

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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VOLUNTARY PLAN OF ENLISTMENT WILL CEASE ON DEC. 11th.

Appeal Issued to all Men of Military Age Asks Them to Place Country Before all Other Considerations—Joint Labour Committee Also Issues an Appeal to all Men to Enlist at Once

23 GROUPS FOR BACHELORS AND 23 FOR BENEDICTS

All Machinery of Conscription Has Been Organized Except Factor of Legal Power—Several Classes of Men Will be Exempted From Service, Notably Munition Workers, Although all Will be Listed in Groups

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In an appeal addressed to all men of military age in the United Kingdom, Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, says the recruiting campaign is coming to an end, and by Dec. 11, we shall know whether the men of the United Kingdom between the ages of 19 and 40, are prepared to give the army the forces it requires.

The Joint Labor Committee also issued an appeal to the free men of Great Britain to justify the faith of the nation in the voluntary system and to enroll themselves at once in the great Volunteer Army, which stands between us and the loss of our rights and liberty.

No figures concerning recruits thus far enlisted under Lord Derby's plan are obtainable, but a member of the Recruiting Committee is quoted as saying that results pointed to an undoubted success and that in a greater measure by far than had ever been anticipated. The only pressure put upon Britons, thus far, has been the pressure of public opinion.

By common consent, politicians and newspapers, which were hotly debating the question of conscription, have dropped the conflict until the result of the work of Lord Derby's committee be made known.

There was uncertainty over the statement made by Lord Derby indicating that the Government might enforce conscription upon unmarried men before any of the married classes are called out, if single men fail to come forward in sufficient numbers and an ambiguous reply by Premier Asquith, when called upon for a statement in the House upon that point.

background, and with an accurate knowledge of men who may be considered shirkers, local committees will be able to invoke pressure of public sentiment accurately and strongly upon their heads. When the canvass is completed, civilian organizations will stand ready to furnish men at will before the War Office has to ask for them, and it is for the drill sergeant and general staff to do the rest.

All individuals have been given an opportunity to fill cards volunteering under two classes—those ready for immediate service and those to be placed in reserved groups, who continue their occupations, but are subject in all other ways for service with their groups, committees will therefore, have accurate information regarding the status of a great majority of the men who fail to respond to place themselves at the disposal of the army.

There are 46 groups, 23 for single men, including widowers without children dependent upon them, each year of age constituting a separate group. There are 23 similar groups for married men up to the age of 46. The first of these groups consists of single men 18 years of age. Of married men up to the age of 40, it is proposed to call the groups up for military service in their numerical order, except that men of 18 years will not be called until they reach the age of 19. Several classes of men may be exempted from service, notably munition workers, although all eligibles will be listed in groups.

Certain classes of railway men, farm labourers and in special industrial places local tribunals may decree exemption, particularly for those whose employers can prove them indispensable. Local tribunals to pass verdict upon disputed cases, were organized under the direction of the Local Government Board by selection committees from town councils, Metropolitan borough councils, suburban rural and district councils. The principal duty of these tribunals is to pass decision on the claims of men of military age and fitness to be excused from military service on the ground that they are indispensable in a trade or for personal business or domestic reason.

An appeal court for these bodies will consist of five members, with Lord Sydenham, chairman, Sir Geo. Younger, the prominent brewer and three former government officials. By common consent, politicians and newspapers, which were hotly debating the question of conscription, have dropped the conflict until the result of the work of Lord Derby's committee be made known.

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The statement which the Premier endorsed was correct that married men are not to be called up till young single men have been, if these young men do not come forward voluntarily you will either release married men from their pledges or introduce a bill into

SERBIANS EVACUATE MONASTIR

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Monastir became untenable for the Serbs on Wednesday, when the Bulgarians occupied Kanali, on the railway between the Macedonian capital and the Greek frontier, cutting off the Serbian retreat to the south, says the Salonika correspondent of the Times. Col. Vassitch's army is now retiring eastward over the only route open. Much of the credit for the long and heroic defence of the town is given to Colonel Royaditch, who placed himself at the head of 400 irregulars, who gallantly held back the advancing Bulgarians, whenever it became necessary for the main Serb forces to retire. This small band of comatige greatly troubled the Bulgarians, by its extreme mobility and its knowledge of every inch of the ground, which gave the impression that the Serb force was much more numerous than really was the case. During the incessant day and night fighting the brave four hundred lost so heavily that by Tuesday only 100 remained, but by their stubborn resistance, however, they had saved the Serbian army.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON GREECE COMMERCE

LONDON, Dec. 4th.—The Daily Mail states that the British Foreign Office denies the report of the report of the resumption of restriction on Greek commerce.

"IT SEEMED ONLY THE SPECTRE OF AN ARMY."

Four Thousand Serbs Arrive to Help Comrades at Monastir—They Were 17 Days Struggling Through Snow and Rain—Were More Like Ghosts Than Fighting Men When They Entered the City

MILAN, Nov. 3.—The correspondent of the Corriere Della Sera, who departed from Monastir by the last train which left that city, telegraphs that four thousand Serbian troops, sent to assist Col. Vassitch, the Serbian commander, were too exhausted on their arrival to be of value. They had marched for 17 days over rough Albanian roads, struggling through snow and rain. Sometimes they went 48 hours without food. It was now a fighting force, but groups of ghosts which entered Monastir.

The correspondent says that although they were fit only for hospital they went immediately to the front to cover the general retirement of the army. It seemed only the spectre of an army as it faded out of sight, with the snow swirling about the soldiers in icy blusters. As the train drew away from Monastir the correspondent saw at a distance a faint gleam of light, which was the Serbian headquarters, where Col. Vassitch was still at work, determined to be the last to leave the city. Parliament to compel young men to serve, which, if passed, would mean that married men would be held to their enlistment.

THE GREEK CRISIS

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch from Salonika to the Daily Telegraph correspondent says: "The situation at Salonika is certainly not satisfactory. Efforts, so far made, can be expected to bring no results, and if we are to continue, some other factor must appear to render progress possible, bring security, and the present uncertainty must not be allowed to continue. Regarding field operations, the correspondent says that, owing mainly to the intense cold, troops from certain advanced positions have been withdrawn and slight concentration to the rear is taking place.

OFF FOR MEDITERRANEAN LONDON, Dec. 4th.—Number Five Canadian General Hospital Corps is under orders for the Mediterranean.

GERMAN ATTACHES DISMISSED

Boy-Ed and Franz Von Papen Must Quit Washington—Their Presence Not Desired by U. S. Government

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The immediate withdrawal of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed and Capt. Franz von Papen, naval and military attaches respectively of the German Embassy here, has been requested by the State Department.

In making formal announcement of this action late today, Secretary Lansing said the attaches had rendered themselves persona non grata to the United States Government by improper activities in connection with naval and military matters.

CANADIAN WAR LOAN INCREASED

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The Canadian domestic War Loan has been increased from 50 to 100 million dollars. An announcement to this effect was made to-night by the Minister of Finance, and means that all but six millions of the total amount subscribed will be taken.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Dec. 3.—In Russia an enemy bivouac was surprised on the Dvina. The enemy fled, leaving a hundred killed and wounded. On the left bank of the Sty the enemy was driven south-west. Otherwise, nothing to report. BONAR LAW.

SERBS TO FIGHT TO BITTER END. WORD CAPITULATION UNKNOWN.

Government and People Are Determined to Either Win or Die—A Fresh Army of 200,000 Will be in the Field in Short—Serbs Need Supplies and Ammunitions

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Girone Italia today prints an interview with the Serbian Minister to Italy, concerning the rumour that Serbia might capitulate. The Minister is quoted as follows:—

I absolutely deny that there will be any capitulation, this word being unknown in Serbia. Their people either win or die. The Serbian people and Government are determined to fight to the bitter end. Next to their Allies Serbia will be loyal to the last man. In a short time Serbia will have a fresh army of two hundred thousand men, full of enthusiasm, to throw on the flank of the enemy. She only needs supplies of arms and ammunitions.

Gov't to Help Shipbuilding Firms

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Relief is felt in shipping circles at the announcement that certain shipbuilding firms are now ready to undertake orders for mercantile tonnage. This will mean ships partially finished at outbreak of the war will be first completed. The question of increased coast building caused some difficulty, but the Admiralty has intimated its willingness to accept ships on its own account if the original owners should demur.

RUSSIANS MAKE BIG CAPTURE

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Russian have taken twelve miles of trenches, 700 prisoners and a large quantity of munitions and food supplies on the Tukum Road, west of Riga, according to a despatch from Geneva.

British Silence Bulgar Artillery

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A Reuter's despatch from Salonika says the Bulgarians shelled the British left on the Strumitza front yesterday, but were soon silenced by the British guns; otherwise nothing has occurred on the Allied fronts; additional British troops embarked yesterday.

Reports are persistent that Russian troops have entered Bulgaria, where, according to news received here, people have already had enough of war.

Don't Know How Many Troops

ROME, Dec. 3.—Foreign Minister Sonnino, in his statement concerning Albanian and Italian assistance for the Serbian army, is interpreted in some quarters here as meaning that the Italian expedition to the Eastern coast of the Adriatic is in course of execution. In some instances mention is even made of the number of troops already landed on Albanian soil, which, according to the rules of the Italian censorship, it is not permissible to state.

NATIONAL SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The principal of training for national service throughout the Empire, as already adopted by certain Overseas Dominions, has been endorsed by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute. Resolutions, which were adopted with unanimity, recognized the duty of adult males of the British race to quality for bearing arms for the purposes of defence. The first step would be to train all boys and young men physically fit in drilling and shooting.

Advised People To Keep Calm

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A Havas Agency despatch from Athens, bearing today's date, says a Florida, Greece despatch states that the Serb Perfect and Mayor left Monastir a short time before the entry of the enemy. They proceeded to Florida where they were cordially received by the Greek authorities.

Before leaving Monastir, the Prefect issued a proclamation appealing to the inhabitants to keep calm and to respect the lives and property of others. The Serb forces have retired to the Resha region.

THE TABASCO HERE.

The S.S. Tabasco, Capt. Yeomans, arrived here at 9.30 last night after a run of 10 days from Liverpool. She had head winds and heavy sea all the way and brought 800 tons cargo but no passengers. She sails for Halifax this afternoon.

Mr. George Kearney of Smyth's, who was Secretary of the C.C.C. Fund Committee, shipped by the Durango yesterday 25,000 cigarettes for the C.C.C. boys who are on the firing line in the Gallipoli Peninsula.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE. Other Messages On Page Three

BULGAR ARMY TO DRIVE ALLIES FROM SOUTHERN SERBIA

A Report From France Says That Part of the German Army is Going to Gallipoli Peninsula to Assist Turks in New Drive Against Allies—Austrians Continue their Campaign Against Montenegro

CONFLICTING STORIES REGARDING GREECE

Some Reports Say Situation is Satisfactory and That Agreement Has Been Reached—Question of What Peace Terms Germany Would Accept Will be Discussed in Reichstag Which Meets Next Week

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The second phase of the Balkan campaign is developing slowly. It is expected, however, with the conclusion of operations against Serbia and the occupation of Monastir, the whole Bulgarian army, when weather permits, will attempt to drive the British and French forces out of Southern Serbia, while the Austrians continue their efforts to overrun Montenegro and the Germans with the aid of the Turks and what Bulgarians and Austrians can be spared, will turn their attention to the Russians, who again are reported to have entered Roumanian territory on their way to Bulgaria.

A report from France that part of the German army is going to the Gallipoli Peninsula to assist the Turks in a great effort to drive the Allies from the Peninsula, is hardly credited in military circles here, where it is not believed that they can spare men, guns and munitions for such an adventure. The Turks, it is true, have been displaying more than usual activity recently in the Dardanelles, but this they are believed to have been doing more with the munition which they have been collecting during the recent quiet period, than with any fresh supplies from the Germans.

