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To-Day's Cables

Food Controller Speaks Must be Economy

First Duty to Ascertain Food Stocks Available And The Stocks Visible.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Baron Devonport speaking for the first time as food controller in the House of Lords today, said: "Solution of food question resolved itself into one of rationing. It was not enough to maintain food supplies, but it was overwhelmingly essential that they be distributed fairly." Food Controller said his first duty would be to ascertain quantity food stocks available and stocks visible. There were many unpatriotic people, he said, trying to get hold of supplies in excess of their wants. "My remedy," said Baron Devonport, "will be to adjust supplies coming into the country so that everybody will have equal chance of getting a fair share, no more, no less. On account of many people buying quantities of sugar, it cannot be got for all, and remedy must be found for that. Possibly only way will be by system of rationing. It was obvious, Baron Devonport added, that general diminution of the consumption of staple food was necessary and present diminution could only be brought about by voluntary abstinence, but if voluntary abstinence was not successful it would be necessary to make abstinence compulsory.

DUE TO A DISAGREEMENT

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Tagblatt discussing change in Austrian Government comes to conclusion that fall of the Ministry of Koerber will be due to a disagreement over the Ausgleich agreement between Austrian and Hungary signed in 1907 concerning commercial and customs relationship. Newspaper says that Spitz Mueller, who had been asked to form new Ministry as Minister of Commerce in Stuerghk Cabinet worked out details of a new policy which Dr. Von Koerber regarded as too favourable to Hungary and hence excluded him from Cabinet.

SWISS DOUBTFUL

GENEVA, Dec. 15.—South German Press attaches great importance to the flying visit of the Emperor to Munich yesterday where he held a Council with the King and Bavarian Ministers. Both peace and military matters were discussed. The Emperor remarked on the absence of young soldiers in the streets. The Emperor carefully read long telegrams concerning the opinion of the Allies on peace proposals.

The Journal de Geneve says: "Germany will make the Germans believe that the Entente Allies will morally responsible for a continuation of the war. Perhaps the Germans will believe this, but neutrals will not be duped, anyhow not the Swiss."

HOLLAND NEXT

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Premier Cortland Der Linden addressing the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament yesterday said that the Dutch Government still believed that there is danger of Holland being dragged into the war.

According to a despatch from the Hague, the Premier was speaking on the Budget and said that country's supply had considerably increased and was daily increasing and that in view of international situation it was unavoidable that sufficient military forces be kept at immediate disposal of Government.

HINDENBURG AND CHANCELLOR

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has sent a message to the Imperial Chancellor congratulating him on his speech in the Reichstag, and adding: "I read your speech with deep emotion and great satisfaction. By the Kaiser's command you made this speech a great moral demonstration of the strength of the Fatherland at home and at the front. We soldiers know that at this moment there is no higher or holier duty than to prosecute victory with the utmost energy and live or die for the Kaiser and Fatherland."

The Chancellor replied by saying, that he regarded von Hindenburg's words as the voice of the German people's army and adding: "It is the increased Tuesday afternoon, and the way for the high spirited decision of the Kaiser and our Allies took yesterday. The death-defying loyalty of our men fighting for Germany is a guarantee to us that if it does not please the enemy to-day to terminate the war they will fight the more to secure for the Fatherland a strong and lasting peace."

SAFE CONDUCT

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Entente Powers have decided to grant safe conduct to Count Taunowken, recently appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

SWISS STILL NEUTRAL

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Edmund Schulthess, new President of Switzerland, affirms his intention of strict neutrality, in an interview with a Berne correspondent of the Petit Journal. The policy of Switzerland, President Schulthess asserts, dictated by our traditions of desire, even by our vital interests, is and will remain that of loyalty and strict neutrality toward all the belligerents. Neutrality is sustained by an immovable resolution to defend our integrity and independence against all comers and the assertion to the contrary is quite without foundation.

GREEK ACCEPTS

LONDON, Dec. 15.—An Athens despatch says that indications are to the effect that Allies ultimatum will be accepted on principle by King Constantine, and the despatch says that this decision is outcome of Cabinet Council held under the Presidency of the King.

NEW DEMANDS ON GREECE

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Allies are about to hand new categorical demands to Athens' cabinet, according to the "Petit Parisien." The principal object of these demands is putting a stop to the movement of troops, ordered by King Constantine with a view to the pending of important forces into Thessaly. Encounters are reported between Royalist troops and French attachment near Katerine, but no confirmation is received.

SET FIRE TO DUMP

LONDON, Dec. 15.—War Office tonight issued following communication: "Last night enemy trenches were entered by us in the neighborhood of Monchy au Zais, South Arras, a number casualties inflicted, enemy dugouts filled with troops. Raid attempted against our trenches in neighborhood of Hulluch, but enemy failed to enter them. Prisoners were left in our hands. Usual artillery activity continues today on both sides, our bombardment of enemy dump in neighbourhood Pys Northeast Albert, set fire to material collected there, causing large clouds of smoke."

BOILERMAKERS ON STRIKE

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following statement to-night. Since Saturday the majority of boilermakers in port at Liverpool have been on strike. Strike followed refusal on part of same men for period of five weeks to work overtime. Their action has been taken in defiance of urgent requests from the leaders of Union of the Provisional Munitions Act. Grievance of men arises from award given by Committee of production November 3rd. They applied for advance of ten shillings on the ground of increased cost of living and the award given was three shillings.

NO CONDITIONS ARMING SHIPS

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Peace proposals of Central Powers have been delivered to Italian Government. No definite indications are given as to conditions upon which peace negotiations might be attempted.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In the Commons today, Thomas McNamara, Financial Under-Secretary of Admiralty, announced Admiralty had under earnest consideration the matter of merchant ships.

STEAMERS SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces British steamer Strusula sunk. Steamer Harlington previously reported having struck mine Dec. 9th and sunk, crew picked up by steamer Harlyn, which was sunk later. Nine lives lost. Harlington and Harlyn were both British steamers, former 11,000 gross tons, latter 3,495 tons gross. Lloyd's announced December 10th both been damaged.

HOPES TO BE WELL

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Premier expresses hope that he will be able to appear in Commons next Tuesday as planned.

Last Night's Cables

TO-DAY'S CABLES ARMED MERCHANTMEN

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in reply to question in Commons concerning armed merchantmen, said only neutral maritime Governments at present refuse to admit defensively armed ships into ports but even that does not impugn the legality of arming merchant ships for defence.

GERMAN SUBS SANK COAL VESSELS

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.—Berlin despatch says German submarines between November 28th and December 28th sank off French Atlantic Coast among other vessels steamships carrying coal cargoes which were on way to France; also English steamship with 6000 tons war material which was proceeding from New York to France.

LLOYD-GEORGE WORSE

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The condition of Premier Lloyd-George has taken a slight turn for the worse. He suffered considerably from a severe chill contracted early in the week. His physicians ordered him to remain in bed for few days.

NOT WITHOUT EXAMINATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Embassies of Entente Allies here today reflected view that Germany's peace proposals will not be rejected without examination, but that Allies in reply will probably call for statement.

TOTAL PROHIBITION

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Total prohibition through France of consumption of such alcoholic beverages as whiskey, brandy and liquors has been decided on by government.

DANISH WEST INDIES FOR U.S.A.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 15.—Plebiscite held yesterday on question of sale of Danish West Indies to United States resulted in 283,000 votes being cast in favor of sale to 157,000 against such action.

Stronger Greece Policy Expected

LONDON, Dec. 14.—There is neither an official explanation nor a trustworthy indication here as to the reason for the replacing of Admiral Du Fourment, the Commander-in-Chief of the Entente Allies' sea forces in the Mediterranean, by Admiral Gauchet, and the announcement is printed here with scarcely any comment. One or two papers, however, interpret the change in the command as a first step in a stronger policy by the Entente Allies towards Greece. The Daily Mail, quoting a statement of Premier Briand in the French Chamber of Deputies, that to-morrow a new front will be formed, says it is difficult to see how this can point anywhere but to Greece, but remarks that it is not clear whether Premier Briand used the word tomorrow rhetorically or literally. The Times' Syria correspondent, telegraphing under date of Dec. 12th, says: "Venizelist troops have just disembarked at Hermopolis, the port of Syria, and the island passes under the rule of the National Government. Crowds cheered the troops as they landed. Royalist officers and men of the local forces are detained for the present under a British safeguard, but several of them have declared their wish to join the National Army, and have been accepted. The remainder of the Cyclades will shortly be taken over by the National Government. The new Governor is about to land."

England's Enormous War Expenditure

£3,952,000,000 Spent Since Outbreak of War. A Full Day for Peace Talk.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The total amount of votes of credit since the outbreak of the war was £3,952,000,000, including £22,000,000 for extra administration expenses. Referring to the peace proposals of the Central Powers, Mr. Bonar Law said: "In moving the last vote of credit, Mr. Asquith used the words, 'the Allies require there shall be adequate security for the future. That is still the policy, still the determination of His Majesty's Government.' The statement was received with prolonged cheering. In moving the vote of credit, Bonar Law said, 'Assuming the rate of expenditure was the same as at present, the vote would carry them until Feb. 24th.' The total for the financial year would be about £1,950,000,000. 'The biggest estimate for the financial year,' he said, 'was exceeded by £250,000,000. The loans to Allied Governments amounted to £400,000,000 daily. An additional £200,000,000 would be required from Feb. 24th to which time to-day's vote is expected to suffice until the financial year which would bring up the total vote for the year £1,950,000,000 or £250,000,000 in excess of the estimate made some months ago by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Reginald McKenna. The enormous increase in the output of munitions was emphasized by the Chancellor who said if he could give the figures for June 1915 and those of to-day the difference would be almost incredible. 'Something has happened which I think necessary that I should say a word about.' Bonar Law continued. 'Naturally the papers are full of peace proposals from Berlin. Until now no proposals have reached His Majesty's Government. It is obvious, under these circumstances, no member of the government can make any statement on the subject, considering its nature. Referring to the country and how entirely its energies had been devoted to peace, Law went on to say 'it was marvellous to consider how she had been organized for war. No more striking proof of the vitality of the country from an industrial point of view was found than the enormous extent by which the output of munitions had increased during last year.'

