

No Scarcity of Food in Russia

London, Feb. 8.—Commenting on the announcement that the Russian minister of agriculture has ordered two meat fast days weekly in Russia, despatches received from Petrograd say there is no serious scarcity of food in Russia generally, and that this is due largely to a faulty transportation. Generally speaking, the newspapers say, the scarcity of provisions is peculiar to Petrograd which must be provisioned by means of a single railway, which already is

heavily taxed with war business. At Moscow, the situation is normal and everywhere else, but in town and country there are ample supplies and the mass of the people are in better condition to purchase than ever before. The peasants are receiving about double the usual amount for their produce and labor and cannot waste their means on drink. The only reason why the new fast days apply to the whole empire is a precaution to oppose the tendency to eat more meat than usual and thereby cause a dangerous strain on the supplies of cattle.

Germany Seizes All Clothing

Measure More Significant Than the Bread Card Proclamation—What the Ordinance Means—All Woollens, Linen and Cotton Goods to be Mobilized

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The most far-reaching measure taken by Germany so far is the confiscation of practically all stocks of clothes, textiles, woven and knitted goods which are suitable for use for the German army or navy, the sick and wounded prisoners, and German Government officials. The military ordinance, which is more significant even than the bread card proclamation.

The ordinance, which goes into effect throughout Germany at once, amounts to a general mobilization of all textiles, woollens, linen and cotton goods. All companies, as well as individual merchants, having in their possession more than a fixed maximum quantity of these goods subject to confiscation are required to make an itemized report of their stocks to the Minister of War, which must be as soon as possible release goods not held in subject to the disposal and order of the War Minister, which will be as soon as possible release goods not wanted or unsuited for the war needs, taking over against prompt payment goods suitable to cover future war requirements. To obviate a rush of the public on the stores, tailors, etc., and to prevent a sudden boosting of prices, the ordinance fixes automatically a maximum. The price for such goods in future is to be no higher than the price at which they were last sold before Feb. 1st.

The new war measure is the one topic of interest to-day, and the press with wonderful unanimity sounds a stirring patriotic note. The Tageblatt says:

"It will mean a stretching of supplies. Hitherto discarded clothes have largely represented dead capital, but will now be found for them again for the rest of the war. Nobody in Germany will trouble about fashion. We will wear what clothes are available and adapt our needs to actual conditions."

The new programme for stretching stocks is not merely occasioned by military reasons to cover the needs of the army. Greater significance lies in the fact that the military authorities are striving to strengthen the whole German national economy. The Prussian War Ministry is following the policy of a war of economies which is just as important for Germany as strategy. For Germany is waging not only a military and political war against the Quadruple Entente, but also an economic war. The fortunate ending of one is unthinkable without carrying the other through successfully. One of the Ministry's most important tasks is to keep our economic weapons just as sharp as our military ones. The army must first be covered, the needs of civilians can be more easily limited.

"As in the case of all our other protective measures, this readjustment in the textile industry will attract notice abroad, and particularly the notice of our enemies. Capital will be made of the confiscation to show that Germany has reached the end of her strength. The clear-headed abroad who are familiar with conditions here, however, arguing for a long war. Confiscation is not an indication that no stocks are on hand, but rather of a gathering together of strength."

Other newspapers lay emphasis on the fact that the new measure is designed to meet the exigencies of a war that may last for years.

The Morgen Post says: "The purchases of textiles will undoubtedly make it more difficult for civilians, but this will have an educational effect on the well-to-do classes."

The Tagliche Rundschau says: "The well-to-do classes will be forced to recognize the seriousness of the situation, which, unfortunately, they have not done so far. Men and women will ransack closets and trunks and return to old discarded clothes, conscious of the fact that today it is an honor, to go about in a shabby coat."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN MINISTER RETIRES

Petrograd, Feb. 7.—Another important Cabinet change was announced to-day. Pierre A. Kharitonoff, Controller-General, retires for reasons of health. He is succeeded by M. Pokrovsky, a member of the Council of the Empire.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Convents Looted in Stamboul

Although for the last four or five months it has been very difficult to get private letters through either to or from the Ottoman capital, the Paris Midi has received some information of great interest. In the matter of schools, British interests in Turkey have not suffered as much as French for France had also most monopolized primary and secondary education, especially for girls. Most of the Moslem women who are educated at all, in the European sense of the world, were taught by the Zionist Sisters of Kadikoi or Pankaldi, or by the Sisters of Pera and Galata, whilst very many men went through the colleges of the Fathers at Kadikoi or Taxim, or through the Faure Lyceum in Pera. Not long after the German invasion all these establishments were sacked and robbed, and then converted into German or Moslem schools.

