

RIOTS IN MOSCOW AND PETROGRAD WERE PLANNED BY GERMANS

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Extraordinary revelations as to the internal situation in Russia are made by Stephen Graham in a letter to the Times. By way of preface the Times says it is its duty to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Russian censorship in respect to domestic happenings is at the present moment stricter than at any previous time during the war. The intimation that M. Khvostoff, the new Minister of the Interior, has taken energetic measures at Moscow and that martial law has been introduced there is of particular importance.

Mr. Graham in the course of his letter says that the internal condition of Russia is at present more important than the movements of the armies in the field. He continues:

"M. Khvostoff is a very brilliant and popular moderate Conservative. Last August he made in the Duma the most popular speech of the session when he led the debate on the subject of the struggle against the machinations of the Germans in the internal affairs of Russia. He made several extraordinary revelations such as that which almost ruined the Bank of Siberia—that more than half the shares of one of the greatest of munition producing companies, the Putiloff works, belonged to the Austrian Skoda Company, and was closely connected with Krupp, and how workmen had been dismissed by the Putiloff company or put on a five-hour day when they should have been working day and night.

"M. Khvostoff's first act seems to be the proclamation of martial law at Moscow, and that the act raises the whole question of the riots and strikes in that city during the past six months. Last June, after the fall of Peremysl and Lemberg, the well known disturbance took place. It was not at the time thought to be important, but it has proved to be the starting point in the struggle toward mob rule in Russia and internal chaos. The official figures showed that the damage done to business establishments was 21,406,533 rubles, and to private houses 7,100,090, making a total of 88,506,623 rubles (\$19,253,311).

"One hundred and thirteen Austrian and German subjects suffered, 489 Russian subjects with foreign names, ninety Russian subjects with Russian names, and despite the fact that the German elements in the population of Moscow suffered heavily, it is generally held that the Germans themselves were responsible for the rising, and that they wished to produce a state of confusion in the interior of Russia that would facilitate the onward march of the German and Austrian legions across Poland.

"The people were crying that they had been betrayed, the popular thirst for vengeance on the betrayers must be assuaged, not by mob rule and murder, but through the administration of ordered government.

"During the whole of the Summer and Autumn there has been a sense of insecurity in Petrograd and Moscow, the sense of hidden forces at work striving to bring about disorders. On the whole the good sense of the Russian working class population has kept the upper hand. If there had been vodka to hand out it is possible that all might have been lost. But the Czar's firm prohibition of the sale of liquor has kept the whole question of the riots and strikes in that city during the past six months. Last June, after the fall of Peremysl and Lemberg, the well known disturbance took place. It was not at the time thought to be important, but it has proved to be the starting point in the struggle toward mob rule in Russia and internal chaos. The official figures showed that the damage done to business establishments was 21,406,533 rubles, and to private houses 7,100,090, making a total of 88,506,623 rubles (\$19,253,311).

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work upon their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go; coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

country. There are undoubtedly a great number of German agents always at work. Let them be brought to justice and the popular thirst for what are called samosudi or what we may call lynch judgments will be assuaged."

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THIS WILL BE A GREAT PROGRAMME. DON'T MISS IT. Coming—THE WONDERFUL "WHO PAYS?" Series.

Torpedoes Used In Present War

The principal type of torpedo used in the present war is known as the automobile torpedo, the cost of which varies from \$4000 to \$5000. The length is from 14 feet to 20 feet and the weight half a ton or more, the steel body being cigar-shaped, and consisting of four sections, firmly screwed together.

These four sections are known as the warhead, which is one-eighth of the total length and carries the explosive charge of from 200 pounds to 300 pounds of gun-cotton; the air reservoir; the balance chamber, which contains the mechanism which actuates the horizontal rudders of the tail and so keeps the torpedo, at its correct depth, which is, of course, set before the weapon is fired; and the buoyancy chamber, which also contains the gyroscope, for correcting any deviation of the missile from the line of fire.

The torpedo shell travels under water at a depth of about 14 feet and at that depth shows very little dis-

turbance of the water on the surface. Recently, however, the German submarines have been sending torpedoes out at a depth of nine feet, which enables them to strike vessels drawing less water than the ordinary battleships.

There seems to be no protection against torpedoes at present. The torpedo net is still used in the British navy. This is strung from booms and surrounds the ships at a distance sufficient to prevent the shock of the explosive from injuring the hull. It seems, however, that the torpedoes in the present war are equipped with cutters which tear through the net and permit the torpedo to pass through unexploded.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEA AND AIR FIRING

The extreme difficulty of hitting aircraft as compared with firing at ships on the sea has been explained with some elaboration by Mr. A. H. Pollen, the naval and gunnery expert of "Land and Water."

"The problem of engaging a target in the sky," Mr. Pollen proceeds, "is in many respects of a totally different character from sea-firing. In certain aspects it is simpler. At sea direct hits have to be made at a very great distance. In firing at aircraft all that one aspires to do is to burst a shell as nearly as possible at the right distance from the target.

"It is like the difference between shooting with a rifle and shooting with a shot gun, for the bursting shell sends a scattering charge either of bullets or of fragments in an ever-enlarging pattern."

But while no such perfect aim is required, the problem is almost infinitely more complicated. Aircraft commands far greater differences in speed and a far wider freedom in the choice of course. The target being in a different plane from the gun, one range scale is no use.

This is a small matter compared with the difficulties which arise from the aircraft's speed, the difficulties of ascertaining its course, and the difficulties of observing fire. The point of aim will have to be at varying number of lengths in front of the target as the Zeppelin proceeds upon her course.

"How," he asks, "are these changes of range and deflection to be obtained? The elements obviously depend upon observations, computations, and calculations, and make the results useful there must be perfect communications with the guns. The rapidity with which exact results must be supplied makes it quite inconceivable that these operations should be carried out solely by visual and manual operations."

Fourteen New Dreadnoughts Since the War

LONDON, Dec. 4.—According to announcements recently made in Parliament, it is expected that before the end of the year fourteen new super-dreadnoughts will have been added to the British navy since the outbreak of the war. The names of thirteen of these new battleships followed, Barham, Royal Sovereign Revenge, Ramilies, Warspite, Tiger, Erin, Valiant, Malaya, Resolution.

A fifteenth superdreadnought which will probably bear the name of Repulse, will be ready early in the new year.

The Queen Elizabeth, Tiger, Warspite, Agincourt, Erin and Canada were commissioned soon after the declaration of war, and there is reason to believe that the Barham and the Valiant joined the fleet during last spring, that the Malaya was ready by August and that the Resolution and the Ramilies will be able to proceed on "their lawful occasions" some time this month.

Many a man who claims to have been driven to drink spent years cultivating the friendship of those who are willing to "set 'em up."

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NOTICE!

A Special Meeting of The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd., will be held at St. John's, on Dec. 15th, 1915, for the purpose of confirming Resolutions passed at the General Meetings of the said Company, on Nov. 16, 1914, and Nov. 25, 1915, authorizing the increasing of the capital of said Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd. from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's Dec. 1st. 1915.

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In all Sizes. Garment 85c Garment.

Children's Serge Dresses

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In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price 28c each.

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Extra Special Value. 27c up. According to size.

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Various Colors. 35c up.

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Men's Heavy Knit Overshirts. 65c Correct in style and shape.

Men's Grey Union Shirts, with-out collar. Each... 55c

Men's Flannel Shirts, all with newest stripes and without collar... \$1.40

Boys' Negligee Shirts

Negligee Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs 65c

Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, Band Cuff; good wearing, ea. 40c

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