

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Roumanians Have a Fighting Chance to Retain Their Capital

Arrival of Russian Troops Before Bucharest Have Enabled the Roumanians to Check the German-Bulgar Advance...

Changed the Situation PETROGRAD, Dec. 5.—The timely arrival of Russian troops before Bucharest at a critical moment...

According to information received here from Bucharest the German plan for encircling Bucharest was perilously near accomplishment...

retreat, the Germans and Bulgars had to abandon guns of all calibres and a large quantity of war material.

Greek Consuls Resign LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Greek Minister at London and the Greek Consuls at London and Manchester have resigned...

Steamer and Two Vessels Sunk LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Danish steamer Yrsa, 441 tons gross...

Greek Ships Held Up LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British Government has prohibited the sailing of Greek steamers from British to Greek ports.

Another British Sunk LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British steamer King Bledyn has been sunk. She was of 4387 tons and sailed from New York to Nov. 16, for Havre.

U.S. Minister Resigns THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, has resigned.

SERBS GAINED BIG VICTORY OVER BULGARS

Serbs Capture Heavily Fortified Bulgarian Positions North of Grunishite, East of Cerna River—Bulgars Fly Northward Leaving Large Numbers of Dead on the Field, Many Guns and Much Munition

SALONIKI, Dec. 5.—A Serbian official communication issued today tells of the capture of heavily fortified Bulgarian positions north of Grunishite and Budimirtsa, east of the Cerna River in Serbia...

Says it Was the Work Of German Agents

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The steamships blown up in the Russian harbour of Archangel several weeks ago with the loss of millions of dollars worth of munitions and other supplies...

Calm in Athens

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A despatch to the Temps from Athens on Monday says the city has become calm, but that armed bands of reservists are still moving about the streets.

11 Miles from Bucharest

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—According to the Berlin Correspondent of the National Tidende German artillery, which is employed only 11 miles from Bucharest, began yesterday to bombard that city.

Nothing to Report

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Except for usual artillery trench mortar fires along our front, says official from British headquarters in France tonight, there is nothing to report.

Question of Strategy Is the Real Cause of Present Political Crisis

Many Favor Concentrating Whole Man Power on the Western Front and Forcing the Germans There—Others Favor a Big Army From Saloniki of 1,000,000 Men—This the Westerners Contend Would Place an Intolerable Strain on Our Depleted Shipping—Manchester Guardian Says with Present Methods we Will Never Win the War

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The real basis of the political crisis, according to the Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Star" is a conflict between eastern and western strategy.

After suggesting that the people choose a new ruler through a general election the "Manchester Guardian" commenting on the Cabinet situation, sounds those notes of warning:

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington says Canadian and American munition manufacturers are writing personal letters to enlisted men in the navy, offering big pay, Rear Admiral Palmer, chief navigation officer, told the House Naval Committee today...

Better Deferred

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Replying to a question with regard to the appointment of Food Dictator, Premier Asquith said he thought all questions as to personnel had better be deferred until the process of reconstruction—if this should occur—was completed.

AUSTRALIA LIMITS BUSINESS PROFITS

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—In view of the fact that Sir Thomas White, when he returns from England, undoubtedly will have to struggle with the problem of increased and new taxes to help meet part of our rapidly growing war expenditure...

There is a proposal for a repatriation levy which will amount to one and a half per cent. on all estates, real and personal, of the value of £500 and over.

Summarized, this taxation is estimated to produce the following amounts: Proposed Entertainments Tax (say, half-year), £1,000,000.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The new vote of credit which the Premier will ask Commons to agree to on Thursday is £400,000,000. This would bring the total of 1916 up to £1,750,000,000.

WILL INVOLVE NO CHANGE OF POLICY

Premier Asquith Tells the House Proposed Changes in the Cabinet Will not Effect the Present Policy and that the Present Ministers Will Continue to Perform Their Duties—Adjournment is Taken Till Thursday, Only the Nationalists Offering a Protesting Voice—Thursday's Debate May be Lively One

LONDON, Dec. 5.—After six days' visit to the King, when members of the House suggested a longer adjournment than to Thursday on the ground that it was not certain the Premier would make any definite statement...

"I desire to make it perfectly plain to the House and to the country that what ever reconstruction of the Cabinet takes place it involves no departure in any shape from the policy already announced and pursued since the beginning of the war.

"The weather," writes a correspondent in the country, "still continues." It is a habit the weather has.

Details of Reconstruction Cabinet Not Yet Agreed On

Reconstruction is Result of Demands Made by Lloyd George and Other Ministers for a Smaller War Council with Powers Independent of the Cabinet—Premier Announced to the House that King George has Approved of the Change—Favorite Leaders are Cheered as They Entered Parliament

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The cabinet expectation that an explanation of the Cabinet crisis and its solution would be forthcoming when the House met today, was not realized. The Premier simply announced that King George had approved of his proposal for a reconstruction which was forced by the demands of War Secretary Lloyd George and other ministers for a smaller war council with powers independent of the Cabinet.

The New Vote LONDON, Dec. 5.—The new vote of credit which the Premier will ask Commons to agree to on Thursday is £400,000,000. This would bring the total of 1916 up to £1,750,000,000.

Berlin Claims Teutons Are Advancing Closer Towards Bucharest

Subs Still Busy

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Reports received from Bordeaux, Toulon and Brest, say the following vessels have been sunk by submarines:—The Norwegian steamers Boss, the British steamer Moeraki, and the French schooner Robinson. All the crews are saved.

The Appam Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The request of the British claimants of the steamer Appam, now a German prize at Newport News, to expedite the hearing of the case of testing the vessel's possession, was granted today by the Supreme Court, which set Jan. 8 for argument.

64 Killed, 120 Injured In Railway Accident

BUDAPEST, Dec. 4.—Sixty-four persons were killed and 120 persons injured, many of them seriously, in a railway accident at Herchzalen last night. It has not been definitely established as to the cause of the accident.

"The weather," writes a correspondent in the country, "still continues." It is a habit the weather has.

IN MEMORY OF FRANCIS JOSEPH

Washington, Nov. 29.—Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons, and attended by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Baron Zvedinek, Charge D'Affaires, of Austro-Hungary, Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; members of the staffs of the Austro-Hungarian and German Embassies and a number of members of the diplomatic corps, was said here today in memory of the late Emperor Francis Joseph.

POTATO SLUMP STILL HOLDS

Caribou, Maine, Nov. 29.—The best price for potatoes during the week was \$3.75 and often the firms were unable to sell for more than \$3.50 the barrel. A few loads were brought in at that price, but the farmers are holding out and are apparently determined to get at least \$4 before they sell.

EARTHQUAKE STIRS MIDDLE JAPAN

Tokio, Nov. 29.—Considerable damage has been caused by an earthquake in middle Japan. Many houses have been destroyed in Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto. The railway station at Kyoto was damaged and several pedestrians were hurt by falling walls and roofs in that town, and in Kobe.

PASTOR RUSSELL LEFT SMALL ESTATE

New York, Nov. 29.—An estate of \$200, was all that Pastor Charles T. Russell left, according to his will, which will be published in the December issue of the "Watch Tower." The estate is bequeathed to his widow, Pastor Russell, who was founder of the "Watch Tower" Bible and Tract Society spent 40 years in evangelical work.

Berlin Announces the Battle of the Argeshu River has Come to a Final Conclusion with the Central Powers as Victors—Teutonic Powers Now Control All Railway Lines Running into Bucharest From the West—Predeal Pass—Von Mackensen's Forces Have Inflicted Heavy Defeat on the Roumanians South and Southwest of Bucharest

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The armies of the Teutonic Allies fighting in south-western Roumania with Bucharest as their main objective, have joined hands from Danube in south to north west to Bucharest where coming thro the mountainous region they have reached the town of Tergovistea.

Berlin announces that the battle of the Argeshu River has come to a final conclusion with the Teutonic victors, and that all along the front they are drawing closer their net towards Bucharest with capture of Tergovistea, and further south driving of Roumanians beyond the railway junction town of Titl.

Western Wallachia is partly in Roumanian hands, with Teutons nearly astride the line of Breza and rapidly advancing, this route may likely be taken from them. South and southwest of Bucharest the forces of Field Marshal Von Mackensen which crossed the Danube have inflicted heavy defeat on the Roumanians, and captured town of Gradiobea, twelve miles from capital. In this fighting, according to Berlin, the Roumanian army suffered sanguinary casualties on Sunday, lost more than 8000 men made prisoners, and cannon to the number of 35 were captured.

Berlin admits slight progress in northwest by Russians, and captured another night. Aside from Macedonia theatre little fighting is in progress. According to Sofia informant Bulgarians repulsed heavy Russian attacks.

Berlin admits realignment of Teutonic allied front east of Cerna river, while Serbian War Office asserts Serbs have captured entire series of powerfully fortified Bulgarian positions north of Grunishite and taken additional guns, machine guns, ammunitions, and prisoners.

British sappers near Ypres and Wytshaete, in Belgium, by mine explosions, prepared war for raid on German trenches, and some British succeeded in entering an advanced trench, but later were driven out. British attack against LeSars also failed, and considerable artillery activity continues along various fronts. Along French front, and especially in Somme region and on Verdun sector, artillery duels have taken place, and small manoeuvres by patrol parties featured the fighting on the Austro-Italian front.

The British Cabinet is to be reconstructed, but the changes to be made will not bring about policy different from that which has been pursued since beginning of war.

Unofficial advices from Athens say quiet prevails in Greek capital, and British War Trade Minister announced in Commons that the Entente Allies will immediately obtain solution to Greek difficulties, which it is said King Constantine and his Government is deeply involved.

Britain has prohibited sailing of Greek steamers from British ports.

"What," says a man who owns a henry, "about the high cost of living?"

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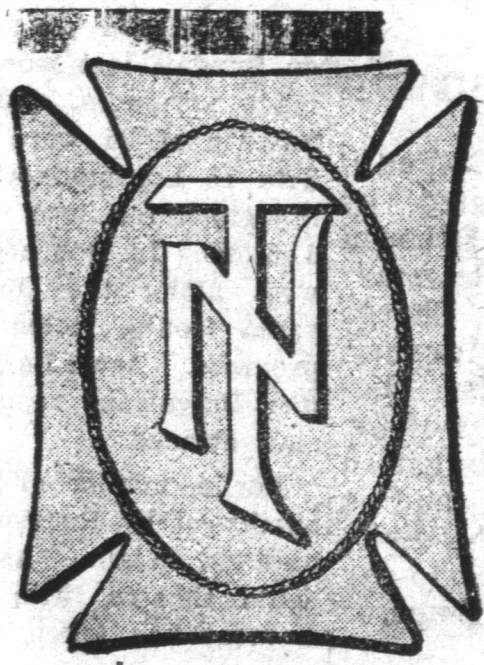
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Shipwrecks and Loss of Life on the Coast of Newfoundland.

(BY JAMES MURPHY)

The loss of the Queen of Swansea has been told at many a fireside for the last fifty years, but the letters which we publish to-day have not reached the great majority of the fishermen, as they will through the Mail and Advocate. The Queen of Swansea was lost at Gull Island near Cape John in December 1867. Four months passed by, and no tidings of the unfortunate seamen and passengers were discovered. On the 21st. of April 1868, a vessel cruising about the mouth of Green Bay got becalmed near the Gull Island, and a boat went from her to the Island, to shoot birds. When they got there they only saw one bird, at which they fired, one of the men went to pick it up, when he saw two skeletons lying side by side. He saw a piece of canvas, he called his companions who were a few yards away, the canvas was frozen, they cut it in several places, and found underneath the bodies of nine men and two women. They returned to the vessel and went to Tilt Cove. Coffins were made the next day, and the men came with a great many people and took away the remains of the unfortunate victims of the disaster. The Captain and Mr. Felix Dowsley wrote a Journal of the sad event, the parchment was found by the men of the rescue. A few years ago a magazine published an account of Mr. Mark Rowsell, who, it said, was going on a sealing voyage, and when near Cape John saw a line hanging over the cliff, which lead to the discovery of the bodies. Mr. Rowsell was offered the position of lighthouse keeper when the first light-house was placed on Gull Island, which he accepted, and was there for many years.

The following are the letters written by Mr. Dowsley. In our next issue we will publish the letters written by the Capt. of the ill-fated ship. Dr. Dowsley's remains were brought to St. John's, and were interred at Belvidere.