Rustchuk, on the Danube, near the West Roumanian border, in the opinion of well-advised persons here, is to be the point of concentration for the Germans, as a warning to Roumania that it would be dangerous for her to join the Entente Allies and meet any Russian advance.

There is conflicting speculation here regarding the position of Greece. Some despatches say a satisfactory agreement has been reached between the Entente Allies and the Hellenic Kingdom, while others assert the situation is so unsatisfactory that the Entente Allies have published their restrictions on Greek commerce.

There have been no important developments on either the Russian, Italian or French fronts, although the Italians claim some minor successes in their campaign against the Austrians.

Naturally much interest is displayed in peace talk emanating from neutral sources and the proposed debate in the Reichstag next week, when the Imperial Chancellor is to be asked whether he is prepared to state the terms on which Germany would suggest placing the question of her future in Europe in the hands of diplomats. From neither Press nor

Take Temporary Control of U. S. Steamers

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British Government, it is confirmed in official quarters, has requisitioned the steamers Hocking and Geneva, of the American trans-Atlantic S.S. Co., but this action, it is added, is only of a temporary character.

No procedure is contemplated which would prevent the restoration of the ships to the company in the event of actions in the Prize Court being successful.

HAS RUSSIA MADE GOOD HER PROMISE?

LONDON, Dec. 3.—No direct and specific confirmation has been received in London of the statement that the Russians had entered Bulgaria. It is recalled, however, that last week Emperor Nicholas was said to have promised Premier Pachitch of Serbia, the appearance of a Russian army in Bulgaria within a week.

SAYS ITALIAN LOSSES HAVE BEEN ENORMOUS

Italian Troops at Tunis Run Risk of Been Blown Over the Rocks—Fearful Fighting Around Ostavia—Bodies of Italian Dead Lying in Heaps—Weather Adds to Sufferings of Troops

ZURICH, via London, Dec. 4.—Despatches from the Isonzo front in the Austro-Italian theatre of war, state that despite an icy cold hurricane, which is blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour over the bleak heights of Carso, the Italians are constantly making attacks along the whole front. Their heaviest assault is now directed on the Gorizia bridgehead and is especially violent.

Sanquary fighting is proceeding near Ostavia, where it has continued uninterrupted for nine days and nights.

The Italians are apparently hoping to break through the whole line of Austrian defence here.

Italian losses are said to have been terrific in some places, the bodies of the fallen having been found lying in heaps. Sufferings in this campaign have been intensified by a violent bora, which has been more terrible than the heaviest snowstorms. At Tunis, men have been forced to lie down to avoid being blown over the rocks.

public does the talk of ending the war find any encouragement. The daily newspapers and weekly reviews discussing this matter reiterate that war must continue till Germany is defeated.

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ALL SUBSCRIBERS for the Daily and Weekly issues of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE will please observe that after JANUARY 1st, 1916, their names will be removed from the list of subscribers and the paper discontinued unless their subscriptions have been renewed by the end of this year. No subscription for less than six months will be accepted. The subscription for the Daily paper is at the rate of \$2 per year and the Weekly 50 cents per year.

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No War By Christmas Says Pacifist Ford

Promises to Have the Boys Out of Trenches and Shaking Hands—Sure His Plans to End War Will Succeed, But Keeps Details Secret.

New York, Nov. 24.—This is to be the world's greatest Christmas if Henry Ford can make it so.

Mr. Ford, whose automobile output is second only to the birth rate, expects, by the 25th of next month, to have all the "boys in the trenches" out of their holes and shaking hands with each other in pledges of never-ending peace. He doesn't tell how he will do it, but he says it will be accomplished.

Mr. Ford announced to-day that he has chartered the Oscar II, of the Scandinavian line to sail from here on Dec. 4 with a band of peace missionaries, who will strive to show the warring monarchs that they are all wrong.

"And when I get those boys out of the trenches they'll never go back again," Mr. Ford says.

In the party will be Mr. Ford, John Wanamaker, Jane Addams, Ida M. Tarbell, and possibly Thomas A. Edison. Of course there will be others. Mr. Ford hasn't had time to figure out his full passenger list, for he didn't get his idea into shape until between 11 and 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

EDISON IS SCEPTICAL

Mr. Edison told Mr. Ford that he'd like to go but thought this would be impossible.

"But I'll make him go," the Detroit automobile maker said to-day. And to persuade the inventor that he should make the trip, Mr. Ford went to East Orange to-night.

Of Mr. Wanamaker's acceptance of the invitation Mr. Ford said:

"When I suggested his going, Mr. Wanamaker responded instantly, 'I'd go anywhere in the world with you in an effort to stop this war.'"

The only definite announcements about his project that Mr. Ford would make to-day were:

Peace Whistle Blows Dec. 25.

The ship will leave here on Dec. 4. The whistle for the soldiers and sailors to quit fighting will be blown early on Christmas Day.

Twenty-four hours after Oscar II weighs anchor at this port, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Evening Post will open an office in Washington with \$20,000 Mr. Ford has given him, where he will seek to learn what members of Congress favor the administration's defence plans, and why they favor them.

Confers With President

Mr. Ford got into town early today from Washington, where he had a conference with President Wilson on peace. He refused to say whether the President had encouraged or discouraged his purpose. The optimism of the Detroit pacifist to-day would lead one to believe that Mr. Wilson did not regard the proposition unfavorably.

Soon after Mr. Ford had established himself at the Hotel Biltmore, the fact that he had opened negotiations for chartering the Scandinavian liner was wormed out of him. He saw Harry Jacobson, general manager of the passenger business of that company, whose office is at 1 Broadway and asked Mr. Jacobson to arrange for the vessel. Mr. Jacobson called to the home office with the understanding that the liner will be temporarily his as soon as she gets in here.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. Ford gave an arranged audience to newspaper men, he said that he would be unable to give out any detail until to-morrow afternoon.

Must Empty Trenches

"For the present," he said, "I can tell you only that we are going to assemble a great group of the biggest and most influential peace advocates in this country—who can get away—on this ship. The names of the ports at which we will stop will be given to you later—perhaps to-morrow. We must get those boys out of the trenches by Christmas."

"How are you going to get them out?"

"I can't tell you just now. But we will use the wireless; we'll get the heads of the neutral nations together, and we'll get the press, the greatest of agency for good behind us."

"And we'll have the boys out of trenches by Christmas. They'll walk out of their holes across to the men who are fighting them now from other trenches, and they'll shake hands in smiling agreement never to go back to those trenches again."

Only One Per Cent For War

"If we know only one thing, we know that the boys in the trenches do not want to fight. We know that from letters we have received, and we know it from other sources. In this entire world only 1 per cent of the population are in favor of this war, and this 1 per cent is made up of the capitalists who are drawing fortunes from the manufacturing of war materials."

"We're going to win, because we have to fight only that 1 per cent. I know all these men who are making money out of this war and I know them so well I know how to beat them. They have no argument that can stand up against our programme. We'll have the best men and women that the United States can offer and when we get the heads of neutral nations together with us, our efforts to bring this horror to a speedy end will be certain of success."

"So it is not purposed calling the rulers of the nations at war into conference with your organization?"

"That question will be answered at the same time that we announce our plans fully."

Socialists as Authority

Mr. Ford was asked what made him so certain that the men at the front were opposed to war. The automobile maker turned to Louis P. Lochner of Chicago, secretary of the national peace federation, who is working with Mr. Ford on the peace plan.

Mr. Lochner said:

"I was in Germany and in France shortly after the war started. In Berlin is a headquarters of the International Society of Socialists. There the socialist leaders received letters from socialists at the front, declaring that none of the men in action wanted the struggle to continue."

"In France I learned the same thing about the French soldiers, who—as was the case with the Germans—reported that they had learned their enemies wanted the war to end. The socialists in Berlin get together quietly once each week and go over the reports they receive from comrades in the trenches. The German government knows of these meetings but they are not matters of common knowledge."

Exports to be Welcomed

Mr. Ford has not the slightest doubt that his expenditure will be welcomed at every foreign port reached by the Oscar. His bubbling confidence was most evident in the answer he gave to a question of whether he will take an active part in Mr. Villard's Washington campaign.

"I'll get to work with Mr. Villard," he said, "immediately on my return from abroad, after the war is over."

It could not be learned to-day whether the peace liner will be engaged for a round trip. Mr. Lochner said he understood the charter called for only a one-way trip. W. Benton Crisp of Crisp, Randall & Crisp, lawyers of 80 Broadway, who is assisting Mr. Ford, said to-day he was not privileged to talk. The cost of chartering the vessel for the trip across is estimated at \$100,000. The Oscar II can accommodate 250 first and second-cabin passengers.

Navvies Board to Go Next.

When the Detroit manufacturer gets the boys out of the trenches and after he gets to the bottom of this American preparedness idea he will take up another important feature of world life.

"I speak of this naval advisory board," he said. "In place of that board we should have a group of men to pass on the production of things designed to benefit mankind, in life and property instead of turning the attention of these experts to the making of devices that take life and destroy property."

"We should take all of these great minds—and many more—and have them suggest improvements in the things that will help us to live better and cheaper."

Job to Make Life Happier

"In my own plant we have a department that looks after this feature of existence. The men in this department are engaged solely in trying to make life happier for our employees, showing our workers where their dollars will go farthest with the same result that would attend the spending of more money, and in pointing out to them necessities the absence of which they remark but cannot define."

Much of Mr. Ford's confidence is based on the hearty co-operation of the Women's Peace Party—with whose members he conferred to-day—and on the behalf that the numerous peace organizations abroad will joyously join their efforts with his.

Proof War's End Desired.

It is understood that Mr. Ford will have other conferences with President Wilson.

The former announced to-day that

FORWARD

A thousand creeds and battle cries,
 A thousand warring social schemes,
 A thousand new moralities,
 And twenty thousand dreams.

Eash on his own anarchic way,
 From the old order breaking free—
 Our ruined world desires, you say,
 License, once more, not liberty.

But ah, beneath the struggling foam,
 When storm and change are on the deep,
 How quietly the tides come home,
 And how the depths of sea-shine sleep;

And we who march toward a goal,
 Destroying only to fulfil
 The law, the law that that great soul
 Which moves beneath your alien will;

We, that like foemen meet the past
 Because we bring the future, know
 We only fight to achieve at last
 A great reunion with our foe;

Reunion in the truths that stand
 When all our wars are rolled away;
 Reunion of the heart and hand
 In the one God that dwells behind.

Forward—what use in idle words?
 Forward, O warriors of the soul!
 There will be breaking up of swords
 When that new morning makes us whole.

—by Alfred Noyes.

NO SANCTION FOR REPRISALS

The Spectator:—It would be impolitic, not to say rash, to lay it down as an inviolable rule that we should never practise reprisals. If we did, we should be in the position of the man who said that in no circumstances would he go to law, and thenceforth became the victim of all the unscrupulous arts of his rivals. We must not tie our hands. Fortunately we are not required to do so by moral law, for, as Burke said, nothing absolute can be affirmed on any moral or political subject; and we shall certainly not commit ourselves to the proposition that reprisals could never be morally justifiable or materially affectual. But, with this reservation, we can most heartily declare our agreement with those who decline to sanction the principle of reprisals on any evidence now before us.

HISTORY'S EPITAPH ON FERDINAND.

London Telegraph:—"The Washington Government has been informed by the American Minister at Constantinople that the American massacres have been resumed with vigor since Bulgaria's entry into the war. That statement may well be his 'ry's epitaph in the ingratitude, perjury and treachery of the ruler of the Bulgarian people, who themselves have felt the bloody hand of Turkey."

