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If the Country is Good Enough to Live in, It is Good Enough to Fight For

Keir Hardie's Successor Introduces Himself to Parliament in a Breezy Unconcerned but Pointed Speech—Talk That People Fear Conscription is he Says "Hypocritical Nonsense"—Men Married to Dodge Their Responsibility

IF MEN WON'T VOLUNTEER THEY MUST BE FETCHED

Carson Complains of Lack of News From Gallipoli—Jas. Parker, Labor Member, Says Laborites Will Fight Against Conscription—Tennant Replies to Carson—Tennant Says Extra Million Men Are Needed to Fill Gaps

LONDON, Dec. 22.—C. B. Stanton, the miners' leader, who succeeded the late James Keir Hardie as member for Merthyr Tydril, introduced himself to the House of Commons today in a breezy, unconcerned, but pointed speech, in which he referred to the "hypocritical nonsense" of saying that people were afraid of conscription. If men would not volunteer, he continued, they must be fetched, if the country was good enough to live in it was good enough to fight for, adding that we have so much more than other people on earth to stand up for and it is in a time like this that we must find ourselves. The miners' leader wanted to know what the boys from Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and every part of the Empire who had come to fight for the Old Motherland would think, when they discovered what slackers were here. Some of these had married to dodge their responsibility and were hiding themselves behind their womenfolk. The liberties of the individual, he declared, must be controlled by what is best for all, and the press gang was at work in the best days of Britain's glory, and the country is capable of doing infinitely more than it had done.

TOO NEAR FOR COMFORT SAYS UNCLE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Another protest against the presence of British cruisers close off New York and other American ports has been made to Great Britain by the State Department. Explanations by the British Government as to chasing the Wagner Liner Vineland, while on her way from New York to Newport News has been accepted as satisfactory, but the incident has been made the basis of a new protest against the maintenance of British cruisers just outside the three mile limit, and in the neighborhood of American ports, as annoying and an unwarrantable interference with American commerce.

Sir Edward Carson feared the vote too late was not large enough. He believed the country, Ireland included, was prepared to agree to any measures that would bring victory. If the Premier asked for Conscription as the result of the Derby recruiting figures, he would do so as a great patriotic duty. Sir Edward complained of lack of news from Gallipoli and asked why and when the operations have failed the men had been left in a kind of Hell from August to December.

Jas. Parker, Labor member, speaking on behalf of the Laborites, declared: "We are prepared to fight against Conscription as hard as we have fought to get men into the Army under the Voluntary System. Several other members expressed themselves in favour of Conscription.

Replying to Sir Edward Carson's complaint that the Government had failed to give out adequate news of the Gallipoli operations and his remark that the Government now huris the withdrawal from the two fronts at the nation as if it were a kind of victory, H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Undersecretary of the War Office said, General Ian Hamilton's despatch only reached the War Office yesterday. The General is a writer of distinction and had taken time to polish his periods. Tennant deplored the language used by Sir Edward Carson and declared the latter's representations of the Government as dilly dallying with Gallipoli was not a truthful representation of the facts.

Continuing to replying to various members who expressed fears that the Government in asking for a larger army was not taking into account the economic needs of the country, Tennant said the reason the Government is asking for this additional million men is that they are necessary to fill gaps and have a large enough army in the field to win the war. The Government is fully alive to the importance of maintaining our industries and safeguarding our financial position. In conclusion he appealed to Irish and Labor members to join the Government in this effort.

Joint Relief Fund Has Been Formed

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Allies have formed a Joint Relief Commission, with headquarters at Rome to co-operate with the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, for relief of suffering in Serbia, Montenegro and Albania and refugees in Northern Greece, according to cable advices from Paris to-day.

The plight of the people in these countries made the formation of such a Commission urgent and it is stated that every effort will be made to forward relief through the base at Rome.

Arrangements are being made to charter an American vessel to carry supplies from Marseilles or an Italian port to Antivari, in Montenegro, for transshipment to Scutari, where they will be distributed.

OVER TWO MILLION ENLISTED

Derby's Last Appeal Resulted in Big Jump in Enlistment Figures—Nine Weeks Campaign Resulted in 2,500,000 Men Attesting

LONDON, Dec. 22.—James O'Grady, member of Parliament, and a member of the Joint Recruiting Committee, contributes an article in the Daily Sketch recording the progress of enlistment under Earl Derby's scheme. O'Grady says, the first week produced only 1274 recruits, but matters slowly improved; but even up to the end of November the response was not satisfactory. We therefore resolved, says he, to bring off a spanking rally, and as a result the figures jumped from 74,000 in one day to 336,000 on another. During the last strenuous week 1,539,000 men attested, while during the whole nine weeks' campaign some 2,500,000 attested.

MORE MILITARY CHANGES

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Premier Asquith announced in the Commons today that Lieut-General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, had been recalled from France to become Chief of the Imperial Staff at the Army Headquarters in London, in place of Lieut-General Sir Archibald Murray, who is about to receive an important command. The Prime Minister to-day moved a

ON THE FIRING LINE IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND GALLIPOLI

German Trenches at Fille Monte Bombed with Good Results—French Artillery Co-operate and Support British Attack Against Turkish Trenches West Zone Gallipoli—Allies Continue to Strengthen Defensive Line of Saloniki

PARIS, via St. Pierre, Dec. 21.—In the Artois artillery engagements; rather fierce in Leos district and less heavy in Bully, Givenchy and the Lille Road direction. Between Soissons and Rheims our shells destroyed a small bridge at Vally. As a result of our artillery and trench cannon fire against Ville Aux Bois works, three heavy explosions occurred. In the Champagne we cannonaded and dispersed an enemy group moving north of Aubrivis. North of Grateuil our heavy batteries damaged a railroad on which great German activity had been reported.

Traffic was interrupted in Argonne by the bombardment, with good results, of German trenches at Fille Monte. At Courtes Chaussees we blew up a German ammunition depot.

Our batteries concentrating their fire on the Lamorville Wood, north-east of St. Mihiel, overthrew German trenches and destroyed a blockhouse. During the morning four of our airships escorted by seven quick-firing planes threw six shells of 150 calibre, and 20 of 90 on Mulhausen Station, containing goods. The shells struck the stores.

A Belgian official reports heavy artillery duels. Belgian batteries bombarded most efficiently Dentorem Post and the German Cantonment of Epen. The adversary replied by cannonading behind our lines.

Allied troops continue to organize and strengthen the defensive line of Salonika.

During the 19th our artillery so-operated and supported a successful attack launched by the British troops against Turkish trenches of the western zone of Gallipoli Peninsula. In accordance with a plan agreed on between the allied staffs the British Military staff decided to transfer to another scene of operations the troops which had been landed at Cape Suvla, and who occupied on a part of the Peninsula a position, the strategic value of which had decreased on account of the new developments in eastern operations. The embarkation of troops and material was duly carried out in the best of conditions, without being molested by the Turks.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Dec. 21.—Further details of the evacuation of Anzac and Suvla show that the great army was withdrawn from one area occupied in Gallipoli and from closest contact with the enemy without the enemy's knowledge. This contraction of front facilitates more effective operations at other points of strategic importance. The value of the abandoned position is minimized by new operations in the east. The casualties were three wounded. Six small guns were lost. General Munro gives great credit for the skilful transfer of the forces to the Generals and the Navy.

The French Government report French artillery supported a successful British attack against the Turkish trenches in the western extremity of Gallipoli. Headquarters in France report that enemy trenches were bombarded at various points. The enemy were heavily shelled at Ypres. An enemy bombing attack at Hulluch was repulsed. There have been 44 aerial combats. One British aeroplane is missing.

Russians report the sinking of the German cruiser Bremen and a big torpedo boat.

At Kut-el-Arama, General Townshend estimates the Turkish losses in the fighting on 11th, 12th, and 13th at 2500. During the night of the 17th British and Indian troops surprised the Turkish advanced trenches. About thirty were killed and eleven prisoners. The Prime Minister to-day moved a

BIG GOLD SHIPMENT REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The steamship "Californian" of the Anchor Line, arrived here to-night from Glasgow and Liverpool with \$2,500,000 in gold, in a strong room, and an unknown amount in a square wooden case marked British Treasury Notes.

GREECE NOW ABSOLUTELY FACE TO FACE WITH HER DESTINY

Daily Mail Correspondent Says Change Which Has Come Over Conditions in Greece the Last Three Weeks Has Been Extraordinary—The Presence of Bulgars on Greek Frontier May Bring Crisis

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the changed condition of things in Greece, within the last three weeks, has been extraordinary, and been accompanied by an equally great change of feeling. The realization seems to have come over everyone that, not only to Greece now absolutely face to face with her destiny but also in Macedonia the turn in the tide of the whole war is at hand.

The presence of the Bulgars at the Greek frontier, and what may result therefrom forms an immediate crisis. The correspondent dwells at length on general negotiations carried on during the last three weeks. On December 11th the Allies presented a firm demand that their requirements be instantly settled. The demand was presented to King Constantine personally by the French Minister. After the Minister's departure the King ordered his motor-car and took a short drive with great speed; then having evidently settled his decision, he summoned the Cabinet and informed it that the Minister of the Allies would lay a Note requiring an immediate answer before it in the afternoon. Accordingly when the Ministers presented the demands compliance was quickly forthcoming. The situation was relieved, and the Allies blockade was raised next day. All Athens rejoiced. The King himself said he was inconceivably relieved to be rid of the intolerable anxiety, and that he could now sleep again, though

he added the future was not without dangers. The Daily Mail's Salonika correspondent telegraphs the result of the elections of Salonika was quite unexpected, but of 40,000 only 4,300 voted, though Salonika is the principal stronghold of the Jouarri faction. Most of the votes of other towns were even less.

RESULT A TRIUMPH FOR VENIZELOS

Only a Third of Vote Cast—Venizelos Followers Did Not Vote—Only 4050 Out of 38,263 Voters in Saloniki Voted

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Only one-third of the 700,000 Greek voters cast ballots in the recent parliamentary elections, says a Havas despatch from Athens. Out of 38,263 voters in Salonika only 4,050 voted. Partisans of former Premier Venizelos considered the result a personal triumph for him, the despatch says, because he asked his supporters not to vote. On election morning every voter received a circular, reading, "Venizelos wishes war. The King does not wish it. The King asks counsel of his people." The circular concluded, "Will you save your country? Will you save your King? Come and vote."

voters for a further million men, raising the number authorized to four millions. He expressed the deep regret of the government at sanctioning the withdrawal from Anzac, consecrated by so many heroic exploits, which have won our gallant Australian and New Zealand kinsmen an undying memory of honour. There is no retirement from Cape Helles.