Gull Island,
Off Cape John,
Tuesday, Dec 17, '67

My Darling Margaret:

As you are aware we left St. John's on Tuesday morning the 6th. inst. On the morning of that day a dreadful gale came on which lasted about 2 or three days. We were driven off about 160 miles to sea. I thought every moment the vessel would be upset or swamped, but it appears that she was spared a little longer for a similar fate. We ran into a gulch on the Island on the morning of Tuesday the 12th. inst., about 6 o'clock, when the sea was raging and running mountains high. She only remained there for about ten or fifteen minutes which was not sufficient time for all hands to save themselves. All were saved with the exception of two of the crew—Duggan, the pilot; and Muldowney's step-brother. We were dragged up the cliff by means of a rope tied around our waists. Not one of us saved a single thing, but as we stood, not even a drink of water, there being no such thing on the Island, it is void of everything that would give us comfort. It is so barren and bleak that we cannot get wood to make a fire to warm ourselves. Our bed is on the cold rocks with a piece of canvas full of mud to cover us up. You may fancy what my sufferings are and have been, you know I was never strong or robust. My feet are all swollen and I am getting very weak. I expect that if Providence does not send a vessel along this way to-day or to-morrow at the farthest some of us will be no more, and I very much fear that I will be the first victim, if so, you will not have the gratification of getting my body, as they will make use of it for food. I am famishing with the thirst. I would give the money I took with me, yes all I ever saved for one drink of water. I know I should live much longer. I feel a dreadful feverish thirst and no means of relieving it. Oh! it is not a hard case that I cannot even get a drink of water. Oh! did I ever think my life would end in this way, to be cast away on a barren rock in the middle of the ocean, and there to perish with cold and hunger and thirst, and my bones to be bleached by the winter's frost and the summer's sun, and to be food for the wild fowls. Oh! it is not sad to think of this and such a little thing would save us. We are only eight miles from Shoe Cove, where we would be received with open arms.

Now! My Darling Margaret, as I plainly see that in a few hours, I must appear before my God, I wish to say a few words about your future prospects. I think the best place for you to go, would be the States, if you

can possibly arrange matters. See when he arrives in the Spring, tell him I believe he is a very good human man, and will do everything that is fair and in his power for you. While I am writing this under my little bit of canvas I am shivering with weakness and cold from head to foot. I do not know how I have wrote what I have, but this I can say, the facts are really worse than what I have named.

Give my love to my darling children, and tell them to think often of my sad fate. Tell them that I leave it as my dying request, to be kind and obedient to you and to be advised by you in everything. Oh, my darling you will feel, you will pity me when you hear of my sad fate, oh do and pray for me with the children incessantly.

Again, I would advise you to go to the States, if you can dispose of the property, and arrange other matters, I cannot see what you can do here.

I must now conclude my darling, as I am unable to write more. Embrace my darling children and tell them to be obliging and kind to each other, for without this they cannot expect to prosper. Tell them their unfortunate father leaves them his blessing. Should our fate be known before the Spring, if I would come around he would be able to get my body or bones, which I would like to have laid in Belvidere. If I had you or if I was with you and my dear children and had the clergyman I do not think that I should fear death half so much. I must now, my darling, take my last farewell from you in this world. May we meet and enjoy one another where there is no sorrow, no trouble, no afflictions. I leave you my love, my blessing.

Your loving but unfortunate husband.

F. DOWSLEY.

The Doctor penned the second letter which speaks of thirst, and the craze for water.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, '67

I have been out to see if there might be any chance of a rescue, but no such thing. I am almost mad with thirst, I would give all I ever saw for one drink of water, but I shall never get it. We are all wet and frozen. I am now going under the canvas to lie down and die, may God pity me and have mercy on my soul.

The third letter written by the Doctor is as follows:

THE FIRST PAIR

DON'T make any mistake this year. Let your first pair of Rubber Shoes be BEAR BRAND. Times are too hard for anyone to take chances of being out of work for two or three weeks with a cold which could have been avoided by getting satisfactory Rubber Shoes. The good old BEAR BRAND Shoes, which are becoming more widely known every day, are being sold in St. John's by

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TRENCH WARFARE

The large number of captures of Germans in the latest Somme advance by the British is explained by the fact that the subterranean passages which the Tontons relied upon to hold back the British are rather a handicap than otherwise when the attacking forces get to close quarters. In the event of the defenders being compelled to seek shelter in these passages the attacking troops have them practically trapped. All that is necessary is the homely American backwoods treatment of the coon in the hollow stump—to smoke him out. In the present instance, however, the Teuton is not smoked out but is hunted out and frequently puts up a desperate fight before he is evicted. But all such resistance is futile as regards the ultimate outcome. The defence of such isolated passages cannot affect the result of the immediate engagement. But it is interesting in this connection to read the statement of an accredited American correspondent with the German troops published in Tuesday's papers in which the claim was made that the British offensive was doomed to failure because of the hidden artillery of the Germans along the Somme front. It was not pretended that the Germans were numerically capable of meeting the British onslaught but reliance was evidently placed upon the mechanical structures and defenses of the positions assailed.

Trench warfare, it should be obvious, must be successful only to the extent that it afford equal offensive advantages with its defensive qualities. By trench warfare is here meant all operations below the level of the surface and comprises the hidden fortification as well as the subterranean passage. In a war of heavy guns, when the issues are decided by weight of artillery and projectile it is clear that there must be a limit to the trench as a nest for big guns. The mobility of the latter is a great asset while concealment is a matter of immobility itself. Huge guns located at sufficient depth in excavations to be known as "hidden" artillery cannot exercise mobility nor can their location be long concealed. Hidden artillery is circumscribed artillery and cannot be of equal value to that above ground in the circumstances.

If what has been said of the German defences along the Somme is true the British are doubtless rejoicing. Not only is it an admission of superiority in man power and morale but the results of the present drive are showing that it is valueless. The human element has been long suppressed in this war but it is coming to the fore with every advance of the British along the western front.—Ottawa Citizen.

Gull Island, off Cape John,
Dec. 24th.

My Darling Margaret:

We are still alive and only that. We have had no relief ever since or any signs of it. We have not tasted a bit of food of any kind, with the exception of the dirty snow water that melted around and under our feet, which we are very glad to devour. The place we are sheltered in, if I can call it a shelter, is up to our ankles in water. Oh! what a sad Christmas Eve and Day it is for me. I think I can see you making the sweet bread and preparing everything comfortable for to-morrow. My feet were very painful last night, I was in complete agony with them. My clothes are completely saturated. Oh! I never knew how to appreciate the comforts of a home or a bed until now. If I was home, to have you and the children beside me and have the clergyman, I think the trial would be small compared to what it is now, but we shall never see one another in this world. I had no idea that we should have lasted so long, our case is now hopeless, there is no hope for deliverance. My sufferings has been beyond description, since I landed on this barren rock.

I would write more, but feel unable. Oh! my darling, if I could but see you and the children I would be satisfied. Embrace them all for me.

Your loving but unhappy husband,
F. DOWSLEY.

(To be continued)

HIGHER WAGES FOR WOODSMEN

Bangor Commercial.—Woodsmen will get higher wages this winter in the Maine woods than ever before, at least in recent years. From \$40 to \$45 a month will be the scale where last year \$30 and \$35 was paid. The Great Northern Paper Co., which paid \$1.00 a day last season, is paying \$1.25 to \$1.35 this year for the same grade of woodsmen. All the large companies are paying about the same, while the small operators find it necessary to pay as high as \$45 a month.

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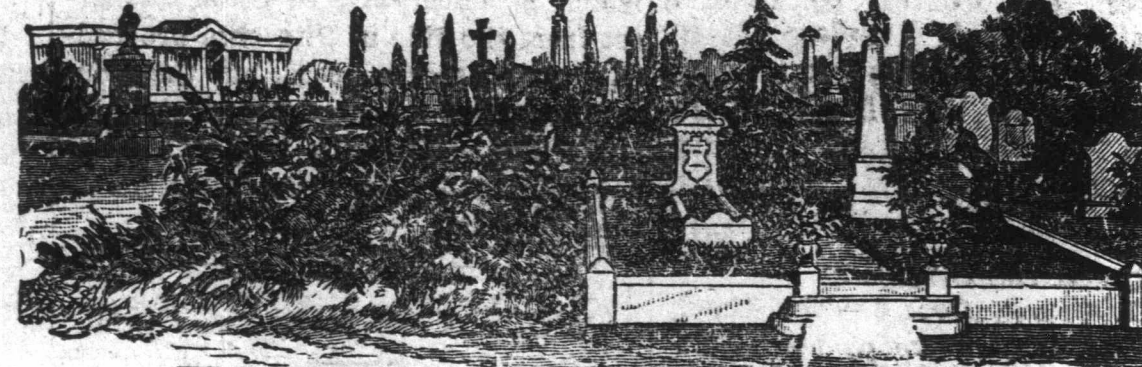
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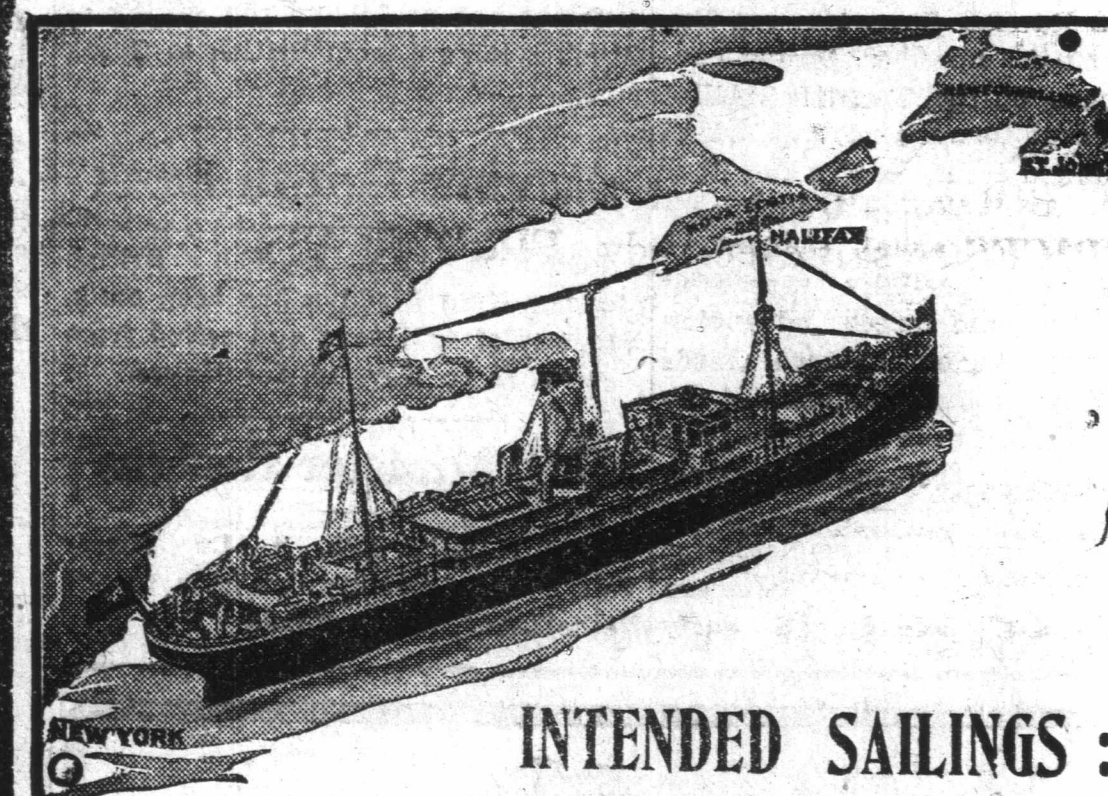
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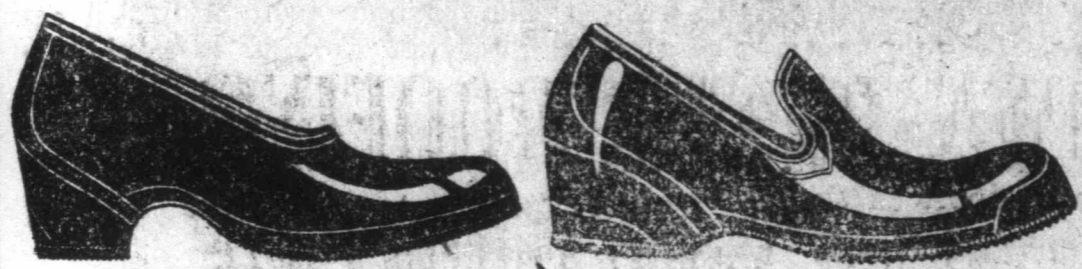
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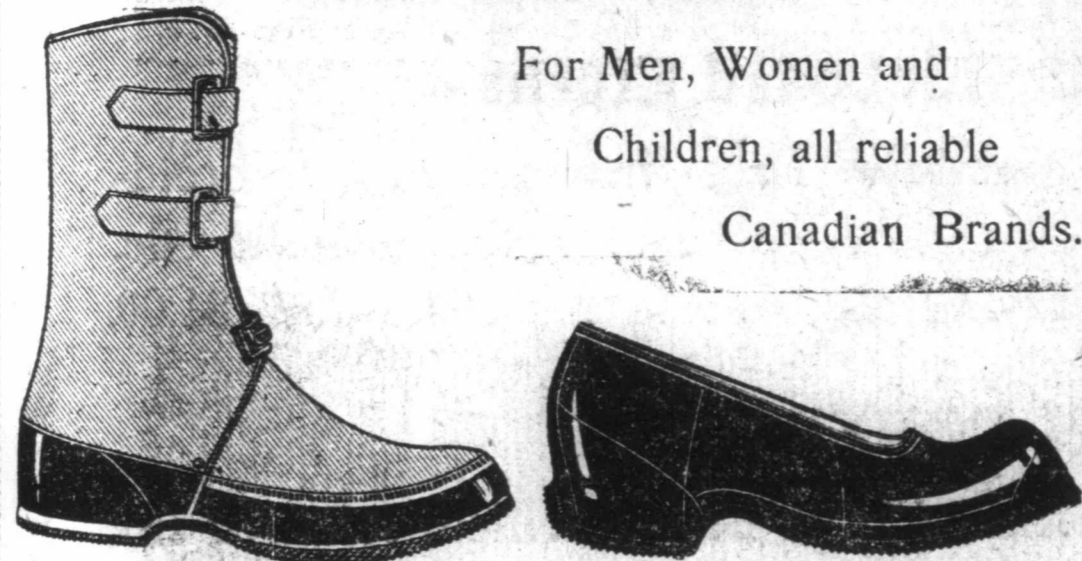
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Will Emperor Charles of Austria Make Separate Peace?

