


IN STORE
387 Bales
No. 1 HAY
 The Quality is
 Extra Good.
J. J. ROSSITER
 Real Estate Agent
 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, Newfound-
 land, Union Publishing Com-
 pany Limited, Proprietors.
 Editor and Business Manager:
JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, NFDL., FEB. 1st., 1916.

TUBERCULOSIS

WE thank Dr. Rendell for the receipt of a little pamphlet on "The White Plague." The book deals with the many phases of this world wide disease and a copy should be in the hands of every one who has the welfare of our people at heart.

We note the Doctor says that from personal experience it is known that more Consumption exists in that area bounded by Carter's Hill and Casey Street than in any other part of the city.

The school also is dealt with in a very interesting manner, and many eminent authorities are quoted on this important side of the question.

Dr. Rendell will be glad to send copies free to any one desiring of having this little pamphlet.

NEXT PLEASE

AND now the latest "crime" that Mr. Coaker has committed, according to the "learned" one of Adelaide Street, is that he has given an interview with a Halifax paper.

Well! we think the public will not deny Mr. Coaker the right to be interviewed by a Halifax paper any more than they would object to Sir Ed. Morris giving his views on the Colony through the columns of a Canadian paper.

The man on the street the past week has been asking himself how much the "learned" one of Adelaide Street got for his write up of W. D. Reid which appeared in the Mutt and Jeff paper a few days ago. Of course there was nothing wrong with this interview. Oh! no, it came from Sir William D. Reid whose Welcome Dollars Reach the treasury of the funny paper which enables it to live from week to week.

But when President Coaker, the Leader of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, is interviewed, the people of this country are told by the Adelaide Street ninny hammer that everything Mr. Coaker said in that interview was a lie. That his statements relative to the business of the Union Trading Company is a lie. In fact the Adelaide Street "confidence" men who have the public to know that Mr. Coaker lied, lied, and lied like h—l.

It must indeed be galling to Mosdell to see that interview. It

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS!

THE attitude of the F.P.U. on the great public question of the day is CLEARLY DEFINED IN THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE BONAVISTA CONVENTION OF THE UNION LAST YEAR. The policy is outlined in the MOST PROGRESSIVE EVER ADOPTED IN THIS COUNTRY. It is remarkable for the absence of all "Wild Cat" schemes. It takes into consideration the most pressing needs of the Country and of the People and advocates Safe, Sane and Economical methods for meeting these needs.

FROM the direct way in which it (the F.P.U. position) enunciates popular needs, department failures and administrative necessities, it proves conclusively that COAKER, THE MAN CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR OUTLINING THIS F. P. U. POLICY, has given the question of the day the most careful thought and has BRAINS, COURAGE AND INITIATIVE ENOUGH TO EVOLVE A CURE FOR THE ILLS OF OUR BODY POLITICS.—MOSDELL, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

THE Democratic and Republican candidates for the Presidency of the United States will be selected at National Convention to be held in June. The Progressive Convention is to be held in Chicago on the same day as the Republican Convention.

Mr. George W. Perkins, a leading Progressive, has declared: "We are all hoping that both parties will agree on somebody and it need not necessarily be Mr. Roosevelt." This announcement, given out last week after a full Progressive committee meeting, indicates that the breach in the old Republican party, made by Mr. Roosevelt in 1912, will probably be closed in an endeavor to displace the present Democratic occupant of the White House.

The Progressive platform differs from the Republican in that it includes a Women's Suffrage plank and other advanced proposals, but this need not prevent joint support of a Presidential candidate. In 1896 Mr. Bryan ran as the nominee of both Democrats and Populists, though the two parties had distinctive platforms.

It is announced that the Republicans will have to make some concessions to the Progressive ideals to secure united action at the polls. By way of friendly overtures the Bull Moosers have discarded the initiatives the referendum and the recall, on the theory that these "reforms" can safely be relegated to the decision of the States. On issues deemed vital in 1912, direct primaries, nation-wide primaries for Presidential candidates, review of judicial decisions, and a dozen other questions, the third party is content to be silent, in the hope of reconciliation and a joint campaign.

The Progressives demand, not the disruption, but the recognition of big business organizations, and they pronounce in favor of "a permanent non-partisan tariff commission."

The President is denounced for his "peace-at-any-price" policy and a strong bid is made for adequate arming of the nation for defence on land and sea. There is a rising feeling in many parts of the United States against further tame submission to the murder of American citizens by Germans, Austrians and Mexicans.

Democratic newspapers say that the stage is being set for the

ALBANIA

SCUTARI, the most important trading town of northern Albania, has fallen before the Austrian assault, and the Montenegrins and Serbs who were defending it have fled to the mountains in the south, where they will doubtless engage in guerilla warfare.

It will be remembered that in the second Balkan war, Montenegro captured Scutari—just at its border—and wanted to turn it into its capital; but that the European powers, in conference in London, willed otherwise and handed it back to Albania. The northern tribes of Albania are mostly friendly to Austria. Now that Scutari is in Austrian hands, there is nothing to bar Austrian passage through the remainder of Albania but Essad Pasha and his followers—perhaps 20,000.

Unless Italy takes a hand in the struggle, however, Essad can hardly stand before the Bulgarians from the east as well as the Austrians from the north. If Italy really means business, she may still do something by landing forces at Durazza, for action in the middle of Albania, and at Avlona, for action in the south. But if she is not prepared to do more for Essad Pasha than she did for King Nicholas, of Montenegro, we may as well reconcile ourselves to the thought of all Albania falling into Austrian hands.