French official reports announce a somewhat lively encounter between Greeks and Bulgarians. Several Greek officers and soldiers were killed and wounded.

BONAR LAW.

DILLON AND ASQUITH

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Replying to Premier Asquith's speech in the Commons to-day, John Dillon said that before we sanction a fourth million of men, we ought to be told what is the basis of the Government's demand. In no case have the failures of the war been due to lack of men. Before the Government enforces conscription, the men responsible for these failures must be removed. What is the use of sending more troops to be led by men like those responsible for the Suvla Bay and Anzac failures?

BRITISH SUBS ACTIVE

LONDON, Dec. 22.—An Athens despatch to Reuters Telegram Co. says that a British submarine sunk the German steamer Leros and another craft in the Sea of Marmora. The Leros was owned by the Deutsche Levante Line, Hamburg. She was 2679 tons and was built in 19105.

JOHN REDMOND TELLS ASQUITH HE WILL OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION

Says he is in Possession of Information Regarding Gallipoli Which Could Not be Advantageously Published—Serves Notice on Asquith That Irish Party Under Existing Circumstances Would Oppose Conscription

LONDON, Dec. 22.—John Redmond, Irish Nationalist, who followed the Prime Minister, said, that the House learned with deepest thankfulness how magnificently the situation had been handled by General Monroe and the Admiral in charge at the Dardanelles. He complained, however, that no details of the Gallipoli operations have yet been received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, formerly in command, and characterized it as a scandal. He added that unfortunately he was in possession of information which pointed to the fact that the whole truth could not be advantageously published.

Asquith interjected that the Government has only just received General Hamilton's despatch. Redmond continuing, said, he believed the figures in connection with Lord Derby's recruiting scheme would show an extraordinary demonstration of enthusiasm and determination on the part of practically the whole of Great Britain and the moral effect must be felt through the world. This effect will be due entirely to the voluntary character of this outbreak of patriotism, he declared. It would be, therefore, pitiable if the result of that moral effect was destroyed by any form of consulsion.

"I will stick at nothing calculated to bring the war to a successful conclusion," he said, "and I am certain that is the view of the Irish people. That view has been emphasized on the battlefield by her sons in every theatre. I am not convinced that consulsion is necessary or calculated to

Asquith Reluctantly Sanctioned the Withdrawal of Troops from Suvla Bay and Anzac

Premier Says Men Withdrawn will be Sent to New Theatre of Operations—Refers to Important Military Conference Held in Paris—Allies More Determined Than Ever to Fight to a Finish

THERE HAS BEEN MANY ERRORS SAYS ASQUITH

Recent Measures Taken to Ensure Fuller Co-operation Among the Allies Will Lead to a Greater Concentration of Purpose Plans and Common Energy—There will be no Separate Peace

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A large proportion of the wounded, the Premier said, are able to return to duty, but in addition to keeping up the present armies to their nominal strength, men were wanted for new formations and increase in aggregate of Great Britain's fighting forces.

Every available man should be put in the field, so far as was consistent with the provision for national necessities, including munitions and vast field for employment, upon which the continued working of our national life depended.

Turning to the Dardanelles campaign, the Premier said it was with deep reluctance that he sanctioned the withdrawal, especially from Anzac, where our Australian and New Zealand kinsmen won undying fame. This withdrawal did not involve the withdrawal from Cape Helles, at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, where our combined naval and military forces command the entrance to the Straits. Everything was brought off, except some stores and six guns, which were destroyed.

The Premier said, the men who have been withdrawn, would, after a much-needed rest, proceed to a new theatre of operations. He paid a warm tribute to Generals Munro and Birdwood.

Referring to operations on the Franco-Belgian front, the Premier complimented Field Marshal French and his successor in command, Sir Douglas Haig. He continued:

"A fortnight ago a most important military conference was held in Paris and attended by representatives of the staffs of France, Russia, Italy and the United Kingdom. The leading strategical problems were fully discussed and certain most important conclusions reached with absolute unanimity. So far as the was as a whole went, Asquith said,

it might be at this or that moment what could be called the superficial facts of the campaign seemed to grow less favourable to us, but the fundamental facts, that facts that in the long run matter, are steadily growing on our side." Continuing, he said, "There has been in this war an abundance of errors in calculations, but they have not been confined to our side. So far as we in this country are concerned, and I know all our Allies are the same, our will has never wavered for a moment while our fighting resources, both men and material, become every month more ample in quantity, better mobilized and organized for the purposes campaign."

Referring to measures recently taken to bring about closer co-operation among the Allies, Asquith said it was hoped by all nations concerned that this procedure would lead to a greater concentration of purpose, co-ordination of plans, common energy and effectiveness of action. He added it was satisfactory, though not surprising to know there not one of the Allies who is not as determined as ourselves to win the war and will have nothing whatever to do with a separate peace, but persist at all costs until our supreme common purpose is achieved.

BULGAR SEA PORT CAPTURED

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Daily Chronicle reports the capture of Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port, by the Russians. It says bombardment by the Russians silenced the Bulgarian guns and laid the town in ruins, the garrison suffering heavily.

The Russians then, according to the report, landed Infantry and artillery without loss and in sufficient force to hold the town against Bulgarian attacks.

Advises America To Keep Cool

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A despatch from Berlin, via Amsterdam, to-day says:—

"There will be no break between Austria-Hungary and the United States, if Washington keeps cool. Count Stephen Tisza, next to Emperor Francis Joseph, the strongest man of the Dual Monarchy, gave this assurance to the Ministerial Palace.

To think of trouble between Austria-Hungary and the States is sheer nonsense, declared the iron man of the Monarchy emphatically. Count Tisza had just returned from a conference with the Emperor at Vienna regarding the Ancon. Note. There is no reason for any trouble over the Ancon question, he said. It must be settled satisfactory, not only from the standpoint of the States, but from our standpoint, and the only way to reach a settlement is through correspondence which will suggest the means.

lead to that result, and if this is proposed under present conditions and circumstances, I, for one, will oppose it by every means in my power. I am convinced it would break that unity of the country and that it will be fiercely resented and opposed, while in point of numbers its results would be ridiculously small."

Redmond, turning in the direction of Premier Asquith served a formal notice that the Irish Party under existing circumstances was opposed to anything of the kind and he sincerely hoped that in the interest of the country and of a speedy and successful termination of war the Government would make no such proposal.

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WHAT IS THE BRITISH EMPIRE?

BY SIR CHARLES LUCAS.

What is this Empire? What are its main features? Wherein does this British Empire differ, if it does differ, from other Empires past or present? In Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-Yard" is the line:

"Hands that the Rod of Empire might have sway'd."
Empire, as Empires have come down to us in history, ordinarily implies a large territory, consisting of more or less continuous and adjoining provinces, made subject by conquest, ruled by military despotism, administered on more or less uniform lines.

The Rod of Empire is over it all. Such were the Empires of the past, which ran their course, of Persia, of Alexander the Great, of Rome. Such in our day is the Russian Empire. How stands the British Empire when compared with them? It seems to me to stand alone among Empires in four respects in its surpassing size, in being the Empire of an island, in the diversity of the elements of which it is composed, in the fact that it rests upon a democratic basis—that it is not the creation of a government or a ruler, but the result of the growth of a people.

The British Empire includes nearly one quarter of the land surface of the globe. It is about seven times as large as the old Roman Empire in its greatest extent. About one quarter of this enormous area has been acquired within the last forty years. In other words, in the most democratic times the Empire has grown faster than ever before.

It is the Empire of an Island. I know no other instance in the history of any appreciable Empire being acquired by an island; but those who come after will probably find a parallel in Japan. Many results have flowed from the island home, the island genius; I note two. An island is a land with clear-cut, sharply defined boundaries. A growing people in an island are not like a growing people on a continent; they cannot satisfy their growing paths by simply stepping over the line, removing their neighbor's landmark, and annexing an Alsace and Lorraine. What they can do is to go over the seas to where lands are emptiest or penetration into them most easy for the comparatively few new-comers who can be borne in ships. That is what this island people have been doing for three centuries past.

Hence there is nothing continuous about the British Empire. The Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates are scattered in rich profusion in every continent and on all the seas. Canada runs up into the Arctic Ocean. The equator runs through British East Africa. It passes close to the British port of Singapore. It traverses the British Protectorate of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in the Pacific. Far away in the Southern Ocean are the Falkland Islands, roughly in the latitude of the Straits of Magellan.

The second result of the island home is that the islanders' instincts took them in the beginnings of Empires to islands, peninsulas and coast-lands. Like to like: the sea-roving race for long continued, like Asher, on the seashore. Only by slow degrees they expanded into the continental hinterlands. The Spaniards overran a continent in a wave of conquest. The British might be traced round the word from one island on peninsula to another. They made an Empire by stepping-stones.

In such a great space as is contained in the British Empire the lands and people must necessarily be widely different from one another. A showman of the Empire could produce from it samples of almost every conceivable climate, color, product, race, language, religion, law and constitution. Take two of the great provinces of the Empire, Canada and India, and contrast them. Canada a northern country, running up into the Arctic regions, with a correspondingly cold winter climate; India a tropical land in the centre of the earth. Canada, the size of Europe, nearly double the size of India, with a population of about eight millions—much the same population as Belgium had before the war; the whole population white, except for a few North American Indians and Esquimaux, all or nearly all Christians, the very large majority speaking English or French; India, half the size of Canada, its population numbering 315,000,000, nearly forty times the population of Canada, nearly all colored, in religion mainly Hindus, Mohammedans or Buddhists, speaking some 147 distinct languages. Canada a self-governing dominion, with such parliamentary institutions as we have at home; India either under direct British rule or protected native rulers,

knowing nothing as yet of Houses of Commons except by hearsay.