Although Emperor Charles of Austria has announced that he will continue the war until the end, he will not continue it in the way that it would have been continued had Franz Josef remained on the throne. He is not likely to prove the mere tool of Germany that his great-uncle was. He has not the respect for the Kaiser that the latter had been used to look for from Austria, and in the opinion of F. Cunliffe Owen, a well-informed writer upon European affairs, the prospect of Austria coming to a separate peace has been improved by the death of Franz Josef and the accession of Charles Francis Joseph. It is said that the impression that the new emperor is a characterless youth is an erroneous one, although it has been fostered in Berlin. He is not a youth at all, for he is 29, the age at which the Kaiser ascended the throne. He has also been unusually fortunate in the sort of training he has had. He has been brought more intimately in touch with his subjects than most sovereigns, for he received his education in the Public Schools of Vienna where he sat beside the sons of tradesmen, artisans and professional people.

Disliked by His Uncle.
His military training, too, was unusually severe, and this will prove of advantage to the new emperor, although his uncle and guardian, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, prescribed the severity because of his thorough dislike for the nephew who was in the direct line of succession. Perhaps it ought to be explained that, while the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of Franz Josef, and heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, whose assassination was the pretext for bringing on the war, had sons of his own, they were the children of his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, and therefore not eligible to succeed him. We are told that on this account the Archduke hated his nephew and did what he could to make his life an arduous one. The present Emperor, however, appears to have taken kindly to the regiment and before the war broke out had learned the art of making friends of his fellow-officers and whoever else came in contact with him. Since the beginning of the war he has been almost constantly at the front either in the south against the Italians or in the east against the Russians.

A Friend of Berchtold.
Perhaps the most significant public act in the career of the new emperor was that of appointing Count Berchtold Grand Master of his household. The Count had been virtually the Chancellor of the Dual Monarchy, and resigned, it is believed, because of difference of opinion with Berlin. He strongly objected to Austria being made a mere adjunct to the German Empire, but so besotted was the aged emperor that he permitted Berchtold to retire when it became plain that he was persona non grata to the Kaiser. That the leading politician in Austria should then consent to take a mere court appointment was a surprising development. The heir to the throne had virtually showed Germany that he was the friend of Berchtold, and would stand by him when the time came. It would not be astonishing if Berchtold were speedily restored to his old position.

Wanted Early Peace.
Whether he becomes again the official adviser of the Emperor of Austria it seems likely that he will continue to be his unofficial promoter. This is important in view of the fact that it was generally believed that in the early part of 1915, before Italy had entered the war, Berchtold was in favor of Austria arranging a separate peace. He said that whoever won the war, Austria would be a loser. Should Germany triumph, Austria would be a German vassal; should Germany lose, Austria would be partitioned. Had the war ended with the swift triumph that the Central Powers expected, with Paris captured and France laid prostrate in the first few weeks of the war, and with Austria and Germany free to attack Russia, Austria might have claimed an equal share of the glory, and might have made claims to be treated like a 50 per cent partner. But Austria's participation in the war has been a series of disasters, and Berchtold realized that the sooner she was quit of the struggle the better for her future.

Kaiser Means Aged Duke.
It is only a few days ago that Dr. Dernburg in an address to leading Austrian and Hungarian bankers and merchants showed them that in the future Germany intended to have the Dual Empire absolutely at her mercy. This he did unintentionally when he

The Children of Belgium

"All of them, from the oldest to the youngest—and most of all the youngest—have the hollow cheeks, and that which does not deceive, the wan faces of people who for two years have not eaten according to their hunger," is the graphic description of the Belgians of the occupied section of the country as given the great Belgian writer, Maurice Maeterlinck. "Think what these words mean," he adds, "Not to eat according to one's hunger. The soul stiffens against its lot, but the body is able no longer. It does not support for endless months a life of want which no civilized people would dare inflict on its worst criminals."

And this attacks the young. It is the wan faces of helpless little children, hanging to their mothers' skirts as they leave their impressions on the minds of us here in the midst of our plenty. "Why should our children suffer?" is the questions that Belgium can rightfully ask of the civilized world. Yet these children are suffering, starving, dying to-day because they cannot be given food enough to keep their little souls on this earth.

Life and happiness is the birth-right of the child and yet this is the very thing that is being denied the children of Belgium,—the children of these noble soldiers who even now are helping us fight the battles of civilization. Are we fighting the battle of civilization, too, by helping to save these children.

ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Port Blandford Welcomes One of Her Fighting Sons

To the Editor)
Dear Sir—On the 23rd. ult. the friends of the soldiers, with the help of the W.P.A., got together in the Orange Hall to welcome home one of our returned soldiers, in the person of Private Geo. F. Greening.

Private Greening was away for about 18 months. During that period he spent three months in the trenches in France. While there he was stricken with pneumonia, rather severely, which demanded immediate removal to hospital. Private Greening suffered severely while in hospital, his temperature going up to 105 degrees. While in the trenches he had some rather close calls. On one occasion a fragment of shell tore the puttee from his leg, but did not touch the skin.

On another occasion while standing on duty, a stray bullet from an air explosion descended from above and pierced the steel helmet cape that he had on his head.

His parents and friends were very pleased to have him home for a few months, even on furlough, and to regain his health. Private Greening, we are told, married a bonnie Scotch lassie before going to the trenches, whom he left in Scotland to await his return.

As I said, Mr. Editor, we got together to show our appreciation for what he had done for us. We had a free tea for all comers, old and young, at which all did ample justice. Not the least part of the proceedings was the entertainment which came after, consisting of short addresses and songs, in which several took part, having as our chairman Mr. J. R. Row-sell, J.P.

Private Greening was the recipient of a little donation of \$5.00 from the W.P.A., also a collection on the spot, amounting to over \$6.00 more. Three cheers for our soldiers, and the National Anthem brought to a close a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. Arthur Cooper and Mr. Hayward from Bonavista came up to spend the winter with us a short time ago. We hope they will find it both pleasant and profitable.

G. R. PLOUGHMAN.

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Good large sizes.
R. Templeton.
333. Water Street.

Food Crisis in Germany

London, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail makes a feature story of what it describes as highly authentic information that the food situation in both Germany and Austria-Hungary is more desperate than had hitherto been generally believed. This information is based on what is claimed to be the necessity of the American officials in both countries to send urgent demands home for supplies of food. The food supplies, it is said, are now arriving and are being placed in depots under the vigilant supervision of American officials.

The newspaper says its informant declares that the Americans in the past few weeks have been reporting to Washington that their ration tickets are useless as there is little or no food to ration the nation and government in hastening supplies of food to them is only interpreted in the light of showing that the American Embassies and consulates now regard the food situation in Austria and Germany with the greatest possible anxiety.

In an editorial dealing with this story The Daily Mail says it explains the present peace intrigues which the Germans are fomenting in the United States and elsewhere and urges the British government to exert every possible pressure, especially the tightening of the blockade, to prevent Germany from taking advantage of the seizure of the corn lands of Roumania.

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To My Outport Friends:

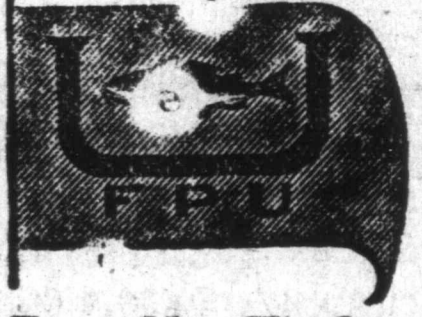
As the Fall is now approaching, you will, no doubt, be thinking of coming to St. John's to purchase a supply of clothing for yourself and the boys. Our purpose in writing this is two-fold; we want to make a fair profit on the Goods we sell you, and also to give you the best possible value for your money. We offer you GOOD VALUE FOR GOOD MONEY. We have no TWO PRICES, and guarantee all a square deal. Anyhow, drop in and see our clothing when in the city, and if not satisfied with the Prices and the Goods, you need not buy.

With best regards, I am,
Yours truly,
T. J. BARRON
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 Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 5th., 1916.

What Are You Going To Do About It?

YESTERDAY we showed again as we did last week the difficulties Newfoundland is up against. We showed that the last War Loan would be spent within a few months, and we pointed out that the daily expense of the War is increasing as more men are put on the roll of the Newfoundland Regiment. It should be remembered the First Battalion is a young gallant band of heroes who are in the front rank of the fighting. It is not a middle aged battalion for garrison duty or even for lines of communication, but is meant for front line work, where vigor, virility and valour are essential. That is why the War Office is asking for 150 recruits a month. The pay roll of the Regiment is constantly increasing from the constant increase in the numbers of its ranks to keep a battalion at full strength at the front. Besides the thousand and odd men at the front there is the large number of men in hospital or on sick furlough or returned to the depot on light or full duty and the men in training who have not yet seen the front. All these men have to be paid. The War Loan is running short and a new loan must be raised to pay them.

We ask the Government: What are you going to do about it? We have already mentioned the War Office has asked for 150 recruits a month. The Governor has guaranteed that the men will be found. We do not think the Governor would do so without the authority of his Ministers. The recruiting during the past twenty months has not averaged for the Regiment 100 men a month. We ask the Government: What are you going to do about it? The longer the battalion is on front trench work the longer will be the Casualty List. Many of the gallant men who have made the supreme sacrifice have left old mothers and fathers and children without support. They have done their bit for King and Country. We now ask the Government: What are you going to do about it?

Many of the men have come back and will come back temporarily or permanently unfit to support themselves. They have given their health and strength for the Country. It is the Country's first and foremost duty to make good to them as far as money can do it the living impaired by loss of limb, health and strength. We ask the Government: What are you going to do about it? Many of the men who come back will be unable to follow their old trades and occupation. They will need some vocational training to give them a new start in life. We again ask the Government: What are you going to do about it?

To meet the obligations we have outlined will require new grants in supply of \$400,000 a year. How is the money to be raised? It must be raised. Whatever else is left undone. This must not be left undone. It will not be enough

8th Annual Convention of the F.P.U. Opened at Catalina Yesterday

(Special to The Mail and Advocate)

CATALINA, December 5.—President Coaker, accompanied by 100 delegates, arrived yesterday morning and were met by a large concourse of people.