FRANZ JOSEF'S GIFT TO WOUNDED AND DEPENDENTS

MUNICH, Dec. 14.—The Neueste Nachrichten says that sixty millions of crowns were willed by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary from his private fortune, for a fund for the benefit of the wounded soldiers, invalids and relatives of the men who were killed in the war. Two daughters and one grand daughter receive twenty million crowns each. The remaining ten million crowns of the late Emperor's private fortune are divided among various legatees.

"THE KAISER OUR RECRUITER"

CARDIFF, Dec. 14.—Field Marshal Viscount French speaking here to-day said "Germany's so called peace proposal will only serve like the Zeppelin raids to draw the nation closer together. The Kaiser will thus prove our best recruiting agent. His latest piece of arrogant insolence will only prompt us to additional efforts."

NOT OPPOSED

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister of Militia, was elected by acclamation in East Toronto to-day.

QUITE SO

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The House of Lords refused the appeal in the Slingsby legitimacy case without calling upon the respondents.

MEN! MEN! MEN

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The supplementary estimate issued to-day provides for an additional 1,000,000 men of all ranks for the army service during the present fiscal year. The original estimate was for 4,000,000 men. In moving the vote of credit of £400,000,000 to-day Bonar Law has decided to confine his speech entirely to the financial side of the war, and in the absence of Premier Lloyd George and former Premier Asquith, owing to illness, it was expected the debate would be merely along this line. However, this will not prevent members of a small group of peace advocates from asking questions in an effort to draw out the Government in regard to Germany's peace proposals, although it was regarded as unlikely that they would succeed. The proposal of the Central Empire had not been received at the Foreign Office this morning, and as it is understood simply to offer negotiations containing no terms, the consultations of the Entente Allies regarding it are expected to be purely normal, preliminary to the transmission of a joint reply. In any event Great Britain will make no official comment until Russia, France and other Allies express their views.

CAPT. BLAIKIE'S CASE

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Times says it understands an important statement will be made in the House of Commons to-day with regard to the making prisoner by the Germans of Captain Blaikie, of the steamer Caledonia, after the steamer had been sunk by a German submarine.

ARRIVED!

To-day, Dec. 12th, per S.S. "Graciana":
300 Cases Valencia Oranges
250 Kegs Green Grapes
100 Cases Small Onions

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HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



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 281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Domination of Might Over Right in Belgium

Cardinal Mercier Replies Scathingly to Von Bissing's Letter Justifying German Deportation of Belgium Workmen.

London, Dec. 6.—Documents received here give the text of the reply of General Von Bissing, military Governor of Belgium, to Cardinal Mercier's letter of October 19, and the Cardinal's rejoinder of November 10.

General Von Bissing's reply, dated October 26, begins by denying any violation of the assurance the German commander gave at the beginning of the war that no men would be removed from Belgium, declaring that such removals had been justified by the clandestine emigration of large numbers of young men wishing to join the Belgian army. He adds:

"The German authorities would have been quite justified in following the example of England and France, but they have not done so."

Contending that the employment of Belgian workmen in Germany has nothing to do with the conduct of the war, but is purely social and economic measure, General Von Bissing says:

"Great Britain's merciless economic isolation of Germany bears equally on Belgium; it deprives her of raw materials, and prevents the export of manufacture, and thus deals a vital blow, leaving masses of the people unemployed and bringing a state of public calamity to Belgium."

General Von Bissing then declares that the Belgian people realized the state of affairs and that tens of thousands of them have gone to Germany where they could get better pay. Others would follow, he says, but are deterred by influence systematically brought to bear on them. He concluded by inviting the Cardinal to study the situation from a social and economic viewpoint.

Replying on November 10, Cardinal Mercier recalls the promise made by Baron Von Huhne and subsequently confirmed by Baron Von Der Goltz, and says:

"The undertaking was explicit and entirely without time limit that 'young people have nothing to fear that they may be sent to Germany either to be enrolled in the army or employed at forced labor.'"

"This engagement has been violated every day a thousand times for fifteen days."

In answer to General Von Bissing's charge that England and France have done such things, Cardinal Mercier reminds them that he should look to those countries for revenge, not towards a peaceful and disarmed population. The Cardinal then denies that the Belgian workmen menaced public order, saying "five million Belgians and some hundred Americans are wondering witnesses of the dignity and impeccable patience of our working classes."

Cardinal Mercier then says that if, as Von Bissing declares, such labor has nothing to do with the conduct of the war properly speaking, it has something to do with the war "improperly speaking."

"For," he continues, "even if a Belgian does not take up arms, he releases the hands of a German workman who will take them up."

The letter concludes as follows:

"Monsieur Governor, at the beginning of my letter I recalled the noble words of your Excellency: 'I have come to Belgium to heal the wounds of your country. If your Excellency could, as we priests do, enter the homes of the working people and hear the lamentations of the wives and mothers to whom your decree brings mourning and poverty, you would be better able to see yourself that the wounds of the Belgian people are open and bleeding.'"

"Two years ago they say there was death, there was pillage, there was burning. But it was war. Today it is no longer war. It is cold circulation, desired destruction, the domination of might over right, the humiliation of man in defiance of humanity. It depends on you, your Excellency, to silence the voice, the cries of outraged conscience."

"May God, on whom we call with all the ardor of the soul of an oppressed people, inspire you with the pity of the Good Samaritan."

French Champion To Box Willard

Tex Rickard Arranging to Have Carpentier Visit America

(By H. C. Hamilton, United Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Tex Rickard, the world's greatest promoter of boxing bouts, is about to daze the public with another of his smashing "feats" in fist-cuff excellence.

If Rickard's plans for annexing a license for Madison square garden go through, and if Rickard can induce the French military authorities to give their consent Jess Willard and Georges Carpentier will meet in a ten round, no-decision bout in New York, some time late in January or early February.

Willard already has given his word to go through with the bout, telling Rickard at the same time that all he required was six weeks' notice to begin training. Rickard declares Willard appears to be in good condition and would have little trouble getting ready.

At the present time Carpentier, the European heavyweight champion, is in Paris on a furlough. He is a member of the French aerial service, having joined that branch of the army when war broke out. He has been sounded by the probability of a New York match and has given his consent. If things can be arranged satisfactory he soon will sail for New York.

With such a match up his sleeve, Rickard probably would be only Madison square garden, of course, the garden. Undoubtedly he would go the limit to stage it and would leave nothing unturned to get the prospect of an enclosure. The leasing of a weight he could find, providing would add more fame to his crown, but a Willard-Carpentier bout, with the glamor of a war hero pitted against the hulking world's champion, could draw a massive throng.

Carpentier has done little boxing since he won from Gunboat Smith, the American heavyweight, in what was to have been a twenty-round bout in London. The bout ended when Smith struck Carpentier after the latter had fallen or had been knocked by his knees and the referee declared a foul. That was in July, 1914, and shortly afterward war was declared and Carpentier joined the colors. The idol of France, he has been kept in good condition at the front, occasionally taking part in boxing contests.

In announcing the probability of his match Rickard said he also was planning matches between Freddie Welsh and Johnny Kilbane and a bout between Les Darcy and the best middleweight he could find, providing Darcy recs on his way to this country. He declared his policy, if he gains control of the garden, will be put on only the highest class attractions, preferring champions as opponents for rising boxers. Samuel McCracken, who long has been associated with Rickard, will be matchmaker.

