

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.
Water Street, St. John's.

Avondale Will Stand by the Union and Support Coaker in His Great Fight

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir:—When "the old year lies a-dying" there are few persons who do not glance back in mental range and review the outstanding local occurrences that had their birth (and some of them their death as well) in his bosom. The year now giving place to "his son and heir" can lay claim to the existence throughout its entire duration of the greatest disruption between the nations of the world in modern history, and the consequent display of the accomplishments of scientific ingenuity as to astonish the world.

The mere history alone of the submarine would perhaps be given little credence by most people in the world, and still less would that of the aeroplanes and zeppelins gain the inside of their credulity, but the effectiveness of their reality which the greatest of all wars has demonstrated throughout the expiring year, has awakened all humanity to a truthful realization of the rapid and wonderful developments of science.

This is reference to a world-wide event which it is impossible to avoid owing to its magnitude and train of far-reaching consequences. But it was merely our purpose to be domestic in our references to the legacies of 1915. In many respects we have reasons to be thankful for his favours, and in few, we think, have we much reason to complain.

The call of King George to our young men to enter "the valley of death" and face the German foe in defence of the British Empire is, with Avondale, as with all other parts of Newfoundland, the most conspicuous verse in our historical ballad of 1915. Seven young men from this settlement responded and are doing their "bits" to achieve the object of the request from our Gracious King. They are ever borne in mind by their relatives and friends in prayer, and the heartfelt wish is entertained by us all that fatal danger may not strew their path till the conflict is subsided. Of the number from here and the nearby settlements, with whom we are personally acquainted and on whom 1915 imposed its "chiefest" obligation it was hard to make reference individually, but we think Mr. Thos. Mahoney of Conception Hr., son of Mrs. Margaret Mahoney, widow, is

deserving of congratulations on his rapid promotions in the ranks of his regiment. He was appointed corporal before leaving St. John's, and during his concentration period in Scotland was further elevated to that of Lance-Corporal.

Well may a widowed mother in Conception Hr. feel proud of such a son in a crisis so immeasurably profitable in victory, so ruinous in defeat. 'Tis soldiers of the Mahoney type will produce the former, and Conception Hr. as well as the widowed mother should be proud of its Lance-Corporal. Mrs. Mahoney has a second son, Leonard, engaged also in contributing his "bit" for the defence of the Empire.

Few there are who can fail to be concerned for the weakening independence of our country—Britain's oldest Colony—and though 'tis some few years back since events took shape that could not but ultimately make for such a catastrophe, it remained for 1915 to show it definitely, and hereon we enter perhaps our most unfavourable legacy of the departed year. But an explanation is necessary here. 1915 was propitious enough towards us but the legacy we complain of was inscribed in his testament by other factors over which he could exercise no control—recklessness, imprudence, grabalism, inability, and extravagance, the dady of them all. And 1915 has departed leaving those gold-thirsty devils still sucking straightway to our country's core.

In fact the wound is wide open from which the life of our independence is flowing. Who will apply the ligature and staunch the flow before our independent colonial life is extinct?

On March 31st., 1915, a local council of the great F. P. U. was formed at Avondale, as well as at many other places at different times during the year, and we venture this is the one upheaval in the year's plattitudes with that has commandeered most attention and most beside-the-boggy chats on the other side. Well, for the benefit of all, let us say that no member, after almost a year, has found any fault in the principles of the local or parent organization, and that in it—the F. P. U.—is to be found the "electric restorer" of the strength of our country which the "ivies" complained of above has despoiled her.

One member of the F. P. U. at Avondale forsook single blessedness in November of 1915. His name is Mr. Michael Hennessey, brother of our esteemed chairman, Mr. Laurence Hennessey. The lady who became the F.P.U. man's wife was Miss Lizzie Cole of Colliers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cole. The ceremony was performed at Conception Hr. by Right Rev. Monsignor Veitch and with feasting and dancing the following afternoon and night were spent to the great enjoyment of all relatives and friends.

No less than two changes occurred in the teaching staff at the High School during the year. At the beginning of the year Mr. John Moore who had spent more than forty years in the profession bade adieu to the work with his resignation, and was succeeded by Miss Frances Hennessey. After six months Miss Hennessey resigned to enter the religious life in North Dakota where so many young ladies from Newfoundland are following the way of the Master. She is the daughter of Mr. M. Hennessey and sister of Messrs Laurence and Michael, alluded to above. Her place was filled at the High School by Miss May Keating from Hr. Main, sister of Mr. Patrick Keating, A.A. of Placentia High School.

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Gasolene
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In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

REFORM.
Avondale, Jan'y 1st., 1916.

Idle people spend a good deal of time in calling up busy men who have telephones.

Its the the Poor Man's Friend

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed Fifty Cents for renewal for the Mail and Advocate. We would be lost without it, as it is the Poor Man's Friend.

Wishing your paper and all your loyal staff every success and Mr. Coaker a Happy New Year.—I am, etc.
ARTHUR HISCOCK.

