

Red Cross Line



INTENDED SAILINGS:

S.S. "FLORIZEL"

FROM NEW YORK

FROM ST. JOHN'S

FLORIZEL, December 13th.

FLORIZED, December 21st.

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Agents.

Post War Problems C.P.R. Resolved to Secure Canada's Part of the Dispensed Armies of the Allies

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Department of Natural Resources, now makes an official announcement of its plans whereby its land holdings in Western Canada are placed at the disposal of such men who, having seen active service in the British forces in the European war, are desirous of taking up agricultural work at the close of hostilities.

After defining that amongst the many big problems to be faced by the British Empire after the war is the return to civil life of the many millions of men who, as volunteer soldiers, have taken part in the great struggle, the company recognizes "that active service in this cause will have created a desire on the part of many men who, before the war, were engaged in other work, to take up outside employment, and that of this number a considerable proportion will be desirous of obtaining land upon which they can create farm homes.

"Western Canada offers one of the best opportunities in the British Empire for those men who may wish to engage in farming. While of course any general scheme of land colonization in Canada by return soldiers must necessarily be formulated and administered by the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a large landowner in the western provinces of Canada, is desirous of doing its share in attempting to solve this important problem."

Only those are eligible who can produce proof of service in the Canadian unit of the British Army or in the British Army or Navy, are married, of physical fitness and have had previous experience in agriculture. Candidates are required to appear before an Examining Committee before a contract is entered into.

Two kinds of farms will be available for colonization—Improved Farms and Assisted Colonization Farms. In the first case, a limited number of farms in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, will be improved, previous to occupation, by the erection of a house, barn and fence, the provision of water supply, and the breaking of forty acres. Live stock, implements and seed grain will, where necessary, be provided. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, in which an almost unlimited amount of land will be available, farms will be first selected by the intending colonists, and then improved by them with assistance from the company in the way of advances of building and fencing material, livestock, implements and seed grain.

In case where the Examining Committee is satisfied that the colonist is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the first year of his occupation, financial assistance, in the way of cash advance, not exceeding one-half the value of any work done by the purchaser is permanently improving the farm may be made.

On each Improved Farm Colony a Central Control Farm will be established and operated by the company, in charge of a colony superintendent. The Colonist's operations will be directed with the advice of the superintendent, and the central farm will be used for purposes of demonstration, to maintain service animals and to keep on hand the larger and more expensive machinery which the individual farmers would probably not be able to buy at first, for the use of which a fixed daily charge will be made. Assisted Colonization Farmers will also receive the benefit of instructive directions given by the company's inspectors.

Land will be sold to bona fide settlers only, settlement and occupation being the basis of the contract. Evidence will be required, periodically, that this requirement has been complied with. The maximum amount of land sold to one man is 160 acres under the Improvement Farm scheme, with a reduction to eighty acres in the case of irrigable land, and 320 acres of non-irrigable land under the Assisted Colonization scheme, but adjoining land will be as far as possible reserved for future extensions and for pasture.

The terms of payment provided are very easy. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, land will be sold on a twenty-year basis, and the first payment will not be due until two years after the date of the contract. In the Improved Farm scheme, the colonist will occupy the farm as tenant for three years, and will not be required to make any payment in the nature of rent until the end of three years, when an amount equal to six per cent on the cost of permanent improvements will be charged for each year that has passed since the colonist went into occupation. The colonist will at that date enter into an agreement to purchase the land on a twenty-year basis, and will make his first payment on account

of that contract one year later. No water rental will be charged for the first two years on irrigable land. The cost of permanent improvements and any cash advances made, will in the case of both schemes be added to the purchase price of the land and thereby spread over a twenty-year basis of repayment. Livestock, implements and seed will be secured by lien notes or mortgages.

The announcement concludes: "The project has been formulated and brought into force with a keen desire on the part of the company to do its share in recognizing the work of men who have fought for the empire, and who desire to take up farming at the close of the war; and while it is recognized that the scheme must of necessity contain something of necessity contain something of philanthropy in the way of easy terms and material assistance in the earlier years of the colonist's efforts, it is not intended to do otherwise than administer those farms on a thoroughly businesslike basis, or to allow them to be taken up except by men who are earnest in their intention to try and make a success of farming, and who have the foundation qualifications to justify an expectation of success."

Touraine Narrowly Escaped Torpedo

NEW YORK—The French liner La Touraine narrowly escaped being torpedoed the day she left Bordeaux and when about twenty miles off the French coast. On her arrival to-day Captain Caussin said he had been at sea only a few hours in an extremely rough sea when he was signalled by what he thought was a French steamer about a mile away, saying she needed immediate assistance as she was without propellers.

The Touraine was stopped and a small boat launched with several men, who put off to the distressed vessel. They were on the sea for an hour trying to reach her when a wireless was received from the steamer Columbian stating she was being torpedoed and warning all steamers to look out for a steamer with broken propellers. Captain Caussin recalled the boat and made all haste to depart.