Saw the Ghost of Their Colonel

An Amazing Story From the Trenches in France

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 10.—(Correspondence)—Those who complain that the ghost scenes in "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" hurt their sense of probability, will be interested to read that a hundred British soldiers, men who, as a rule, see no visions, saw the ghost of their colonel in France. At the beginning of the war, says the "Daily Express," a famous regiment left England for France. The Colonel of that regiment was a man beloved by all his men, idolized by his young subalterns, and highly thought of by his young brigadier. For a year the colonel led his regiment through the campaign in Flanders, until one misty morning a hand grenade deprived him of an arm. The colonel left for England by the first hospital ship and his regiment knew him no more. The colonel after a few months was fitted with an artificial arm, but he was not satisfied. He wanted above all things to get back to his regiment. He moved heaven and earth to get back there with his men, but that he was in command was impossible. If he liked, however, he could have the command of a garrison battalion shortly leaving for the Dardanelles. Not being of an idle disposition, he took it. After landing at Lemnos one of the first to fall ill with dysentery was the colonel. He had sufficient strength to warrant his being taken to a hospital ship, however, and so, for the second time, he returned to England under the Red Cross. The hospital ship docked in England on a Tuesday, and at midday on Wednesday the colonel was carried into the train which was leaving for London. He never reached that city, for he died just half an hour after the train had left. Now the extraordinary part of the story is that at the exact moment that the colonel died on the hospital train, a company of his old regiment saw him in their trench in Flanders. There was nothing out of the ordinary happening at the time and beyond the usual number of exploding shells the "tick-tack" of a machine-gun, and the occasional bursting of a

hand grenade, the morning was just as many others had been. The company were at their post when the company sergeant-major turned to the company commander: "Beg pardon, sir, here's Colonel coming round; I didn't know he was back again." There, standing with his cap just a little on one side as he always wore it, stood the colonel. His field boots were caked with mud, and an old pair of binoculars were slung around his neck. The company commander was surprised, and started to walk towards him, when he dropped his stick. He stooped to pick it up, and when he straightened up again the colonel had gone. The officer dived down a communication trench and rushed for company headquarters. "Did you see him?" he queried breathless. The three subalterns looked up at his question. "See whom? D'you mean the colonel? Yes, we saw him standing still, looking down the trench just here," we looked at him for fully a minute and suddenly he WAS NOT THERE. Can't make it out at all," said the spokesman; "I thought he was in the Dardanelles; besides all the men saw him too, and I don't know whether you noticed it or not—he had BOTH his arms." It was not until the next week's mail heaven and earth to get back there with his men, but that he was in command was impossible. If he liked, however, he could have the command of a garrison battalion shortly leaving for the Dardanelles. Not being of an idle disposition, he took it. After landing at Lemnos one of the first to fall ill with dysentery was the colonel. He had sufficient strength to warrant his being taken to a hospital ship, however, and so, for the second time, he returned to England under the Red Cross. The hospital ship docked in England on a Tuesday, and at midday on Wednesday the colonel was carried into the train which was leaving for London. He never reached that city, for he died just half an hour after the train had left. Now the extraordinary part of the story is that at the exact moment that the colonel died on the hospital train, a company of his old regiment saw him in their trench in Flanders. There was nothing out of the ordinary happening at the time and beyond the usual number of exploding shells the "tick-tack" of a machine-gun, and the occasional bursting of a

Couldn't Faze Her

Nellie, aged four, was gazing intently at her aunt's bonnet. "Well, dear," asked the aunt at last "what do you think of it?" "Oh," replied the small observer, "I think it's all right. Mother said it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't scare me a bit."

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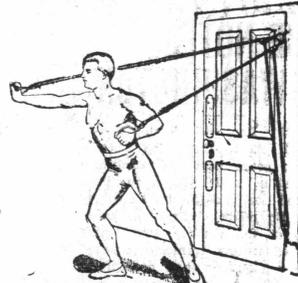
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To The Mistress Of The House

DEAR MADAM,

Do you ever realise the increased comfort to the entire household—yourself included—that would be secured by the adoption of gas fires?

Have you ever contemplated the amount of labour spent, to say nothing of the time wasted, by your maids in carrying coals, cleaning grates, laying fires, coaxing stubborn fires into a blaze and keeping them going when lighted?

If you adopt gas fires, you will not only lighten the household work immensely, but your rooms will be cleaner, healthier and more comfortable. You can exactly control the heat required at any given time in any given room.

Bedrooms become pleasanter (and safer) resorts in bitter weather. The half hour's dressing for dinner, the undressing at night after leaving a cosy sitting room, can be done in comfort and safety—and at leisure.

To economise in the gas consumed is easy. When, after dinner, you leave the dining room, out goes the fire, to be lighted in the drawing room, or study or billiard room. And so, throughout the day, the fire "travels from room to room" by the simple turning on and off of taps.

Consider how habitable these gas fires make every room in the house!

Half the dust in your living rooms comes from the coal fire—there is no dust with a gas fire.

No work is entailed—no fire irons, coal scuttles or shovels to trouble about, no smoke, dirt or ashes to cause annoyance—no noisy poking or replenishing to disturb and irritate. That is why the gas fire is ideal for the sick room.

Certainly the gas fire is the housewife's best friend—it's only rival the gas cooker!

We are, dear Madam,

Yours faithfully,

St. John's Gas Light Co.

National Service Card

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—La Patrie published last night a fac simile, in English of the card which is to be issued by the National Service Commission to every male in Canada between the ages of 18 and 65 years. It is in connection with the proposed inventory of the man power of the country. There are twenty-four questions as follows:

1. What is your full name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you live? Province.
4. Name of city, town, village or post office, street, number.
5. In what country were you born?
6. In what country was your father born?
7. In what country was your mother born?
8. Were you born a British subject?
9. If not, are you naturalized?
10. How much time have you lost in last 12 months from sickness?
11. Have you full use of your arms?
12. Of your legs?
13. Of your sight?
14. Of your hearing?
15. Which are you—married, single or a widower?
16. How many persons besides yourself do your support?
17. What are you working at for a living?
18. Whom do you work for?
19. Have you a trade or profession?
20. If so, what?
21. Are you working now?
22. If not, why?
23. Would you be willing to change your present work for other necessary work at the same pay during the war?
24. Are you willing, if your railway fare is paid, to leave where you now live, and go to some other place in Canada to do such work?

German Children Die For Want of Sugar.

Extra Half Pound Month Will be Allowed For Children Born After December 1

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An investigation into the mortality in Berlin has established that the rising death rate is due to an insufficient sugar allowance, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The despatch says that it has been decided that each child born after Dec. 1 shall receive an additional half pound monthly of sugar, the rations of the rest of the population being proportionately produced. The allowance up to this time has been 750 grammes monthly for each baby.

A real novelty for the skating equipment is the long mousquetaire glove that fastens to the elbow of the sleeve.

Last Night's Cables New French Ministry In Difficulties

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The disappointment shown by the press over the new administration is emphasized in the comment at yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. Even Premier Briand's sensational announcement of his intention to prohibit by decree the sale of spirituous liquor, passes almost unnoticed. The steady supporters of the Premier, such as the Figaro, are but lukewarm in their appreciation. In the Senate to-day the Ministry will have to face another onslaught, this time from Georges Clemenceau, who characterized the new Government as an attempt to mend a broken down engine by putting on a new pair of tires. Henri Brenger and Adrien Gaudin De Villaine and others intend to interrogate the Government on their general situation. If Briand accepts the debate the Senate will go into a secret sitting, for which all preparations have been made. It will not, however, be as long a one as that Chamber held, as the Senate is unanimously of the opinion that the sitting should not last more than three or four hours.

DAILY BILL \$28,500,000

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Fully alive to the dangers of delay in dealing with what he termed "the unsatisfactory situation in Greece," Lord Robert Cecil told the House of Commons this afternoon that the Entente Allies were about to present certain demands to the Greek Government for the purpose of clearing up. Andrew Bonar Law announced in the Commons that the daily average expenditure of Great Britain in the war had risen to \$5,710,000 (\$28,500,000).

H.M.C.S. GRILSE O.K.

HALIFAX, Dec. 14.—H.M.C.S. Grilse reported lost with all hands yesterday, arrived at Shelburne to-night, and reports the loss of six members of the crew. Lieut. Fry with wrist broken, the wireless carried away, and other minor damage to the ship.

CAPT. BLAIKIE

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons to-day that the government had taken such action as it considered necessary regarding Capt. Blaikie who was taken prisoner by the crew of the German submarine which sunk his steamer, the Caledonia.

The fellow who does his own thinking is never afraid of what the other fellows think.

NO OFFER TO BELGIUM

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Belgian Legation in London has published a denial of the story printed in the Morning Telegraph of yesterday, of a peace offer to Belgium by the Central Powers.

VERDUN OFFENSIVE

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—French troops took offensive in Verdun region this evening, says to-night's supplementary war statement, advancing on both banks of the Meuse.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

The concert in aid of the Presentation Convent Association, to be held to-night in the new C.C.C. Hall, Mechanics' Building, promises to be most enjoyable. Teas will be served; an excellent programme will be discussed and all who attend will certainly receive more than the worth of the admission fee as some of our best vocalists and instrumentalists will be heard.

STARTS FOR FRANCE.

A wire was received by Mr. Harold Andrews of Port de Grave yesterday from his brother Harry saying he was going to France. Harold joined the R. A. M. C. in Montreal and was at Valcartier Camp all last summer, where he applied for a transfer for the firing line. He is a private in the 148th Battalion, C. E. F., and went to England in October.

THE "FIONA" GOES WEST

The S.S. Fiona, which had been at the dry dock premises for several weeks past getting repairs to her hull and machinery, came off the dock Wednesday and will sail West in command of Capt. Edward English to-morrow. She will go to Bay of Islands to look after the herring fishery there and to see that the laws in regulation thereof are properly carried out.

When luncheon time came Mrs. Robinson asked Willie Jones if he wouldn't stay.

"No, thank you," said Willie, "I'd better go home. Mother will be expecting me."

"Suppose I telephone and ask her if you may remain," suggested his hostess.

"Oh, no, please don't do that, Mrs. Robinson," said Willie. "We've got coconut pie for dessert to-day and your cook told me that you only got prunes."

Plan to Re-unite Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Daily Chronicle to-day gives a prominence to the following article:

"Plans have been maturing for some time for a settlement of the Irish question in the event of a Government coming into office, in which Sir Edward Carson should be a prominent member. If the scheme is carried through it will be the most dramatic event in Irish history. Sir Edward Carson should be a prominent member. If the scheme is carried through it will be the most dramatic event in Irish history. Sir Edward Carson, who no doubt got the consent of his Ulster Colleagues for the plan, proposes that a Home Rule Parliament should be established for the whole of Ireland, and that Protestants should be represented on the basis of proportional representation. Ulster would be included for the period of three years, after which there would be opportunity for a revision.