At 10 a.m. Mr. Coaker with many friends visited the construction work which is progressing very favourably and is the wonder of the visitors and delegates to the Convention.

At 2.30 p.m. the Annual Meeting of the Trading Company was held and all Mr. Coaker's proposals were adopted and approved of.

At 4.30 the Export Company shareholders met and decided to start exporting fish next fall from Catalina and empowered Mr. Coaker to go ahead with the business as he deemed desirable. A manager will be selected and take up work here in June.

At 7.30 the Convention was opened. The President's address occupied over one hour and was the most interesting and important address ever delivered before a Union Convention. Committees were appointed to draft a reply and to consider changes in the Constitution.

The District Councils of Trinity and Bonavista Districts will hold Annual Meetings and select candidates. All the Union members of the Assembly are present and 150 delegates have been delayed by the long trip of the Prospero but many Green Bay delegates came via Lewisporte, and it was decided to proceed with business.

This afternoon Private Jensen will address the Convention and will leave by 6 p.m. train for St. John's.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails and much business of great importance was transacted yesterday.

The Oranged Hall is only large enough to contain the delegates. The hall is splendidly decorated and very artistic, and the walls are covered with Union mottoes. This Convention is easily the greatest yet held.

REPORTER.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

MAJOR HUGH GREEN is coming to Newfoundland from Ottawa by kind permission of the Canadian Government, and at the request of Sir Edward Morris. Major Green is director of fish supplies and comes here to show us how we may introduce our fish into European, especially English markets.

Sir Edward Morris. Major Green is director of fish supplies and comes here to show us how we may introduce our fish into European, especially English markets. Sir Edward Morris is told wishes to "organize our overseas fish business." We are pleased to see so much evidence that our tojosome hammering at the question of organization of our business is at length taking effect. We do not care who takes it up, the main idea is to have it so adopted.

Election times are coming on apace and only one more session of the House intervenes. We have been wondering for a long time what new idea would shape itself in the fertile brain of Sir Edward for the edification of his people and the disarming of his opponents who hold that he has done nothing in the interest of the country. We are however glad to see an awakening among the gentry who comprise the Government of some interest in the country, even though it be at a late hour.

We do not suppose however that this latest idea of importing a gentleman from Ottawa to put something like business methods into our slow and slovenly system is going to work great wonders. We have been too long asleep to be easily roused. To go slowly, to let things drift has been too long part of our natures to be a style easily replaced by some up-to-date business system.

If this dreamed of awakening should come to pass within the span of our mortal days we will be more surprised than was that model slumberer Rip Van Winkle when he came back to find so many changes in the old village. We will be inclined to ask everyone we meet if he remember Rip Van Winkle.

We have been for four hundred years a fishing community, a fishing vessel moored in the midst of the greatest fishing waters in all the world devoted almost exclusively to fishing and marketing of fishery products, yet we have to send to Canada, a farming country, for a man to come down to show us how to sell our staple product.

Where do our supposedly business men stand now? Are they still prepared to hold their heads high as if they held all the brains of the country? These are the same men mind who not only controlled the business of this country but up to a very short time the politics of the land as well, and would to-day, if they could. They have not developed their own business, is it any wonder they failed to develop the resources of the country.

Major Green hopes, according to the newspapers, to organize a weekly fish business to the value of a million dollars. Our sleepy business people must open their eyes wide at this announcement, that is if they can develop enough energy to lift their eye lids so far. It must seem to their backward ideas as if this were but the figment, the fantasy of a dream. May be Major Green will be able to show them how the fishery business of this country may be enhanced a hundred fold.

There are outside the fisheries altogether a hundred ways whereby the industry of this country may be so developed, ways that have not yet been attempted. Mr.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 5

A loan of ninety million dollars raised in London in sixteen hours, 1796.

Frank J. Morris born in St. John's, 1862.

The Corsair lost in Cuckold's Cove; crew saved, 1865.

Church of England Bazaar opened; first day's sales, \$420, 1876.

First railway engine arrived on steamer Merlin—one previously shipped was lost, 1831.

Hon. C. F. Bennett died, aged 90, 1883.

Gladstone's Franchise Bill passed, 1834.

Alan C. Goodridge appointed to Executive—youngest member ever appointed to the position here, 1899.

The Scotsman

to give the glad hand, flap flags, and shout Hurrah "When Tommy Comes Marching Home." The Country will have to put its hand deep in its pockets and give substantial aid to the heroes disabled and to the dependents of those who sleep under a foreign sod. We ask the Government again: What are you going to do about it?

Big Incomes

A WASHINGTON announcement that the year has seen the number of American citizens with incomes of a million and over doubled, is a striking evidence of the wonderful prosperity of the great republic is enjoying. According to the official charged with the collection of the income tax, there were only sixty Americans in 1915 with incomes over a million, while exactly double that number, one hundred and twenty, paid taxes in the year now closed. Of course there was a correspondingly large increase in the growth of smaller incomes, resulting in a total increase in revenue from income tax of \$45,000,000. Other increases in internal revenue collections principally from the manufacture of cigarettes and liquors, made the total \$97,000,000 greater than secured in 1915 through the department. Figures available do not disclose how much of the income increase is due to the war. However secured, those with a million dollar incomes have little cause to worry about increased living cost.

Shop Early

SO many reasons for early Christmas shopping will suggest themselves to those who give the subject a moment's thought; that it seems almost superfluous to suggest the great advantages of making selections early in the season. One compelling patriotic reason for making Christmas purchases early is the fact that all business establishments are handicapped by the loss of efficient help in every department. Clerks familiar with the business and the wants of customers are in khaki. This condition obtains in every department of every business, and besides being a reason for early shopping it is a reason for consideration, for toleration on the part of the shopper. Because the new clerk does not understand your wants as well as did your old friend behind the counter, or because the delivery man makes mistakes and puts you to some inconvenience, do not forget that he is doing another's work while that other is defending your home, your liberty, perhaps your very

The Scottish race has had its influence for progress in nearly every country in the world. And, clanish though "Sandy" is said to be, he has never been accused of attempting collectively to supersede the loyalty of the realms away from Scotland in which he has taken up his abode, by any political segregation of a racial kind. History knows of hundreds of his race who have attained to the very highest status as statesmen, generals and capitalists, all of whom, like "Sandy" himself, were of their adopted country first and Scotsmen after. And no one has ever thought of begrudging clansmen or lowlanders a special day of the year on which to celebrate the patriotic affections of Auld Scotia, that have made her loved at home and revered abroad. Indeed, it was as far back as the sixteenth century that the English poet Chapman thought to entolize, in his own English way, "the industrious Scots, who were even then to be found dispersed all over the earth to its advantage." Yes, in spite of the cynicism that is wont to cut its capers around the national traits of our co-citizens of Scottish birth and descent, it may safely be repeated that their love for the land of their forefathers has ever been, more or less, a fertilizing sub-soil for the communal patriotism they take up with, in whatever country they have made for themselves and their families a permanent home.

The grace of courage garners (aime Out on the battlefield;
 And Scotia's sickle weel may claim To share the awesome yield;
 O may some nearing harvest-home Bring rainbow-radiance to the gloom!
 This day emblams our fathers' pride And ours, in what is brave—
 In what runs urgent far and wide, Our liberties to save;
 And, come what may, we'd brook no stay,
 While standing by God's may or nay,
 Our fathers fought, and we must fight!
 Like them, 'tis ours to aid The nations one and all to smite
 The tyrant running raid, Against the gifts these forbears prized,
 And God himself hath solemnized.
 Homeland to homeland we would stand,
 In line with what is right—
 Auld Scotia's creed at God's command,
 Whose right alone is might;
 And, though the day be full of fate,
 For what it stands we'd celebrate.

"There is no more loyal upholder of the cause of progress than the Scotsman abroad, unless it be the Scotsman at home."—The Toastmaster.

life. The conditions under which business is carried on to-day make it wise that this thought and a kindly consideration for the workers should be in every mind, while the difficulties these conditions create are reasons for doing your shopping early.

Got His Lesson.

Brown—How is it you let your wife have her own way so entirely? Jones—Because I once tried to stop her.

MacKay with his electric furnace is showing us one way. He takes the tailings and refuse from a worn-out mine and proves them immensely valuable. What might he do with the mines themselves, if he had them.

This is only one instance where the application of modern methods can effect a transformation from a worthless heap to a deposit worth many thousands of dollars. What Mr. MacKay is doing with

the slag and dumps from old mine workings remains for some business man to do for our fisheries, for our lumbering and farming industries, all of which are in the most primitive condition.

It is a reflection upon the business men of this community that after centuries of fishery business we had at length to go to Ottawa for a man to help put the affairs of the business in shape.

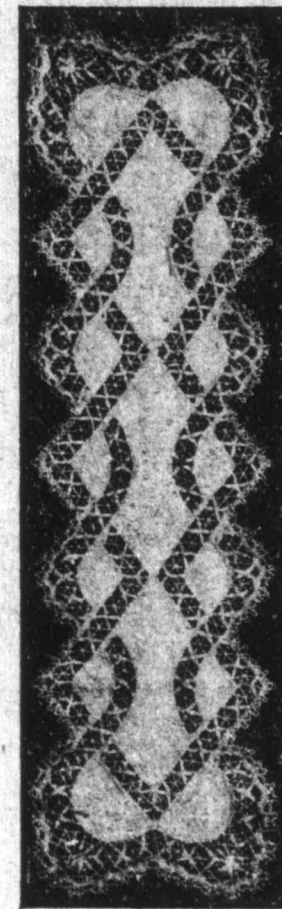
Sir Edward Morris hopes by

this latest innovation to reap some political reward by-and-by. Leave it to him to evolve a scheme whereby the people may be led to believe he is doing something big.

The carbide project fizzled out as everyone thought it would, but as every session must have its tale of glories to be, and wonderful things to come, the fish expert is to supply the dish of wonders for 1916.

Brighten the Home

Sideboard and Bureau Scarves, Cushion Covers, etc.



Tray and Sideboard Cloths--

White Cambric Lace trimmed and embroidered 35c. to 80c.
 Lace Tray Cloths 50c., 70c., \$1.00.

CUSHION COVERS--

Special Line White Lawn, Frilled, coloured silk embroidered 37c. each.
 Others at 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c. & 80c.
 Tapestry Cushion Covers 70c. to \$1.25.
 Crimson and Green Plush \$1.00.

PILLOW CASES--

Table Napkins, White Long cloth, frilled, embroidered corners 40c.
 8c. to 20c. each.



PILLOW SHAMS--

Cambric, embroidered 60c.

Cosey Pads 50c.

Crash Cosey Covers 40c.

Printed Bed Spreads:—Colours to match your room \$1.30 to \$2.20.

BATH MATS, 60c.

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PRESIDENT COAKER'S ADDRESS

Delivered at the Opening of the Eighth Annual Convention of the F. P. U. at Catalina Yesterday.

MY FRIENDS:—

We are again spared to meet at Annual Convention. This is the Eighth Annual Address that I have delivered. Last year we met at St. John's, this year we meet for the third time at Catalina. My reason for convening here this year is to enable our friends from the various Councils to inspect our great work here and reflect upon the changes this great industry will entail for the men of the North.

The influence of our Union is now apparent and its future effect upon the destinies of the people and the country will be measured by the attention you devote to its progress, and the loyalty which you will render to it. It is yours to use reasonably or unreasonably. It is yours to use as an uplifting agency that will confer material benefits, or to misuse as the instrument of demoralization and selfish intent. No power ever organized in this Colony was ever half as gigantic, no power that may be organized to oppose it will prevail against it if you use it as I intended it to be used. The only thing capable of injuring it is disloyalty.

The Union has done an immense work since August 1914 on behalf of the fishermen of the whole country. Sad indeed would the lot of Terra Nova be to-day had no F.P.U. been firmly established when this World War started.

Millions of Dollars have been derived since the Union's inception from its labours on behalf of the producers of Newfoundland.

Laws have been enacted that would not have seen the light of day for twenty years had no Union existed.

During the past season the increase value for Seal and Cod Oil and Codfish, secured through the Union's activities, exceed One Million Dollars.

At our last Convention we decided to start operations at Catalina and during the Winter some \$5,000.00 worth of timber was secured from the forests for building purposes.