OUR SEA SUPREMACY STANDS

London Times:—The extension of our blockade should make it clear to all whom it may concern that, since our naval position has been challenged by Germany, we are determined not to sacrifice one jot of the legitimate advantages it secures to us. We know that it alone stands between the free nations of the world and a German maritime tyranny as intolerable as the military tyranny which she is even now seeking to establish in Europe. Our sea power is a condition of our existence, but a condition that threatens no one, coerces no one, and is a terror only to pirates. We shall not cease to use our every resource in its defence until it, and with it the cause of all our Allies, is safe against attack from any quarter. This determination, which is shared throughout the British Empire, is the best answer to inspired mediators and officious neutrals who have been seeking surreptitiously to create in England and in Allied countries an atmosphere favorable to consideration of German "terms of peace." We warn them, and all diplomatists, financiers, and intriguers who may set their hands to this task, that they will not only labor in vain, but will incur the just and fierce resentment of a united people resolved, now as ever, to carry this war through to complete victory.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, a Hungarian pacifist, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of a socialist member of the British Parliament, will see Mr. Wilson at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and "lay before him documentary proof that a majority of the people of the warring nations want the war ended as quickly as possible."

Special Showing of NEW DRESS GOODS

DRESS VENETIANS, all colors, 50c. up
COSTUME TWEED, assorted, 50c. "
DRESS SERGES, Bl'k & Navy, 70c. "
Plain and Fancy, Black, 40c. "

For Evening Wear
COLOURED VOILES, All Shades and Prices.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.
 315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

Write For Our Low Prices
 —of—

Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants
 —and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY
 St. John's, Newfoundland.

GOOD COTTON BLANKETS, CHEAP.

We have purchased a clearing lot of **COTTON BLANKETS**, which includes odd lines, and some with slight defects. We are selling them by **THE POUND** at prices which will bring the cost to you down to about two-thirds of the usual price.

You will save by buying now.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
 333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND EVAPORATED MILK



Job's Stores Limited.
 DISTRIBUTORS

President Wilson's Plea for American Red Cross Workers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A Thanksgiving appeal to Americans in the comfort of plenty to renew their efforts to alleviate suffering through out Europe's vast war area by contributions to the Red Cross was issued last week last President Wilson. Under the caption "An Appeal," it says:

Funds Getting Low.
The day is at hand on which we bend our thoughts toward a consideration of the blessings of peace and security. Inevitably, the contemplation of our own good fortune must bring sharply to mind the anguish and the loss which lie, an intolerable and crushing burden, upon the bodies and souls of our neighbors across the seas. Our country has poured out generously its sympathy and its means in behalf of those who suffer because of the war. But the harvest of death and desolation is not ended and our sympathy must not yet withdraw its hand.

stitutions, and in the purchase and transportation of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of hospital and medical supplies and equipment, this sum has been reduced to less than \$50,000, now available to meet the great demands of the approaching winter. This the splendid work of this organization, which, more than any other represents the sympathy of us all, should be permitted to cease, is unthinkable. I, therefore, earnestly call upon the people of the United States once again, by their generosity, to assure the Red Cross against the curtailment or discontinuance of the large activities in which it is engaged. That this assurance is urgent is shown by the comparatively small sum remaining in its treasury, a sum which, however closely it may be husbanded, will suffice for but a few weeks.

Would Clear South Africa of All Germans

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 27.—"It is the clear duty of the Union to make the territory throughout Southern Africa inviolable against designs contemplated in the idea of a greater Germany," said General J. C. Smuts, commander of the expedition against German East Africa, in a speech delivered in Cape Town in connection with the recruiting campaign. General Smuts emphasized the necessity of putting into the field an

EXPECTANS EXPECTAVI.

From morn to midnight, all day through, I laugh and play as others do, I grin and chatter just the same as others with a different name. And all year long upon the stage, I dance and tumble and do rages, so vehemently, I scarcely see the inter and eternal me. I have a temple I do not visit, a heart I have never met, A self that I have never met, A secret shrine—and yet, and yet, This sanctuary of my soul Unwitting I keep white and whole, Unhatched and lit, if Thou should'st care To enter or to tarry there.

With parted lips and outstretched hands And listening ears Thy servants stand, Call Thou early, call Thou late, To Thy great service dedicate."
—By Charles H. Sorely, aged 21, killed in Flanders.

adequate expedition against German East Africa, in order to complete the work of driving the German flag from Southern Africa. The General added that South Africa was not protected against "the designs of advocates of a greater Germany" by a Monroe doctrine, as in America or by distance as Australia. The Durango which left for Liverpool yesterday took a large parcel knick-knack of the schr. "Amy D. 3000 packages, mostly intended for our boys at the front."

SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN TO-DAY.

A GREAT BIG FEATURE PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL.

"The Lady of the Light-House,"

A beautiful three-part educational dramatic subject, featuring Rose Tapley. "THE CHAMPION."—Charlie Chaplin in a comedy scream. "HIS AFFIANCED WIFE"—A powerful two-part melo-drama. "HAZARDS OF HELEN."—The broken train. Helen in another death-defying feat. "STAGE MONEY."—Dorothy Kelley and James Morrison in a Vitagraph drama.

Coming, The Wonderful Social Production, "WHO PAYS?"—15 Weeks

CASINO THEATRE---Daily at 2.30 and 7.30

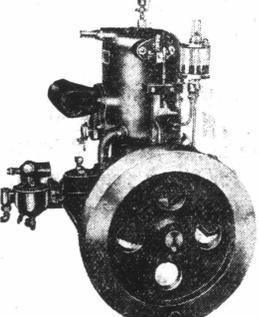
UNPARALLELED POPULAR SUCCESS!!

"The First Newfoundland Regiment."

"OUR BOYS."
The Greatest Military Picture in Existence. Taken by Special Permission of the War Office. THE LAST PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 9.45. ADMISSION—ADULTS 20c.—CHILDREN 10c. 2 Afternoon and 3 Evening Exhibitions.

ACADIA.

THE ACADIA Big Five Staggers the Engine World.



We are the Largest Manufacturers of Marine Engines in Canada for Burning Gasolene, Kerosene, Crude Oils, Distillate, Etc.

Compare with any other Makes at 7 1/2 H.P. We Guarantee more mileage per hour than any other Engine on the market. QUALITY, SIMPLICITY, SERVICE, PRICE.

Our Policy:

Acadia Engines cost no more than the ordinary kind but give you the best value for your money. Before making your purchase elsewhere compare weights of our engines, also size of propellers used and revolution per minute. Best results are obtained from kerosene by placing the top of fuel tank on a level with the Carburetor.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Schooners' Heaving Outfits, Hoists, Winches, Lobster Pot Hoists, Etc.

All Nova Scotia Fishing Schooners will be equipped next spring with our Heaving Outfits.

SEE OUR UNITED STATIONARY ENGINES

Agents for Acadia Swastika non-Carbon Oils which will stand more heat than any other oil on the market, and which will prevent piston rings from sticking. Read what Mr. C. G. Atkinson of Newelton, N.S., writes about the two Regattas in Western Nova Scotia.

Newelton, N.S., August 14, 1915.

Acadia Gas Engine Co. Ltd., Bridgewater, N.S.

Dear Sirs,

Since my return from the regatta at Shelburne have had one thing and another to bother me from writing particulars on the boat races, but will do so now, but expect Mr. Sollows has given you particulars before this.

Everything went along in fairly good shape, except the handicap race and in this race the time between the fast boats and the slower ones was so great that no boat ever built could make up the difference, and the boats finished almost in the same order as they started, that is, they did not all start together, but each one started on his allowed handicap and it was supposed to be a close finish between them all, and instead they were strung out at the finish nearly as much as they were at the start. Lyman Thorburn came in first with a 4 H.P. ACADIA; S. Sherman, second; Award Smith, Newelton, N.S., 6 1/2 H.P. ACADIA, third.

In the race for boats not less than 25 feet with engines of 5 H.P. there were seven boats. The fastest boat of the fishing boat class was that of Award Smith's of this place with a 6 1/2 H.P. ACADIA, as she made better time in the "Free for all" than Victor Morrissey did with his 7 1/2 H.P. race boats with 6 to 7 H.P., as his boat fell a little short of 30 feet, but he went around the course with them and could beat the rest badly.

Colby Nickerson, of Woods Harbor, won this race with a 6 1/2 H.P. ACADIA. David Morrissey of C. I., second with a 6 1/2 H.P. ACADIA. George Lowe, third with a 6 1/2 H.P. ACADIA. Time was 1 hour 11 second; dist. 9 knots.

So you will see that the ACADIA made a good showing at the races. This also shows that the ACADIA is the engine of the day.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) C. G. ATKINSON.

P.S.—The 11 H.P. "Bridgeport" made a poor

showing. She entered in the 8 H.P. class and the engine expert figured this machine down to 7 3/4 H.P. at 740 revolutions per minute. The Bore and Stroke is 5 1/4 x 5 1/4. C. G. A.

Newelton, N.S., September 7, 1915.

Acadia Gas Engine Co. Ltd., Bridgewater, N.S.

Dear Sirs,

The boat races at Clark's Harbor resulted in an excellent showing for ACADIA engines. I cannot give you the time they made in the different races over the 8-mile course, but as the ACADIA won each race it is the most important thing to know that they won by a good margin.

The 5 H.P. race for boats 28 feet and over, there was six entered and was won by Ennis Newelton of Newelton (ACADIA).

The 6 1/2 H.P. race was won by Job Nickerson, Clark's Harbor (ACADIA); second, Oscar Shoalish, Bear Point (ACADIA); third, Henry Murphy, Clark's Harbor (ACADIA).

The 7 1/2 to 8 H.P. race was won by Will Blades of this place, 8 H.P. (ACADIA); second, Fred C. Smith, Newelton (ACADIA); third, Will Nickerson, Clark Point (ACADIA). These three boats were very close together and the boats with M-engines were so far behind that they dropped out.

Might add that these three winners with 8 H.P. engines were those equipped with the new cylinder. I now have the time of the different size boats over the 3 1/2 mile course.

8 H.P.49 minutes
6 1/2 H.P.55 minutes
5 H.P.1 Hr. 1 min.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) C. G. ATKINSON.

Catalogs, Prices and Books of Instructions furnished free on application.

ACADIA GAS ENGINE Co., Ltd.

Travelling Representative: R. W. RITCEY, Crosbie Hotel, St. John's.

The Case of Captain Boy-Ed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Lansing's view in the case of Captain Boy-Ed, who is mentioned in the trial of Hamburg-American officials in New York as a party to efforts to deceive the United States by having neutral ships carry supplies to German war vessels at sea, is that the German naval attaché violated no law in supplying funds to obtain coal and provisions for this purpose.

This, in itself, is not a criminal offence, the Secretary of State pointed out. He declined, however, to indicate what might be the attitude of the department if it should be proved that Captain Boy-Ed had knowledge of or directed the alleged falsification of manifests and clearance papers by agents of the Hamburg-American line. The Secretary made it clear that while he had full knowledge of the evidence on which the cases are being prosecuted in New York, the State Department had not given its approval or disapproval to the opening statement by Assistant District Attorney Wood, referring to Captain Boy-Ed. There is no controversy between the Departments of State and Justice over jurisdiction.

Secretary Lansing's position is that diplomatic representatives not only are immune from criminal prosecution, but that nothing that may be done by the Department of Justice binds the State Department to ask for the withdrawal of any diplomatic officer. These are important questions of policy involved, the Secretary intimated.

Legal Proof Not Necessary.
Legal proof, however, it was pointed out by the State Department, is not necessary in any event in deciding whether the personal acceptability of a foreign diplomatic officer is determined. Action, it was stated, could just as well be based on presumption.

Questions of policy must be given consideration, however, officials said, because in endeavoring to supply German warships at sea Captain Boy-Ed was acting in compliance with the expressed views of his government to the United States. At the time the alleged offences occurred no penalty had been provided in statute law against the provisioning of belligerent warships and only in the closing hours of the last session of Congress was such a measure enacted.

Must Be Repeated Sailings.
The United States and Germany are in agreement that it takes repeated departure of merchant vessels laden with fuel or supplies for belligerent warships at sea to constitute the making of neutral territory a base for naval operations by a belligerent.