Would be Conscription.

"One condition of the acceptance of this scheme by the Nationalist party is that they agree to the extension of conscription to Ireland. It is estimated that conscription, if applied to Ireland on the same basis as now prevails in Great Britain, would bring an additional 150,000 men. A settlement of the Irish problem on these lines would, it is expected, have a soothing influence on the discontent throughout the world. Martial law would, of course, be abolished.

"In view of a settlement of the Irish question on these lines, it is probable that some members of the Nationalist party would join a Government of which David Lloyd George was the Premier. Sir Edward Carson, would, of course, be a leading member of the Government as a preliminary indispensable condition. Discussion of this subject in view of the possible reconstruction of the Government or of Sir Edward Carson becoming a member of the Cabinet, has been going on for some time between Mr. Lloyd George, the Irish leaders and Sir Edward Carson."

Detachment From Crisis

Although Sir Edward Carson is universally mentioned as a member of the next Administration, one of his

Wall Papers

Stamped paper for wall decoration was first made in Spain or Holland or simultaneously in both countries, about 1555. For some reason this earliest form of wall paper was succeeded by wall hangings of velvet and floss about 1620. About a century later paper came into vogue again, but it is only for the past fifty years or so that the papering of the walls of houses has been general.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE
EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15—EVERY NIGHT 7.15.

Presenting Gerda Holms, Helen Dunbar and Richard C. Travers in

'A Song in the Dark'

An Essanay Photo Drama of real life in 2 reels.
"THE SWITCHMAN'S STORY"—A Kalem Drama of the American Civil War.
"ROSES OF MEMORY"—A Pathetic Domestic Drama by the Edison Company.
"A BOARDING HOUSE HAM"—A funny Selig Comedy, a whole reel of laughs.
PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Latest and Best Music, Drums and Effects.
Send the Children to the Great Big Saturday Matinee. Extra Pictures.

Rossley's British Theatre!

LAST COMPETITION OF SEASON TO-NIGHT

A GREAT BIG FUN SHOW—VAUDEVILLE SKETCH—ALL NEW PICTURES FROM NEW YORK.

CONTEST AND VAUDEVILLE AT 9.15 P.M.

General admission, 10 cents; Reserved Seats, 20 cents. Doors open 6.45 p.m. Don't the Last Contest.

625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.

Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

friends is quoted as saying that Sir Edward's position is one of detachment from the crisis and that he has not been approached with a view to joining the War Council. One thing only was certain, namely, that Sir Edward would not take office under Mr. Asquith.

According to the Times Sir Edward Carson, since he resigned his post as Attorney-General in the Coalition Government, has made a great name for himself and gained the respect of many members who previously were his bitter opponents.

Summing up the outlook, the Times says everything is in the air at present and there is no telling what will happen. "The suggestion was made here and there Tuesday night that Mr. Asquith was not done with politics, and that the Parliamentary situation might compel his return to power," adds the Times.

RUSSIAN LADY DOCTORS.

From the middle of the last century the women of Russia have asserted their eagerness for professional training. Teaching, surgery, medicine and government service have attracted the greatest number, writes Richard Washburn Child in the Century. When the medical schools were closed to them they went to Switzerland and other foreign countries. A Russian girl took a doctor's degree at Zurich in 1867. In the early 70's the admission of women to medical courses became a settled practice in Russia.

In 1876 women surgeons in numbers distinguished themselves at the front in the Serbian-Turkish war; the same distinguished service has been given by them in the Russo-Japanese war and in the present conflict. To-day women physicians are as prominent as men, and in some cities there are many more female than male dentists. More than 62 per cent. of the teachers in the Zensvo schools are women, and the census of 1897 showed that there were four women to every five men in the state and public services.



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in

CHOICE MEATS.

M. CONNOLLY

Duckworth Street.

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Special Offer to the Reading Public

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE Evening Edition will be sent to any address in Newfoundland from now to end of 1917 for **\$2.00**

The Morning Edition will be sent to any address in Newfoundland from now to the end of 1917 for **\$2.00**

The Weekly Edition will be sent to any address in Newfoundland from now to the end of 1917 for **50c.**

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GENTLEMEN,—
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("To Every Man His Own.")

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, DECEMBER 15, 1916.

PEACE

THERE is no one, who, in his heart of hearts, does not wish that the present proposals of peace will be continued until the nations can agree as to the actual conditions. It is hardly to be expected, taking human nature as it is, that Germany is going to acknowledge in one breath that she has been wrong and has acted unworthily of a Christian nation. To suggest Peace at all seems at first glance to be a confession of weakness in her hopes of winning the war, and probably there will never be a more favourable time for her to cease hostilities, holding as she does so much of conquered territory. But the absence of definite terms upon which Germany suggests peace is clearly not a basis upon which we can either refuse or accept her proffer. We do not profess to know much about the German character, but we do think that the opportunity is ours now to offer Germany our terms of peace. If England and her Allies can obtain the restoration and compensation they require at Germany's hands by peaceable means, there is no father, no mother, no soldier who will say: No! Go on with the war. Our point is that we have become so accustomed to war that our finer sympathies have to some extent been dulled. We read of thousands being killed and talk of it at our tables, shuddering less at that fact than if we had burnt our tongues with hot tea. As we said yesterday, peace must come on an honourable basis. England's terms embody the Liberty and Justice of every nation and every individual. She is not likely to ask for much for herself. She is content to suffer much if the principles for which she is fighting are acknowledged. France will want Alsace-Lorraine back and Belgium and Serbia have big claims. Russia will doubtless be very chary to any peace terms which will not give her an open port in the south. However, the wires will be kept hot with "surmises" for the next four or five days till Lloyd-George gives his statement in the House of Commons next Tuesday.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS

THERE is one Fund during the year that should have the sympathy and help of all. We refer to the Christmas Dinner Fund, which the Salvation Army have taken upon themselves to collect in order to supply to the poor of all creeds such food and fruit as will give them the "something extra" that we all think we want at this season. This is done by the Army in all cities we believe, and the impartial and satisfactory manner in which the scheme is carried out makes it one that is commended by all. If our feelings were more acute, we should find it difficult to sit down to a meal, knowing that there may be others, deserving and industrious, who have very little to eat except bread and tea. How much better, then, should we feel, if, when we sit down to our Christmas dinners, we can know that the Salvation Army have made use of our donations to hunt out and give a dinner to those who are poor.

POVERTY

WE HEAR a great deal of the extent of poverty in our midst, and by that term we do not mean destitution, though many confuse the two terms. There is poverty when a family cannot obtain the necessities of life with the weekly wage that is theirs. And so poverty grows worse and worse till at last destitution, which is practically starvation, is reached. By this it is seen how many families feel the pinch of poverty. It has always seemed strange to us that there has been no inquiry, not only into the conditions, but the causes of poverty. It seems to us that a Central Bureau of Charities, existing not altogether to distribute to the needy, but to help by systematic means to lessen the number of the poor is very necessary. "The poor we shall always have with us" has too often been the excuse to ignore the problem altogether. We are not aware that the admirable Charity Societies in the city attempt this "cure" of poverty, but we hope to see the day when all will join hands in the effort to do so. If some are not self-reliant, let us try and make them so. If some are not paid a living wage, let us help them to obtain it. If some are lazy, let us try to get some life in them. This would be work worthy of ourselves, and in these days when man-power and man-efficiency count for so much, it would be work in every sense worthy of the Empire.

THE COAL SHORTAGE

Yesterday the Tonnage Committee which consist of representatives of the Government, Board of Trade and the F.P.U. met at the Premier's office to further consider the coal shortage. It was found that coal is unobtainable at present at Sydney. The output of both Companies is very short of normal supplies and the Companies cannot supply coal to fill all its contracts. About 15,000 tons are required here to carry the city through the winter. The freight is now from \$1.00 to \$1.50 higher than the rate that prevailed six weeks ago, and as the price of coal has advanced at the mines, the probabilities are that prices will advance considerably here when new coal arrives. The stocks in the city now amount to 9000 tons. The Government is dispatching Mr. Hall, the Government Engineer, to Sydney by Sunday's express to make the best possible arrangements with the coal Companies for the supply of enough coal to carry us over the winter. The Companies have received exceptionally good treatment at the hands of the Colony

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

DECEMBER 15 Days past—348. To come—16. New Moon 24th. Isaac Walton died, 1683. George Washington died, 1799. A temperance appeal published to the people of Newfoundland, signed by James J. Rogerson, R. J. Pinsent, L. T. Chancey and others, 1853. Augustus O. Hayward and Daniel Woodley Prowse admitted to Bar, 1858. Mrs. Duggan (mother of Hon. Phillip Duggan) died, aged 100 years, 1860. Account of loss of brig James Stewart, with Capt. Mitchell and one man, reached here, 1877. Parker & Monroe opened business, 1879. Legislature reopened under Greene (Liberal Ministry), 1894. (Local items under this heading are taken from Devine & O'Mara's "Notable Events.") which it is hoped the Companies will appreciate and bestir themselves to supply the domestic requirements of the country.