In May we started to prepare foundations for a portion of the buildings to be erected at the Union Premises at Catalina, and to-day you are all witnesses of the progress so far made. Not only have we begun the erection of a chain of buildings that will become the Home of the Trading and Export Companies, but we have undertaken a work that will enable Catalina to take its proper place amongst outport towns—that of providing motor power for industrial heating and lighting purposes by harnessing the gifts of Nature which for ages have laid dormant and valueless.

The Electric Power Company, which was established by an Act of the Legislature, will prove to be the heart of the great industrial activities that before many years will cause Catalina to be numbered amongst the progressive towns of Terra Nova.

The Shipbuilding Company has also been established through the efforts of the Union Party in Parliament, and backed by the liberal encouragement conferred by Act of the Legislature. It will not only become a great industry at Catalina, but will resurrect an industry that for one hundred years was considered the hand maiden of the Fisheries. During the past ten years the shipbuilding industry has well nigh disappeared, and I believe our action in establishing a shipbuilding plant here will be the

means of infusing new life into this industry and the supplying of a grade of schooners equal in every respect to any that can be imported from Canada or America.

By the end of 1917 we hope to have the Electric Power Company's Plant in operation here, and our first schooners ready for the chaulkers. We hope also that by the first of September next the Union Export Company will be storing fish here and shipping it direct to the markets.

The Companies affiliated with the F.P.U., viz:—The Trading Company,

struction of the premises here will be continued. The General Stores building will be completed. The Salt Store will be erected. The Bakery building will be erected, the machinery for which is on the premises. The Cold Storage building will also probably be completed. A Cooperage containing all necessary machinery will be established over the Salt Store. The Shipbuilding Mill will be erected and the machinery installed. The Electric Plant completed and operated. Four Piers projecting from the breastwork fronting the premises will be constructed. Several Dwelling

the coming year on this great industry which is unfolding itself here, and not allow little matters of passing moment to divert your attention therefrom. Let all do what they can to assist me in this work and success will surely be ours.

The coming year will bring with it a General Election, and I invite your cooperation during our sittings, to formulate the Union Platform that will be submitted by us to the Electorate.

The District Councils will also take up the matter of arranging Candidates. You will also have to make provision for expenses and give ample consideration to the whole matter of Elections.

During the past year we have lost many loyal members, amongst them Friend Burke of Tilting, Friend Loder of Snook's Harbour, Friend Wm. Diamond of Change Islands and Friend Turner of St. Brendan's, whom we shall greatly miss in our Councils, whose influence was continually directed since November 1908 to the promotion and progress of our organization. We tender our sincere condolence to the bereaved families.

During the past year new Union Stores have been opened at Champney's, Bonaventure, King's Cove, Valleyfield, Ladle Cove, Carmanville and LaScie.

We hope to open Stores next spring at Clarke's Beach, Harbour Grace, Princeton, Twillingate Arm, Moreton's Harbour, Pilley's Island, Ireland's Eye, and one or two other places which will bring the total number of Union Stores up to forty.

In addition to our undertakings at Catalina, we are erecting new commodious premises at Keels, Ladle Cove, Dotting Cove, Seldom, Tilting and Pilley's Island.

During the year past splendid premises have been erected at Herring Neck and Valleyfield, while the "stone" premises at Catalina have been greatly improved and enlarged, and the Union premises at Greenspond, Cat Harbour, Botwood and Lewisporte have also been improved.

It is our intention to further improve the premises at Joe Batt's Arm, Champney's, Exploits, Port-de-Grave and Botwood during the coming year. We have finalized negotiations for the purchase of the Scott business premises at Fogo and will start next year the erection of a premises at Main Tickle, Change Islands and probably one at Moreton's Harbour.

Those facts will suffice to show you that our Union Stores are being appreciated and supported in spite of all yarns to the contrary.

The Union now owns splendid new premises at Port-de-Grave, Champney's, Bonavista, Greenspond, Valleyfield, Cat Harbour, Dotting Cove, Carmanville, Joe Batt's Arm, Herring Neck, Botwood, Lewisporte and Exploits.

In addition we have New Premises under construction at Keels, Alexander Bay, Ladle Cove, Seldom, Tilting and Pilley's Island.

Beside those premises, the following Councils possess Union Halls:—Kelligrews, Coley's Point, Clarke's Beach, Freshwater, Bay Roberts, Western Bay, Bay-de-Verde, Job's Cove, Red Head Cove, Ochre Pit Cove, Winterton, Snook's Harbour, Clarenville, Lady Cove, King's Cove, Keels, Red Cliff, Southern Bay, Jamestown, Squid Tickle, St. Brendan's, Wellington, Deer

Island, Musgrave Harbour, Twillingate, Rattling Brook, Comfort Cove, Englee and Sibley's Cove; while Halls are being erected at Pike's Arm, Dotting Cove, Greenspond, Alexander Bay, Conche and Fogo Council will probably turn the present Union Store into a Hall.

This is a fair showing as to property holdings for six years progress, the value of which is over \$60,000.00.

In addition the F.P.U. has accumulated \$20,000.00 funds, and 3,000 members have invested \$300,000.00 in the Union Companies.

During the past two years the Trading Company has done nearly \$2,250,000.00 worth of business. During the present season the Trading Company has purchased 55,000 quintals of Shore over by a quarter of a million dollars. The Trading Co's. sales for October were \$100,000 in excess of October, 1915.

We propose also to issue a Morning Paper as well as an Evening and Weekly; 7,000 persons subscribe for our Daily and Weekly paper, and its circulation far exceeds any other paper in the Colony.

Such progress as ours has never been exceeded in the history of organizations in this Colony, and I feel sure that all our friends are justly proud of such a record.

Last year we voted \$250.00 for the Halifax School for the Blind, on condition that the Government of Newfoundland voted \$1,000.00. The Government having acceded to the Union's proposal, we forwarded our cheque for \$250.00. Mr. Weir should therefore feel pleased with the result of his address delivered at our last meeting.

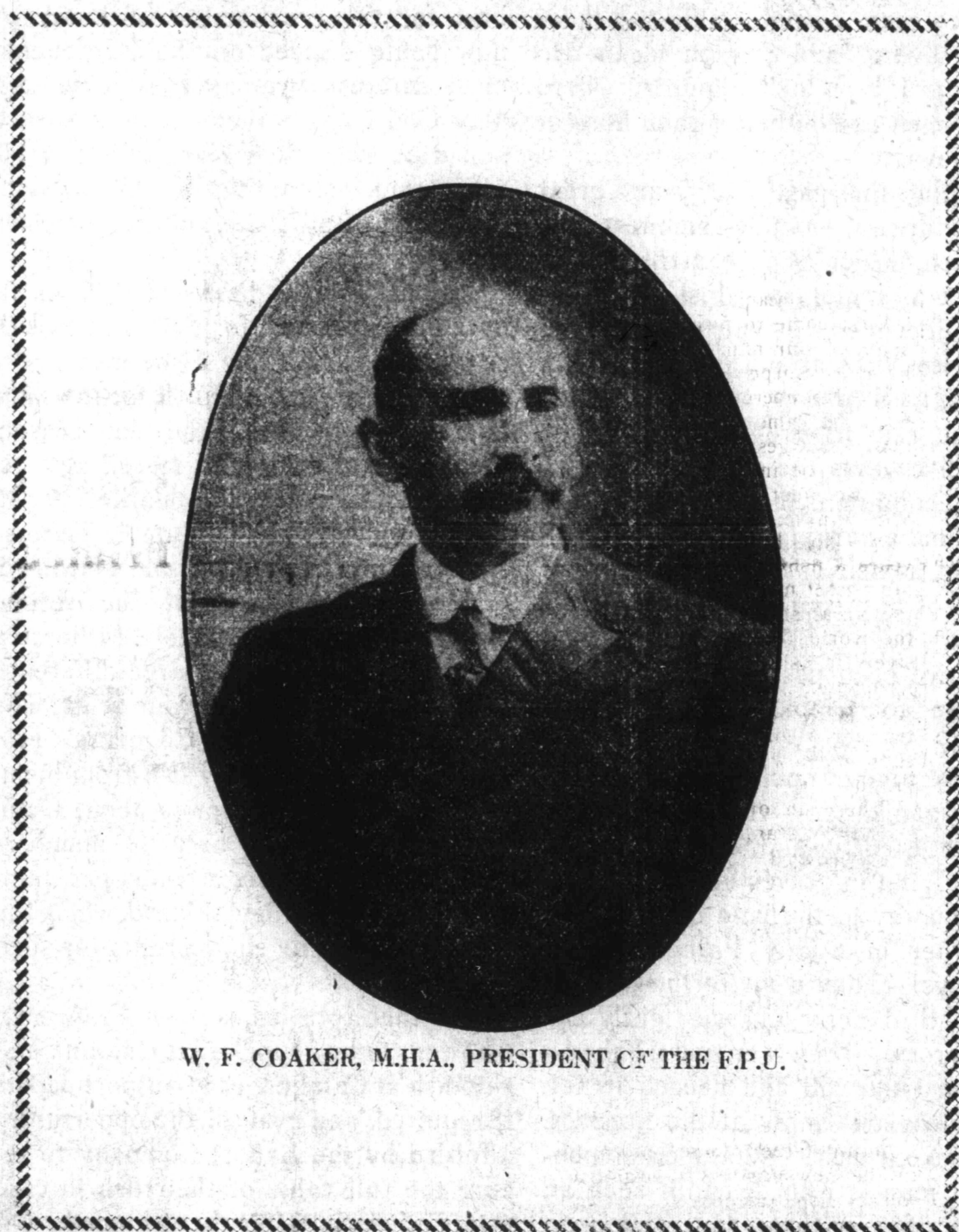
I recommend you to amend the Constitution as follows:—

- (1) Make the annual fee 30 cents instead of 60 cents.
- (2) Rescind the section providing for an assessment of 25 cents per member to the Supreme Council.
- (3) Make the initiation fee 50 cents for all.
- (4) Amend the section relative to the Oath of Union Candidates and permit such as selected by Party for Departmental or other offices under the Crown to accept such positions.

Those alterations are suggested because the Union is now strong enough financially to dispense with the annual assessment of 25 cents per member paid to the Supreme Council. The Trading Company should not be expected to pay into the funds the same discounts during the term of construction at Catalina as have been paid, as all available funds of the Trading Company will be needed in erecting the premises there.

The salary paid the President of the F.P.U. should also be discontinued, for the Trading Company is financially strong enough to pay me the full salary of \$100.00 per month; I now receive \$50.00 per month each from the F.P.U. and Trading Company.

The time has come for admitting as many Fishermen as possible into our ranks, and I therefore trust that 50 cents will be the highest fee charged for admission into our organization. Hundreds who refused to join us in the past are now ardent sympathizers and will join if Council Officers do their duty the coming winter.



W. F. COAKER, M.H.A., PRESIDENT OF THE F.P.U.

Export Company, Electric Power Company, Publishing Company and Shipbuilding Company are now established by law, and your consideration of their affairs are cordially invited, when we enter into details at the meetings of the shareholders of the respective Companies.

Our labours are now apparent. We have passed from the theoretical to that of the practical and material, and we must deal with the whole undertaking as business men transacting the most colossal enterprise the country has ever produced.

I expect every man to do his bit in this great work and leave nothing to be performed by me that should be done by you, either individually or collectively. If my work was heavy and my duty burdensome during the eight years that have passed, they assuredly will not be lightened in the future if I am spared to carry them. Let there be no hesitation on your part, for I have entire confidence in the future, and am convinced that astonishing progress and success will attend our efforts.

During the coming year the con-

Houses will also be constructed.

These constructions and erections and installation of the necessary machinery will entail heavy expenditure, and I rely upon every man who can to aid the work by purchasing what shares their means will afford. I expect Catalina members to respond nobly to their promise to take up a large slice of shares in return for labour. This work will make Catalina the Second City in the Country, and it is the duty of every Catalina member to do all in his power to help on this great development of their town. If they respond nobly, it will greatly encourage other friends outside of Catalina to utilize their spare earnings to carry the work to completion.

Many men outside the ranks who are in sincere sympathy with the work are aiding the undertaking very materially; but it must not be forgotten that the great bulk of shares of all our Companies must be owned by our membership, otherwise others will control the business, which condition we cannot permit. I ask you all and through you, your Councils, to keep your thoughts during

President Coaker's Address.