In comment today on the position of the United States, Secretary Lansing said he had no knowledge that the vessels concerned in the New York cases had repeatedly left American ports to supply belligerent cruisers or commerce raiders.

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.—Nov. 23.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

NO CHANGE OF COMMAND WILL BE MADE

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Premier Briand of France, is the authority for the statement that the Government has no intention of appointing a successor to Joffre in command of the armies on the French front.

This was in reply to an enquiry from the Committee of Chamber as to what would be the effect of the creation of the new post of Commander-in-Chief of all French armies, except those in Africa, to which Joffre has been appointed.

M. Briand is quoted as having said that the sole object of the Entente Powers of a Generalissimo is to insure singleness of direction of military operations, which has become more necessary now ever, and at the same time to establish a close co-ordination between the command of our armies and the technical councils of our Allies, which will be held at the grand headquarters.

THE HORRORS OF WAR

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Entente Powers consider that Greece is taking too long to reflect upon an answer to their demands and have decided to apply again economy measures, which were used with such effect a fortnight ago, says the Figaro.

In Athens, public opinion is veering towards the fullest acceptance of the demands of the Entente Powers.

While the Government is hesitating in forming its reply, thousands of refugees are arriving Florida, after tramping through the deep snow, from Monastir. All buildings are crowded and hundreds are without shelter and children are dying from hunger and exposure. The Municipal Treasury has been emptied and appeals for aid have been made to Athens.

NOTHING DOING

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The night passed without any incident of importance, the War Office announced this afternoon.

THE S.S. STEPHANO'S OUTWARD PASSENGERS

The S.S. Stephano sails for Halifax and New York at midnight. She takes a large freight of fish, oil, &c., and as passengers—W. E. March, Mrs. Blackburn and infant, Miss E. G. and Maurice Blackburn, Mrs. R. G. Rendell, Miss Jean Rendell, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Abraham, E. Morey, Mr. C. Blackburn, Miss Sinnott, R. Bishop, M. Dupie, Mrs. Kelly, J. C. Winter, G. J. Brocklehurst and 16 second class.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

EXTRA SPECIAL MATINEE FOR THE CHILDREN.

Farewell of CARROLL and ELLOR

Big Surprise Night To-Night. MONDAY THE GREAT ACTOR VOCALIST Mr. Ballard Brown, and the One and Only Madge Locke In Complete New Programmes.

The Finest Singers ever heard here. The Lady with the Grand Opera Voice and the Educated Feet. Specially engaged for the Grand Christmas Pantomime, "THE BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER."

A Biograph Western Feature in 2 Reels. The Cast includes such as Joseph McDermott, Kate Bruce and Jack Mulhall.

"THE BROODING HEART." A Touching Domestic Drama, Featuring Isabel Rea.

"THE KIDNAPPED LOVER." A Selig Comedy Drama.

"The Big Night" & "Getting Rid of Nephew." Are Two Side-splitting Comedies.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist, SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS. A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE. THERE WILL BE EXTRA PICTURES AT THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE—SEND THE CHILDREN.

TO THE READING PUBLIC!

To keep in touch with the War, Politics and the many other questions of present moment, the Outport man needs a good paper, a daily paper to report the news, a weekly paper to interpret the news. The weekly edition of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union, will be sent to any address in Newfoundland and Canada, from now until the end of 1916 for FIFTY CENTS.

Can you afford to be without this Paper?

JUST IN STORE

**TWO CARS
BRIGHT
NO. 1 HAY
Selling Cheap.**

**J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent**

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 4th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Recount

COUNSELS for Prohibition having objected on Thursday to the procedure adopted by the Court in granting a recount for the whole Colony upon the affidavit of a St. John's publican. Judge Johnson yesterday decided that there was one election for the whole Colony and not 18—one for each district—and therefore upheld the pleas of Counsels for the Saloons. Messrs. Dunfield and Hunt, Counsels for Prohibitionists, therefore appealed from Judge Johnson's decision, to the Full Bench, and the matter now rests for a few days.

We strongly support the contentions of The News as announced this morning, and feel sure that the only course open for the Government is to announce immediately its decision to place the measure on the Statute Book in event of any contra decision of the Court.

There can be but one course open to the Government. Prohibition supporters in the House, backed by the vote of 25,000 citizens, will insist upon having the measure passed last session enforced. To reject the proposals of the supporters of Prohibition in the House would spell smash for the Government.

According to the decision of the people expressed at the polls Nov. 4th certain members of the House, would be false to their duty, if they did not uphold the Country's decision. The course to be followed by the members of St. Barbe, Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista, Trinity, Bay-de-Verde, Carbonear, Hr. Grace, Port-de-Grave, St. John's West and East, Burin, Fortune and Burgeo is very clear.

Those districts are represented by Messrs. Clapp, Clift, Coaker, Jennings, Halfyard, Morine, Winsor, Abbott, Lloyd, Stone, Targett, Crosbie, Hickman, Goodison, Grimes, Piccott, Young, Parsons, the Premier, Bennett, Kennedy, Kent, Dwyer, Higgins, Currie, Le Feuvre, Emepson and Moulton.

Consequently if the Government do not want to force an issue upon the House that will smash them into atoms they will promptly give the saloon keepers to understand that the measure must be made the law of the land and be brought into force on the day named by the House last May; otherwise they may prepare their political coffin as a Government.

Conception Bay Convention

THE F.P.U. of Conception Bay will hold a Convention at Bay Roberts during the first week in January, which will be presided over by President Coaker. It will be the first Annual Meeting of the Conception Bay District Council of the F.P.U. It will be held in the new F.P.U. Hall, which was erected last year at Bay Roberts. It will be the first official visit to Bay Roberts made by President Coaker since the glorious 18th of January, 1913, when some intoxicated opponents attempted to prevent the Union procession from parading the streets of Bay Roberts.

The Convention will occupy two days and will deal with many important matters affecting the interests of Conception Bay.

The Convention will select a permanent agent for the Union of Conception Bay, whose duties will consist of visiting Councils, looking after Union Stores, the selling of codfish, &c. He will be responsible to the President for his work and will be under the President's supervision.

The Constitution of the F.P.U. was amended at the recent Convention here in order to establish this great Union Council for Conception Bay. Delegates from Grate's Cove to Portugal Cove will be present and the meeting will represent about 4000 members of the F.P.U. All Councils in the Districts of Bay-de-Verde, Carbonear, Port-de-Grave, Hr. Grace and Hr. Main will please take notice and arrange to send delegates. Each District Council must also be represented. The four officers of District Councils in Conception Bay and the four officers of all Local Councils may be represented by four delegates each.

We trust every Council will be represented.

District Council meetings for Hr. Grace, Bay-de-Verde and Port-de-Grave will also be held during January, of which due notice will be given.

Councils concerned will please take notice that President Coaker wishes us to state that no public receptions should be arranged for him and that no gun firing should be indulged in, as he considers such to be out of harmony with feelings that should possess all at this awful period in the world's history, and when our own brave lads are giving their lives so nobly for King and Country far away on the distant shores dividing Asia from Europe.

Judge Johnson's Decision

ELSEWHERE is recorded the decision of Mr. Justice Johnson on the preliminary objections raised by Mr. Dunfield, of Morris and Dunfield, to the Prohibition Election re-count.

We use the word Election deliberately, because the Plebiscite was carried out under the terms of the Election Act, and because Plebiscite privileges were denied, and the voting made by Districts, as the Act provided.

As notice of appeal to the Full Bench has been given, our comments, at present, will be brief.

This much, however, will be apparent to the mind of the every day citizen. If the election was one election, and not eighteen district elections, then the eighteen returning officers were not returning officers, and their counting was irregular. In other words, there has been no legal count. How, then, can there be a re-count?

On the other hand, if their counts were legal, then the seals having been broken and the ballots "interfered" with, how is it possible to have a legal count, when the provisions of the Act can not be complied with?

Incidentally we may ask how is it that Mr. Nicholas Vinnicombe, saloon keeper of St. John's, is in a

position to question the accuracy of a count in Carbonear, Placentia or St. Barbe? These things may be clear as daylight to judicial minds, but they are wholly unintelligible to the laity.

These are questions, however, which may better be discussed at a later date. Meanwhile, in this controversy between the Publicans and the People, between the Law Clerk and the Law Makers, between the Letter of the Law and the Spirit of the Law, the Prohibition Committee will, we are confident, recognize its duty of strict watchfulness. The decision of 25,000 electors may not lightly be disregarded.

But we submit that the duty of defence now passes from the Committee to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council. The Act was a Government Measure; the repudiated Returning Officers received their Commissions from the Governor-in-Council, and the Election was conducted in accordance with the instructions of the Government. It is manifestly, then, the duty of the Government to defend its own actions, and, if the law is "invalid," as now claimed by the "Clerk" of the Legislature, to see that the wrong done shall be promptly rectified.

It is now the obvious duty of the Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Government, to intervene. And in the event of the Act being declared in any form invalid, it is the clear duty of the Government, under whose directions that Act was carried out, to announce that at the next session of the Legislature a Prohibition Measure will be submitted as a Government measure, in response to the declared wishes, expressed at the invitation of the Government, of an enormous majority of the voters at the recent election, and by a majority greater than the 40 per cent. demanded.—The Daily News, Nov. 4.

Submarine Tactics

Westminster Gazette.—If the Kaiser said the Wurtemberg resolution quotes him as saying—that "he who has the best nerves will win this war"—he talked very good sense, and the resolution is, from the enemy's point of view, equally sensible in protesting against attacks "due to nervousness" and against "the use of submarine tactics"—an expression which should be well understood in Germany—against the Government. Is it too much to ask some of our British critics to draw the moral? When a country is at war, and especially the kind of war in which endurance is a principal factor, it is not criticism which hurts, but the kind of criticism which betrays agitation, loss of confidence, impatience—in a word, nerves. The foreign observer does not ask, and generally has no means of judging, whether the things alleged against the Government are well founded or the reverse, but he does ask what is the state of mind of the critic, and from it, rightly or wrongly, he infers the state of mind of the public.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 4

FATHER MATTHEW died, 1858.

James Molloy sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for assault on Barney Dougherty (both were in tug Dauntless), 1860.

Rope Factory, Hoylestown (B. Cowan, manager), near present tobacco factory (Furness pier), burnt, 1869.

Rev. Joseph Donnelly ordained by Bishop Carfagnini, 1870. James O'Flaherty, clothier, died, 1893.

Revs. Fathers Lynch and Murphy burnt to death in a hotel in Montreal, 1875.

Right Rev. Abbott Fitzpatrick died in Ireland, aged 90, 1893.

Bishop Power (for twenty-three years Catholic Bishop of St. John's) died, 1893.

Mrs. Paul Carty died, 1896.

David Baird, principal of Baird Bros., died, 1886.

Miss Sydney Carter, daughter of Chief Justice Carter, died, 1894.

Henry V. Viddler, clerk at Bowring's, sued employers for wrongful dismissal; verdict for Messrs. Bowring, 1875.

Schr. Landseer, Spurvey, robbed of \$800 at Burin, 1892.

DECEMBER 5

EDWARD BRAY suicided, 1849.

The brig, Chedabucto and brig Kate Cummins lost, 1870.

Golden Jubilee of Mother Magdalen O'Shaughnessy, 1873.

Thomas McKenzie, painter, died, 1877.

Steamer arrived with a case of small-pox, 1879.

Hon. Ambrose Shea vs. Telegram for libel—"impecunious pertinacity"—verdict for paper, 1880. Anthony Trollope died, 1882.

Fishermen and Seamen's Home opened, 1886.

Remains of crew of schr. Water Witch buried at Cupids, Conception Bay, 1875.

Mrs. Keefe died suddenly in Catholic cathedral, 1893.