REVELLE BY CALCAR

NEWFOUNDLAND has a total area of forty-two thousand square miles. Much of this is covered by water, some of it is absolutely barren, but aside from this barren area and this area covered by water we possess a great deal of valuable land that is highly fit for the production of farm crops. A good deal of the non-agricultural land is capable of producing valuable forest trees. We had a splendid forest area at one time, but how much of that we can boast of to-day, seeing the destruction that has been going on during the past few years, and particularly during the past decade? Our agricultural lands are capable of producing more than the needs of this country demand, and should be so producing were a wise agricultural policy to be introduced. It should be the aim of the Government to advance the farm productions of the country as to place them in a position to admit for the benefit of those not engaged in agriculture all farm productions free of duty. This cannot be done at the present day without crippling entirely the struggling industry. But we repeat it should be the aim of the Government to advance the status of farming to that degree where even with duties removed the farmer would still be in a better position than he is to-day, and this can be done, by improving agricultural knowledge, and by helping the farmer to introduce modern methods on his farm. This might be done by the establishment of a farmer's bank, where a farmer might obtain loans on easy terms. Want of capital keeps many an eager, earnest, intelligent farmer in poor and struggling circumstances. In Australia, New Zealand and also in certain of the Western States of America, notably in Colorado, such banks have been established to the great advantage of those countries. Small loans are favored but loans up to \$4,000 are to be had. The money is lent at five per cent. No interest being charged for the first five years. The farmer is given forty years to pay it back. It is arranged in such a way that interest and principal are liquidated together. This we think is the very best way by which agriculture may be advanced, and at the same time bring about the day when it will be possible to wipe out the duty on farm products without in any way placing an undue burden upon the shoulders of the farmer. The greatest need upon most farms is horse power and adequate machinery. Place these two items upon the farm and you place in the hands of the farmer a means by which to increase the productivity of his lands. Hand in hand with this system of financing the farmer should go a system of vocational education. We have the soil, we have the intelligent men, introduce horse power and education and you have the greatest forces possible to conceive for the advancement of agriculture. If this were done it would soon result in every available acre of land being under cultivation. Our agricultural lands are foremost among the great natural assets of our country. Let us deal with them in such an intelligent way as to make them truly valuable to us, not only to the farmer but to every man, woman and child in the country. This briefly is what should be done for our agricultural lands. Our so-called barren lands and lands not suitable for agricultural purposes can be made useful too, in great measure. We have herds of caribou whose chief habitat is the barren and scrubby land. Let us take measures to conserve the herds of deer. They are an asset to us, if we but take care they be not ruthlessly destroyed. A great tourist traffic may be built up in this country if we intelligently work about it, and one of the first essentials towards this is the preservation of such wild life as we possess. At present there is grave danger that our caribou are soon to go the way of the buffalo. The Game and Inland Fisheries Board is accountable for the preservation of the deer, let us see that they do what ought to be done in the matter. Let us keep an eye on them to see what they will do in respect to the terrible state of affairs existing in the interior, as exposed by Mr. Mark Gibbons in an interview with The Mail and Advocate a few days ago. Caribou and their habitat the bar-

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS

"The Nfld. Quarterly" We acknowledge receipt of the Christmas Number of "The Nfld. Quarterly," an interesting number, dealing particularly with the War, with a great many "cuts" of our boys at the Front as well as of those who have died in action. "The Distaff"

We have also received "The Distaff," edited by Miss Mabel LeMessurier, which is devoted to the account of the work done by energetic wives and daughters in Newfoundland towards Red Cross work. It is a magazine, as the title denotes and the articles and "cuts" show, in which men have little part, though they will be expected and doubtless will feel glad to do their share in buying the magazine. We are glad to see this entry into journalism by the ladies. All the articles we presume are by women-writers and doubtless will be found interesting by the public. We shall not anticipate their pleasure by mentioning the contents in detail.

A MAN

"Down with ambition, avarice, pride, jealousy down! Down, too, down at your own fire-side, With the evil tongue and the evil ear, For each is at war with mankind." Ah, God, for a man with heart, head, hand, Like some of the simple great ones gone For ever and ever by, One still strong man in a blatant land, Whatever they call him, what care I, Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat— Who can rule and dare not lie."

ren grounds are among the assets that may be made to pay some of the revenue. Let us see that they are cared for and preserved that they may prove an asset worth having.

There is scarcely a square mile of this Island of ours that could not under a wise administration be made of some value and a help in the matter of revenue production. The more attention we pay to these matters the better it will be for the country. There is no valid excuse for the present deplorable state of affairs which permits almost the whole revenue to be derived from import duties. Free trade is the ultimate condition to be aimed at, and the freest and most enlightened countries are those to first throw off those trade restrictions customs duties.

It should be our aim to first of all get the duties knocked off the necessities of life, and then to follow up bit by bit the entire relinquishment of this cheap way of getting revenue. It is a cheap way in that it is a brainless way, it is the resort of brainless men.

There is no reason why this country could not support in every degree of comfort a population ten times the size of that which it present obtains.

Even the very spaces occupied by our waters may be in large measure made a source of profit. How much power is locked up or going to waste in our countless streams? This is the age of the engineer, the age of utility. Where are our engineers, and why are we permitting horse power to run to waste when it is so badly needed to run the machinery of our factories and our farms, or to light our streets and homes? This is a time when our geological survey should be busy, yet we find that no effort whatever is being made by the Government to have a study of our resources made. Does the Government not realize that after the war we may be face to face with industrial problems that are to upset all preconceived notions of what those problems are? It is time to wake up.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto, (noon)—Moderate to fresh winds; fair to-day, Saturday: Winds increasing to gales from E. to S.E. with rain or snow.

Why Of Course.

"What are the twins called?" asked one neighbour of another. "Henrietta," was the reply. "But not both of them surely?" said the first in surprise. "Certainly not, one is called Henry and the other is Etta," was the true reply.

VARIA BY GALE

THE FOOD PROBLEM

SOME days ago the representatives of some 2,000,000 housewives of the United States forwarded to President Wilson a formal appeal to regulate the prices of foodstuffs in the United States. Governor Whitman of New York has already taken State action; and the result is awaited with a good deal of anxiety and curiosity. The Women's League bases its appeal on the assertion that the people of the United States are suffering from exorbitant prices due to shortage of crops, increased exports, but chiefly on account of speculation, and urges the Government to determine by all possible methods by which the food supply needed to feed the people of the United States may be secured from soaring higher in price. At the same time an egg boycott was inaugurated, and the cold storage people are already gnashing their teeth. It would seem that the cold storage people have been garnering an egg harvest for a very long period with the result that it has been officially announced that about 25 per cent. of the eggs sold by dealers are unfit for use. We wish our readers to take this into consideration, as we believe that certain dealers in this city taking advantage of the situation have been stocking large quantities of cold storage eggs. People should be particularly careful in their purchasing of the ancient egg, as it is not only an undesirable article, but it is absolutely unfit for use, even in the making of the Christmas cake. Some days ago we suggested that the cake business be dispensed with for the nonce, and this would have the effect of bringing some of our profiteers in this article to their senses. At the meeting of the Women's League in New York an unexpected bomb was thrown into the food profiteers camp by a visitor to the American Metropolis, namely Patrick E. Quinn, Esq., Government Commissioner for New South Wales who explained the Australian system of food control. As we are in about the same condition as is New South Wales we give the reported address of Mr. Quinn in order to show just where we are behind our fellow colonists in the Antipodes, and to prove to our people that the high prices obtaining in this country should not exist. That they exist is due without any shadow of doubt to the callousness of E. P. Morris and the coterie by whom his policy has been shaped. In the Morris Government there are several profiteers; they are too well known to individualize them. They have been fattening off the unfortunate people for many moons, and they will continue in their nefarious work unless the people rise in their might and demand the removal of these barnacles from the Ship of State. Mr. Quinn said in part: "I do not want to appear noisy about the affairs of a country whose guest I am, but when I see high prices in the United States where there is no regulation, and compare it with the prices and legitimate profits obtaining in my home country of New South Wales, where food prices are controlled by the Government, it is a strong temptation to say: 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

YOUTHFUL THIEVES SENTENCED

The three boys convicted a couple of days ago for a series of petty thefts, viz.: Wm. and Isaac Murrain and John Jones were up before Mr. F. J. Morris in court to-day. They had entered several houses and stole a revolver, rings, &c. In their possession was found at least 12 door keys which they had stolen at various times from doors and which they effectually used later to get into the houses from the doors of which the keys had been extracted. Of the Murrains, one a very young lad, was released and the other as well as Jones were each sent down for 60 days. These boys were the principals in the thefts committed. An affiliation case also came up and the defendant sign bonds to appear later.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. Dwyer, M.H.A., who was stricken with paralysis two months ago, is now able to take a little outdoor exercise. His rapid recovery is unusual at his advanced age. Mr. Coaker visited him yesterday and was delighted to find Honest John so well. Mr. Dwyer's many friends in the city will be pleased to know that their old friend is recovering so rapidly.

"FORD RIVER" ABANDONED

Mr. J. J. Rossiter has received the following telegram to-day from Gibraltar: "Ford River dismasted and abandoned; crew here. JOHN HAMILTON. (Master)"

THE EGG BOYCOTT

Let the subject not be broached; I refuse to eat them poached. 'Tis in vain the hen has toiled, I decline to eat them boiled. Any weakening I spurn; From an omelet I turn. Till the prices downward slide

JUST IN-- No. 1 King APPLES Florida Sweet ORANGES J. J. ROSSITER. I shall scorn to eat them fried. Till they grow more circumspect Any scramble I reject. Though I take my stand alone I shall not receive them thrown. But it might be well--ahem! I perhaps may weasel them. —McLandburgh Wilson.