WHO ARE IN THE TRENCHES!
Go to the trenches in Flanders; Canadians, including French-Canadians, and East Indians of various races are fighting in our ranks. Go to the Dardanelles; East Indians again, Australians, New Zealanders, including colored Maoris, are among our soldiers.

The Empire is an Empire of all sorts and conditions of lands and of peoples; its hall-mark is diversity.

Do you want uniformity? You must go to Germany: it is made in Germany.

Do you want diversity? Go to the British Empire: it grows there of itself. The British Empire is like a great jigsaw puzzle, in which new pieces are constantly being inserted. The pieces are of all sizes, shapes and colors; but they fit in somehow, and make an intelligible whole—ONE LARGE MAP OF LIBERTY.

The fourth characteristic, which makes the British Empire unlike any other Empire, is that it is an Empire on a democratic basis. The proof of this is two-fold—first, the diversity of which I have spoken; and secondly, the contentment of its members, which is due to the liberty that democracy implies or ought to imply despotism and uniformity go hand in hand; the latest instance is the case of Germany. Uniformity, as I have said, is made in Germany, and Germany was made by and made into a military despotism. The despot sets himself to remake man, in his own image, and men do not love being remade, as if they were so many used-up golf balls. The present war is in truth a contest between the principle of uniformity for which Germany stands, and the principle of practice of diversity for which the British stand. Uniformity is a most powerful weapon of offence; it means drill, organisation, obedience to one will, carrying out one plan; it produces as we see in Germany, the maximum of efficiency and is consistent with intense patriotism.

BUT IT DOES NOT MEAN FREEDOM. Diversity has many and patent weaknesses, but it embodies the life-giving spirit of liberty. The diversity of the British Empire means that different peoples have been allowed to develop each along its own lines—that they have not all been melted down and recast in one mould. This is a great and a novel experiment in Empire, for Empire through the ages has meant imposing the will of one ruler or people on other peoples, and it has usually been imposed in one and the same way. Diversity means that the ruler—whether the man or the people—has adapted him-

self to the ruled, instead of forcing the ruled to adopt his model; that, in the Bible words, he has become all things to all men. The result is the contentment of the ruled, as seen at this time of crisis. All parts of the Empire want to help to give service in men or money or kind. Here is an extract from an address from the turbulent Somali tribes of the north-east of Africa: "Humbly we ask, why should not the Somali fight for Britain also. We beg the Government to allow our warriors to show their loyalty. In former days the Somali tribes made war against each other. Even now it is so; it is our custom. Yet with the Government against the Germans, we are as one—ourselves, our warriors, our children. By God it is so." Indian prices give in princely fashion, and, moreover, come themselves to fight. Every colony and protectorate in the Empire sends men or money or their special produce. The words of Psalm lxxii. would apply to what is happening in the British Empire: "The kings of Tarshish and of the Isles shall bring presents." That Psalm begins, "Give the king thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness unto the king's son. He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment." The refrain of it is the blessing and the contentment which comes from doing justice, and His Majesty King George stands in the world as the embodiment of British fair dealing. If he says the rod of Empire, it is not a rod of iron; rather it is as Aaron's rod, which budded and blossomed with fruitfulness.

THE EMPIRE OF AN ISLAND.
This island, then, alone among islands in all the world and in all history, has evolved a unique type of Empire, standing alone in its size, its dispersion, its numberless diversities, its democratic basis.

How has this curious phenomenon come into being? Topsy, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," says of herself, "Specs I growed." That is the only account to be given of this British Empire. It is not, as I have said, the creation of some great ruler, nor the creation of a succession of governments carrying out definitely and continuously a policy of adding house to house and field to field, year in and year out. It is the creation, or rather the incarnation of a people. It is the result of growth.

Professor Seeley used the memorable sentence that Great Britain acquired an Empire in a fit of unconsciousness. He meant—and it is the plain truth—that the British never set out, as the Germans have lately set out, wide awake and long prepared, with the express object of conquering the world. It was not the line of a business-like people. Conquering is magnificent, but as a rule it is not business. They did what they have done without definitely intending to do it—half unconsciously. They did it over and over again, not at the dictation of their Government, but against the wishes of their Government. The Government has more often been reluctant to add provinces to the Empire than anxious to take them. There are many instances of the British Government refusing to take offers made to them by the natives of countries who asked for British rule and protection. They refused such offers from the natives of New Zealand and Fiji, but were forced to intervene eventually. In 1877, the Sultan of Zanzibar offered to the British the whole of the coastline of Central East Africa; the offer was not accepted, and the result of the refusal was that the Germans came in to a large part of East Africa. In 1883 Queenland annexed that part of New Guinea which did not belong to the Dutch. The British Government refused to endorse the act and the Germans again came in. The path of the British Government round the world has been strewn with lost opportunities and rejected addresses. The Empire is largely a case where greatness has been thrust upon us.

WHAT IS THE USE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE!

If I am asked the question, What is the use of the British Empire? in the sense of what do we get from it, I answer—apart from the fact that Britshers are largely fed and clothed by it, apart from the fact that they are earning money every day by it—if there was no British Empire, Great Britain would not be safe; the working men of Great Britain would not be safe, democracy would be in danger; if there was no British Empire, it would be a different Britain altogether—a smaller Britain, a poorer Britain, a weaker Britain, a Britain living on sufferance even for its daily bread. Present-day Britain and present-day Britshers are the outcome of the Empire, and without the Empire you must seek another type of country and another kind of race.

This system—call it Empire or whatever name you like—the democracy of Great Britain have inherited. The men of the Empire have in their power to make or to mar. They can scrap the Empire, if they will; but in doing so, they will scrap their own democracy.

Henry B. F. Macfarland's idea of keeping war in the Bible is sound enough, if he could only persuade the fighters to do it.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chats, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffre) 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."—nov12.11

Many a fellow is a star because he stuck to the dipper and the milky way.

Henry B. F. Macfarland's idea of keeping war in the Bible is sound enough, if he could only persuade the fighters to do it.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR Xmas Season

White Table Linen (extra quality), Table Tapkins, Toilet Covers, Sideboard Cloth, White Linen Table Covers, Tea Coseys, Carving Cloths, Tray Cloths, Cushion Covers, Centre Cloths.

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Hats, Wool Caps, Plush Caps, Ribbons (Patriotic), Frillings, Neckwear of various kinds, Ladies' Underwear (Stanfield's and Fleece Lined).

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Entanglements of Barb Wire Cruel War Device

Of all the devices of modern warfare the barb-wire entanglement is perhaps the most cruel and devilish. Wire entanglements vary in character. The advance of cavalry is impeded by planting stout stakes into the ground, and weaving a network of the wires around and between them, about twelve inches above the ground, and weaving a network of trap are rendered useless because the animals flounder, plunge and kick among the pronged meshes maddened with pain from the jabbing barbs. They can neither advance nor retreat, while the wire is too stout to be broken down by kicking. Caught in such a trap the troops may be annihilated practically at leisure by antagonistic rifle and artillery fire.

The entanglements intended to dispute the advance of infantry are more substantially woven, and indeed constitute a formidable barricade. Stout posts, about four or five feet in height, are planted, and wire is passed around and between these in an intricately and complicated pattern, and possibly in five or six successive layers. Under these circumstances it is impossible either to break through the protection or to crawl under it. The wire, moreover, is left slightly slack so that it cannot be readily cut.

Wire entanglement speedily became recognized as one of the most effective impeding obstacles it is possible to contrive, with the result that considerable ingenuity has been expended in devising ways and means to break it down. In the early days it was extensively adopted to dispute advance along the high roads, but this effort was nullified by providing heavy motor-cars with fixed rigid sharp blades of steel. The cars were driven full tilt into the obstacles, and the pressure of the hardened knife or ser-

rated edges enabled paths to be cut without undue effort. This antidote was rendered impossible by breaking up the surface of the road, thereby bringing the wheels of the vehicles face to face with an obstruction which in itself sufficed to render the passage of wheeled traffic impossible.

For the destruction of entanglements dispositive before trenches other novel methods have been contrived. There is the type of rocket, similar to that used for life-saving, which huris a length of rope attached to a grappling hook. The grapple falls among the wires which are torn away by soldiers grabbing the end of the rope and indulging in a spirited tug-of-war.

The French and Russian armies have contrived devices, the express object in each instance being the demolition of the obstruction by explosion.

Blasting Not Always Effective

Such blasting methods, however, are not completely efficacious. Often a stretch of wire escapes destruction, and is not detected until the subsequent charge, when the men fouling it are held up. At the same time any of these destructive methods are preferable to the means which have been adopted for scaling the obstacle such as ladders, boards, and mattresses laid upon the top of the network of posts. The objection to the latter system is the time occupied in bridging the obstruction combined with the severely limited number of men who are enabled to pass over at a time.

Recently these entanglement-destrorying methods have been superseded by artillery fire which, when concentrated and properly directed, invariably results in tearing the protecting wire to shreds and completely demolishing the posts.

It isn't every man who can reap his reward without cutting his fingers.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

French Girl Displays Bravery

A recent list of those mentioned for distinguished service in an army report from Paris contained:

"Mlle. Emilienne Moreau, aged 17½, living at Loos (Nord), during the capture of Loos, by the British, on September 25, 1915, organized a first aid post in her house, worked all day and the following night carrying wounded men there and gave them every attention, putting all her resources at her disposal and refusing any payment. She did not hesitate to go out, armed with a revolver, and succeeded, with the aid of some British nurses (male) in putting two German soldiers in a condition so that they could no longer do any injury, they having been firing on the post from hidden positions in a neighboring house."

Mlle. Moreau, who will be able, thanks to this citation, to wear a War Cross, was living at Loos when the war broke out, with her parents and a brother aged 10. She was studying to become a school teacher. The Germans occupied the village in October, 1914, and remained there nearly a year. Her father, during his time, died from grief and want of proper care. There was no carpenter to make a coffin, nor even any wood. Emilienne went among the German lines and hunted until she found sufficient wood, then with the help of her young brother, made a coffin.

Then last September a rumor was spread that the British were coming and that the famous Highlander were going to attack the village. One day, for the first time since the war, Emilienne neglected the children entrusted to her charge by the German authorities and went up in the garret of her house, from which she could see the whole battle-field. She passed three whole days there, lying flat on the floor, gazing on the terrible scene. Shells burst around her house. Walls trembled and roofs were torn away. Cries from wounded reached her, and at last shouts of victory as the British won their way into the town. She recognized the famous Highlanders by their costume and went among the wounded, giving them something to drink, bandaging their wounds and dragging them into positions of some ease.