Mr. Hall of 'Proyse, Hall & Morris, London, died; his death precipitated the Bank crash in this city, 1894.

WILL

—By D. V. BRENNAN—

I AM the master of man's life,
The sculptor of his soul;
I set the speed of the race he runs,
I fix the prize and the goal.
I am the captain of his course,
The pilot of his path;
Yea, e'en the maker of his mirth,
And the tamer of his wrath;
I am the tiller of the soil,
The sower of the seed;
I am the molder of the clay,
The doer of the deed.
I am Will, supreme, sublime,
The Guiding Hands of things;
I am the strength of peasants,
The mastery of kings,
Sovereign of the earth, am I,
All others are my slaves;

THE WORLD'S PRESS

The Greatest and Best Appeal

London Daily Telegraph.—By one means or the other this nation must be put beyond the risk of weakening in its own defence against a ferocious enemy, failing its Allies at their need, and going down through history in black disgrace. Success in this effort will be the finest thing in our national records. And in Lord Derby's paradox, the more men we get, the fewer we may require; such a demonstration as would be involved in the success of the scheme "will have the effect of bringing the war to a far speedier end." Here, then, is the greatest and the last appeal to the manhood of Great Britain; the final opportunity offered to every man capable of bearing arms to give his service freely for his country's sake.

The Survival of the Unfittest

Boston Transcript.—The English already appreciate that a process of inverted selection has set in—the survival of the unfittest. They dread the consequence. At the same time, they feel indignant. They write to the newspapers, "Why these men, and not those others? Here is a man killed or maimed, and another takes the position he used to hold. His successor's only claim to it is his refusal to do his duty. That is not fair." So the pressure that would force conscription is not merely a governmental pressure, it is also a popular pressure, or begins to be. The English are coming to believe that while voluntary enlistment has its advantages at the outset, it has outlived them. They hate the prospect of a post-bellum England manned by the least courageous, the least intelligent.

An Old Story

New York Press.—Nobody need expect any deeply serious trouble to come of the controversy between our Government and the British Government over the interference with our neutral rights which is charged by Secretary Lansing against the Allies in general and England in particular. The rules of war, as nobody knows better than Secretary Lansing, are never made by the Powers at peace, but are always made by the Powers at war. There has never been a great war when neutrals did not complain incessantly that they were compelled to suffer from new practices or from new applications of old practices by belligerents. There has never been a great war when their protests prevailed to restrain the belligerents from practices made necessary by the conditions under which the wars were fought.

The storm of Wednesday night last was the severest in years across the country and at the Gaff Topsails, it was particularly severe and the wind blew at the rate of 80 miles an hour.

I am the curse that kills,
I am the power that slaves.

FERRO ENGINES

We have made special arrangements to import New FERRO Kerosene Engines or any other Model FERRO Engine direct and will now offer special prices, cost, insurance and freight with all fittings necessary.

3 H.P.	\$ 95.00
4 " "	125.00
5 1-2 " "	145.00
7 1-2 " "	180.00

We can offer large sizes of any model. We have these engines in stock and also a full stock of repair parts. We deal direct and can therefore give lower prices. Also GRAY, FULTON and MEITZ & SWEISS Engines.

A. H. MURRAY, St. John's.

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

John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

NOTRE DAME BAY SERVICE.

The S. S. CLYDE will sail from Lewisport on MONDAY, Dec. 6th, after the arrival of SUNDAY'S EXPRESS from St. John's, for the North Side of the Bay.

NOTICE!

A Special Meeting of The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd., will be held at St. John's, on Dec. 15th, 1915, for the purpose of confirming Resolutions passed at the General Meetings of the said Company, on Nov. 16, 1914, and Nov. 25, 1915, authorizing the increasing of the capital of said Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd. from \$100,000 to \$250,000.
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.
St. John's, Dec. 1st, 1915.

George Dawe, Wounded at Dardanelles, Now in Hospital

Nurse Gallop, of Hr. Breton Writes His Mother

Wingfield, Military Hospital, Oxford, England, October 24, 1915.

DEAR MRS. DAWE—I know this writing will surprise you, but it is good news. I was able to visit your boy this afternoon and he is getting on well. He has had dysentery very badly indeed but now he is a great deal better and is having every care. He says "Tell mother I am getting on fine," but he has been too weak to send a post-card. I believe it was a great joy to him to see a real Newfoundland in this afternoon. He was asleep when I went in, but I had two hours off duty, so I waited till he woke up.

If he needs anything he will send to me and I will do all I can. When he is stronger and I can get an empty bed I am going to ask Colonel Brookes to send him up here. The air is splendid up here and the wards are very large and bright. Your boy was very cheery and was glad he still has two legs, two arms and his teeth.

I went down the first day I heard he was in, but it was late in the evening, and the Matron (who is a great friend of mine) promised to see him herself and to let me know if he got worse; but he is doing well and I hope this little note will relieve some of the anxiety you all must be feeling. We can't do too much for the brave laddies, or their plucky mothers either.

It may interest you to know that I come from Hr. Breton and have been at the Front eight miles from the firing line, but now I am "sister" of 40 beds. So you see I am still rather busy but will visit George ev-

Newfoundland. She was down to see me the other day. She has been to the front. She also said that she would only be too pleased to write for me as I wasn't able to do it myself at the time.

Now mother I suppose you want to know if its a leg or an arm cut off. I am glad to say, thank God, it is neither. What I am suffering from is dysentery. I expect you got an idea what kind of a disease that is. I suppose all the crowd are home from Labrador by now. I do hope it was a good summer for fish with father and all hands. If it is not it will be bad for all of you. Now mother don't worry about me, I am looked after all right. The nurses can't be any better, and when the people come around visiting and I tell them, I am a Newfoundland, they nearly go crazy. I am the first Newfoundland boy to come to England since we went to the front; no doubt I get a good reception. I tell you what, the Newfoundland boys are the "candy-kids" with the English people.

Now, Mother, I have had good luck so far, though our little regiment has struck some nasty places; also I have seen some of our brave fellows fall (they were not afraid to die for the native land and Empire.) It only gives me more courage to have the second smack at it. Mother remember me to father, Venie, Sarah, Uncle John and Aunt Julia and all the friends around. Good bye for now from,

GEORGE.

NAVAL RESERVISTS RETURN HOME.

By the express yesterday, six naval reservists returned. They are Reservists Warren (who is invalided); Roberts, Gallout, Cullen, Hiscok and Butler. Butler, as well as Warren, were with a landing party at Savila Bay on April 28th last, and are severely wounded. All the others were on active service also and reported on board the Calypso today.

Joe Batt's Arm Celebrates The Prohibition Victory

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR,—According to Rules of War after the smoke is cleared away and the victory pronounced by the General in command, the living start out to pick up the wounded and dead.

In this case of Prohibition we have no dead to look on but we have some badly wounded, some raw recruits slightly scared, and we have two or three chaplains I fear are marked for life. They are to be pitied, not knowing the dangers that surround them. They risked too far ahead on the firing line and sorry to say on Nov. 4th they got caught between the two lines, Layman and Laity.

If some of our self-drinkers or so-called inspectors were to visit Joe Batt's Arm to-day they would not say we were all drunkards, neither could they say we did not favour Prohibition. Flags flying from almost every dwelling besides the business firms, confirmed the eagerness in which the news was received.

And on Clark's Head, to-night the school boys are enjoying bon fires to celebrate the event. Mr. Levi Perry and the Manager of the F. P. U. store kindly gave them tar barrels and old casks to help fill the burning pile. To-morrow night the Prohibition Committee members are going to have a partridge supper, and invitations has been sent to four of our Navy boys who returned home to-day on short leave, Messrs Arthur Brett, Fred Butt, Lot Coffin and William Hy. Brett. These young men we feel proud of and when they cross the Herring Pond we know they will give a good account of themselves. We wish them Good speed and safe return.

One question, Mr Editor, how is it the Government took so long before

German Prestige in the Balkans

[It is not at all likely that Britain and France are overlooking the effect upon Eastern opinion, which is bound to be produced by the appearance of the Germans in Constantinople. Ever since last spring, the Eastern bazaars have buzzed with conjecture as to when the British and French would reach Stamboul. But if now, instead of British and French soldiers and warships, train-loads of German troops, possibly accompanied by the Kaiser, arrive at the Stamboul railway station, the news is certain to have an electric effect all through the East. Stamboul is the front window of their outlook on Europe. It is the home of the Calliph. German prestige will be augmented enormously by its conversion into a German Cairo.

The disturbances in Persia are but an early symptom of what this may mean. Russia has dealt with that danger summarily. Lord Kitchener can be depended upon to take care of British interests centring in Cairo. But we must calculate, in counting up our tasks for the future, on having to meet on some battlefield large levies of Turkish troops attracted to the "infidel" banner of Germany by the prowess of German arms.

THE COFFEE CUP IN PERSIA

The expression "to give a cup of coffee" has in Persia a somewhat ominous significance. This is due to the fact that the coffee cup is one recognized medium for conveying poison. Some years ago the governor of Aspadana, having long been at daggers drawn with the chief of a powerful mountain tribe, determined in this way to put an end to all trouble. He professed to entertain a great degree of friendship and esteem for the chieftain and invited him to visit him at his palace.

The chief unsuspectingly came, accompanied by his two young sons. For a week they were royally entertained. But at last one morning when the chief came into his host's presence he was coldly received, and an attendant soon stepped forward with a single cup of coffee in his hand, which he offered to the guest. The latter could not fail to understand that he was doomed. Preferring, however, steel to poison, he declined the cup and was thereupon, at a signal from his host, stabbed to death.

The Folly of War

According to a wounded officer, a day before the great attack a curious thing happened. A board was hoisted in the German trenches bearing the inscription—

"The British Are Fools."

No one wasted a bullet on such poor abuse. The board went down and re-appeared with the addition—

"The French Are Fools."

It was ignored by the British. Then the board came up again with a third line—

"We Are Fools."

A lively interest was now awakened in the board. On its last appearance it bore the inscription—

"Why Not All Go Home?"

—Manchester Guardian.

NOTICE

THOMAS JOHN'S, Nfld., December 2nd, 1915.

After this date the monthly allotment cheques payable to dependents of members of the Newfoundland Regiment, will be mailed to their addresses on the 7th of each month, and it will not be necessary for parties holding allotment certificates to call at the Regimental Pay Office in the Colonial Building for the purpose of receiving the same.

By order,
J. M. HOWLEY,
Deputy Paymaster.



CHOPPED MEAT

has saved many a man's life at small expense. However, a Hamburg Steak must yield to the Porterhouse, when a man has the price.

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN TRIMMED

every time the act could be done consistently. We sell the best meat that ever came off a carcass. Once a customer, always a customer.