Let the subject not be broached; I refuse to eat them poached. 'Tis in vain the hen has toiled, I decline to eat them boiled. Any weakening I spurn; From an omelet I turn. Till the prices downward slide

NOTICE! There remain for sale a few quarter casks of "Newman's" Port Wine APPLY TO Baine Johnston & Co AGENTS. m.w.f.

Reid - Newfoundland Co. XMAS and NEW YEAR EXCURSION Return Excursion tickets will be sold between all stations and ports of call at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE. Good going December 23rd, 24th, and 25th, and good returning up to December 27th; also good going December 30th, 31st and January 1st, and good returning up to January 3rd. ONE WAY AND ONE THIRD FIRST CLASS FARE. Good going December 21st to January 1st, and good returning up to and including January 4th. Reid - Newfoundland Co.

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ANDERSON'S

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

A PAIR OF RUBBERS

Is an essential part of everybody's winter equipment. You need them now! Boots that will keep out rain, won't keep out snow-water. It's

RUBBER Footwear that you want.

We have some with the ever wearing roll sole and heel—some with double tongue—the glove rubber—that fits like a glove.

All prices from
50c. to 60c. for Childs
60c. to 75c. " Misses
60c. to 1.00 " Ladies
1.00 to 1.60 " Mens

Tapestry Cushion Tops

Why not add a charm to every room in the home?—You can get a Tapestry Cushion Top in beautiful scenery and floral designs. Size 19 x 19 inches.

for 19c.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' size—hemmed and with no dressing.

3c. each
30c. dozen

Linen Pieces Stamped Ready for Working

In Pillow Shams, Bureau Scarfs, Centre Pieces, etc.

37c.

These are serviceable linens that will beautify the home, and give delightful work these long evenings.

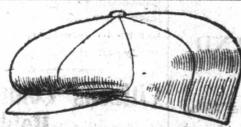
It's Stanfield's Underwear!



It's **Unshrinkable** STANFIELD'S is the Underwear that's really unshrinkable—wears well and washes well. It does not become clammy with perspiration—but really gives off the moisture it absorbs. Every Garment is perfect in finish and make. Shirts have a double breast to protect the chest.

A.

Seasonable



CAP

EASTERN 'A'

With the invisible ear band that's wadded, padded, and tipped with wool.

Heavy lining in Cap.

Colours—Grey, Brown, Green, Navy and Mixtures.

Prices 80c. to \$2.00

Winter-Wearing Hose

The coming of Winter means the wearing of Wool.

Wool Hose for Warm Feet

Hose in Mixtures and Greys, Browns, Heather, Green, Navy, and Black.

Prices from 25c. up

SEND HERE FOR YOUR HOSE.

WINGS!
for **LADIES' HATS**

We are clearing out our whole stock of these—some in prices up to 30c.—all going out for

5c. each

These can be taken in pieces and will make Hat trimmings of many kinds.

The colours of Wings are Green, Brown, Cerise, Navy, Wine, Fawn, Grey, Light Blue, Black and Shaded.

You'll also find some pretty Birds for trimming—among them.

Does your Hat need retrimming?

Ladies!
Protect your Chest

WEAR ONE OF OUR

Special Mufflers

They are made of a Cream Silk Wool—and with two pearl head dome fasteners to fit it close to neck.

After fastening it comes down in front like a Jabor with edge slightly notched, and end finished off with a neat Silk Fringe.

A 70c. CHEST PROTECTOR.

for 50 cents

Childs' White Bear Sets

The name "Bear" in any kind of Child's wear always meant articles of Quality, Comfort and Wear.

So our **NEW Sets**

have Quality, Comfort and Style in overflowing measure.

They are lined with fine Sateen—some with Satin. With Cord and Muff to go around neck—and Silk Strings on Collar.

Prices 85c. to \$2.30

Childs' BONNETS!

Bonnets that will catch the youngster's eye. A dainty dressed youngster is much to be admired; and the one thing that can add a charm to any Child will be an

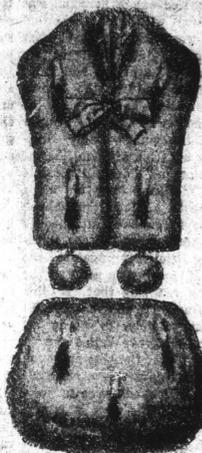
IMITATION ERMINE

—OR

BEAR SKIN BONNET

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Special \$1.20



Mr. W. B. Jennings' Address

At the Opening of Twillingate District Council Held at Catalina December 7, 1916

Dear Friends,—I welcome you once more at District Meeting.

The first item I would like you to discuss is this season's Lower Labrador Mail Service, which effects the District of Twillingate more than any other District in the country. According to information received, the service this season was a miserable affair and steps should be taken to investigate the whole matter.

The increase in the freight rates is a serious matter with which our Council should deal. The burden again falls on the man least able to bear it, as the consumer foots the bill every time, and we hereby, on behalf of the District, record our protest against this outrage, which may seriously effect other great and important public matters.

The terrible world conflict still rages and Newfoundland has paid a heavy toll from the members she has sent to the front. We admire and honor their heroism, but deeply regret their loss. To all the bereaved relatives, this Council extends its sincere sympathy.

If injury comes to the F.P.U. it will be from within its own ranks, for no power can injure it if all remain loyal. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Freedom," let us not forget it. Our worthy President with all his ability and foresight can only carry his work to a success by the co-operation of the members of the Union. There is no reason why this cannot be maintained, if we are in the least, loyal to the principles and aim of the F.P.U.

All needs of the District in the way of roads or marine works, we would advise being made known by

petition from the various settlements while the House is in Session.

The Trading, Export, Shipbuilding and Electric Light Companies are still open for the purchase of shares, and it is the desire of the President that the Union should possess a controlling interest in all those Companies. They certainly offer a good investment and all members of the F.P.U. with means should not hesitate to take up shares in those Companies.

The election will probably be held the coming year, and it will be your duty now to select candidates for Twillingate District. President Coaker will be standing for some other District.

Election of Officers for Twillingate District Council of the F. P. U. for 1917.

Chairman—W. B. Jennings, M.H.A., re-elected.

Deputy Chairman—A. B. Barnes, elected.

Treasurer—Fred House, re-elected.

Secretary—D. A. Parsons, re-elected.

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THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

By Our Own Correspondent

AGAIN THE DOGFISH

"WHAT'S in a name?" Shakespeare asked; and the United States Bureau of Fisheries recently answered: "In effect, a good deal." The officials of the Bureau are intent upon dissipating the bad repute of the dogfish by giving it a new name; and the Bureau's purpose is to make popular a really good sea food and at the same time to war on a troublesome predatory fish.

The sand shark and the dogfish, says the New York "Sun," have yearly wrought havoc among such valuable denizens of the deep as the lobster, the mackerel, and the cod, and probably no creatures of the sea have been more vigorously assailed and abused by the fishermen of the Atlantic Coast than these particularly vexatious members of the shark family. The Bureau of Fisheries and Canneries in Maine and Massachusetts are now busy in their own way in offsetting the ravages of the sand shark and the dogfish, and it probably won't be long before New Yorkers will be unsuspecting agents in this helpful work.

Heretofore the popular belief has been that none of these members of the shark family was of any general marketable value, and for that reason it seemed hopeless to attempt either to exterminate them or to reduce their numbers by catching them for economic uses. The horned dog-

fish is found during the summer and fall months in big schools from the coast of Newfoundland down to Cape Cod, and during the winter months it is caught as far south as Cuba. Of late years, however, it has been remaining longer in northern waters and has widened its zone of destructive activity.

These dogfish have been known to surround schools of mackerel, herring, and cod, and to attack them with such fierceness that the smaller fish were practically exterminated. A Commission appointed in Massachusetts reported a few years ago: "The annual damage by dogfish to marketable fish and fishing gear owned in Massachusetts is not less than \$400,000."

The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries also made an exhaustive report upon this subject, and as a result the Dominion Government established three large reducing plants in which dogfish are converted into fertilizer and glue. In Cape Breton the fishermen were encouraged to fish directly for dogfish for the purpose of canning the flesh, and to-day, under the title of "Cape Breton Halibut" dogfish are canned in large quantities. The flesh is very palatable. This is not at all astonishing, because the dogfish is really a cleaner liver than many of the food fishes now generally marketed. In Nova Scotia dogfish are now canned, and the product is sold as "ocean whitefish." In addition, the oil extracted from the dogfish livers has medicinal virtues equal to that of cod-liver oil. In fact it is said that much of the cod liver oil is now diluted with that extracted from the livers of dogfish.

The United States are equally intent upon promoting the consumption of dogfish, and the canneries of Maine and Massachusetts are busily co-operating. One might hesitate to order a dogfish

steak, but baked "grayfish" (the name by which dogfish is now known officially) sounds tempting; and once existing prejudice is overcome people will be able to enjoy a high grade food at a low price. Indeed, where fishermen used to abominate the dogfish they are now finding it worth while to centre their efforts on catching them.

Not the least valuable part of the dogfish is the skin, which is durable, non-porous and covered with a multitude of numerous pebble-like nodules as hard as enamel. When tanned and dyed this skin is much used for the ornamental covering of card cases, jewel boxes, sword sheaths, sword grips, etc. It is also useful to turners and cabinet makers in scraping and smoothing their work, and it is very helpful in polishing metals, ivory and other hard substances.