Lieutenant William Thaw of Pittsburg and C. C. Johnson of New York, members of the French aviation corps, came over on three weeks' leave of absence. Thaw's left arm was broken in an engagement with three German aeroplanes. He said he shot down of the planes, but was so badly wounded that he had to give up the fight and volplane to the French lines, guiding his machine with one hand and landing 800 yards inside the lines.

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Constantine is Heavy Drinker

Dr. Caractranis, physician to Constantine, who was obliged to leave Athens in 1915 because of his Entente sympathies, and who is now in Paris, is quoted by Le Petit Journal as follows:

"I was engaged as physician to Constantine and to all his family," he said, "at the time he was still Crown Prince. Let us pass over his illnesses and get at his character. Constantine is a great drinker, a barbaric drinker, and when he drinks too much he makes things hum, even in the palace. Once I suggested that he ought to drink less, and he replied:

"That is none of your business."
"Once during the Balkan war I and other doctors were about to sit down to breakfast in a hospital where we were. Just as the King was going by the building, a wounded soldier presented himself at the door. Constantine went up to him and asked him what he wanted. Then he led him in and furiously threw open the door of the room where we were eating. He accused us of having left the wounded man at the door. He threatened us, pulled the table cloth to the floor, banged with all his might on the table and raised hell generally.

"At length he became calm and after exchanging a few words, went away, shaking hands with us and smiling.

"Here is another episode also of the time of the Balkan war. Colonel Matheopoulos was waiting for reinforcements at Florina, but Constantine, knowing that Matheopoulos did not belong to the palace party, left him to fight with his own forces, so that the Greek army was thrown back a little. A little while after that Constantine arrived on the scene with his army, recaptured Florina, and pretending that the city had been betrayed, gave orders to have the place burned down, even the houses of the Greeks. When Matheopoulos presented himself before him Constantine addressed him with:

"Oh, here you are, Under-Corporal."
"He wanted to have him court-martialed, but he feared lest the Colonel might proclaim the fact that he had not been reinforced in time, and so he himself might be accused. Hence he made Matheopoulos a General.

Queen Dominate King.
"And the Queen? The Queen who knows how to dominate the King—was beside herself on account of what the heir apparent did. Crown Prince, who was 24, had merely let Venizelos see the King. She was furious and decided that the Prince should pass seven days in restraint—that is, be shut up in the palace for a whole week. Naturally the Prince ignored mamma's decree, and I only tell you this episode to show the Queen's contempt for Venizelos. It is common talk at the palace that the Queen frequently beats up the King."

New Recruiting Plan.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 8.—A. M. Nanton, president of the patriotic war fund for Manitoba, a director of the C. P. R., and distinguished citizen of Winnipeg, in an interview yesterday expressed his views on the question of conscription. Mr. Nanton said that an immediate enrolment should be made of all male Canadians between the ages of sixteen and sixty. The method he suggests is that the same system and agencies be employed as in a general election.

A special feature of his plan is that the classification in all cases should be done locally and not in Ottawa. He believes that 2,500,000 cards thrown into offices in Ottawa would produce a congestion from which order would never be evolved. He further suggests that after the classification is completed, every Canadian should be in possession of a badge which would indicate his standing.

Mr. Nanton's plan would divide all Canadian men into five classes. The first would consist of those too old or too young; the second of those who have already been turned down by the military authorities; the third of those who cannot be spared from the civil life of the country, and the fifth of aliens.

The fourth class would consist of the available men who can be spared. Mr. Nanton would provide, in the first place, similar badges for all to show that they were enrolled. At a later date he would provide special badges for classes one, two, three and five, leaving the four class with the first badge. All citizens would be required to wear their distinguishing badge or pay the penalty.

Mr. Nanton believes strongly in conscription and suggests this method of universal enrolment as a first step.

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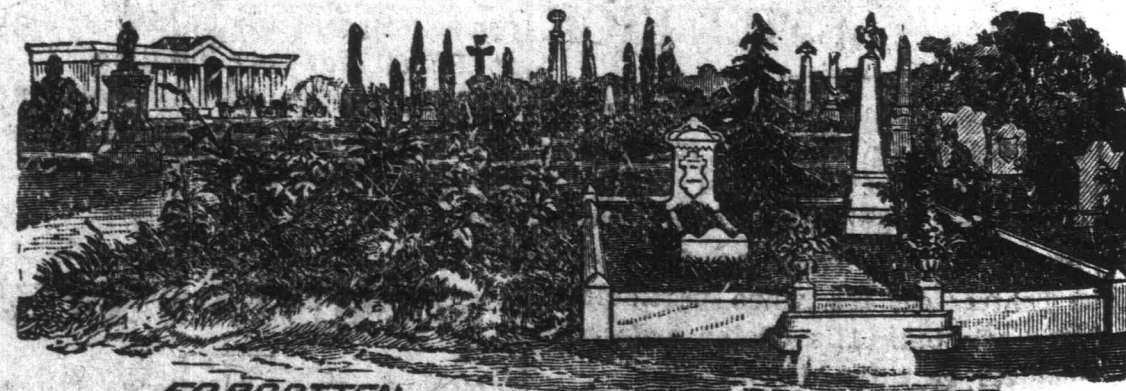
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