M. CONNOLLY,
Phone 420. Duckworth St.

ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR THE EVERY-DAY NEEDS OF LIFE

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

<p>Blouses ! Blouses ! Ladies' Black Repp Blouses Collars made so that they can be used high or low. \$1.60</p>	<p>Children's Serge Dresses with Fancy Facings and Scalloped Yokes. 75c each.</p>	<p>Men's Pants Dark color with neat stripe, medium weight and suitable for winter wear. Excellent wearing qualities. Regular \$2.20 value \$1.80</p>
<p>Colored Repp Blouses Very Dainty. We have them in Green with Tan Spot, Tan with Sax Blue Spot, Navy with Green Spot; ea. \$1.60</p>	<p>Girls' Navy Corduroy Dresses \$1.75 up. According to size.</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Neglige Shirts, made from Soft Finish dimity, in Stripe pattern. 49c</p>
<p>Light, Fancy Crepeoline Blouses Nice Pretty Stripe Effects. Collars are in Green, Purple, Tan, Saxe Blue to suit the various color stripes. Fitted with Gold Pearl Buttons. \$1.20</p>	<p>Infants Boots In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price 28c each.</p>	<p>Men's Neglige Shirts, made from Fast Color Stripe Percale with detachable collar. 85c</p>
<p>Black Sateen Blouses With Embroidered and Tucked Front and Tucked Collar. 90c</p>	<p>Children's White Fleece Vests Extra Special Value. 27c up. According to size.</p>	<p>Men's Neglige Shirts, made from neat Fancy Stripe Repp material with French Cuffs \$1.10</p>
<p>Ladies' Flannelette Blouses In Light, Medium and Dark Shades. ALL MODERATELY PRICED.</p>	<p>Children's Wool Caps Various Colors. 35c up.</p>	<p>Men's Neglige Shirts, made from Soft Finish Silk Spot Lustre, double stitched and reinforced back and front. \$1.25</p>
<p>Ladies' Wool Underwear In all Sizes. Garment 85c Garment.</p>	<p>Boys' Wool Underwear 75c up.</p>	<p>Men's Heavy Knit Overshirts. Correct in style and shape. 65c</p>
<p>Boys' Neglige Shirts Neglige Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs 65c</p>		
<p>Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, Band Cuff; good wearing, ea. 40c</p>		

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

Will Prolong Life of Parliament

When War Ends the Life of the Present Parliament Will Run For Seventeen Months—Cabinet Agreed on This Scheme

LONDON, Nov. 30.—In the Daily News this morning the lobby correspondent says:

"The bill which the Home Secretary will introduce in the House of Commons to amend the Parliament Act so that the present Parliament will not be limited to a five-year period, has been unanimously agreed on by the cabinet. It is understood that the principles on which the bill is founded is that the period of duration of the war be eliminated from the calculation of the life of the Parliament. When the war broke out on August 4, 1914, this Parliament had until January, 1916, to run—that is, sixteen or seventeen months. The intention is that when the war ends the position should be as it was on August 4, 1914. That is to say, there will still be sixteen or seventeen months of statutory life remaining to this Parliament.

"It would at any time during the sixteen or seventeen months be open to the Government to resign or advise the King to dissolve Parliament but it would be very injudicious to precipitate a general election immediately after the war and it is proposed to embody in the bill provisions requiring special registration for a general election after the war.

"This scheme of registration will require a good deal of time to work out and time will also be necessary for bringing back our soldiers so that before the scheme can be put into operation a consideration period must elapse after the close of the war."

German Task Now Hopeless

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post says: "The Germans have commenced the evacuation of Mitau, their forward base in the Riga-Dvina region, and are preparing to withdraw from the now hopeless task of capturing Riga and the Dvina line.

"Janopol, one of the points where the Germans had reached the Dvina and whence they had made attempts to cross, was captured by the Russians. A good deal of the fighting which has occurred lately in the northern theatre has been directed towards securing a better line for the Germans' permanent winter fortifications.

"The Russians continue to press on various points to prevent the realization of this objective, and the German line, as now constituted, is far from satisfactory for anything more than brief defensive operations, in as much as the Russians threaten the flanks of the various positions.

"The Germans are constructing a strong four-fold line of trenches in their rear, with a formidable series of wire entanglements extending for scores of miles. In the extreme rear the Germans are busy completing field railways to the interior of Germany."

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Gasolene "Veedal" Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

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NOTICE!

EXPERIENCED Woodsmen wanted for lumber woods at Badger.

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Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

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- Harbor Grace, A. Morgan.
- Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.
- Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
- Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
- Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
- Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
- Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.
Membership—20,000.
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.
Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

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| TILTING | JOE BATT'S ARM |
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| HERRING NECK | BOTWOOD |
| LEWISPORTE | TWILLINGATE |
| EXPLOITS | NIPPER'S HR. |

FRENCH OFFICER RELATES SOME AWFUL GERMAN ATROCITIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Lieutenant T. Mallet of the French Army, who is a son of Ernest Mallet, one of the French members of the Anglo-French commission which successfully negotiated the \$500,000,000 loan, has written to a friend in this country a long letter in which he recites stories of German atrocities committed in Northern France, which he says came to his attention as an officer of the French Army. The letter, which was written "somewhere on the front," is dated October 31, last.

"Personally," writes Lieutenant Mallet, "we see and hear so many ghastly things that one atrocity more or less does not seem to be worth remembering. The men who fight know that atrocities have been committed and we are here to kill the men who have done such things."

"Soldiers have not the same ideas as the civilians in the rear. We have too many things to think about to bother about what is the opinion of neutrals. That is why the soldiers who have witnessed the most appalling things never thought of making an inquest, of finding out names, etc., so as to be able later on to prove the truth to doubting neutrals."

"I have fought through all the war, from August to November, 1914, from January to March, 1915, and from June, 1915, to now. The only periods I have passed away from the front were spent in hospitals where I lay wounded. Although I am absolutely certain that several atrocities were committed in places through which my battalion passed during the fighting, and although I have seen bodies of civilians—men, women and children—which, had I the time, would have proved, after inquest, that the Germans have been and are still doing, I shall refer only to those instances concerning the facts of which I can vouch for under oath."

"At the end of August, being in Lorraine, in front of Luneville, my men found outside the village of Anthlupt, in an orchard on the right-hand side of the main road, going from Nancy to Luneville, the body of a child, a little girl who could have not been more than eleven or twelve years of age. The body was cold and had been dead at least a day. It was then about 4 p.m., and the Germans had just abandoned the village after a few minutes' fight. There was in the street one dead woman, shot in the chest, and a fifteen-year-old boy, dead, shot in the neck. These two may have been killed by stray bullets, and so I pass them. The bullets may have been German, or they may have been French—I do not know."

"But the body of the little girl was cold. She had died hours before we attacked Anthlupt. There was not a mark on her body—I mean a wound due to shell or bullet. My men brought the corpse to where I was. It was naked, except for a small chemise, torn and covered with earth. I examined the child. It is impossible for me to tell you in English what had happened, but you understand. Furthermore, the little girl had been strangled. One could see the marks of fingers about her neck, and her eyes were half out of the sockets."

"My company was on the move, and we did not even have time to bury the body of the little child. My battalion never passed through Anthlupt again. The village was destroyed a few days later by German shells. I cannot say who the child was, but I can swear to the truth of what I have just written."

"On the 13th of October, at mid-day, my battalion stormed the village of Hannescamp, in the Somme valley. At 8 a.m. the next day we were counter-attacked and had to give way, leaving our dead and a few wounded. At 4 p.m. the same day we stormed the village a second time, took it, and kept it. Two of our wounded had been shot by the Germans. I saw their bodies. They had been wounded in the legs. They were strapped to a ladder and the ladders were placed upright against a wall and their brains blown out. I saw the bodies. They were still strapped to the ladders. I forget the name of one of the victims; the other was called Pierre Durand."

"In July, 1915, in Alsace, at this Barronkopf, a battalion somewhere on our left, charged and was repulsed, leaving one or two men in the enemy's trench. A few hours later in front of our trench, about 400 yards distant, we saw above the barbed wire entanglements in the German trench a high pole. We watched for some time, wondering if it was a flagstaff and waited to see the flag, intending to shoot it down if possible. Then, instead of a flag, we saw a live body suddenly hoisted above the parapet, dangle, kick, and then die. With our glasses through the loopholes we were able to make out

the uniform. It was that of a Cuirassier Alpin, probably one of the men who fell into the enemy's hands a few hours before. When the body was hoisted we could hear the German's howl, cheer, and 'hoch.'"

"I do not mention the cases of villages like Gerbeviller, near Luneville which I have seen burned to the ground. We found not only the traces, but the evidence, in the shape of incendiary packets, of the wilful firing of the place."

"Though I have not much time to think of America and can not very well realize that there are still people who have time and leisure to talk and argue, I must say, as a soldier, that the thought that some neutrals still doubt the truth of our accusations against the Germans seems to me to be incredible. We here do not see how any one can doubt. In there are still people in New York who insist on defending one German's method of carrying on war, such people are mad, or more likely they are Germans in the bottom of their hearts. In that event, of course, there is nothing to be done."

"I don't know what the Americans—I mean the real ones—think about the end of the war. The only thing that I can say is that every man in the French Army believes that Germany will be squashed. It will take another year—perhaps more—but we must win. I have just been through the Champagne fighting. We have lasted fifteen months, and we are ready to last double that length of time if necessary."

"I am willing to have this letter read by anyone and my name used, for I have given you my word of honor that everything noted therein is true. I hope you excuse my writing for I have not written in English for a long time."

In another part of his letter Lieutenant Mallet mentioned a Dr. MacIntyre of the British Army, who told him that after the battle of Neuve Chapelle three British soldiers—two Canadians and one Englishman—had been crucified by the Germans into whose hands they fell. Under one of the bodies Dr. MacIntyre said a fire had been built, the victim's shoe having been removed to make the torture still more dreadful. All three men were dead when the British found them.

"I have no doubt whatsoever that the story is true," adds Lieutenant Mallet.

A TREMENDOUS SPECTACLE.

Boston Transcript:—For this war little Britain, with a national wealth much less than that of the United States, has already taxed herself 8 times the entire national debt of this country, and stands ready, if such a thing be possible, to tax herself as much more. Richmen pay half their incomes to the maintenance of the war; poor men do more, for they sacrifice every chance they have in civil life and flock to give their lives to the nation. It is a tremendous spectacle of patriotic devotion, when all is said and done.

THE JOY OF "KICKING."

New York Press:—Both the British people and the American people, at all times, in full possession of all their liberties, are much more prone to abuse the free privilege of speech and the free exercise of opposition than any other peoples in the world. Indeed, it is possible to few other peoples to abuse those privileges without earning powers over them. No man in Germany, for example, could say and do the things that any man in England can do and say without finding himself in jail, not to mention losing his head.

THE BRITISH ARMIES.

Le Temps (Paris):—The necessities of the war demand that England should place in line armies more and more numerous. England's effort has surpassed the most optimistic expectations, and her magnificent soldiers show under the Union Jack in the Entrenchments, in Gallipoli, in Macedonia and in Artois, while the British Fleet assures the Allies the liberty of the seas. England, sometimes slow to get into her stride, never stops once she has got on the road. She realizes what the arrival of German troops in Constantinople means for her. The King, during his visit, made inquiries regarding the needs of the Army, the effective necessary for England to play a military role in proportion to her power, and to ensure the British soldiers shall face the enemy wherever British interests and duty towards the Allies demand it.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

How a Frenchman Escaped from German Detention Camp

An exciting tale of escape from prison in Germany is told in Le Figaro by a Frenchman who has since joined the French army, in which his father, and three of his brothers are also serving.

He was imprisoned a year ago which on a trip through Germany and taken to Knaueschingen, a town on the upper part of the Rhine about fifteen miles from the Swiss frontier. While the Frenchman was revolving plans of escape he was suddenly transferred far to the north and placed in a big concentration camp in the Duchy of Brunswick, which is about 10,000 other civilian prisoners. To get away from there was out of the question, but the tenacious prisoner never once gave up hope, and last May managed to get permission to be sent back to Knaueschingen. He was allowed a fair degree of liberty, but, being obliged to report twice a day to the military authorities escape was still a matter of great difficulty.

Finally, however, on a moonlight night last August he left his shoes, as was his custom, at the door of his bedroom, and having attached pieces of rubber from pencils to another pair of shoes as a precaution against noise, he silently descended the stairway of his lodging.

Armed with a map, a compass and an electric pocket light, he headed for the Swiss frontier, through forests and across streams. After a few miles his feet were sore and he found it almost impossible to move further. Then fog made him blunder into a village which he was aiming to avoid. A farmer's dog barked and hurled itself at the stranger. "I silenced him with my knife," remarks the Frenchman.

Then he came to a river, with no bridge in sight, and there was nothing to do but swim. "When I got to the other side," says the doughty prisoner, "there was no part of me dry but my hair." But on he pressed, sore and dripping, until he reached a railroad and saw, close at hand, a customs post. The real dangers were beginning.