The time has come for Union Members of the House of Assembly to take a part in administering the public affairs of the Colony and when the elections of next year are over, it is probable that some of the Union M.H.A.'s will be selected to take charge of Departments of the Public Service, and thus become responsible for the good government of the Colony. It is therefore necessary for us to amend our Constitution and provide for such a contingency.

Members who have purchased Dry Goods this fall to the value of \$5.00 at any Outport Union Store will have his Council fee of 30 cents paid for him by the store. Therefore all such members will enjoy our membership without any cost whatever.

During the year several members have received aid from the Disaster Fund. That fund has now no income as members are not called upon to pay anything into the fund. I would suggest that the amount to the credit of the fund be utilized for the purchase of stock in the Electric Power Company and Shipbuilding Company in equal proportion and the dividends be utilized for relieving pressing cases of distress amongst unfortunate members.

During the past year I made my annual trip of Inspection in the Motor Yacht and visited sixty-five harbours between Bay-de-Verde and LaScie, and I hope to pay a visit to the Councils in Burin and Fortune Bay Districts during the next month or January, and will organize the Union throughout those Districts and provide them with Union Candidates for the next Elections. I will also endeavour to visit a portion of Burgeo District.

The funds of the F.P.U. will amount to \$20,000.00 by the end of the year, providing the Trading Company's contribution for discounts this year amount to \$1,000.00. This will be forthcoming.

No assessments will be collected in future if you approve of the foregoing suggestions. The \$20,000.00 will be used partly as a loan to the Union Publishing Company and for shares in the Electric Light and Shipbuilding Companies. The interest and dividends will be the sole income of this Council in future. There will be no salaries paid, or contributions available for any but the most distressing cases. Thirty cents annual fees will be payable by Local Councils who will contribute five cents per member as usual to the District Council and retain twenty-five cents per members for Local Council expenses.

The cost of Circulars will be defrayed by the Supreme Council and a proportion of the Solicitor's fee. You will therefore recognize that in future the transacting of the F.P.U.'s business at Headquarters will not cost Union members one cent. If necessity should compel your President to issue an appeal for direct subscriptions for a particular reason, I trust all will do their duty.

I would also remind you that not one cent of money raised by assessments go to make up the \$20,000,000 fund we possess. It is entirely composed of the income derived from discounts and subscriptions. The money loaned to the Publishing Company for the purchase of machinery will be covered by a Mortgage and therefore fully protected. In addition to present funds this Council owns half the interest in the F.P.U. Motor Yacht.

A detailed statement of the account for 1915 was furnished in January to all Councils. At the end of this year a similar statement will be forwarded. I

consider the income derived from interest and dividends will be sufficient to cover the annual expenses of this Council. After eight years existence your Union is independent enough to be self supporting and its mighty work will go on, on your behalf without cost to a single member, which is a record that no organization of like nature in the world possess.

Every man in the Colony will now be convinced that my motive in establishing and labouring for the F.P.U. was not personal financial profit or gain, as so many rashly contended during the early years of the existence of our Brotherhood. For eight years of labour as your Leader, Editor, Organizer, and President I have been paid \$3,600.00. I am to-day a poorer man than I was eight years ago, hence you can defy our opponents—if we have any—who without the slightest justification maligned you and me by falsely asserting that my object in organizing the Fishermen was to enrich myself at your expense. After eight years of strenuous toil, during which scores of enemies have been employed to search out all my doings—to scrutinize all my actions and expose them publicly—may I ask whether anything has transpired that would even lead you to think for a moment that my work is anything but that which I proclaimed it to be from the day I started the Union at Herring Neck?

I am greatly encouraged in my work by the knowledge that hundreds of Fishermen who refused to support me in the past are now strongly upholding our cause, and not only upholding it, but building it up by the investment of their savings.

I have no misgivings concerning the result of the next appeal to the Country. I will go forward to the Polls next fall without faltering, convinced absolutely that our cause will come through triumphantly. I can assure you that I consider public life as a burdensome duty, entailing tremendous sacrifices from those who have entered it intent upon upholding RIGHT. If I would consider my personal wishes I would not again ask any Constituency to send me back to the House of Assembly, and I think I can say the same for all Union Members of the Legislature; but my duty is to consider Country first, and if the people want us it is our duty to respond, irrespective of our personal feelings.

For the sake of your Country and your Children, men, be firm and loyal next fall and avail of the opportunity open to you of placing in power a party of men, of your own selection, that will strive with all their power to eradicate the evils and wrongdoings so strongly entrenched in the system of governing under a constitution such as ours. May Providence guide the Electorate next Fall in choosing representatives, and may it strengthen us if we are trusted, to do that which is right in administering the affairs of the Colony and in our endeavour to make poor old Terra Nova the brightest jewel in the Empire's Crown.

Remember, comrades, that the sole aim of our Union is to promote Independence, prevent pauperism, help the masses to rise above demoralizing influences that find solace in the acceptance of Charity that entail national degeneracy and a pauper's grave. I want our country men to trample those demoralizing influences under their feet. All my efforts are aimed at the destruction of those pit falls. Men cannot realize what it is to be men, if they are not independent enough to resist accepting something for nothing. We aim also to

create confidence and hopefulness for working men, to be a beacon of light to which when hard pressed all may look for guidance and advice.

Our endeavours are also directed to lessen the great inequalities that exist wherever we turn and to diffuse the luxuries and comforts of life more evenly and to treat all humanly as members of one family—one grand Brotherhood. There is no place amongst us for the lazy and the indolent, or wasteful! We want men to be Industrious, Persevering and Thrifty. The possession of those three virtues must bring comfort and pleasure. To be without them must surely bring poverty and misery. This goal is open to every man and woman. Those who will not work and know nothing about surmounting obstacles cannot succeed in life. Our Country holds out to all who will toil constantly, endeavour persistently to overcome difficulties, and watchfully take care of what they earn, a comfortable and independent living; and if such ideals are adhered to I know of no country where working men can do better than here in Terra Nova.

During the past five years great changes are observable amongst the Fishermen, which can be attributed to our work as Unionists. Fishermen are more independent in spirit, outspoken and fearless than at any other period in our Country's history. If we continue the same rate of progress during the coming five years the change will revolutionize conditions, and Newfoundland will become a new place for all, and will recognize herself as being the equal of the best of any country. The progress made has been satisfactory, but what would have been possible had the War not come to cripple civilization, and progress?

Many of our noble lads—members of this organization—who went forth to fight for Liberty and Freedom since 1914 are lying in graves on foreign soil, some far away in the land of the Pharaohs, other in Sunny France. What noble boys! They went forth willingly at the Call of Duty and we rightly call them Heroes. They went while thousands heard the call and heeded it not. Their places are empty at the firesides. They were our best! What a cruel monster that man is who demands such an awful sacrifice in those days of human uplifting. What death is too cruel for those who plunged the world into such a catastrophe?

Our Empire has accomplished wonders. Her sons have shown from whence they sprung and proved once again that Britons are the equal of the best on the face of the Globe; but at what cost! And still there is much to do. Let me plead once again for the cause we all should recognize. Men are still wanted, and must be forthcoming. Surely some young men will recognize that duty now beckons them to come forward. Do you know that for the last three months I have been tormented over the problem as to whether I would be more useful to my Country on board the H.M.S. "Briton" than I am to my Country at the Head Office, and I cannot arrive at a conclusion.

I look at the brave young lads that have returned from the Battlefield, and I am reminded that they had no more right to go than I. They went; I remained. Perhaps for reasons absolutely justifiable, but if I am compelled to remain behind, being convinced that my duty demands it, what about thousands who are not so placed?

I want to be fair in this matter. I am forbidden by you to leave my post,

Very well; but my example may effect others. What about that? Hundreds can be better spared to go forward. If that is so, will fifty young men offer to go in my place and enlist in the Navy? Will fifty of the thousand young men in the Union come forward and enlist, that I may with a clear conscience be reconciled to a decision to remain at my post? Will you in your Councils appeal to the young men and send me along the names of fifty heroes who will go forward in my place, thus supplying fifty recruits for one that you forbid to go?

That is a fair deal. Who will the fifty be? Let them act at once.

During the next twelve months must come the day of reckoning for Germany. Every available Briton should respond to bring that day nearer. The only instrument capable of accomplishing Peace with Honour is "force," and force means "men and ammunition." To all who have given of their best for the great cause of humanity now being decided on the Battlefields, our sincerest sympathy is extended. May God console them in their sorrow and wipe away their tears, and may He soon bring Peace to the World, and with it the end of all strife and war between men.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists over the prices paid for Fish, this as well as other seasons. The Fishermen desire to have one price paid to all for the same quality of Fish during the same season. Men who are compelled to sell at a reduced figure when the market at St. John's is overstocked, grumble because friends a week previous sold at considerable advance on what the second comers received. The Shore Fishermen also complain about the large difference in value during the past four years. The only cure is the Export Company's proposals, which are to buy fish from members, fixing a current price about October 1st and paying back to members who are Shareholders a bonus per quintal on what fish they shipped when the season's exporting show profits for such distribution.

It therefore behoves all Fishermen who can, to buy supplies at Catalina and ship fish at Catalina, or at outport depots if required, and avail of the opportunity afforded by the Export Company to secure the full value of their fish in case prices advanced after they shipped. On the 1st of October it is possible to fix a price for Shore Fish that would be an average for the season. That date would be suitable to fix the price of Soft Fish. These proposals, which are embodied in the Constitution of the Export Company, will remove all complaints and dissatisfaction regarding prices for fish, as all will receive alike who are members of the Union and own as little as one share of \$10.00 value in the Company. Of course all who wish may sell to the Export Company, but only members of the F.P.U. and Shareholders of the Company will be eligible for the bonus.

The Export Company will probably be ready for purchasing and exporting fish at Catalina next fall. Every member therefore who is interested in the attainment of such conditions, who can afford to purchase Export Company Shares should do so this winter, as it will be necessary to dispose of \$100,000 worth if we are to export to any extent next fall. Most of the Export Company's capital will be utilized for fish buying, very little of it will be invested in the property at Catalina.

The Trading Company will own the premises at Catalina and hire a portion of it to the Export Company. I invite all who possess savings to invest in any

of the four Companies affiliated with the Union, viz: The Trading Company, Export Company, Electric Power Company and the Shipbuilding Company. The Shares of the Shipbuilding Company up to \$30,000.00 are guaranteed 7 per cent. dividends by the Colony. Spare savings are best utilized by investing where safe returns are forthcoming and stability is ensured. Investing money is what creates progress and industry. Money misers who keep their savings in tin cans and stockings are a curse rather than a blessing to a country. Invest your savings and thereby cause the wheels of progress to revolve. Investors become richer and hundreds are given employment and the Country's income expands and the whole community become gainers. Money hid is wealth robbed from the country and means industrial stagnation.

A man four years ago handed me One Thousand Dollars in Gold that he had hidden in the earth for ten years. Since then we have paid him dividends amounting to \$380.00 and in two months he will probably receive another hundred, while in the earth it increased nothing, but was a continual worry. It now gives pleasure and affords means to secure some little comforts while the original investment is becoming more and more valuable.

As the months pass greater and greater confidence grows in the Union Companies and we cannot complain of the past. Cat Harbour alone this year has purchased upwards of \$4,000.00 additional shares in the Trading Company. One Planter in Bonavista Bay has \$8,000.00 invested. One friend who is a great believer in my aims invested \$7,000.00 this season in the Union Companies and intends to make his interest \$25,000.00. Another sympathizer, who in 1913 was an opponent who reside in Bonavista District, is taking \$2,000.00 worth of shares in the Export Company.

I therefore invite all who can of those who hear me and those who read my words to come forward and back our work by buying shares in the Companies. The Trading Company and Export Company paid a 10 per cent. dividend last year, which make 38 per cent. dividend in four years for the Trading Company. The Auditors' Reports will be tabled and speak for themselves.

During the past two weeks the outports have been agitated over the increased freight rates demanded by the Reid Nfld. Co. I consider the action of the Company as outrageous and intended solely to enrich themselves at a time when all true men with wealth ought to be doing their utmost to help the Colony over a difficult period and the Empire in its most pressing hour of need. The Company has been permitted by the Government to add rates exceeding in some instances 200 per cent. the rates charged prior to November 1st. The Colony might truly be said to possess no Government. Those misruling the Colony at present cannot be considered as anything better than interlopers who have secured the reins of Government in opposition to the wish of a majority of the electorate.