As the British entered the village in force they sang "God Save the King!" and Mlle. Moreau, as soon as the National Hymn ended raised the "Marseillaise" in which the Highlanders joined, their long service in France having made it known to them. In the capturing of the village Mlle. Moreau slew five Germans with her own hands, three with grenades as they hid in a cellar and fired on the first aid post, refusing to come out; two with a regulation revolver belonging to an English officer as they advanced toward her with fixed bayonets. She allowed them to come quite close before firing, so close that in another few seconds their bayonets would have reached her body.

THE NICKEL THEATRE.

NOTE--- "The Exploits of Elaine" will not be shown this week owing to the late hours at the stores.

THE MID-WEEK PROGRAMME.

"THE STONING."

A thrilling human interest dramatic adaption of the famous novel. Produced in three parts by the Edison players.

"HIS GREAT EXPERIMENT."
The Selig Co. in a two-part social drama.

"STRENGTH."
A Vitagraph melo-drama.

FRIDAY—CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a two-part comedy: "THE TRAMP."

Gallant Deeds On Gallipoli

Private Richardson of the Seventeenth Manchesters Held a Trench For Two Days Against the Turks Till Help Came

LONDON, Eng.—Deeds of heroism which have never been excelled in any war are recorded almost daily in the official London Gazette and are becoming so frequent that little attention is being paid to them. Wonderful and courageous feats performed by the British troops at the front are related in a few lines and are becoming so numerous that they pass unnoticed. A recent issue of the Gazette contains a long list of awards of the distinguished conduct medal, and each of the gallant achievements described would be sufficient for a story in itself.

One of the most remarkable examples of courage ever known was displayed by Private M. Richardson of the Seventeenth Manchesters, who, alone, held a trench for two days against the enemy in Gallipoli and held the Turks at bay until reinforcements arrived. Again, the feat performed by Private J. Watkinson of the Second Rifle Brigade is possibly without parallel. Standing in his trench he caught three German bombs in his bare hands and threw them back at the enemy before they had time to explode. He was less fortunate with the fourth bomb, which exploded in his hand. This courageous deed is related in four cold lines in the Gazette.

But the actual fighters are not the only heroes at the front, as shown by the announcement concerning Staff Sergeant A. J. Steele, who received the distinguished conduct medal "for great zeal and devotion to duty as master baker during the early part of the campaign at Boulogne when working under the greatest difficulties in the open and exposed to all weathers, he successfully carried on the work of the first bakery, never failing to turn out the maximum output from his ovens."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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IF YOU WANT TO LAUGH SEE MISS LOCKE IN

"How Things Are Done On and Off the Stage"

LATEST AND BEST PICTURES.

Mrs. Rossley's 4th Grand Annual Christmas Pantomime, "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST," on Christmas Day. Doors open at 1.30 p.m. Night: 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

'MIKE DONEGAL'S ESCAPE'
An Episode of the Girl Detective Series produced in 2 Reels by the Kalem Company.

'ONE LAW BREAKER'
A Story of the Under World by the Lubin Company.


'THE PHANTOM THIEF'
Prize Winning Picture in the Dramatic Mirror Edison Contest.

'MUSIC IN FLATS'
A "Waddy and Art" Comedy.


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SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
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A SPECIAL Programme of CHRISTMAS PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS EVE AND CHRISTMAS DAY.

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BABY SLEIGHS, upholstered—\$6.00.
BABY SLEIGHS, upholstered—\$6.25.
BABY SLEIGHS, upholstered—\$7.75.
BABY SLEIGHS, upholstered—\$10.00.
GIRLS' and BOYS' SLIDES.
FLEXIBLE FLYERS.



ACME SKATES.
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HOCKEY STICKS and PUCKS.
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BABY GUARDS—60c.

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The Mail and Advocate
Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 22nd, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Coalition

TO show that we are not actuated by any improper motive in connection with the matter of our references to Coalition, as forced upon us by P. T. McGrath's utterances of Saturday, we gave the Premier an opportunity to refute Mr. McGrath's assertions and thereby end the matter so far as those assertions went; but as the Premier apparently is not prepared to refute those assertions, fearing a rupture with Mr. McGrath, we are compelled to-day to defend Mr. Coaker from the insinuations hurled at him on Saturday by P. T. McGrath.

We understand P.T. did not consult the Premier in any way concerning those utterances, therefore we will not hold the Premier as being in any way responsible for the falsehoods uttered by P.T.

Now as to facts:

Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker having been earnestly invited by the Premier to meet him, to consider the financial situation of the Colony, both consented after considerable consideration to meet the Premier. At the Premier's request both met him at his home soon after the Legislature closed the past spring. Therefore Mr. Coaker did not camp at the Premier's doorstep asking admittance. Lie No. 1 nailed.

When admitted, says McGrath, Mr. Coaker made certain proposals to Sir Edward. Mr. Coaker or Dr. Lloyd made no proposals to Sir Edward, but Sir Edward undertook to explain the condition of the Colony, and did explain and subsequently proposed to form a Coalition Government during the continuance of the war. The proposal of Sir Edward was reasonable and proper and based on giving the Opposition equal representation in the Executive and Departmental positions with the Premier's Party. At a subsequent meeting the Opposition answer was given. The Premier undertook to arrange matters with his Party. One of the members of his Executive who the Premier had informed the meeting had been consulted by him and was favorable, raised objections, and the Premier was compelled to inform the Opposition that he was unable to perform what he had undertaken to accomplish—and there the matter ended.

Consequently the public will recognize that P. T. McGrath, who

knew all that transpired and was favorable to the proposals of the Premier, stated a falsehood deliberately intended to injure Mr. Coaker, when he stated Mr. Coaker had made proposals to the Premier. Lie No. 2 nailed.

The member of the Executive who opposed the Premier's undertakings, was known to be a close friend of Reids solicitor, and as he was at first favorable and subsequently became opposed, Mr. Coaker and others considered that Reid's influence had been utilized to prevent the Coalition until certain pledges had been secured, either from the Premier or the others. Those pledges not being forthcoming, the kicker resolved to hold out, and succeeded in seriously embarrassing the Premier; in fact so seriously, that the only honorable course for the Premier to adopt was to hand his resignation to the Governor; and unless this course is taken before the Legislature meets, the Premier will be considered as holding a subordinate place in the councils of his party.

Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker are prepared to justify what transpired at the meetings held at the request of the Premier.

Since the failure in the spring several attempts have been made by friends of the Premier to finalize matters. The pronouncement of the F.P.U. Convention leaves no room for doubt on this matter, so far as the Union Party is now concerned. We are assured the Liberal Party takes the same stand.

The position advanced by the Premier to Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker justified the formation of a Coalition Government for a period extending during the continuance of the war. The Premier having failed to perform what he undertook, caused a break, and the matter was closed so far as the F.P.U. was concerned.

The only honorable course open to the Premier, is we repeat, to resign, and Mr. McGrath could administer no worse blow to the Morris Party than that delivered on Saturday when he broke the confidential seals of the Coalition proposals, by his base insinuations against Mr. Coaker, which we feel sure Dr. Lloyd will refute if necessary.

'Twas Ever Thus!

WE reproduce elsewhere in this issue a splendid article by Sir Charles Lucas—"What is the British Empire?" From it we extract the following: "The English might be traced round the world from one island or peninsula to another. They made an Empire by stepping stones."

"Go to the trenches in Flanders; Canadians, including French-Canadians, and East Indians of various races are fighting in our ranks. Go to the Dardanelles: East Indians again, Australians, New Zealanders, including colored Maoris, are among our soldiers."

Sir Charles Lucas has forgotten perhaps (he has compiled a series of Colonial "Historical Geographies") that there is such a place as Newfoundland on the map—Britain's first and oldest colony—the first stepping stone of her Imperial greatness—the actual corner-stone of the great commercial fabric woven by her sailors. "We are not considered in the matter at all. Presumably he does not know that we have given 40000 of the sons of our soil to battle for the Motherland, and that at the Dardanelles we have a fighting force second to none! Yet he tells us that the "Maoris are there, there is not a suggestion of a Newfoundlandier."

It seems singular that we are being regularly and persistently ignored. Yes, ignored in the face of the fact that our doughty Knight Edward P. Morris sat at an Imperial Council Board some years ago, and is supposed to be a persona grata with a former Colonial Secretary—ignored in the face of the fact that the Editor of

"The Star's" Safety Valve Forced

YESTERDAY'S Star contained a two and a half column article abusing Coaker because his influence carried Prohibition and made small potatoes of the influence of the Medical Man who some times write Star editorials.

We care not what such a paper as The Star utters about Mr. Coaker, for the whole country knows who Mosdell is and what he has accomplished, as well as what he is capable of doing.

We can at any rate congratulate the Prohibition Committee of the City upon having a Chairman possessing such great influence as Dr. Mosdell, for few will deny that his selection as Chairman of that Committee was not responsible for a loss of 1000 votes at St. John's; therefore he must be an influential man?

And that is not all, for did he not take last place in the Harbor Grace count in the last general election.

His festering and contemptible conscience is well known to us, and we can imagine what pressure has been brought to bear on his safety valve of common sense during the past few weeks; the poison in his soul at last must find release and The Star's editorial of last evening, consequently became the victim. He is no stranger to the community. His wares are saleable as all well know. All are now convinced that he is no better than he ought to be.

We are now giving some attention to P. T. McGrath—a warrior of many newspaper fights. We find it a pleasure to lay blow upon blow upon P.T.'s impudent yet once brilliant abilities, but to notice Mosdell and his penny a line penny ravings would be like treading upon a "bee" for spite, when men were about that could take and give a blow.

We leave such as The Star medical man—who owns such a brilliant career—to such newspapers as The Miner and Enterprise.

The Herald is the Newfoundland correspondent of the "Liarish Times."