There were still five miles between him and Switzerland, his haven of safety. He crawled across the railroad tracks with the greatest precaution and without arousing the nearby customs officials. Then came a strip of woods, where thorns pierced his flesh and tore his clothes, and at last he arrived dead beat, at a clearing and saw ahead of him the frontier separating Germany and Switzerland.

It was guarded by three files of soldiers. After much further hardships and many narrow escapes he at last reached his goal—Switzerland, received every attention from the kind and sympathetic peasants and finally made his way him to join the army of the Republic where he is now serving with distinction.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS CARRIED BY SOLDIERS

The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge; the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his tunic; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has an aluminum disk, with identification marks and church affiliations; the Japanese soldier has three disks, all alike, one round his neck, another in his belt, and another in his boot; and the Austrian soldier has a gun metal badge, with his name on a tiny parchment leaf within.

The Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge. Identification is evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case.

REASONS FOR CHEER.

Westminster Gazette:—We will take the risk of being called optimists by saying that, in our opinion, nothing whatever has happened in the last three weeks to justify the depression and agitation which some people think to be the right mood in which to meet the new German stroke. The situation in France, if it has not justified some unreasonable expectations, has belied a great many unfounded alarms. The recent offensive has left both British and French in fine spirits and with renewed confidence in the future. There are stubborn battles still going on in the East, but the Germans will get no decision before the winter and the spirit of the Russian people and their determination to be more than even with their enemy are steadily hardening. The Germans, unable to obtain a decision in either of the main theatres of war, are trying a grand diversion, one of principal objects of which is to confuse our politics and dissipate our energies. We have to defeat this design, and can defeat it.

Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

HUNDREDS of young Women know the great difficulty of procuring a suitable Collar and Muff.

Here is a splendid set, made of a fabric woven to represent the genuine Moleskin, that will suit any young Woman.

The Mole is a little animal about five or six inches long, that inhabits America, Canada, and Labrador, and is very difficult to capture; hence the genuine Mole-Fur Muff and Throwover is rarely offered in this market, and the few we occasionally see are exorbitant in price.



You'll like this faithful copy of the Mole—the wonderful way in which the manufacture has contrived to give this set the appearance of being made of small skins, although woven in one piece is really marvelous.

It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole."

Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe.

Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30. Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

Anderson's Water Street, St. John's

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Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

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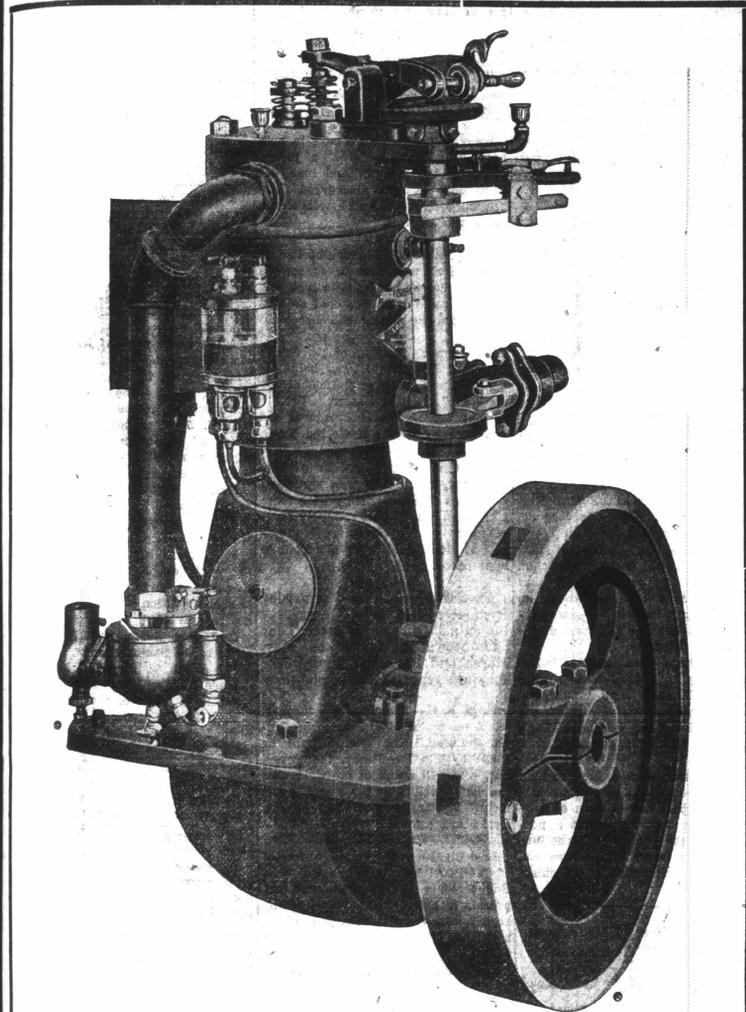
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PHONE 264.

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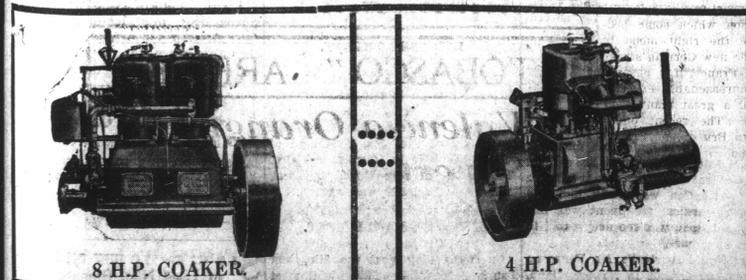
THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

THE "COAKER" 4 cycle can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 cycle engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 cycle engines. It is made for the fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and large size Fishing Bullies. It is sold to Union members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises; we carry parts and fittings in stock. We guarantee the Engine. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairman of F.P.U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine, as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the fishermen's use and **GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.**

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work, it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on gasoline, and when started operates on kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "COAKER." The man who buys a "COAKER" Engine from us saves \$50.00 on a 6 H.P., \$80.00 on a 8 H.P. and \$40.00 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

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Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work upon their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go; coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,rf

Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are sold through and through. These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel. These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft. In Black and Tan Leather. Price \$6.50 and \$7.00. Men's ordinary Pegged Bellows Tongue Boots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen
ROYAL PALACE
Baking Powder at
50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen
TOILET SOAP
1 dozen in a Box,
35c dozen.

500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.

150 Dozen
ELECTRIC PASTE,
the best Blacklead
on the market,
48c dozen.

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

The WORLD'S PRESS

Opinions Do Not Count

London Express:—As we have said, opinions have ceased to count and hard facts have to be faced. Not half the resources of the nation have been touched. The determination of the nation and its realization of the meaning of the war increase every day. Every class is ready to follow with enthusiasm if the Government gives a clear and a bold lead. The people are now no longer in a mood to be put off from month to month.

Waiting For Marching Orders

London Daily Express:—The nation is eager for any and every sacrifice. It is waiting for its marching orders. Unless those orders are given boldly and at once, unless there is an immediate call to forget everything but England and all that England means, then her glory, her happiness, and her prosperity will soon be mere memories, and "Weighed in the balance and found wanting" will be the epitaph of the British Empire. The country is united. It looks to its leaders to be equally united, resolved and enthusiastic in the pursuit of victory.

Get On With the War

London Daily Chronicle:—No doubt as the dramatic moments of the war develop we shall see, as we have seen during the Balkan crisis, a certain number of people swept off their feet and their judgment temporarily overpowered by the shock of it all. But that has never been the real mood of the nation itself; nor, we believe, has it ever been that of Parliament, despite what might appear from the attitude of some of its more loquacious members. It has not been that of the Ministry, and let us hope that it will never be. We want the Ministry to get on with the war, not to wring its hands or divert its attention to the sort of issues by which Ministries and Ministers rise and fall in peace time. Unity, unity, and again unity—that way victory lies.

No Protection?

New York Evening Telegram:—With the murder on his own doorstep of Frank R. Voorhes, a Chicago broker and large shipper of war supplies, believed to be the work of German propagandists, comes the announcement from San Francisco that Mr. Edison has received a number of letters threatening his life because of his connection with the Naval Advisory Board. The attempted assassination of Mr. Morgan is still fresh in the public mind. It is known that many other prominent Americans are being threatened by the hyphenates. On top of all comes the Fay group of conspirators with their frank confession of intent to destroy shipping. How long is this reign of murder and terrorism to be permitted to go on unchecked?

More Men, More Munitions

Westminster Gazette:—The opinion has been freely expressed in newspapers of all parties during the last few days that the rendering of aid to Serbia affects both our honor and our interests, as M. Viviani says to the French Chamber. We respect and share that sentiment, but its logical consequences must be realized. We must get the men and munitions for this enterprise from somewhere, and that somewhere is very likely to be ourselves. The French are already making immense efforts; Russian co-operation, the powerful and most welcome aid, is limited by obvious geographical difficulties. The recruiting problem, therefore, gains a new urgency, and the numbers required may be even greater than we had contemplated.

War On a Business Basis

London Daily Mail:—Realize that if you wish to defeat the enemy you must enrol the best brains of the country and let them help the Government. We do not want mere talkers and glib speakers, of whom you will find excellent specimens in Hyde Park any evening. Those who manage a vast undertaking like the Canadian Pacific Railway or any of our great manufacturing concerns are the people who ought to be invited to responsible positions.

The People Behind Wilson

Philadelphia Public Ledger:—There can be no criticism of what the President had to say about the navy and his demand that "we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation." If the President's actions in December and after shall fit his words in early November he will find that he has behind him the support of an overwhelming majority of the people in his plans to reorganize and strengthen the nation for defence.

Working Men Not Shirkers

London Daily Mail:—There is no want of men if Lord Derby and the Trade Unions turn their attention to the right quarter, though we must add that it is not among trade unionists that the real shirkers are chiefly to be found. The working men of England, to their eternal honor, have enlisted well. The class which has not done its duty is composed of those who think themselves superior in the social scale to the trade unionist.

A Second Belgium

New York Herald:—There cannot be the slightest doubt that this orgy of crime against property and the lives of Americans is the deliberate work of German agents who are financed by and work under the direction of the Berlin Government. As far as it can Germany is making a second Belgium of the United States. What is going to be done about it? Some of the "little fellows" have been caught. Is maudlin sentimentality to deal with them as tools or will they be properly prosecuted and adequately punished? What about the "men higher up"? Will official failure or official incapacity to make the punishment for them fit the crime force the American people in self-defence to return to the days of the "vigilantes"? And what about the Government that is back of it all? How long must we keep up the farce of treating that Government as a friend?

Could Learn From the Enemy

English Review:—Unless we at once set to work to re-order our national life that huge slum areas with the physical deterioration they engender are finally swept away; to establish a system of training, feeding and clothing which shall ensure health and strength to all from childhood onwards; to put an end to the furious profiteering of competition which renders all social reform under capitalism illusory and futile in the long run; to regard all measures as beneficial only in so far as they increase the well-being of the whole community, and thus secure the fullest development, physical, mental and moral of each individual; to bring our political forms into direct democratic harmony with our economic collectivism—unless we do all these things, and do them quickly and thoroughly, all the tariff regulations and Customs Unions in the world will not save our nation from anarchical revolution or possible final ruin.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Senator Weeks For President

Senator John W. Weeks returned to Boston from his Western trip last week very well satisfied with the progress of his campaign for the Republican nomination for President. He spoke to big meetings of business men in Cleveland, Chicago, Denver and Colorado Springs on the merchant marine, in opposition to the ship purchase measure, and in favor of some sort of a ship subsidy system which would provide that vessels be made a part of the naval reserve.

Sectionalism Disappears

Chairman Thurston of the Republican State committee, who accompanied the junior Senator, said that he was surprised at the amazing strength which Mr. Weeks was showing in the West.

"Everywhere I went I found that the old spirit of sectionalism had disappeared and that there was a feeling that a sound business man must be drafted by the Republican party for the Presidency," said he.