Southport, T.B.,
Jan. 4, 1916.

Newman's Cove Re-elected Council

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—The election of officers took place here to-night. Their names are as follows:

Albert Cool, re-elected, chairman;
Thomas Edmonds, re-elected deputy chairman;
Nicholas Edmonds, re-elected secretary;

John Ryan (of Jas.) re-elected treasurer;
George Elliott, re-elected, Door Guard.

Wishing the F.P.U. every success.—I am, etc.,
NICHOLAS EDMONDS.

Newman's Cove,
Jan. 5, 1916.

Appreciates Work Done by the Press

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—At a recent meeting of Carbonear L. O. L. No. 13, it was resolved that we show our appreciation of the Gene. al Committee, who conducted the Prohibition Campaign by adopting a Resolution, which we enclose for publication.

Thanking you for space.—I am, etc.,
H. R. HOUSELL,
Rec. Secy.
Carbonear, Jan. 6, 1916.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS the cause of Prohibition in the recent Campaign for Prohibition in this country has received magnificent support and invaluable assistance from a portion of the Press.

AND WHEREAS certain gentlemen in the city and outports gave liberally of time, money and ability to the same cause.

THEREFORE be it Resolved that the most hearty thanks of this Lodge and an expression of our sincere appreciation of their successful efforts be extended to one and all who helped secure the splendid results that have been achieved.

AND FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the several papers referred to in the foregoing Resolution and their names recorded in the Minutes of this Lodge.

OBITUARY

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—With sorrowing hearts we now record the death of Veronica Pittman, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Pittman, sr., Merasheen, which occurred on December 29th, 1915. She was only in the bloom of her youth when death snatched her away and no words are sufficient to express the sorrow felt by her relatives and friends. It would not have been so sad, but the death of her Father happening in September last, makes this almost impossible for the household to bear. Miss Pittman's parents had kept her to school until the last. She sat for the C. H. E. Examinations twice and was successful. She also taught school for a time, but gave it up in June and decided to return back to study again. But she had only gone back to school for one month when she was suddenly stricken down with some disease, which kept her ailing for nearly three months, when she was taken away from her dearly beloved relatives, but bravely and patiently she bore all her ailments, and fortified with the rites of the Holy Catholic Church she went to her last reward. Her death has been deeply felt and with regret by those who loved her. The deceased was but 19 years of age. She leaves her mother, sister and four brothers to mourn their sad loss.

To the sorrowing family we offer our sincere sympathy.—I am, etc.,
M. E. R.

Red Island, E.B.

NOTICE

ALL Trinity District Assessments for the District Council should be sent to the Treasurer, MR. GEORGE FOWLOW, of Phillip, Trinity East.

J. G. STONE, D.C.
dec24.2m,d&w

Have the European Nations Reached Financial Limit?

Can Britain With A Population of 45,000,000 Permanently Carry A Budget Two And A Half Times The Budget of the United States With A Population of Over 100,000,000.

The bankers' association of Britain has urged the British public to thrift and economy. In the last analysis the present struggle is to be decided by silver bullets. The vast resources of the allies are finally being brought into motion and must, according to this reasoning, win the day if the financial strength is available to keep them in being.

Already the war has altered all conceptions of what is possible in finance. The volume of money needed has been so enormous that the biggest previous operations in private banking dwindle into insignificance by comparison. The collective power of a nation stirred by patriotism has produced billions instead of ten of millions of dollars, and demonstrated how much stronger the nation is as a whole than any restricted corporation or group.

War consumes shells, guns, iron, steel, clothing and foodstuffs. It wears down railroad facilities, roads and motor trucks, and it kills and maims men. To produce shells, guns and cannon requires the most effective factory capacity, and a high degree of industrial organization. New conditions arise in warfare for which there must be quick adaptation; the sciences must produce new devices. The nation that has the best factory system, and is quickest and most skillful in applying scientific discoveries, proves its strength.

Habits of thrift, willingness to work long hours for the national cause, and to dispense with everything but the bare necessities; the vitality and breeding of children to make up for human wastage, these taken together, are far more important than accumulated capital for these are the living dynamic factors, while capital is the static advantage which, if once expended in non-productive purchases, ceases to exist. European securities sent to this country in payment of ammunition and other war supplies deplete permanently the capital resources of the nation which has sent them.

An estimate of \$9,000,000,000 as the cost of the war for the coming year for Britain foreshadows a minimum national debt of over \$17,000,000,000. This means \$95,000,000 annually in interest charges. Before Britain could wage another war she must amortize this debt which will require at least \$250,000,000 annually. Soldiers

and sailors' pensions will aggregate another \$225,000,000; in all \$1,410,000,000 of fixed charges.

Her normal budget for the last three years has been approximately \$900,000,000. In order to maintain her position in the future as a dominating empire Britain must keep a larger army, which will mean additional expense. She must broaden her system of social insurance and old age pensions, which will add to her financial burdens. The above items create an after-war budget of over \$2,310,000,000 yearly.