It is not to be wondered at then that our boys in khaki and blue should be forgotten, or unknown by the Transportation agencies who have kept them without warm clothing and other comforts, and have neglected to forward the many things furnished by the women and children of the Colony. This is galling in the extreme, and we would suggest that somebody would get busy and remind the gentry across the herring pond that right at the gateway of the St. Lawrence, keeping watch and ward over her northern possessions, is England's most ancient and loyal colony.

We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street—nov 23

Nearly forty thousand dye operators in Yorkshire have either been granted an increase of wages or have the promise of one to go into immediate effect.

Those Exposures

WE have been berated by sundry individuals for our exposure of conditions regarding the failure of the authorities to "deliver the goods" to our brave lads at the front. Blundering and incompetency have been characteristic of our whole military programme, and tales of woe are gradually coming to light. Our boys have been evidently absolutely neglected. There should be no let up until we have found where the trouble is. Our people have been most generous in providing for our lads, and they have contributed to every fund and every demand made to them. Yet, there is nothing but dissatisfaction. We have had "lovely letters" from ladies in England regarding the quality of our contributions. The fact is that Newfoundland has contributed more to the cause than any other part of the British Empire proportionately both in men, money, and supplies for the Empire.

It is time that the English authorities woke up and looked after the supplies that we are sending across. Naturally, this carelessness will have disastrous effects in obtaining further supplies. Our lads are in need, and there seems to be gross carelessness in forwarding them supplies.

An effort was made to discredit the statements which we have made; but these are being endorsed almost daily by letters coming from the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Some days ago we received an interesting communication from a Newfoundlander residing in Canada who had read our indictment of the Blunderers. We extract the following, and it will demonstrate the fact that there is "something rotten in Denmark."

"The British authorities in London are evidently not on the job. Presumably, the supplies intended for our brave lads are still lying somewhere in the sheds on the London Docks. Some days ago I met a lady who had just returned from London where she had been engaged in an official capacity for a Western Province, and she informed me that the transportation department seemed to be very much out of kilter. She told me that she had personal knowledge of the fact that London dock hands were wearing some of the knitted goods which had been sent across for the soldiers. This is simply monstrous, and representa-

Xmas Eve

A NEW departure in Church services will be the service at St. Thomas's Church on Xmas Eve at 10.30 p.m. The singing of Xmas carols on Xmas Eve was a custom which long prevailed but recent years have seen quite a big falling off in that direction. The service at St. Thomas's will, we trust, restore the charm of those old customs and will no doubt be largely attended. The Rector will deliver a short address. The soloists will be the Misses Milcent and Alice Dunfield. The offertory collection will be in aid of the Choir Fund.

Why Constantinople Lures Germany

In a very interesting article in the Nineteenth Century Dr. Niko Lapanic discusses the near east campaign, and writes of the importance of the eastern waterways to the commerce of the east, and he says: "Some of the greatest wars have been fought for the control of narrows because of their vast strategical importance. Millions of lives have been lost, not in the struggle for Constantinople, but in that for the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. Constantinople itself is of no importance; it is

tions should be made to the proper quarter. Possibly some of your supplies have fared similarly. Now how did the dock hands get possession of these articles? Milk and water cables to Lord So-and-So are not going to remedy this thing. Keep up the fight and see that your brass fellows are not neglected. No part of the Empire has responded so nobly as you have done, and, as far as I am aware, you have received no recognition. I have never seen mention of the Newfoundland Regiment in any official document except in the casualty list. You are aware, of course that there are hundreds of Newfoundlanders with the Canadian troops. Just a few days ago I noticed that in the recruiting in Cape Breton 13 per cent of the Regiment, enlisted came from Newfoundland. You deserve better treatment, and insist that you get it."

There has been too much flapping about this whole business, and it is up to Governor Davidson who is responsible for our military arrangements to see to it that we get a square deal.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

- DECEMBER 22
- THE Mayflower pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.
- Hon. Chas. R. Ayre born in England, 1819.
- Brig Union launched at Harbor Grace for Puntin & Munn, 1860.
- J. Augustus Cliff born at St. John's, 1857.
- Miss B. Brien, daughter of Thomas Brien, butcher, died, 1878.
- Miss Rochefort, daughter of the late Dr. Rochefort, died, 1878.
- George Elliot, novelist, died, 1880.
- Mrs. Feehan, wife of late Capt. F. Feehan, died, aged 97, 1891.

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A NEW departure in Church services will be the service at St. Thomas's Church on Xmas Eve at 10.30 p.m. The singing of Xmas carols on Xmas Eve was a custom which long prevailed but recent years have seen quite a big falling off in that direction. The service at St. Thomas's will, we trust, restore the charm of those old customs and will no doubt be largely attended. The Rector will deliver a short address. The soloists will be the Misses Milcent and Alice Dunfield. The offertory collection will be in aid of the Choir Fund.

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We stock them to fit Men, Women, Children and Infants and price them reasonably. Before you buy your next stock get our prices, wholesale and retail.

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.



PROBABLY no money invested in any way gives such satisfactory returns as that spent in CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. If spent in the right spirit "It blesses him that gives, and him that takes."

Our CHRISTMAS STOCK is just as large as ever, but different kinds of things, and with few exceptions the prices are as low as in previous years.

- Battle Ship and Submarine, Aeroplanes, Trains, Washing Machines, Motor Cars, Water pistols, Cannons, Guns, Pistols, Swords, Uniforms, Drums, Soldiers, Puzzles, Books, Games, Dolls, Stoves, Houses, Carriages, Tea Sets, Sad Irons, Rocking Horses, Wheel Barrows, Snow Shovels, Blocks, Tops, Steam Engines.

COME AND SEE OUR DISPLAY.
ROBERT TEMPLETON, 333 Water Street.

We Are Now Buying

Fresh RABBITS, PARTRIDGE, DUCK, VENISON, MUTTON, LAMB, and BEEF.

Also Fresh SALMON, HALIBUT, SMELTS, and CODFISH, in Season.

Highest City Prices.

W. E. BEARNS, HAY MARKET GROCERY 'PHONE 379

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.

Return Tickets Will be issued between all Stations and Ports of Call at **ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE**, good going Dec. 23 to 25th, and good returning up to Dec. 27th, also good going Dec. 30th to January 1st, and good returning January 3rd.

ONE WAY AND ONE THIRD FIRST CLASS FARE---Good going from Dec. 21st to Jan. 1st, and good returning up to Jan. 4th.

Pork and Beef.

IN STOCK:
Ham Butt Pork
Boneless Beef
Libby's Special Plate Beef

George Neal
'PHONE 264.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

MAGNIFICENT VALUE!

FOR YOUR GIRLS

let your Xmas Gifts be:

SWEATER COATS.

300 Charming Sweater Coats for Girls, worth up to \$2.00 each, but as each one is slightly imperfect (though not noticeable in a great many of them) we offer them

For **\$1.25** Each

Principally Maroon and Cardinal. Get them for your Girls, they will be delighted with them.

S. MILLEY

Conception Harbour Road Board Elects Its Officers

Great Interest Taken in Movement, as the Fishermen Appreciate Mr. Coaker's Work on Their Behalf. Election Managed in Satisfactory Manner by Magistrate O'Toole

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—In compliance with the law... the election of Road Boards... meeting was convened here on the 16th inst. by M. F. O'Toole, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, and in reading the Act he took special care to clearly explain any section that would be likely misunderstood by the public. His reason for so doing was, he said, to obviate any dissatisfaction that may occur after the election through the electors not clearly understanding the Act and such a course met with the unanimous approval of the electors.

Fourteen candidates were nominated, of whom five were elected to constitute the Road Board for Conception Harbour. The successful candidates were Messrs Wm. Keating, chairman; Patrick Mahoney, Deputy chairman; John Power, James Costello, Kitchens and Patrick Brown, Bacon Cove, all of whom we heartily congratulate. We offer a special word of congratulations to our friend Pat. Mahoney, the Deputy Chairman, who is also Deputy of the Local Council of the F. P. U., Conception Hr. Friend Mahoney takes a lively interest in all public affairs and we think that a better man could not have been chosen for the position. We sincerely trust that when the two years have expired and you are called upon to give an account of your stewardship... your actions will be such as shall warrant the voters' re-electing you at the head of the poll.

The meeting, to say the least of it, was the acme of perfection if we are to judge by the sentiment of the people and the words of congratulation which greeted the Convenor on every side.

I hold no brief for Mr. O'Toole, but I believe in giving "honor to whom honor is due" and the ability and tact which he displayed during the entire proceedings are deserving of a special word of praise and per-

Grates Cove Elects Union Road Board

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to let you know that we elected five union men to control all road board monies that are voted by the House of Assembly for our place.

line monies were last year. Poll clerks were Simeon Ring, Simeon Avery, Check clerks were Daniel Norris, Joshua Stanford. Thanking you for space.

JOSHUA STANSFORD.
Grates Cove, Dec. 18, 1915.

New Perlican Council Elects Officers for 1916

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—We recently had our annual meeting and elected the following officers for the coming year:— Chairman—Arthur Gent, re-elected. Treasurer—C. Smith, re-elected. Secretary—George Burrage, elected. Deputy Chairman—Isaac Burrage, elected. Door Guard—Albert Pitts, elected. Wishing you and the union every success.

F. P. U. COUNCIL.
New Perlican, Dec. 15, 1915.

NOTE OF THANKS.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the crew of the schooner "Flora" wishes to express our thanks to the people of Deer Harbor, Random Head, for the kindness shown us while we were shipwrecked at that place. They helped us to unload our provisions, also brought us dry clothes the night we were driven ashore. They took us to their homes and treated us as well as if we were at our own.

Trusting they will be rewarded for their kindness to us.

Signed CHARLES MATTHEWS, WILLIAM HOBBS.
New Perlican, Dec. 18, 1915.

There isn't much use in telling a girl you would die for her unless you carry a pretty heavy life insurance.

From Our Sailor Boys

Dear Mother.—I must try and write you a few lines as this will probably be my last chance for a little while, as we are changing base to-morrow and we sail for Gibraltar. I don't know if we are going any farther or not, or how long we shall be out there we cannot say, so don't look for letters very often now. I will write whenever possible.

We are glad to get the chance of getting to a better climate for the winter, while it is not very frosty, it is very cold on the water, especially in the night time. Don't send anything to me, because I may not receive it after so long a distance, but write me whenever possible.