I took up the matter of increased rates with the President of the Reid Nfld. Co., but Sir William Reid showed no inclination to consider any interest but that of enriching himself and family at the expense of the people of this country at a time when all who love the Flag and Empire should be making sacrifices for one common purposes.

It will be the duty of the incoming Government to take steps to protect the interests of the outport people in rela-

President Coaker's Address.

tion to the increased railway rates. The Bowring coastal contract will expire in 1918 and in arranging a new contract it will be necessary to provide a service that will protect our people against the avaricious intention of the Reid Nfld. Co. and minimize the effects of the Legislators who in 1898 attempted to give away our heritage to a Corporation. That the Reid Nfld. Co. will regret its amazing impudence in placing such an outrageous burden upon the people at such a time of natural misery and sacrifice, I entertain no doubt.

Another sad matter for the country in connection with the tricks of the rich to impoverish the masses, is the absolute indifference manifested by the press. Not a word of protest has been uttered except by the Union organ. Not one word of resentment has been published by the hiring press against the amazing deeds of grabbing that has from time to time been attempted by the rich of the country. We have in St. John's men who will add \$1,000,000 to their savings through grabbing since the war opened.

Last spring the Government refused to tax war profits which would have added \$1,000,000 to the revenue. Men in the executive made war profits on the sale of steamers amounting to 100 per cent. Is it any wonder the Government dare not interfere with such profits? Those men are asking the masses to supply recruits to uphold freedom and liberty. It is surprising to find that the people who are asked to provide such a sacrifice are enquiring as to where such freedom and liberty exist under existing circumstances in this Colony. The only sure conclusion reasonable men who study local conditions

can arrive at is, that the whole foundation of constitutional government which the Colony possessed, which was based as all supposed, on British ideals of Liberty and Freedom has been superceded in the Empire's hour of trial by demoralizing tendencies that proclaim the policy of grabbing all one can no matter how, regardless of national consequences and the party in power care neither for laws or people. The war has taught one lesson which soars above all others which is, that no matter who suffers the rich must grow richer.

The masses will inherit a feeling of bitterness as one result of this war that will bring about political changes after peace is secured, that will destroy all trust and confidence in the classes. The classes have demonstrated clearly that they recognize no creed but that of self aggrandisement. Humanity is a word that they mention with hatred and contempt. The masses therefore must exert themselves to secure such political freedom and liberty after the war, in all parts of the Empire as will tolerate no longer the dictation of the classes.

Great danger confronts the independence and progress of the country in the silence of the Press in matters of National wrongdoing on the part of the classes and Government. We possess five daily papers and four of them are intent upon publishing nothing that would be resented by the classes. They are controlled by interests that are not in sympathy with the general public. They are silent in matters of national importance where class interests are involved. They will not denounce wrong because it is wrong if committed by the interests. They cover up the wrong when the wrong has been committed by

those who can contribute liberally towards the upkeep of those papers in the way of advertisements. That method is now one of the tricks practiced to influence or silence newspapers. So many papers have appeared in our midst as to cause their managers to keep an eye chiefly on doing or failing to do anything that reflect upon any action of those who support the paper as advertisers.

Some firms pay as much as \$1500 per year for advertising space in some of the daily papers. How can such a paper criticise the actions of such a firm unless it makes up its mind to defy such contractor and proclaim what is Right, and end by finding the receipts of the paper diminished severely enough to force the publisher out of business. The daily press has become a hiring press—controlled entirely by business and political interests—and the public cannot rely upon its utterances or trust its statements, especially statements intended for the protection of the rights of the masses. When men without means are given a paper to operate, it must be apparent to the most dense, that such a paper cannot express an independent opinion. Its utterances are as ordered, and as the interests demand.

Your paper is fearless and unurchasable and will defend Right only and severely condemn wrong no matter by whom committed. Your paper is therefore the only Guardian of the Public Conscience in the Colony. Public men's actions should be incessantly criticized in order to ensure intelligent action and efficiency. A new spirit has arisen amongst us that is seeking public expression which is not possible except


through the columns of your paper. That spirit is rising like the sap in a tree in spring and will spring forth next year and emancipate the masses and break the chains that have hitherto bound the people and made them the play things of professional political tricksters.

The duty of the working men is to be up and doing, to assume responsibility for matters of public importance, to go forward trusting entirely on themselves and relying upon the unsatisfied spirit within that has always prompted men to achieve great things. Your opportunity has come, avail of it, turn neither to the right or the left but go straight forward to the goal that is before you if you care to attain it. May God endue you with the power of Faith and the spirit to persevere and endure. Your cause is right, your aim pure. Your determination is to benefit your Country, and uplift the Sons of Toil; therefore there must be no hesitation on your part, for Victory awaits your efforts if you do not grow weary in well doing. Right will surely prevail and duty faithfully performed must bring success. Therefore go forward into 1917 with courage and determination. There has been placed upon the working men of Newfoundland to-day a great responsibility and woe to us and our country if we shirk our duty or fail to live up to the standard of our professions. Obstacles will have to be overcome which will be easy if you are determined not to recognize defeat.

During the coming year the country is likely to face difficulties hitherto absent from our list of worries. The submarine menace is not to be lightly regarded. The supplying of recruits for the Navy and Regiment; the high cost

of living, especially of provisions; the shortage in the supply of flour; the additional revenue to meet the loss of liquor revenue; the war pension fund; the increase in interest on the debt; the big increase in freight rates by railway; the possible dislocation of trade and commerce after the war ends; the slump in prices of fishery produce and labor when the war ends; the loss on stocks of goods remaining when conditions become normal; the re-employment of our returned Naval and Volunteer heroes, especially of the disabled. All of these difficulties will have to be faced, and to overcome them all our resources, patience, and ability will have to be availed of. National issues will have to be raised and adjusted and a general election will have to be fought. The picture is not a pleasant one, but it will have to be solved. The greatest responsibility ever shouldered by our Government and people will have to be carried during the coming year. Few have any idea of what is ahead, but I am convinced that it will prove the most momentous year in our country's history. All must be ready to make sacrifices for I cannot see any indications of ease from worry or of prosperity in 1917, although prices of fishery produce will be exceedingly high while the war continues—probably \$10 per qtl.

I sincerely welcome you all to our Eighth Convention. It is a pleasure to meet so many old friends once more. As we will now proceed to business I trust our deliberations at this time will promote a feeling of closer fellowship amongst us, and be conducive of lasting good to our country, our organization and ourselves.




Published by Authority

Under the provisions of "The War Measures Act, 1914," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the following Regulation shall come into effect as and from the sixth day of December, 1916.

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.
Department of the Colonial Secretary,
December 1st, 1916.

No person in Newfoundland shall be permitted on and after the sixth day of December, 1916, to be in possession of any issue, either published since the first day of November, 1916, or hereafter published, of the following newspapers, namely—"New York American" (Daily); "New York Journal" (Daily); "Boston American" (Daily); "Boston Sunday American" (Sunday); "Chicago Examiner" (Daily); "Chicago Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Chicago American" (Daily); "San Francisco Examiner" (Daily); "San Francisco Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Los Angeles Examiner" (Sunday); "Los Angeles Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Los Angeles Herald" (Daily); "Atlanta Georgian" (Daily); "Atlanta American" (Sunday).



OUR QUESTION IS,
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK
when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but

HAVE US INSURE YOU
in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

Any person convicted of a violation of this Regulation before a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.
dec 2, 16

NEYLE'S
246 Water Street.

HARNESS
We manufacture all kinds of Slide Harness.

FELT SWEAT PADS
STABLE RUGS
for Horses.

HORSE SHOES
Snowball sharpened for winter use.

SHOT
4 and B.B.

CARTRIDGES
12 gage loaded with Black and Smokeless Powder.

BOLTS and NUTS
Slide Bolts, 3/4 x 27 inches.
" " " " 1/2 x 31 inches.

No. 6 Horse Shoe Nails.
COOPERS' TOOLS
White's Adzes, Plain and Check Face Chamfer Knives.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE

In Stock

100 Cases
-Valencia Onions,-
200 brls. Apples.
and to arrive by S. S. Graciana
75 Kegs
Green Grapes

H. J. Brownrigg
Phone 469.

ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Sold Liquor to Wounded Soldier's and is Jailed

London, Eng., Nov. 29.—For selling intoxicating liquors to wounded soldiers, and also for selling without a license to Frederick Blay, an Uxbridge auxiliary postman, was sent to prison at Uxbridge for six months (the maximum penalty). The house

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE,
which we sell at
45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER
20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,
1s. and 2s.

J. J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

was watched on two nights, and a number of hospital patients were seen to enter the house and were served with beer. Defendant admitted that they paid 2/2d. a glass for it.

A doctor from a Canadian hospital said the house had been

Just Arrived:

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

PRINCE ALBERT
Smoking Tobacco

In 1/2 lb and 1 lb Glass Jars.

Always in stock a full line of **Smokers' Requisites.**

S. G. Faour
378 WATER STREET.

KEROSENE OIL

For Sale at lowest market prices.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

placed out of bounds as so many cases of drunkenness had been reported from it. A large percentage of these troops had to be sent back to Canada rendered permanently insane through the action of alcohol allowing shell shock. The Bench asked the police not to relax their efforts in putting a stop to this sort of thing.

Liverpool publicans have been warned of the serious results that may follow repeated disobedience of the Control Board orders. Two houses have been closed for six months by the Board.

TEAS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BUT UPON WHICH YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY RELY, AT

BLAIR'S.

We offer:—

REAL GOOD TEA @ 40c. lb.
EXTRA GOOD TEA @ 45c. lb.
SUPERIOR QUALITY TEA @ 50c. lb.

We are enabled to do this as we import these teas in large quantities direct from Ceylon when the markets are at their lowest, and we give our customers all the benefits. We have on these values quadrupled our Retail Tea Trade during the past year, as all our customers find our teas are the very best they can get for the money. The above are all straight Ceylon Teas, but we can also give you the milder Blended Teas as packed by Messrs. Lipton, Ltd., London (and which have always had a large sale) at 50c. and 60c. lb. The other teas previously mentioned are put up by ourselves to suit a large portion of the Newfoundland market which does not care for blended teas.

However, we can suit you to a T no matter what your taste.

HENRY BLAIR

625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT
'The Test of Chivalry' is the headliner at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day; this great feature is produced in three reels by the Selig Company and features Vivian Reed and James Bradbury.

ROSSLEY'S BRITISH THEATRE.
There is some very fine pictures shown at the Rossley's British Theatre. The Moth and the Star being a great feature by the Kalem players.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. presided in the Magistrate's Court to-day. No less than ten offenders occupied the sinners' seat, all of whom had quaffed too deeply of the cup that inebriates.

SCT. NOONAN GETTING BETTER.

Sgt. Noonan, who arrived in the city yesterday from Bell Island, left to-day on a visit to Placentia. He is a veteran of Gallipoli and France, and suffering from dysentery and frostbite while on service, was placed in hospital, where he was several months.

C. W. A. XMAS TREE

The Cathedral Women's Association will hold a Christmas Tree and Sale of Work in the British Hall this afternoon and to-night. Some splendid presents will adorn the tree, all of which will sell at 20 cents each.

GOOD VALUE
SMOKING TOBACCO

15c. per Cut

M. A. DUFFY,
Sole Agent.

THE SUCCESS OF YOUR
CHRISTMAS BAKING
IS ASSURED IF YOU USE
Royal Household
OR
Windsor Patent.

Especially recommended for cake making.

The W. P. A.

Twillingate—31 pairs socks, 1 pair mitts, old material.
Belleoram—27 pairs socks.
Curling—19th shipment—13 pairs socks, 7 shirts.

ANNIE H. HAYWARD,
Convener of Packing and Shipping Committee.

GAME SCARCE WEST.

The S.S. Portia last night brought a shipment of five carcasses of venison from Puntthrough. The people up the S.W. Coast say that game of all kinds is very scarce, especially rabbits, partridge and caribou, very little of which can be found on the best grounds.

LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Miss Hannah Bennett, daughter of Mr. M. Bennett, of Water Street West, who died after a short illness Saturday, took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, Water St. West, was largely attended.

THE PORTIA HERE.

The S.S. Portia, Capt. Joe Kean, arrived here from the Westward last night at 9.30. The ship on the Western run had blustery weather and head winds with high sea often, though every port of call was made up to Bonne Bay and return.