Can Britain, with 45,000,000 of a population, permanently carry a budget of approximately two and a half times the budget of the United States government, with a population of 100,000,000 people—a per capita charge six and a half times greater than that borne by the citizen of this country? If so, how much further can the burden be increased?

Britain's success in paying off the heavy debt after the Napoleonic wars has been pointed to as a precedent for the present situation, but the comparison does not hold. The end of the Napoleonic wars left Britain in practical control of the world's shipping, and international commerce at that time carried a margin of profit of from 50 to 100 per cent. instead of the mere handling charge that exists to-day. Britain led the world in introducing and utilizing the steam engine and the factory system of production.

Mechanical energy on a wholesale scale was, in Britain, brought to the aid of the human hand, and

for almost two generations Britain alone was the workshop of the world. These peculiar circumstances created profits and opportunities which probably will never again come to any nation. The advantages that will arise from this war will come through the "super-organization" on a national scale of a nation's industrial energies, for it is becoming increasingly evident that modern industrial machinery is most productive when organized on a national scale. Recognition of this fact is the secret of the power of the German state and of German industry. After the war, with manpower impaired and industrial machinery deranged, a tremendous rivalry for commercial power will break out; and the times of fierce competition are not times of great profit, out of which to pay debts measured by billions.

From the foregoing consideration it seems that the nations have reached the limit of their financial power because the burden already assumed equals, if it does not exceed, the taxing power of the state. This is true in a varying measure of all the nations involved. It foreshadows an early end to the war.—New York Sun.

WEEDING OUT THE UNDESIRABLES

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Two German clerks in the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank have been forced to resign, according to information which became known to-night. This is said to be a part of the movement on the part of the bank to weed out a number of Germans in its employ.

The names of both of the clerks are withheld by the bank. More than 100 other Germans are said to be employed in this department of the bank.

WHEN WILL PEACE BE DECLARED?

VICTORY denotes success with a termination of something successfully finished.

The correct answer or nearest to correct as to the date peace is declared and VICTORY for the Allies given, will receive at our office from FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD.,

1st Prize \$100.00 in Gold
2nd Prize 40.00
3rd Prize 20.00
4th Prize 10.00

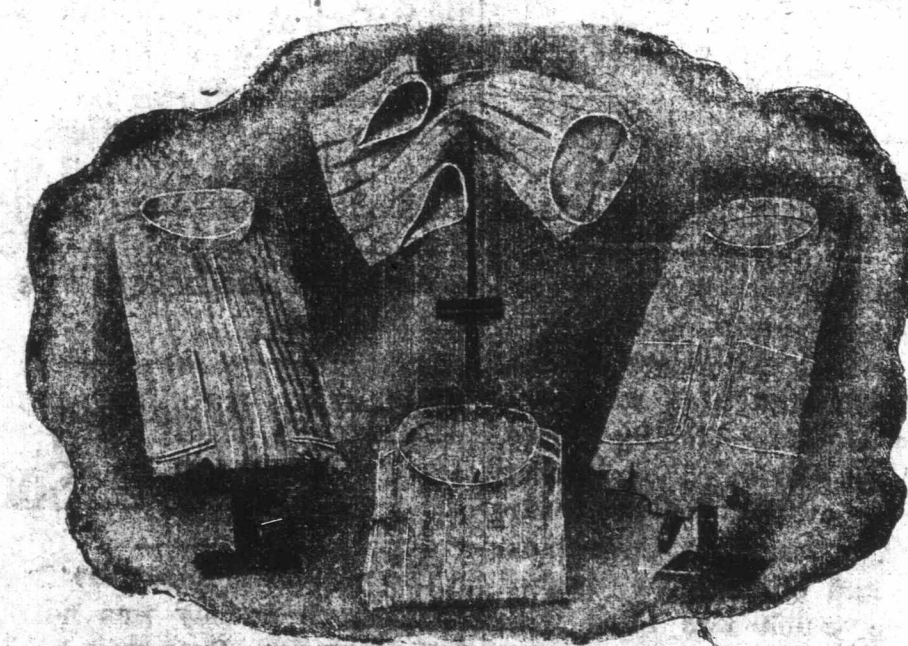
provided the answer is accompanied by a bill from your dealer for a barrel or more of VICTORY flour.

Send your answer in quickly, the first correct answer gets the first prize.

Our decision will be final. Guess when the war will end, it costs you nothing, as you will likely be buying a high grade flour, anyway.

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LIMITED.

—SHIRTS—



WE have a good selection on hand at present, several lines having just arrived.

Men's Fancy, Soft Front Tunic Shirts stiff, and soft reversible Cuffs,

60c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.30 and \$1.40.

FANCY STRIPED

UNION and FLANNEL SHIRTS,

with and without Collars,

\$1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 1.60, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10

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UNION and FLANNEL SHIRTS,

60c., 90c., \$1.10, \$1.30, \$1.50 and \$2.00.



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MEN'S PYJAMA SUITS \$2.00