This would be the fulfilment of Austria's long-cherished dream, and a long step in her encroach-

THE WORLD'S PRESS

Philadelphia Gazette-Times—So it has been with all the death-dealing devices that man has been able to discover since the earliest times. Always a shield has been found to match the sword, and it is a comforting thought that in the conflict of inventing genius the defensive has been able to hold its own with the offensive.

Lesson From Grant

London Daily Telegraph.—Abraham Lincoln, in his time, had to deal with the hysteria of a vast number of people who were similarly unfitted for the torturing experience of a great war. When, for instance, Grant made a mistake at Shiloh, narrowly avoiding, with very great losses, a serious defeat, there was a deafening clamor for his removal from the command. But Grant remained, to win the war for those who had demanded his disgrace, and to afford in his personal record one of the very many lessons for the generation of Englishmen which are to be found in the history of the American civil war.

Tariffs After the War

London Daily Express.—It must be apparent that the entire new set of difficulties with which the country is faced makes it inevitable that all old conclusions should be reconsidered. We have to think both of to-day and tomorrow, for the cost of the war must continue for generations. It is, therefore, necessary that internal trade should be preserved now and stimulated after peace has been signed. This can evidently only be achieved by tariffs imposed on imports from neutral countries, and to be imposed on the enemy when trade is to be resumed. France and our other allies are already advocating a Zillverein within the alliance, and such a scheme is demanded not for sentimental reasons, but for the preservation of our economic stability.

Buffalo News—On every side we hear British military methods condemned and see the tag of "barbarism" tacked upon her officials and government—and not without reason. But to carry the analogy of war and the game of chess a little further, may we not suggest that ofttimes seeming defeat is turned to brilliant victory by opportune yielding of certain positions and pieces. If to checkmate was to win the game then surely the allies had won the victory ere this. The British may be slow, but they apparently have the trick of arriving. The allies may move deliberately, but they seem to achieve. Paris is calmly serene. London is safe and sane. The allies seem determined, united.

Westminster Gazette—The reason which the Lord Chancellor gives in his correspondence with the attorney-general for the withholding of any appointments to the ranks of King's Counsel is a good one, and shows a due regard for the interests of those lawyers who have enlisted for the duration of the war. The great chance of the junior counsel when the men in the ranks who have large practices decide to take silk, and it would not be fitting if an opportunity were given for the redistribution of briefs at a time when a large number of barristers are unable to avail themselves of the chance to get their proportion of these. There will be no new K.C.'s during the war. This will certainly involve no great hardship, as the amount of legal business to be distributed has been so largely reduced.

ment toward Salonika.—Meanwhile, what is King Constantine doing? Surely he must see in the Austrian advance a menace not only to the expected possession by Greece of the southern part of Albania, but to her present possession of Grecian Macedonia. Some day he will wake up and find himself—unless the allies save him—as completely a victim of Teutonic greed as Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria.—Hamilton Spectator.

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.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

FEBRUARY 1
 A new paper—The Reporter—registered; Talbot & Parsons, proprietors, 1856.
 First Presidential election in United States, 1789.
 First Mass celebrated in Kilbride Church, by Bishop Mullock, 1863.
 Brigantine Avalon, belonging to Wm. Walsh (Beach), lost under South Head (Narrows), five of her crew, including sons of owner Patrick Walsh, aged 18, were lost. The other drowned men were: Michael Halley, Patrick Condon, James Kelly and John McDonald, 1848.
 William Cook opened business, 1860.
 New Currency Act became law, 1864.
 Post Office Money Order established between United Kingdom and Newfoundland, 1864.
 Gold in New York went up to 201 per cent, 1865.
 Mrs. Jocelyn died from effects of burning, 1877.
 Patrick Cassidy, tailor and clothier, died, 1879.
 Sir Hugh Hoyles, the most distinguished of Newfoundland jurists; the first Newfoundland public man knighted, and the first native Chief Justice, died, 1888.
 John Hawkins killed by a fall at

Browning's mill, 1890.
 Capt. Patrick Manning died, aged 90, 1889.
 Prince Rudolph, of Austria, succeeded by shooting, 1898.
 M. & E. Kennedy began business, 1891.

DARBY AND JOAN

Darby, dear, we are old and gray. Fifty years since our wedding day. Shadow and sun for ev'ry one as the years roll on; Darby, dear, when the world went wry, Hard and sorrowful then was I— Ah, lad, how you cheered me then. "Things will be better, sweet wife, again!"
 Always the same, Darby, my own. Always the same to your old wife, Joan.
 Darby, dear, but my heart was wild. When we buried our baby child, Until you whispered "Heaven knows best!" and my heart found rest.
 Darby, dear, 'twas your loving hand Showed the way to the better land— Ah! lad, as you kissed each ear, Life grew better and heaven more near; Always the same, Darby, my own,

Always the same to your old wife, Joan.
 Hand in hand, when our life was May. Hand in hand when our hair is gray. Shadow and sun for ev'ry one as the years roll on; Hand in hand when the long night tide Gently covers us side by side— Ah! lad, though we know not when, Love will be with us forever then; Always the same, Darby, my own. Always the same to your old wife, Joan.
 —Weatherley
 It's a work of art to make art pay. Frequently when a girl preserves a man's letter it gets him a pick-up.
 A woman's idea of a mean husband is one who refuses to talk back.
 One little peek-a-boo makes the whole world peek.

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

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
Columbia Ignitor Cells.
 We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No. 6 DRY CELLS.
Water Street Stores Dept.