunity of aiding a good cause. The sale will include some very handsome home-made work and afternoon teas will be served by the ladies in charge—and a musicale will also be a very enjoyable feature. Lady Davidson will open the sale at 3 p.m.

#### POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P., presided in Court to-day.  
A drunk was discharged.  
Head Const. Peet summoned C. L. March for obstructing the sidewalk with lumber sticks &c. Judgment was suspended and Mr. March was warned not to repeat the offence.  
R. Hopkins summoned John Pennell for assaulting him on several occasions of late. It was proven that the man was drunk on each occasion and held no ill feeling against the plaintiff. Deft. was fined \$2 and costs.  
The defendant in an assault case between two residents of Paradise was fined \$2 and compelled to give bonds to keep the peace in future.

#### THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning, bringing John and Mrs. O'Quinn, Mrs. R. Peters, A. C. and Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. H. F. Fenwick, L. M. Trask, R. E. Allan, Mrs. E. M. Holt, S. Isaacs, M. P. Mullooney, E. L. Fenwick, Jno Midgely.

### SHIPPING

The S.S. Sagona got away for North Sydney with a passenger list of 153.

The Kyle is due to arrive at Port aux Basques this morning.

The S.S. Home is not expected here until to-morrow.

The S.S. Meigle's mail is expected to arrive sometime to-night.

The S.S. Terra Nova, Capt. Kennedy, which arrived yesterday from Halifax reports very stormy weather on the run down. She brought full general cargo.

The S.S. Fortia which is now on her way East will not sail from here before next Monday. There is a large cargo of freight offering for the many ports along the South West Coast.

A new captain for the schooner Itaska, whose former captain was drowned a few days ago, will arrive by the next express, when she will again proceed on her voyage.

### Whale in Danger of Extermination

Interesting and Instructive Lecture Before Natural History Society by Prof. E. E. Prince of Ottawa

Mr. James A. Estey, the new president was in the chair at Tuesday evening's meeting of the Natural History Society, when Prof. E. E. Prince of Ottawa gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on Whales.

Prof. Prince's lecture was an exhaustive study of marine conditions in the Dominion, illustrated by pictures taken by himself along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, at Labrador, Newfoundland and in Norway and Scotland.

Prof. Prince pointed out that the largest elephant would look like a pigmy alongside a whale 98 feet long, which he showed. Whales are not fish, as many imagine, but air-breathing mammals with warm blood. They produce living young, usually one at a time, but sometimes twins. The mother whale is very affectionate. Prof. Prince referred to the famous New Zealand whale, "Pedorus Jack," who for fifty years met incoming steamers when passing through Cook's Strait. The New Zealand government protected this remarkable monster. Every part of the whale is of commercial value. Masses of the whalebone found in the mouth bring \$15,000 per ton. Blubber, oil and glycerine are also valuable. Even the intestines, which are gigantic, make most desirable leather.

In conclusion, Prof. Prince spoke of the whaling industry in Canada, and said that factories, licensed by the government on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, had aid enormous dividends, but the monsters are being exterminated. He expressed the hope that energetic measures would be taken to save the whale from extermination.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the weather man has more cards up his sleeve than the heathen Chinese.

### Published by Authority



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

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

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

### INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wheresoever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by Fire. Our rates are the same as all other Companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFF, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's.  
Caledonian Insurance Co. (The Oldest Scottish Fire Office) nov18, oct1m

### Private Sale!

**Household Furniture**  
These goods are high class and nearly new. Owner selling because of ill health. A good chance to buy high grade furniture at very low prices. Sale at Parsonage, 93 Freshwater Road. nov13, 3i

### Patriotic Association Women of Nfld.

The Annual General Meeting of the W.P.A. will be held on Thursday next, November 16th, at 3.30 p.m. in the British Hall.

Local reports and those of the War Contingent Association will be held.

All interested are invited.

E. T. MACPHERSON,  
nov11, 15, 2i Hon. Secy.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

### RUBBER GOODS

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

#### RUBBER SHOES

Child's and Misses' Low and High Cut Robbers. Boys' and Youths' Low and High Cut Rubbers. Ladies' Low and High Cut Rubbers.

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Child's and Misses' Long Rubber Boots. Women's Long Rubber Boots. Men's Bear Brand Rubber Boots. Youths' Bear Brand Rubber Boots.

#### BUDDY BOOTS

All Sizes in Boys' and Men's Buddy Boots. OLD PRICES IN EVERY CASE.

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

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