In addition to the oil extracted from the livers, the flesh generally yields an abundance of oil, and this has many fields of useful application. The dogfish, instead of persisting as a pest alone, is now in a fair way to become a creature of great economic importance.

This information should prove useful to our fishermen who have for so long been troubled with the dogfish pest. They should capture all of them that come along, and thus add a considerable amount to their earnings in the slack times of the fishing season.

Even were they captured for the oil value alone, dogfish should be of considerable value in these days of the high price of oil; and it is quite probable that a regular market may be found for it shortly in centres where leather tanning is carried on largely, such as in the towns in Massachusetts from which we get so much shoe material.

We would suggest to our Department of Marine and Fisheries that it get busy in this matter, and give attention to what may

Many Eclipses are Scheduled for 1917

Four of Sun and Three of Moon Are Due Next Year

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Seven eclipses, four of the sun and three of the moon, will cause the astronomical observers to tilt their telescopes skyward during the year about to begin. Of the total number, however, only two will be visible in North America.

The first of the astronomical phenomena will be a total eclipse of the moon which is scheduled for the night of January 7-8 and will be visible generally in North America, as well as central and western Europe, northwestern Africa, South America and the central and eastern portions of the Pacific Ocean.

Also in January, on the 23rd of the month there will be a partial eclipse of the sun. This will be visible to Europe, Asia and northern Africa, but not to America.

On June 19, there will be another partial eclipse of the sun, also invisible to North America. Should astronomers desire to take observations of this eclipse it would be necessary for them to set up their instruments in northern Siberia or in the area around the North Pole.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on July 4, but it will not be a part of the Independence Day celebration in the United States. The beginning of the eclipse will be visible generally in Asia except the north eastern portion, Australia, Africa, Europe, except the northwestern portions and the South Atlantic Ocean, ending will be visible generally in western Australia, southwestern Asia, Europe, Africa and South America.

Later in the month of July there will be another partial eclipse of the sun, which will not be visible in either North or South America.

Americans likewise will miss an opportunity to view the annual eclipse of the sun scheduled for December 14. This eclipse will be visible only in the extreme southeastern portion of South America, southern Australia, the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans and a part of the Pacific Ocean.

In compensation for what they have missed during the year the residents throughout nearly the whole of North America will be treated to a total eclipse of the moon, which is scheduled to take place three days after Christmas. The beginning of this eclipse will be visible generally in North America, throughout the Pacific Ocean and the extreme northeastern part of Asia. The ending may be viewed generally in North America, throughout the Pacific Ocean, in eastern Asia and Australia.



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SEAMAN HEARN; HERO

**Went Over the Bow to Cut Away Jibboom--
Swam Half Mile Supporting Aged Cook.**

In referring a few days ago to the diffeons prevailing and the wonder in loss of the "Violet Courtney" we gave that he did not drown with the vessel but a brief outline of what occurred sel wallowing as she was in the waves. She was 10 days out from Hearn said he could never forget the Gibraltar, where she had called and experience. As he worked the vessel was going up the Mediterranean, when constantly dipped heavily into the sea was suddenly overtaken by a N. E. waves, which continually swept on hurricane, with rain and a sea, which board, and seven times in succession literally ran mountains high. For he went under water with the diving four days this awful weather contin- hulk and emerged each time with it, and the vessel had to heave to at almost drowned in the smother. Re- once or be overwhelmed. For the peatedly the Captain, who was anxious four days she was at the mercy of asked him if he was all right, wind and sea and early after the and though half drowned as the lad weather had been encountered the jib- was, got a cheery answer from him. boom was carried out of her, and was He then realized he was on the wrong wrenched away with such force that side of the ship to work with effect it split the vessel's stern and water and security and asked that he began pouring into the hull at an helped up to the deck, which was done, alarming rate. The pumps had to be Drenched and exhausted as he was manned quickly and for the whole Hearn immediately went over the bows period of four nights and four days on the lee side of the ship (which he men took their watches at regular should have done at first) and after intervals at the pumps, Capt. Snel- great exertion and great risk to him- ordinary sailor and doing all possible self managed to cut away the jib- drooping spirits. When the jibboom! When Hearn regained the deck he went the stays remained attached to hardly could stand from exhaustion, it and with the run of the sea it be- gan beating violently against the planks; when realizing that if this again after a short while. Hearn's were to continue, the vessel would fill and sink immediately, drowning all hands, Capt. Snelgrove called for a crew afloat. During the last day of volunteer to go over the side and chop away the stays to avert sure and sud- all hands still at the pumps, the ty bad shape from the work of pump- morning of which, despite the exhaust- ing, from anxiety, loss of rest and ing of the men, meant their only sal- battling with the elements, and it was vation. The men could only get little here that young Hearn, the most sleep, were drenched with the seas youthful of the crew, proved his her- oism, heroism which he later repeated had to grasp a bite of food from the in the case of old Cook Chadwick, for he stepped forward and offered to re- lieve the ship of the spar that threat- ed, by its pounding against the bows, to sink her. A new piece of rope was tied about Hearn's waist and made fast on board, and despite water, it overturned and all had to the terrible sea running he went over swim for it. Hearn saw that the old the weather bow armed with an axe English cook, Chadwick, aged 75, who to cut the wreckage away. A mistake, could not swim, was doomed if assist- result of his thoughtfulness, caused ance was not given him, so starting him to go over the weather side of towards him he took him into his care, the ship with such awful weather con- told the old man to trust him and

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT.
"The Switchman's Story," a Kalemi war drama, is one of the features the Crescent Picture Palace shows to- day. Gerda Holmes, Helen Dunbar and Richard C. Travers are presented in "A Song in the Dark," a great Es- sanay photo-drama. "Roses of Mem- ory" is an Edison pathetic domestic drama, and "A Boarding House Ham" is a very funny Sellig comedy. Pro- fessor McCarthy plays a new pro- gramme of music for this great week- end show, don't miss seeing it.

TO-NIGHT'S CONTEST.

At Rossley's British Theatre the last contest of the season will take place and a big fun night is promised; the doors will be open early. Sev- eral names are in. There is the com- petition, a vaudeville sketch and de- lightful new pictures, just arrived by express from New York. The Christmas production will be a great surprise to patrons, as Mrs. Rossley is fully assured it is something never attempted with children. It is day and night work for her, but if it gives pleasure to others it will be worth the trouble, the greatest novelty ever seen.

grasping him by the shoulder, being an expert swimmer and using the dis- engaged hand to propel himself got him safely ashore though, all particu- larly the old man, were pretty well used up. After a rest they had to travel 22 miles to a village, where the people, though speaking a different tongue from the British sailors, treat- ed them with extreme kindness. Mate Miller was hurt by a heavy sea throw- ing him with force to the deck of the ship, and Capt. Snelgrove was hurt by being thrown with violence against the boat.

As we observed in referring to Hearn's bravery a few days ago we hope to see His Excellency the Gov- ernor or someone in authority move that he be suitably rewarded for his gallant and human conduct. Capt. Snelgrove and crew, as well as other seamen who have learned of his ac- tions, think he is well entitled to the Royal Humane Society's medal.

The S.S. Durango left Liverpool for this port yesterday and will bring a large freight.

Lecture at Wesley Church

Private Phil Jensen lectured at Wesley Church last night before a large and very appreciative audience, it being his seventh discourse in the city on the great conflict in Europe. In a very fervid and realistic manner he described the splendid part which the Canadian Expeditionary Forces had taken in the war, their heroism and bravery before the enemy and their determination with the rest of the great Allied Powers to obliterate the menace of militarism. The lecture occupied over an hour in delivery and an earnest appeal was made to the manhood of Newfoundland to rally to the colours and uphold the honour and integrity of the Empire and con- serve the liberties of the world. Dur- ing an interval in the lecture vocal selections were given by Mr. C. Trappell and others and Mr. James Pratt presided at the organ with much ac- ceptance. The chair was occupied by Rev. H. Royle, the pastor. The col- lection amounted to \$38 for the Red Cross Fund. Wesley Church members have given 70 of their number as vol- unteers for the army and navy and several have laid down their lives in the cause, while 30 others who offered have been rejected. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the soldier lec- turer at the close.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Receiver 11.30 a.m. December 15th.
2459 Lt. Corp. John J. Dunphy, 31 Central St. Killed in action, November 29th.

The Following Reported at Wands- worth.

- 2389 Private Alexander Pearce, Clar- enville, Trenchfoot.
- 1790 Private Richard H. George, New Harbour, T.B. Trenchfoot.
- 2622 Private R. L. Stevenson, Ship Head, Harbor Grace, Trench- foot.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary

The Municipal Meeting

Mayor Goeling presided at last night's meeting of the Board. Council- or Vinnicombe complained that gullies, about the cleaning of which orders had been given last week, had been neglected. The Engineer was instructed to see to it.

It being reported that Mr. P. Templeman was making repairs to a building, a shed at the rear of his house, and as this is in contravention of civic ordinances, the Solicitor will be instructed to act in the case.

The matter of C. F. Taylor's prop- erty over which some court work came on some time ago, was further discus- sed, and the Solicitor will act forth- with.

Councillor Mullaly called attention to the way the saplings were neglect- ed in LeMarchant Rd.

According to the Mayor, workmen are now attending to boxes and trees.