C.C.C. BAND WILL PERFORM.

At midnight Mass on Christmas Eve in the Cathedral the band of the Catholic Cadet Corps will render the "Gloria." The members are now busily practicing this beautiful composition.

LOCAL ITEMS

A boy, 8 years old, was sent to Hospital to-day ill of diphtheria.

Yesterday a young woman residing at Duckworth Street was sent to hospital ill of diphtheria.

The stores were open last night from 6 till 9 a.m. and as the weather was fine, good business was done. They will remain open till the 30th of the month.

The volunteers yesterday went for a route march under Capt. O'Grady, going to Nagle's Hill and Quidi Vidi and covering 12 miles in good time. They had drill in the armoury later.

Population: Berlin and Vienna on Verge of Starvation

A business man of this city, as recently as Friday last, heard from a Swiss German friend who had been to Berlin. The letter is dated Nov. 5th from a place called Olten, a Swiss town on the Aaz, 23 miles S. E. of Basel, with a population of about 7,000, and about 25 miles by rail from the German frontier.

Information from a source of this kind makes it evident that shortage of food throughout the German Empire and Austria-Hungary may eventually become the deciding factor in the world struggle for peace.

Berlin.

A magnificent city, the capital of Prussia, and since 1871, of the German Empire, and the third largest city of Europe. By rail it is 177 miles S.E. of Hamburg, whilst from London it can be reached in 25 hours. Paris in 23 1/2 hours, and Vienna in 15 hours.

In 1804 the population was 182,157, in 1871 it was 826,341, in 1880, 1,122,330, and in 1900 1,888,848. At the present time the population of Berlin is about 2,100,000. Two million, one hundred thousand human beings in this one city alone on the verge of starvation.

Vienna.

The capital of the Austrian Empire with a population of a little over 2,000,000, and the whole of Austria 29,000,000; in addition we have to add the population of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy of 21,000,000.

Here we have a combined total of 115,000,000 human souls on the verge of starvation. What can save these tottering Empires from destruction? Would a revolution save the remnants of a once glorious Empire? Would the military-German bayonet prove a revolution and frighten the populace from turning the whole Empire into a Republic. Will it come?

Why suffer things to reach so averse. It always has been so. And only now does knowledge grow. To that high point where all men know—Who would be free would strike the blow.

And how long will men suffer so. Until his soul of freedom stings. And, strengthened by his sufferings, He breaks the worn-out leading strings. And calls to strike reckonings, Those cosiest things—unworthy kings.

Who are the workers of war? The kings of the earth. And who are the kings of the earth. Only men—not always even men of worth. But claiming rule by right of birth. J. A.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. LeMessurier, C.M.G., had the following messages to-day: The schr. Gossip and American vessel Rex arrived at Bonne Bay to load herring for Gloucester.

The schr. Maud Thornhill arrived at Grand Bank with general cargo from Boston.

The F. M. Toro left Berlin for Oporto with 3,416 qts codfish.

The Harry W. Adams left Berlin for Coruna with 3,350 qts codfish.

The Belinda Tibbo arrived at Grand Bank from P. E. I. with a load of produce.

Last Night's "At Home"

The members of the Kirk held an "At Home" last night in the Presbyterian Hall. Mr. J. C. Hepburn filled the duties of Chairman. Addressing the audience he stated that the object of the gathering was to extend a hearty welcome to Rev. and Mrs. Dickie, following the formal induction of Friday night. He congratulated the congregation on their choice, also on the speedy way in which the pulpit was filled. It is certainly gratifying to us all, said Mr. Hepburn, to know that unanimity was predominate between Managers and Members.

The S.S. Erik arrived from Halifax this morning with a general cargo to James Baird, Ltd. She made a good run down and is discharging her freight at Shea and Co.

The Portia reports that generally on the S.W. Coast codfish is scarce except at Channel and one or two other places. Owing to stormy weather the fishermen cannot do much.

NEW CUSTOMS DETECTIVE

Rumour has it to-day that Const. Patk. O'Neill, who for some time had been on the Detective Staff of the Police Force and who recently has been doing special duty, will be given the position of Customs Detective, recently made vacant by the death of the late W. K. Morrissey, Const. O'Neill is a very eligible man for this service and we think the appointment would satisfy the public. At present Const. O'Neill is acting on this capacity.

A CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Last night the police arrested a Volunteer named James Lannan, who is charged with indecent assault committed on a boy at the Seaman's Institute. The details of the case are of a character which, of course, must preclude publication. The man appeared before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., J. P. in Court to-day, and the hearing of the case was postponed until to-morrow.

FOGOTA FROM LABRADOR

The S.S. Fogota, Capt. Dalton, arrived here at 6 p.m. yesterday on a voyage from Makovik, Labrador, where she went to land a lot of freight required by the people of that section. She went there direct and was four days on the run down, during which she experienced terrible weather. Gales of wind, mostly from the N. E., with high sea and intense frost accompanied by snow, was the experience, and so cold was it that when she reached Makovik it was 3 degrees below zero. The ship was so thoroughly iced up that she took a port list of such degree that her deck on that side was awash and she made very bad weather. She was compelled to run to sea out of sight of land to get into somewhat higher temperature and the crew were engaged for the better part of 36 hours in chopping the ice off the decks. The crystal accumulation represented many tons and only when this was got rid of could the ship make proper headway on an even keel.

Coming South the weather was more moderate and she called also at Cartwright, Batteau and Battle Hr., where a rigorous winter has set in with plenty of frost and snow. All the harbors, ponds and rivers are frozen over and the people have settled up in the Bays. She brought three passengers, the light keeper with his son and daughter of Double Island.

IS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

We learn to-day that Mrs. John Henderson has been in receipt of a telegram from London advising her of the serious illness there of Mrs. M. Loughlan, formerly of this City, but for many years past a resident of England. Mrs. Loughlan is a sister of the late John Henderson and her many friends here will learn of her illness with regret.

The police were very busy for a while yesterday evening and brought in no less than 9 persons, 7 of whom were drunks.

SHIPPING

The Prospero left Fogo bound South at 10.45 a.m. yesterday.

The Portia sails West Thursday morning with a full freight.

The Ingraham with the schr. Gladys in tow arrived from Fermeuse last night.

The Neptune left Sydney at 6 p.m. yesterday with a full freight for the Red Ndd. Co.

The schr. Emanuel of Denmark which arrived from Iceland Sunday will load at Baine Johnson & Co.'s for Europe.

The Portia reports that when at Bonne Bay last week herrings were plentiful but very stormy weather prevailed and the fishermen could not haul their nets.

The S.S. Erik arrived from Halifax this morning with a general cargo to James Baird, Ltd. She made a good run down and is discharging her freight at Shea and Co.

The Portia reports that generally on the S.W. Coast codfish is scarce except at Channel and one or two other places. Owing to stormy weather the fishermen cannot do much.

The schr. "Gladys S." which was brought here yesterday by the tug Ingraham from Fermeuse, where she had been ashore, is pretty badly battered. She has lost her keel and must be docked for repairs.

The S.S. Tabasco which leaves this evening for Liverpool takes a big freight and a considerable consignment of gifts and comforts for our boys stationed at Ay or who are at the front in the trenches.

AMERICAN MARINES HAVE BRUSH WITH NATIVES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In an encounter between American marines and natives at Marceris, San Domingo, on Nov. 29, a number were wounded on both sides. The affairs were reported to the Navy Department to-day by Capt. Knapp, commanding the forces at Hahn and San Domingo. The despatch said no Americans were killed and that only a few marines were injured. It did not indicate the number of the native losses. The fight occurred while the American forces were investing Maceris, disarming the natives and establishing themselves in accordance with the military rule recently proclaimed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that King George had approved of reconstruction of the government. Mr. Asquith suggested that after to-day's business had been concluded the House would adjourn until Thursday. Premier Asquith stated the reconstruction of the government involved no departure in any shape or form of the policy pursued since the beginning of the war. He did not deny that the resignations of all ministers were in his hands.

BRITAIN AND GREECE

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Robert Cecil said the British government considered King Constantine and his government to have been involved in the event at Athens and that the British government, in conjunction with its Allies, would take immediate steps to bring about a radical solution of the question which had arisen.

C. E. T. S.

A public meeting of the above society was held last night, at which Canon Field occupied the chair, a large number of members and friends being present. After a brief opening address by the chairman, the following programme was performed: Mandolin selection, Mr. Thomas; song, Miss Jones; song, Mr. Seymour; song, Miss Ellis; recitation, Miss Quick; song, Rev. Mr. Moulton; reading, Mr. MacDonald; song, Mr. Edwards; addresses, Mr. MacDonald, who spoke of "Some chairmen of the C.E.T.S. I have known" and Rev. Dr. Jones (who had just come in from the Presbyterian Hall where he had been representing the Bishop at the reception of Rev. Mr. Dickie) who gave a rousing speech on "How to make the C.E.T.S. more interesting." The meeting was from every point of view a success, and is a grand augury of a new lease of life in the society, under the energetic chairmanship of Canon Field.

TEA AND CONCERT.

To-night at St. Patrick's Hall a tea followed by a smoking concert will be given by the Daughters of Empire to the returned soldiers and sailors. It will open at 8.15 and a number of the B. I. S. members will take part, as well as the soldiers. A pleasant evening is assured all and all soldiers and sailors who have been on active service will be welcome.

DEATHS.

HOLLAHAN.—Killed in action "Somewhere in France," July 1st, Private Joseph Hollahan, South Side, son of Samuel and Julia Hollahan. Left here with Company E and was a Gallipoli veteran. Leaves to mourn a wife and one son, also a father, mother and four brothers. One in the R.N.R. and two sisters living in Montreal. Private Hollahan was a brother-in-law of the late 2nd Lieut. S. J. Ebsary, and Private F. E. Ebsary, who died in Cairo, September 23rd, 1915.

HEARN.—This morning, after a tedious illness, John Hearn, aged 77 years. Funeral on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 124 Duckworth St. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.—R.I.P.

NOTICE

A MEETING will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, at 11 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, which will be addressed by Major Green, on the subject of Fresh Fish Exportation. All members and their friends are specially requested to attend.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

At 7.30 p.m. yesterday Detective Tobin arrested a young man named Alexander Thompson, charged with the larceny of a quantity of codfish the property of John Delgado, a Spanish gentleman, now here purchasing cod, and the larceny of two suits of boys' clothes, the property of Lewis Burton, valued at \$10, which he stole from the owner's craft. The clothes were recovered by the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Mr. Hutchings, K.C., to 3 months imprisonment.

OBITUARY

MR. JOHN HEARN.

The death of Mr. John Hearn, the well-known wine and spirit dealer, occurred at his residence at 2 a.m. to-day. Mr. Hearn had been unwell for some time past but was able to be about and only a couple of days ago was obliged to keep to his room. Mr. Hearn was a man well and favourably known in the community, was a tailor by trade but for many years was engaged in the cod and seal fisheries, before he went into business on Duckworth Street. A widow and one son, Mr. Wm. Hearn, are left to mourn the deceased, and to them the Mail and Advocate extends its sympathy.

ANOTHER DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Mr. Lemessurier of the Customs was to-day in receipt of the following telegram:—

"A drowning accident occurred at Humbermouth. Two men, John Gillet and John Mosher, left home to go hunting Monday morning. During the day they separated looking for caribou. As Mosher failed to arrive at the appointed place Gillet went in search of him and found his tracks tracing him to a pond. Here he discovered that Mosher had attempted to cross the pond and Gillet found the hole in the ice through which apparently Mosher disappeared. A search party has gone to the scene of the tragedy to attempt to secure the body."

The schooner Bella Franklin, Captain Hynes, arrived at 3 p.m. yesterday after a quick run of 9 1/2 hours from Catalina. The captain reports Union matters flourishing at his home town. He will load freight for Port Rexton and Catalina Union Stores.

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

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

NOTICE!—Councils in the District of Bay-de-Verde who have not yet paid their Assessments for 1916 and 1917 to the Bay-de-Verde District Council please do so by forwarding same to WILLIAM BURSEY, District Treasurer, Caplin Cove, B.D.V.—daily, dec 4, 3; wkly, dec 11.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Doctor. Reside at Western Bay. Practice from Broad Cove to Burnt Point, both inclusive. Valued at \$3000; perquisites extra. Apply EDMUND BUTT, Western Bay.—dec 2, 1f

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