Don't you trouble about me, for I have every comfort possible for a sailor have and far better than some. I know you will think of me, but don't worry, for I shall be O.K. How quick the time is going. It will soon be a year since I left home, it has passed very quick. I would like to see you all now, but if it is the Lord's will I shall some day. You will hardly know me then, I sent a couple of photos of our ship, hope you got them? There is not much more to say and I have not much time to write more. I hope you will all have a good enjoyable winter.

I think of you all, although I am so far away, but I shall never be far enough to forget home. Hope father arrived home safe and well. Tell him not to work too hard this winter. Say me to all the friends that ask for me. I hope some day to meet you all again, if we don't on earth I hope we will up above. I must close now, with lots of love to all.

Your loving son,
JIM.

[The writer of the above letter is Herbert J. Short, R.N.R. of Hant's Hr. Trinity Bay.]

From Our Friends in Musgrave Hr.

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—I wish to record the death of Mr. Samuel Dyke, the oldest member of our Local Council. Mr. Dyke joined the F.P.U. the night that Mr. Coaker first started the branch here. Being an old man he could not attend the meetings of his council but he always upheld President Coaker in his noble work. Deceased was a member of the L. O. A. for over thirty years and was also a member of the Methodist Church for fifty years, always plodding on with the grand prize in view.

Mr. Dyke was 73 years of age. But the past summer being as eager for the fish as a man of twenty-three, left his home at two o'clock in the morning, went to his salmon nets, then to his trawl where he stayed until ten o'clock in the day, loaded his little boat and returned home, not taking a mouthful of food since the evening before. He put away his fish, got a bit to eat and started out again, and nearly loaded his boat the second time, but had to return nearly exhausted, and from that day his strength began to fail.

His work was finished, but he did not rust out, Mr. Editor, like plenty of the 'no-goodies' that are trying when the poor man gets a dollar to grab it from him. But we hope to meet our good friend and brother in the Great Grand Lodge and Great Supreme Council in a more nobler realm, in that land beyond the sky.

We had our annual meeting on Monday night, Dec. 13th, and the election of officers took place which resulted as follows:—

- Chairman—Edwin G. Abbott.
- Deputy Chairman—Moses Whiteway Jr.
- Secretary—Gershon Burt.
- Treasurer—Hammon Moulard.

DENTIST



ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
Jan 14, m. w. f. ood

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

- The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:— Mayo's—Duckworth Street. Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East. Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd. Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road. Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road. Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road. Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street. James Whelan—Colonial Street. F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunnery Hill). Mrs. Organ—Military Road. Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street. Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street. Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street. Mrs. Ebsary—South Side. Mrs. Dounon—Fleming Street. Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street. Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill. Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill. M. A. Duff—Cahot Street. M. J. James—Cookstown Road. Mr. Horwood—Barker's Hill. Popular Store—Casey Street. Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street. Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St. Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street. Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street. A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street. Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street. Mr. Ryan—Casey Street. Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West. Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street. P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road. Axford's—South Side. Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street. Miss Murphy—Water St. West. Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.

When We Catch The Kaiser

Declaring that France cannot be beaten, Gouverneur Morris, the novelist, now in France says:—"This history of this war will show that no amount of method, weight of men, guns and preparation really stood a glint of a show against a thousand years of military genius and tradition and a thousand years of naval genius. In one year, under stress of battle, these geniuses working hand in hand, have done what it took the slow German forty years to do. They have prepared the French war machine has been built under fire. And it is well that the French are neither an ambitious nor a vengeful nation.

"What will you do with the Kaiser when you catch him?" you ask. "I hope the British catch him, we are too tender-hearted." "Wouldn't you even put him in a cage in front of Rheims Cathedral and charge an admission fee?" "We might. But some fellow would be sure to stick the muzzle of a gun through the bars and put him out of his pain."

"But he'd get his deserts at the hands of the British?" "Nothing sensational. They are very cool. They might do with him as they did with Napoleon. It would all be very judicial and unalterable and excruciatingly unpleasant for him."

"He'll never let himself be taken." And every one is agreed on that.

Corporal Stan. Lumsden, who was wounded some time ago while serving with the Canadian forces in France is now thoroughly recovered and is attached to the Newfoundland Regiment at Ayr. He is Second Lieutenant of the Regiment.

Underground Life Around Gorizia

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—A Tageblatt dispatch says: only a few hundred persons remained behind in Gorizia, formerly with thirty thousand inhabitants. Gorizia above ground no longer exists, nevertheless the former inhabitants are slowly returning. Daily fresh shells fall on the city. Daily more people come back, no longer inhabitants of the old Gorizia, for they have founded a new city underground, which now numbers three thousand people, who do not live in houses, but in cellars, in catacombs, like the early Christians, where a pathetic primitive communism binds them all together. Not only citizens but the whole official Gorizia has crawled underground. The entire city government has retired into the cellars.

Here is a whole row of subterranean offices. Entering you almost fall over a writing table and a straw seat. That is the bureau of finance. A strawback lies nearby, that is where the finance director sleeps; immediately adjoining is the police praesidium table, stool, washbasin, sofa, everything in space two yards square. To the right is another table that is the division of sanitation. Here sits the chief municipal medical officer and high school inspector. Another tenement department. A smaller table is the department of charity and the census bureau; nearby a real treasure, typewriter, machine, and behind, a female stenographer, the only one in the premises. Then follow the mail, bookkeeping and cashier's offices and a kitchen, or a well-regulated city government must have its own kitchen, and straw mattress. They belong to the inventory of every "office," the officials not only working and eating but sleeping there. Here Gorizia has burrowed underground, but the cellar life has quickly developed a humor of its own.

SOCIALIST PARTY TO SEEK PRESIDENCY

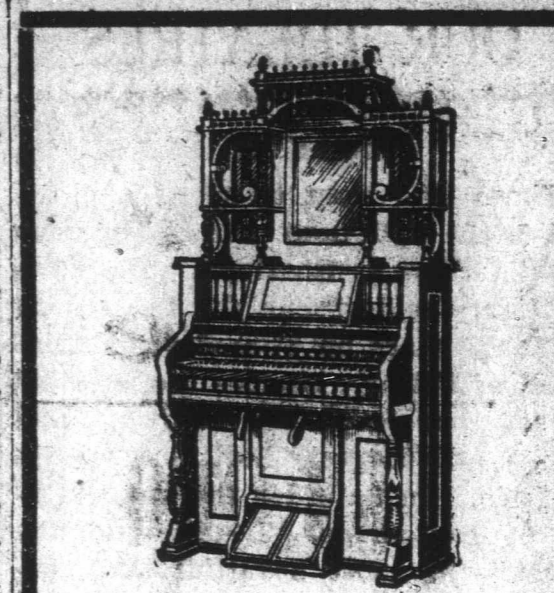
CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—All the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States on the Socialist ticket are in, and preparations are under way by the national headquarters of the party to hold a referendum to determine the final choice to head the ticket in 1916. All candidates receiving nominations from ten or more locals will be on the referendum slate.

STATE SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The newspapers this morning describe a unique experiment in state Socialism, which will be tried at an unnamed city in the north of England, where 20,000 men will soon be employed in munition work. To provide for the men and prevent extortionate prices and shops in the district will either allow the proprietors to sell goods under license, or will, in most cases, run them under direct control of the government. The government thus will be butcher, baker, grocer, milkman and barber to the whole population.

All the saloons, thirty in number have been bought by the government and will continue the sale of intoxicants, some under close restrictions, while others will be turned into lodging houses.

Superstition is what prompts a person to believe a horseshoe over the door has more virtue than a lock and key.



Kimball Organs

Highest Awards in America. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST. JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB.

Musicians' Supply Dept. ROYAL STORES FURNITURE

J. J. St. John

FLOUR, PORK, BEEF & OIL, Likely to go high.

We can save you -To arrive- FIVE ROSES QUAKER VERBENA ROBIN HOOD Very Choice Ribbed PORK. Small HOCKS. Choicest SPARE RIBS. Best PLATE and N. Y. BEEF.

Everybody is talking of our ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb as good as most 60c. Silver-Ware ready to be delivered, so bring along your Coupons from Monday, 27th inst.

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd.

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene "Veedal" Motor Oil In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

The Direct Agencies, Limited beg to announce that the Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal, have established a branch in St. John's, and are prepared to fill orders promptly for all lines of Colonial and Cherrystone enamel-ware at lowest factory prices. Send for our Price List.

The Direct Agencies, Limited.

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S
Those who want to spend a pleasant night will take in Thursday night's show at Rossley's. The competition, the last one for the season will take place on Thursday night instead of Friday. Besides the splendid act of your favourites Brown and Locke, and the very best pictures obtainable. On Saturday the much-talked-of pantomime, "Beauty and the Beast," the most beautiful and gorgeous entertainment ever seen in this city, eclipsing all Mrs. Rossley's former attempts. This year she has the assistance of Mr. Ballard Brown and the one and only Madge Locke. The finest singers and dancers before the public to-day.

THE NICKEL

The "Exploits of Elaine" will not be shown at the Nickel theatre this evening because of the stores being open until 10 p.m. A grand programme has been arranged, however, and no one should miss it. There is a thrilling human interest dramatic adaptation of the famous novel produced in three parts by the Edison players entitled "The Stoning." His Great Experiment" is a Selig Co. two-part social drama. There is a melo-drama by the Vitaphone Co., a Pathe Weekly with all the latest news events, and the popular resort these days. Every afternoon there is a big matinee for the children. Look out for the big bill on Friday with a two-reel Chaplin comedy.

THE CASINO

Lieut Donnelly and his brave companions—whose names will live forever, will be seen in the great Newfoundland Regiment picture which will be shown at the "Casino" theatre on Christmas Day. Both afternoon and evening performances will be given, the former commencing at 2.30, and the latter at 7.30. Although already having been seen by thousands, hundreds will undoubtedly avail themselves of the opportunities being presented by going to see the most remarkable military picture to have ever been taken.

THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace is presenting a big mid-week programme. Mark Swan's prize-winning picture in the dramatic Edison contest is entitled "The Maritine Thief." An episode of the girl detective series is "Mike Donagall's Escape," produced in two reels by the Kalem Company. A thrilling Lubin story of the underworld is "One Law Breaker" and a great Waddy and Art comedy is "Music in Flats." Mr. Dan Delmar sings a lively novelty song: "The Band played all the Time." The recent is putting in a special Christmas programme of pictures and music.