In the case of the Sisters of St. Elizabeth, at Pera, the school was evacuated, all the Sisters being shut up for the night in one room. The next day all their belongings were thrown into the muddy street for them to pick up as best they could before being marched up to the Sirkeci Railway station and despatched to Dedeagatch. In the case of the Fathers of Kadikoi, whose schools possessed valuable botanical, mineral and natural history collections and some costly and delicate instruments, these were simply removed to the German school at the Tekkeh, and the furniture disappeared in less than an hour. The fathers were kept locked until the whole establishment was looted, and then were themselves stripped and robbed before being turned out into the street. On general indignation being expressed the unhappy priests were promptly driven across the frontier into Greece or Bulgaria.

The lady superior of the School of Notre Dame de Zion was kept a prisoner for two months because, being an Alesatian, she proclaimed her love for France and her detestation of Germany. At Bebek Orphanage the police arrived just as the children were sitting down to luncheon. They turned out the orphans and the Sisters forthwith, not even allowing them to take a crust of bread, devoured the meal themselves, and at once put Turkish school children into the building. The Sisters and orphans were driven out and made to walk for hours, in pelting rain, to Galata, where they were rescued.

The French Club, the Union Francaise, was also pillaged of all its handsome furniture, valuable objects of art, pictures and library. The Russian and British hospitals were requisitioned at once, and the French only escaped by having been taken over previously by the American Red Cross. The Italian hospital was occupied on the very day that war was declared, but the Italians had anticipated things and had cleared out everything, so that the Germans found nothing but bare walls.

Wounded Soldiers To Obtain Training

Military Hospitals Commission Employs a Vocational Officer—Will Visit Provinces—There Are 1,155 Returned Men in Various Convalescent Homes

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Steps towards inaugurating a system for the vocational re-education of crippled soldiers were taken at a meeting of the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada, held Saturday in the Drummond Building, Montreal. It was decided to appoint competent vocational instructors for the various convalescent homes where returned soldiers are being cared for.

In this way it will be possible to determine just what line of work each man is best fitted to pursue. A definite programme to deal with the re-educating of the men after this information is secured will be submitted at the next meeting of the commission.

A report was submitted by the Provincial Employment Commission, showing the approximate number of returned soldiers for whom employment had been found up to January 26th, 1916. The total is 647, made up by provinces as follows: Ontario, 200; Quebec, 140; Nova Scotia, 30; British Columbia, 79; Saskatchewan, 35; Alberta, 99; Manitoba, 41; and head office of commission, 25.

Chickens come home to roost, and a promissory note always displays the same tendency.

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Fierce Fighting In the Interior Of Albania

ROME, Feb. 6.—The situation in Albania is unchanged. A squadron of Austrian cavalry has occupied the town of Krojo, about 12 miles north-east of Durazzo, while Bulgarian irregulars are nearing Elbassan, but the Italians and the troops of Essad Pasha have as yet not come in contact with the invaders. Fierce, merciless fighting is going on in the interior of Albania between Christian and Moslem Albanian tribesmen and the invasion of Serbia, which, they armed hands have been recruited by the Bulgarians and financed by the Austrians and Germans. These bands are now infesting central and southern Albania, massacring the inhabitants who are friendly to Essad Pasha, burning towns and villages and sacred. Now the same fate threatens the population the majority was massacred, burning towns and villages and sacred. Now the same fate threatens the population the majority was massacred, burning towns and villages and sacred. Now the same fate threatens the population the majority was massacred, burning towns and villages and sacred.

During the Serbian campaign only five hundred prisoners were taken by the invaders. Of the remainder of the population the majority was massacred, burning towns and villages and sacred. Now the same fate threatens the population the majority was massacred, burning towns and villages and sacred. Now the same fate threatens the population the majority was massacred, burning towns and villages and sacred.

Tennessee reformer is held as a forger. Why don't they hold him as applying a reformer?



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