TWO HANDSOME MONUMENTS

Mr. Fred. Chislett, the well-known marble-worker recently turned out two splendid monuments for as many of our dead heroes, and they are now on exhibition at his show rooms on Water Street. They are of American dark blue marble, with gloss finish, are splendid specimens of the stone- cutter's art. One is erected to the memory of Henry Arthur Martin, of Hr. Grace, who was killed October 14th in France, and was the son of Jas. H. and Phoebe Martin, and the other is a memorial to George Graham Crosbie, son of Mr. Walter Crosbie, of Bay Roberts, who died of wounds received in the great drive of July 1st on the Somme front. Both monuments have beautifully carved on them the caribou head and other insignia of our Regiment.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The past few days the following re- cruits have enlisted in the Volunteer force:—

- H. Chafe, Gouls.
- C. Christopher, Blackhead.
- Wm. Hamilton, Tack's Beach, P.B.
- Stanley Dicks, Pool's Island.
- Patk. Keating, Torbay.
- M. F. Power, Witless Bay.
- L. Pilgrim, Griquet.
- David Simms, St. John's.
- Hy. Butler, St. John's.
- Hy. Smith, St. John's.
- M. P. Doran, St. John's.

LOCAL ITEMS

Lieut. Stan. Lumsden, who was severely wounded while at the front, and who is not yet recovered from the effects, will leave soon for Bermuda, where he hopes to regain his former health.

Yesterday Companies of Volunteers had drill on the Parade Ground, and also on the Square in the Barracks, yard. The men are fast becoming proficient in drill, and are a fine lot of men physically.

Inspector General Sullivan, who has been indisposed for several days past with a severe cold, we are glad to hear is now recovering and will be able to resume his duties in a few days hence.

Yesterday it was reported that a woman while getting off the train at Trepassay fell and broke her leg. If the matter is correct no name or particulars have been received.

Capt. James Houlthan, formerly of the Reid Nfld. Coy., who had been in the big drive with "Ours" in July 1st, and who was wounded in the ankle and thigh, is in hospital at Esher, Surrey, where he is fast recovering. "Jimmy" hopes soon again to rejoin his comrades at the front.

In the City, as well as right along the railway line, there was a slight snowfall last night, and the weather became decidedly colder with some frost. On the railway the engines have been fitted with snow ploughs, but up to date there has been no nec- essity for them.

Citizens' Committee Hold Meeting

A largely attended meeting of the Citizens' Committee was held last night, Mr. Albert Soper presiding. Under the proposed new Charter the Secy.-Treasurer of the Council would be empowered to distrain the goods and chattels of people in arrears for taxes. This power was thought to be too despotic, and the clause dealing with it was amended in such a way that only the Council as a body should act in such case. The section hav- ing reference to the appointment of a Municipal Arrears Commission to consist of the Secy.-Treasurer and two Councillors passed with the re- commendation that their findings should be accessible to ratepayers. It is proposed to pay each of the mem- bers of the Commission 2 1/2 per cent. of the net amount collected. It is estimated that about \$100,000 is due the City in arrears.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

A case which caused somewhat of a sensation and which is of more than ordinary interest came before Mr. Frank J. Morris, K.C., in the Central District Court to-day, in which Mr. John T. Meaney of the Postal Tele- graphs is the pltf. and Mr. T. J. Foran, publisher of the Cadet, is the "def't. The case was the means of attracting to the Court Chamber most of the newspaper fraternity who were inter- ested witnesses of proceedings. Mr. Meaney sues Mr. Foran, who is the publisher of the "Cadet," a well known and popular periodical, for the sum of \$200 for articles written by him in the columns of the periodical, covering the publication of 10 issues. These articles were leaders and dealt with a variety of subjects of local in- terest. Mr. Meaney was sworn and examined in the case and affirmed that he had written the matter, for which he had been promised pay- ment, but had only received \$10 on account in a period of something over two years. After the evidence of Mr. Meaney was taken the further hear- ing of the case was postponed till 12 noon to-morrow. Mr. Gibbs, K.C., for pltf., Mr. T. P. Halley, B.L. for def't.

SCOTCH CONCERT AND SALE

The Ladies of the Khaki Guild will hold a Scotch Concert and Sale of Christmas puddings &c. on Tuesday night next. It will take place at the Presbyterian Hall and the ladies are putting forth every effort to make it the success it deserves to be. The Guild is providing a fund for return- ed soldiers after the war ceases and a goodly sum has already been real- ized to date. The object of the Con- cert and sale is a most worthy one, and it should be liberally patronized.

The Hazel L. Ritcey with 1600 bris, herring, the Catherine Burke with 1483 bris, and the I. R. Brad- ley with 1280 bris, left R. Nibner's Harbor yesterday for Gloucester.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Central Schools Closing

In the Synod Hall last night the annual closing exercises for the Cen- tral Schools took place, were largely attended and most successful. The following excellent programme was rendered:

Opening Chorus, "The Christmas Bells"; Dumb Bell Exercises, Junior Class; Recitation, "Gift to Santa," Dorothy Hancock; Action Song, "Twinkle, Twinkle," Kindergarten; Club Swinging Girls; Dialogue, "The Wiser Way," Maxse Butler and Effie Oak; Duet, "The Bargain," Lizzie Til- ley and Gertrude Oak; Dance, "Roses and Forget-Me-Not," Little Girls; Re- citation, "A Bunch of Daisies," Kin- dergarten; Tambourine Drill, Gypsies; Song, "Bye-Lo," Jean Benson; Swedish Exercises, Boys; Action Song, "We'll Tell You Your Fortunes," Gypsies; Recitation, "Japanese Maidens," Kin- dergarten; Gavotte, "Sunflowers," Girls. Recitation, "Ting-a-Lings," Kindergar- ten.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Very beautiful costumes were worn mostly the creations of the deft fin- gers of the pupils. The teachers, Misses M. Purchase, Pike, Heale, Tor- raville and Colton are to be congrat- ulated on their work, and the chair- man, Mr. W. W. Blackall, Supt. of Edu- cation, spoke eloquently of the good work of the scholars and asked for increased interest in and funds for the advancement of education. There were in the audience, Lady Horwood, Rev. I. Brinton, Capt. Eli Dawe and others much interested in educational matters. Rev. Canon Bolt referred to the excellent management of the school by the superintendent and paid a tribute of praise to Mr. Cadwell's efforts in the matter of the decora- tions. Rev. Canon White and Mr. J. W. Withers eloquently advocated the cause of education also and also pro- ved the work of the schools.

THE PRIZE LIST.

CLASS 1—Lucy Pearce, Arithmetic; Florry Adams, Reading; Clarence Whitten, Spelling; Victor Heale, General Improvement; Max Carter, Writ- ing.

CLASS 2—M. Butler, Oral Composi- tion and Spelling; Annie Campbell, General Improvement; Sadie Garlando, Reading and Writing; Delsie Edney, Arithmetic; Frank Rowe, Recitation.

CLASS 3—Phoebe Tilley, Reading and Recitation; Eric Hamlyn, Draw- ing; Laura England, Scripture; May Rowe, General Improvement; Gordon Heale, Arithmetic; Millie Roberts, Geography; Clara Jones, Needlework.

CLASS 4—Florence, Pitcher, Read- ing and Penmanship; Moriel Butler, History and Hygiene; Louise Russell, Reading and Recitation; Stella Hem- mens, General Improvement; Arthur Matthews, Arithmetic and Reading; Mary Russell, Drawing and Penman- ship; Gertrude Oak, Attendance.

CLASS 5—Lizzie Tilley, Geography and Arithmetic; Ethel Hancock, Spelling; Doris Matthews, Scripture; George Pearce, Composition and Arithmetic; Mollie Pearce, Needle- work; Lizzie Tilley, Writing and Ef- ficient Montress; Minnie Hemmens, Writing and Efficient Montress.

Thanks are extended by Miss Pur- chase to the donors of prizes, viz.: Rev. Canon Smith, Rev. Canon White, Rev. Canon Bolt, the Chief Justice; Rev. J. Brinton, and W. W. Blackall, Esq., Supt. of Education.

SHIPPING

The Florizel should leave Halifax to-night, and will be due here Monday evening.

The bargin, "John" left for Pernam yesterday, taking 7,257 qtls. codfish shipped by Baine Johnston & Co.

The S.S. Thetis, Capt. Paulke, ar- rived at Campbellton at 3 p.m. yester- day and will load paper and pulp from New York.

The Prospero left Pilley's Isld. at daylight, bound north, and the Portia left Channel at 5.15 p.m. yesterday, bound to Bonne Bay.

The schr. Frank H. Andrews is now on her way from Boston to this port laden with naval stores and cattle feed for Mr. Colin Campbell.

The S.S. Ellswick Hall, which put in here three weeks ago with her machinery damaged and much damage done also about the decks, finished her repairs yesterday at the Reid Nfld. Coy.'s works and resumed her voyage to Liverpool to-day.

Notice Wrapper Holders OF "CHRISTIAN'S Borax Soaps" Must have them in by December 30th, As competition for the \$10.00 closes on that date.

CHRISTIAN'S Borax Co. Box 902.

M. A. Duffy.

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FOR SALE—One 16 H.P. Acadia Engine, slightly used. Reason for selling want smaller H.P. Original price \$450.00; now sell- ing for \$300.00. Apply to H. ELLIOTT, Hr. Breton.—dec9,6j

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