RETURNING TO WORK

Quite a number of the young men who returned to Conception Hr., Holyrood and other places in Conception Bay, will leave for New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other American cities after the New Year to resume work. These men work at bridge building, carpentering, ship building and in foundries and factories, and make good wages each year, returning in the fall to spend a time with their friends, well-stocked with money. They receive excellent wages and their work is highly appreciated.

A VESSEL OVERDUE

The schr. "Little Secret," Capt. Couch is making a very long passage from Santa Pola to Marystown. The vessel which has a cargo of salt is now 80 days on the voyage, but as she is a staunchly built craft and her skipper an experienced and skillful navigator hopes are expressed that she will yet turn up safely.

CURLERS ARE PREPARING

The City Curlers this year are evincing their old-time enthusiasm and last night held their first meeting to prepare for the season's events. A very good programme has been drawn up and the season promises to be the best in the history of the Association. The various divisions will play keen games and all that is required is good ice and plenty of it.

THE "KYLE'S" PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 11.30 to-day, bringing J. Vokey, P. Vatcher, Miss M. Forssey, Mrs. J. C. Crosbie, Miss Nina Crosbie, Miss Ella Crosbie, H. B. Lake, Miss J. J. Collins, M. A. Winson, B. W. Payne, D. C. Duff, D. Gillis, A. Abbott, W. Babcock, W. L. Rowe, Jr., W. Lowland, Miss L. Reid, Leonard Reid, J. W. N. Johnston, A. B. McIsaac, Eddard Gillis, W. Hayse, P. P. Clement, O. Herger, M. Vallard and D. Curtin.

**CHRISTMAS MUSIC
COCHRANE ST. CHURCH
COLLEGE HALL**

Solo—"Holy Night, Peaceful Night"; Miss Herder.
Carol-Anthem—"See Amid the Winter's Snow," John E. West;
"In a Stable Lowly," Oliver King.
Carols—"Jesus Christ is Born," H. E. Nichol; "The Star of Christ," H. E. Nichol; "Many Years Ago," H. E. Nichol.
Service on Christmas morning at 11 o'clock. The Christmas music will be repeated on the next day (Sunday).
On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26th, at 2.45, the Sunday School will hold a special Xmas Service in the College Hall, to which all will be welcomed. There will be special singing.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

In the armoury yesterday the volunteers were put through Swedish and other drills and under Lieut F. A. Rendell had a route march in the afternoon. Yesterday Joseph Pittman of St. John's enlisted bringing the number on the roster to 2662. The men of "H" Co. are rapidly becoming proficient in the drill.

THE STORM OF LAST NIGHT

Last Night the first snow storm for the season broke over the city about 11 o'clock and as the hours went by the wind which was from the S.E. increased until by this morning it had reached hurricane force. Drifts were piled high on the city streets, and in the higher levels and suburban roads. The tram tracks were covered in this morning and to-day two sweepers and the street car employees with shovels are clearing the track line and Water Street tracks. Several fences were blown down in various parts and across country to Humbermouth the storm was severe and piled heavy drifts in all directions. The Reid Nfld. Co. say however that their trains are running on all sections, snow plows preceding them and clearing the road of the snow. The storm was severe in the Gulf also and the Kyle did not arrive at Port aux Basques until past 11 to-day.

**"SPORTS AND PASTIMES"
THE ATELETE NUMBER.**

The athlete number "Sports and Pastimes" will be on sale on the streets to-morrow. It is an interesting and attractive publication, dealing as it does with the athletics of the city during the year now closing. The soldiers will no doubt greatly appreciate copies and friends could not send them better athletic reading matter. There are a number of well-written articles and the book is profusely illustrated.

THANKS

We acknowledge with thanks the following season's publications:—Christmas Annual (Mr. T. D. Carew), Holly Leaves (Mr. C. Power) also a wall calendar from Messrs. A. S. Rendell & Co.

KEEP THE POT BOILING

The young ladies of the Salvation Army Started to-day to collect for the Christmas dinner which the money affords each year to the poor of the city. The pots for the collections are to be seen along Water Street and we feel assured that our charitable people will give to this worthy object in their usual generous manner.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT

Yesterday evening Const. Tobin arrested two young men who for some time past have been at work on the new Cochrane Street Methodist Church. The men were accused of stealing a lot of copper cuttings valued at \$2.00 and were before Judge Morris to-day. They pleaded guilty but as the Church authorities did not wish to press the case they were allowed off with the light fine of \$1 or 5 days each.

STEPHANO HERE.

Messrs. Harvey & Co. had a wireless at 8.30 last night that the Stephano had then passed Cape Race and was due to tie up at her pier here 1.30 a.m. to-day. The weather, however, intervened and she has to sea when the bad weather came on and did not arrive in port until 1.30 p.m. to-day. She brought a full freight, mostly of Christmas goods, poultry &c. and had a wild night of it last night in the snow storm which raged. A very high sea ran. Capt. Mitchell, the chief officer, is in charge, as Capt. Smith has remained off on a holiday.

**OFFICIAL
CASUALTY LIST
FIRST
NEWFOUNDLAND
REGIMENT**

- 339 L.-Corp. Hubert Edgar Ebsary, 147 South Side. Died of wounds December 1st.
 - Additional Information.
 - 435 Private John Nicholle, 164 Pleasant St.; previously reported dangerously ill of Tetanus, Alexandria, Dec. 13th. Now, seriously ill.
 - 153 Private Larry Field, 4 Deady's Lane; previously reported, debility and jaundice severe, Malta, Nov. 26. Now, arrived in 3rd London General Hospital, Wands worth.
 - 227 Private Oswald K. Batstone, Jackson's Cove, N.D.B., previously reported, dysentery, Malta, Oct. 30. Now, arrived in 3rd London General Hospital, Wands worth, dysentery.
 - 338 Private Nicholas A. Galway, 222 Water Street W.; previously reported, dysentery, Alexandria, Oct. 26th. Now, arrived in 3rd London General Hospital, Wands worth, dysentery.
 - 1180 Private Herbert R. Parsons, 7 Hayward Avenue; previously reported, enteric, Malta, Nov. 5th. Now, arrived in 3rd London General Hospital, Wands worth, enteric.
 - 1148 Private Michael J. Boland, 126 Duckworth Street; previously reported, enteric, removed from dangerous list, Malta, Nov. 5th. Arrived 3rd London General Hospital, Wands worth, enteric.
 - 242 Private Stanley S. Kirby, Silverdale, Three Arms, N.D.B.; previously, fever severe, Alexandria, Nov. 5th. Now, arrived in 3rd London General Hospital, Wands worth, enteric.
- J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

WEDDING BELLS

HARVEY—RITCHIE.
A very pretty wedding took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, Duckworth Street when Miss Muriel Harvey, daughter of the late Dr. Harvey, was united in Hymens Bond to Mr. Robert Ritchie, travelling salesman with Franklin & Co. Rev. J. S. Sutherland of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church tied the nuptial knot. The bride wore a very handsome costume of pale blue silk with white hat trimmed with white wings and carried a beautiful white bouquet. Miss Una Harvey, the bride's sister, who wore navy blue with hat to match, attended that happy lady, and Mr. Kenneth Blair acted as best man.
The bride was given away by Mr. John Jackson. The Groom's present to the bride was a cheque, and to the bridesmaid a gold ring. A conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held and the health of bride and groom duly honored. By the evening train the happy couple left for Holyrood to spend the honeymoon. The presents received were numerous and very valuable and included several cheques, an evidence of the popularity of the young couple. The Mail and Advocate extends its felicitations.

LOCAL ITEMS

Yesterday afternoon a case of diphtheria was reported from a house on LeMarchant Road and the patient was removed to Hospital.
The Hon. Secretary of the Methodist Orphanage begs gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of Twenty Dollars from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nfld., L.O.A., per Jordan Milley Esq., Grand Secretary.
In the Police Court to-day before F. J. Morris, K.C., a drunk who gave the police some trouble was fined \$2 or 7 days. An assault case between two women in which one bore the marks of the other's hands on her face was up for hearing. The accused was convicted and fined \$5 or 14 days.
Rev. R. C. Vivian who has for the past two and a half years worked at St. Anthony's Mission, left by last evening's express for the States, where he will spend some time. He expects to take a course in New York Theological College, and also to do work in the interest of the St. Anthony Mission while he is away.
You never can tell. The college student with the broadest shoulders isn't always the one who carries off the most honors.

**MERCY CONVENT
PUPILS HOLD
ENTERTAINMENT**

Archbishop Roche Distributes Prizes Won During the Year—An Enjoyable Concert Was Rendered by Pupils
The prize-day exercise of the Convent of Mercy Schools, Military Road, took place yesterday afternoon at the Archbishop's Library, before a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils, there being also present:—His Grace Archbishop Roche, Right Rev. Mons. McDermott, Revs. Drs. Greene, Kitchen, Carter, Revs. Frs. Pippy, Conway, Goff, Sheehan and many prominent citizens.
An excellent concert was given, the pupils acquitting themselves in a manner alike creditable to the youthful performers and their devoted teachers, the good nuns of the Convent.

After the opening chorus an address to the archbishop was read by Miss Kitty Harris which was couched in beautiful language and most neatly printed, the work having been done at the Convent. In a brief reply the Archbishop thanked the children for the kindly expressions contained in their address, and congratulated them on the good school record for the year closed, and as well the devoted Sisters, under whose care the moulding of their lives has been placed. The Archbishop expressed the hope that there would be an annual prize day in the future, and that the classes would be as well represented in the prize lists as in the present year.
Programme.
Chorus—"The Dance from Faust." Address to His Grace—Miss Kitty Harris.
Japanese Reception.
Recitation—"Home for the Holidays"—Miss B. O'N. Primm.
Vocal Solo—"The Old Green Isle," Miss M. Ryan.
Flag Drill.
Recitation—"Morio"—Miss M. McGrath.
Vocal Solo—"When the heart was Young"—Miss Mary Harris.
Ribbon Drill.
Chorus—"Tally Ho."
Distribution of Prizes by His Grace the Archbishop.

**Turks Claim
a Success
Suvla Bay**

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—A wireless to Sayville says that Constantinople despatches state, that the withdrawal of the British from the Anzac and Suvla Bay districts of Gallipoli Peninsula came as a result of a violent offensive on the part of the Turks, who inflicted heavy losses.
According to Constantinople reports, the Turks began a general offensive in all sections at the Dardanelles. The fighting was violent. The Turks began their attack at Anafarta, Suvla Bay, Avri Burnu and Anzac. The enemy launched counter-attacks at Sedd-ul-Bahr on the top of the Peninsula, which were repulsed. The Turkish artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Turkish soldiers, who had waited for months for this moment, showed immense enthusiasm. Finally the enemy fled from the Turks at Avri Burnu and reached the ocean.

**CLOTHING FOR
OUR REGIMENT**

Dec. 22nd, 1915.
Sir,—I beg to give you herewith copy of Telegram No. 702, of the 21st December, received by His Excellency the Governor from the Secretary of State, regarding clothing for the Newfoundland Contingent in the Mediterranean. This satisfactory message, obtained by Mr. Steel-Maitland, M.P., from the highest authority, disposes of any allegation of preferential treatment. I should be glad if you would kindly give it space in your columns.
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.
NO. 702.
Code Telegram from Secretary of State.
(Received December 21st, 1915)
My Telegram, 10th December.
Following from Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Colonies—begins—
"In reply to enquiry sent at my request the following has been received from General Headquarters Mediterranean Expeditionary Force:—Newfoundland troops have received the same warm clothing at the same time as the other troops in the Corps.
BONAR LAW.

THE FATE OF SIR IAN

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Sir Ian Hamilton is not returning to a command in the Near East. If any other duties are assigned him, the announcement will be made in due course.
This was the enigmatic reply of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons to-day to members who tried to learn what disposition was to be made of the General, who was formerly in command at the Dardanelles.
KRUPP WORKS DESTROYED
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—The National Tidende prints the statement of a Dane from Constantinople, that Krupp's armament works, outside Constantinople, has been destroyed by bombs dropped by British airmen.

**THE BEST
American
Mayo's . . .
15c Plug.**

**At the
Royal Cigar Store,
Bank Square, Water Street.**

**LATEST
WAR MESSAGES**

**Wastage of War
Is Enormous**

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Moving in the Commons for a new vote for an additional million men, Premier Asquith made a general survey of the ever-widening theatre of war and the increasing responsibility placed on this country for providing arms and men.
Great Britain, he said, already has a fighting force at various theatres, of 1,250,000 men, and as the wastage is enormous, the country must aim at getting every man of military age who is physically qualified. The Premier pointed out that whatever system was adopted to obtain the services of these men, deductions must be made before it was possible to arrive at the recruitable maximum. He regretted he was unable to give the results of Earl Derby's recruiting system.
The figures had not reached him until last night, and the inferences to be drawn required careful attention. Applications to enlist under the Derby plan had been made from distant Hong Kong and Rhodesia.

**Turks Claim
a Success
Suvla Bay**

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—A wireless to Sayville says that Constantinople despatches state, that the withdrawal of the British from the Anzac and Suvla Bay districts of Gallipoli Peninsula came as a result of a violent offensive on the part of the Turks, who inflicted heavy losses.
According to Constantinople reports, the Turks began a general offensive in all sections at the Dardanelles. The fighting was violent. The Turks began their attack at Anafarta, Suvla Bay, Avri Burnu and Anzac. The enemy launched counter-attacks at Sedd-ul-Bahr on the top of the Peninsula, which were repulsed. The Turkish artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Turkish soldiers, who had waited for months for this moment, showed immense enthusiasm. Finally the enemy fled from the Turks at Avri Burnu and reached the ocean.

**Irish Party Opposes
Conscription**

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Irish Party held a meeting in Commons yesterday, John Redmond presiding and affirmed its unshaken adherence to the resolution adopted on June 7th, opposing compulsory military service, adding: "All that has occurred since, more than justifies the attitude then taken by the Irish Party and the magnificent response of the British people to Lord Derby's recruiting campaign. He proved that patriotism could be relied upon to supply by voluntary effort all men necessary to carry war to victorious conclusion." We repeat our resolve to resist by every means in our power any attempt to bring into force a system of compulsory military service.

**Spain to
Join Fray?**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A news agency despatch from Gibraltar to-day says that great significance is attached by British military officers to recent activities among the Spanish forces. An order was issued to-day which authorizes 60,000 Spanish carabineers to surrender their Mauser rifles and to substitute Remingtons of the latest design. A large number of Spanish recruits are constantly training.

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**LATEST
LONDON
REVIEW**

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The only additional details of the withdrawal of the British forces from the Gallipoli Peninsula, revealed from British sources today, were those gleaned from Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons, which stated the British losses were confined to three men wounded, a few guns abandoned, after being rendered useless, and an insignificant amount of stores, which were left behind.
From Turko-German sources, several new details have reached London. An official communication gave the Turkish side of the withdrawal, it being somewhat amplified by a Constantinople despatch, circulated through Berlin wireless. Both these despatches claim there have been enormous British losses along the Sedd-ul-Bahr front and the taking of an immeasurable amount of booty and evacuated positions.
From the Turkish account it appears the retirement was aided by a heavy fog, while terrific attacks from Sedd-ul-Bahr positions, which have not been abandoned, provided a feint diversion. Aside from the text of these despatches, no fresh details have been published in London and all London newspapers refrain from speculation regarding the manner of the withdrawal.
The situation on the Greek front remains tranquil, although the greatest activity prevails. The Allied camp at the port of Salonika and the proposed entry of Bulgars into Greece with the German army, is at present the subject of diplomatic pour paroles in Athens and the Greek public is more keenly aroused over this matter than at any phase of the situation which hitherto have threatened to precipitate a crisis. The results of the Greek elections are interpreted by the Press as favourable to the former premier, Venizelos as a defeat for the Government, it being declared the returns show that nearly nine-tenths of the electorate followed the adherents of Venizelos in refusing to go to the polls.
The possibility of further Zeppelin activity is agitating London, the receipt of a telegram from Ameland, Holland, stating that at twelve o'clock noon to-day an airship passed over North Ameland bound in a westerly direction. Scotland Yard to-night issued a Note warning worshippers that if they desire to hold night service, they must take care to observe orders regarding shades on lights in churches, as the possibility of attacks by hostile air-craft at this time of year cannot be disregarded.

THOS. L. WILSON DEAD

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.—Message from New York announces the death there of Thomas L. Wilson, of Ottawa, noted for his discovery of acetylene gas buoy, now used as an aid to navigation all over the world. His most recent discovery was that of chemical fertilizer, for production of which he had received an enormous concession from the Newfoundland Government.

BIG RUSSIAN VICTORY

LONDON, Dec. 22nd.—It is announced from Teheran that the Russians have occupied the town of Kum, 80 miles southwest of Teheran, after a great battle, in which the opposing forces were completely defeated.

SARAH BERNHARDT DYING

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sarah Bernhardt is reported to be dying in Paris.

SHIPPING

The Prospero left Seal Cove at 6.20 p.m. yesterday, bound north.
The Portia left Brand Bank at 11 last night.
The S.S. Kite sailed Monday past for Green Bay to load herring for St. John's.

**AUSTRALIA MORE
DETERMINED**

Melbourne, Australia, via London, Dec. 22.—George Foster, Australian Minister of State for Defence, in a speech delivered here said that the Australians did not cavil at the withdrawal of the British troops from Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay region of the Gallipoli Peninsula. He declared that this move would neither lessen the determination of the Australians to see the war through nor effect a new effort to raise men.

**HOT DEBATE IN
HOUSE OF COMMONS**

London, Dec. 22.—The debate in Commons on supplementary estimate of Government providing for raising of million extra men for army continued until 5.30 a.m., at which hour vote for additional men was agreed to and House adjourned. The debate was carried on mostly by opponents of conscription and those members who have been conspicuous for criticizing Government on the conduct of war. Sir Henry Dellef declared that it had been demonstrated throughout debate that there had been an unnecessary wastage in lives of men by blunders made at headquarters.
**GERMAN LOSSES
ARE ENORMOUS**
LONDON, Dec. 22.—Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, made a statement in the House of Commons today that the total number of casualties published in the official lists from Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg up to Nov. 30 were 2,524,460. Of this number, Mr. Tennant added, 484,228 men were killed or died of wounds, 354,188 severely wounded, 27,674 died of disease, and 381,419 missing. Naval casualties, he said, were not included in these figures.
**ADVERTISE IN THE
FOR BEST RESULTS**

**Cabinet Crisis
In England**

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A cable to the Tribune from London says that fundamental Government changes may take place in the immediate future if information received to-day is borne out by events. It cannot be denied that political unrest exists in several quarters with the Government. Begun on the first of the month, it has grown to such considerable proportions that it is just about ready to launch its attack on the existing Government.
"I learn that at a recent meeting of peer, a considerable number of peers were opposed to Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. They took no formal steps, but a frank and free discussion ruled and the general sentiment was for a change at an early date.
While the peers were meeting, Opposition leaders in the Commons were debating the same question. There is no doubt there is much mature intellect in this Government, but little masculine decision. This fatal habit of procrastination on the part of the Government is generally regarded as a new phenomenon, but it is really only an extension of the practice obtaining before the war.

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TELEGRAPH POLES BLOWN DOWN

Mr. Chas. Churchill was the only man to come over the road to-day from Portugal Cove. He had a hard time of it in bringing his horse through the drifts, and he says, that the storm of last night was the worst experienced in the Cove for some time. Several telegraph poles on the road were blown down, and so bad was it this morning and so high the sea that the steamer did not put out from Bell Island to cross the Tickle.

**Don't waste all your flowers on
the dead.**

Don't waste all your flowers on the dead. Throw a few bouquets to the live ones once in a while.
A man must indeed be mighty busy when he hasn't time to stop and watch a dog fight.

NOTICE

THE NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURAL BOARD will be placing its orders for Garden and Field Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., early in January. Intending purchasers will therefore please notify the Board of their requirements as early as possible. The Seeds imported by the Board will be of the highest quality and will be sold at cost.

NFLD. AGRICUL. BOARD.
dec17/61