"The strength of Senator Weeks was everywhere in evidence. His record in Congress and his acquaintance is proving a powerful asset. "Republican success in Massachusetts has attracted attention throughout the West and it is my personal judgment that Senator Weeks, as the favorite son of Massachusetts, is the lead for the nomination today. I found that Burton would in all probability carry Ohio and Sherman Illinois, but for an Eastern man Senator Weeks is a strong favorite of the business men with whom I talked."

Republican Sentiment Gaining

Senator Weeks said he found the trend of public sentiment was toward the Republican party. He talked with persons who informed him Kansas would go Republican this year with an old-time "Republican majority. That Republican sentiment is ever increasing, he said, was shown by the by-elections.

He spoke of President Wilson's Mexican policy and declared it was unpopular. He referred to preparedness and said that there was not much sentiment in favor of it in the Middle West. The churches, he declared, were already being used to organize a campaign against it. He himself, he said, favored a moderate policy of preparedness—a naval and military reserve, and more submarines and aeroplanes.

Senator Weeks said that President Wilson would have trouble with the policy of preparedness and would need the support of Republican Congressmen and Senators.

Progressive Party Dead

Senator Weeks believes the Progressive party is dead as a political organization, but says the Progressive sentiment is very strong in the Republican party. Senator Weeks is going to Portland next to address the Bankers' Association of that city. Then he will return to attend the wedding of his son, Charles S. Weeks, to Beatrice Dowse of West Newton. The wedding will be Dec. 14. After that the Senator returns to Washington.

He left Boston on his western trip November 16. He went first to Chicago, speaking there before the Hamilton Club on the 18th. He talked on the merchant marine, opposing the ship purchase measure and favoring some sort of ship subsidy, either through mail contracts or vessels to be a part of a naval reserve. Senator Weeks said the ship purchase bill would undoubtedly be before Congress this session.

From Chicago the Senator went to Denver. He spoke there before the Chamber of Commerce, talking for his subject, "Business." The Senator said he did not believe in too much governmental interference with business, but favored rather, laws so specific that the individual would know whether or not he was violating the law. He declared in favor of making the individual responsible for the evasion of the law rather than the corporation. Otherwise, he said, innocent stockholders suffered, and the community which the corporation served.

The next stop for the Senator was Colorado Springs, where he addressed a meeting of the Winter Night Club. Then he went to Cleveland and spoke there before the Chamber of Commerce.

One More German Trick

London Daily Mail:—Until the Allies hold Germany in their grip there is but one way in which to deal with talk about peace—to regard it as what it is, one more German trick, and an old and favorite one with Bismarck. A trick to gain time. A trick to confuse feeble minds and encourage the sentimentalists. A trick, above all to veil a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Casualty List 1st Nfld. Regiment

List Received To-day From Colonial Secretary's Department Has Many Names Not Previously Reported in Official Lists

- 159 Sergeant Fred. Mercer, 48 Spence Street. Admitted to Tignoe Hospital, Malta, Oct. 20; sick.
- 1041 Private Eilol Pike Gore, Burgeo. Admitted to Cottonera Hospital, Malta, Oct. 20; dysentery.
- 1361 Private Leo F. O'Driscoll, Clarendville. Admitted to Cotounera Hospital, Malta, Oct. 20; dysentery.
- 1137 Private William Russel, Brooklyn, B.B. Admitted to Military Hospital, Citadel, Cairo, Oct. 15; dysentery.
- 658 Private Leonard Evans 1 1/2 Parade Street. Admitted to Military Hospital, Citadel, Cairo, Oct. 15; dysentery.
- 858 Private Thomas Lesley Spencer, Fortune. Dysentery; admitted to Hospital, Malta, ex. H. S. Nevasa, Oct. 14, transferred from Malta to England per H. S. Oxfordshire, Oct. 23.
- 813 Private Martin B. Collins, Placentia. Dysentery; admitted to Tignoe Hospital, Malta, ex. H. S. Nevasa, Oct. 14.
- 878 Private William Short, Channel. Enteric; admitted to Hospital, Malta, ex. H. S. Nevasa, Oct. 14.
- 345 Private Herman Noseworthy, 160 Casey Street. Dysentery; admitted on 13 Oct. to St. Paul's Hospital, Malta. Getting on well.
- 1692 Corporal Mark Francis Coffield, Allandale Road. Admitted to St. Patrick's Military Hospital, Malta, Nov. 1st; sick.
- 432 Private Michael T. Whelan, 5 Alexander St. Admitted to Second Australian Stationary Hospital, West Mudros, Oct. 20; Conjunctivitis.
- 73 Private Michael Francis Sears, 82 New Gower Street. Admitted to Second Australian Stationary Hospital, West Mudros, Oct. 20; sick.
- 969 Private James Jos. Brace, 26 Leslie St. Admitted to Second Australian Stationary Hospital, West Mudros, Oct. 20; sick.
- 357 Private Richard F. Fleming, 192 Water St. West. Admitted to Second Australian Stationary Hospital, West Mudros, Oct. 20; Scabies.
- 101 Private Wm. L. Norris, 41 Hayward Ave. Admitted to Hospital, Malta, ex. H. S. Glenart Castle, Oct. 20; dysentery.
- 894 Signaller Gerard Jos. Whitty, 336 Water St. West. Admitted to Hospital, ex. H. S. Glenart Castle, Oct. 20; enteric.
- 763 Private Michael Jos. O'Neill, Mount Cashel. Admitted to Government Hospital, Port Said, Oct. 23; dysentery.
- 55 Lance-Corp Ralph M. Andrews, 18 Hamilton Street. Admitted to Government Hospital, Port Said, Oct. 23; diarrhoea.
- 251 Private Augustine P. Green, Bell Island. Admitted to Military Hospital Citadel, Cairo, Oct. 18; dysentery.
- 1061 Private Alfred Jos. Gosse, Torbay. Admitted to C. D. Citadel, Cairo, Oct. 18; piles.
- 77 Private Harold J. Andrews, 80 McFarlane Street. Admitted to C.D. Citadel, Cairo, Oct. 18; dysentery.
- 1263 Private Joseph Shelley, Ladle Cove. Admitted to Nineteenth General Hospital, Alexandria, Oct. 23; Renal Calculus.
- 738 Private Patrick Jos. Murray, 4 Barber's Hill. Admitted to Fifth Canadian Stationary Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; not yet diagnosed.
- 1121 Private Arthur F. Osmond, Fitzard's Hill, N.D.B. Admitted to Fifth Canadian Stationary Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; diarrhoea.
- 106 Private Joseph A. Kavanagh, 233 New Gower St. Admitted to Fifth Canadian Stationary Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; Cervical Aden.
- 837 Corporal William S. King, Southside Road, St. John's; not yet diagnosed.
- 57 Private Alexander Bishop, Mundy Pond Road. Admitted to Fifth Canadian Stationary Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; dysentery.
- 133 Corporal William Joseph Ryan,

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell; Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30; Preacher, The Rector; subject, "Some Modern Sins and the Judging Christ." Holy Communion on Saints Days at 7.30 a.m.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidl.—1st. Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; 2nd Sunday in month, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; 3rd Sunday in month, Evensong at 6.30 p.m.; 4th Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month.

Virginia School Chapel—Even'g Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's, West—Hours of Service in Parish Church.

Sundays—Holy Communion, every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon.

Wednesdays—Holy Communion, and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 10.30 a.m.

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m. Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.

Churching of Women—Before any Service.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room.

Brookfield School Chapel—Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, the Goules, Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Asylum for the Poor

Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.

Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST

Gower St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.

George St.—11, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh.

Wesley—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church—11 a.m. and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

WESLEY—The trustees of Wesley invite you to the Thanksgiving Services on Sunday. Special music will be rendered. Special sermons preached. Special collections taken up. You will be specially welcomed.

WESLEY, A.B.C.—To-morrow afternoon at 2.45 Rev. H. Royle will address the members of Wesley Bible Class. Special singing has been arranged, and a large attendance is expected.

Southside West, St. John's. Admitted to Fifth Canadian Stationary Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; diarrhoea.

1152 Private Eric Burt, Battery Rd. Admitted Fifth Canadian Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; diarrhoea.

1224 Private William Joseph Tilley, Kelligrews. Admitted to Fifth Stationary Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; Otitis Media.

1316 Private Archibald Pearce, Clarendville, T.B. Admitted to Fifth Canadian Stationary Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; dysentery.

613 Private Hubert J. Keats, 47 Goodview St. Admitted to Fifth Canadian Stationary Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, Oct. 21; dysentery.

980 Private Geo. R. Dwyer, Springdale St. Admitted to C. Hospital, Giza, Cairo, Oct. 18; Paral. Ehhilis.

1053 Private Patrick Joseph Brown, Bannerman St. Admitted to Nasrech Schls. Military Hospital, Cairo, Oct. 22; dysentery.

OUR THEATRES.

ROSSLEY'S.

Miss Madge Locke, the brilliant actress, who sings and dances; the greatest favourite outside of the Rossley's who has ever appeared in St. John's, together with Mr. Ballard Brown, who will appear on Monday, and we feel safe in saying a big crowd will greet them. They are real artists, who have delighted millions of people both in England and the United States. They have been particularly engaged for the Christmas pantomime, Beauty and the Beast. Mrs. Rossley has got the rehearsals in full swing. It is going to be wonderful, novel and spectacular. The costumes will eclipse anything ever seen here. The caste is the largest, while the numbers performed by Mrs. Rossley's pupils will astound everyone.

THE CASINO.

Large audiences again greeted each presentation of the First Newfoundland Regiment at the Casino yesterday and their enthusiasm was unbounded. This remarkable picture has proven to be one of the greatest drawing cards to have ever been exhibited in St. John's. Clear and beautiful photography and projected in a high-class manner, leaving nothing to be desired, the witnessing of "Our Boys" at work and play, combined with the very artistic and up-to-date music as rendered by Mr. Bernard Spencer, provides an entertainment which can not be duplicated for all-round excellence.

THE NICKEL.

The week-end performance, at the Nickel theatre yesterday, attracted the usual large audiences that are always to be found at this popular theatre on Fridays. The pictures were immense and afforded the greatest satisfaction to all. There is a feature matinee to-day for the little ones with extra subjects including "The Goddess." Every child likes to go to the Nickel on Saturday afternoons because they are sure of seeing a fine programme. The hall will open this afternoon at 2.

Will Appeal To Full Bench

The recount in the Prohibition Election was resumed yesterday afternoon in the Court House. Judge Johnson gave his decision on the preliminary objections for the recount raised by the counsel for the prohibition cause. His Lordship stated that he had decided that there was but one election, and that, therefore, the affidavit upon which the order for the recount was given was good and sufficient. He also held that it followed that the period of twenty-one days allowed by the Act within which to apply for a recount ran from the declaration of the count of St. Barbe, and that, therefore, the application was made within the period.

His Lordship also stated that he would not count any ballots until the boxes from St. Barbe had been received.

Counsel for the Prohibitionists gave notice of appeal from the decision of the Judge on the preliminary objections and the matter will probably come before the full Bench within a few days.

WEDDING BELLS

NEWMAN-AUNDRE.

At Boyd's Cove on Oct. 28th, a very pretty wedding took place, when Miss Gertrude Margaret Newman became the wife of Mr. Peter Andre of Herring Neck. The wedding was performed by the Rev. Dr. Jones, while Miss Mary Anne, sister of the groom, assisted the bride, and Mr. Pat Newman, brother of the bride acted as best man. Two little girls, nieces of the bride, Maggie Hamilton and Nonie Newman acted as flower girls. After the ceremony the party returned to the home of the bride's where a beautiful supper was awaiting.

On Monday, Nov. 2nd the whole party proceeded to Herring Neck where another enjoyable time was spent. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents. The groom's present to the bride was piece of gold.

Xmas Gifts For "Ours"

Government House
St. John's, Nfld.,
4 December, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of Lady Davidson I send you here with a letter received from Mr. Henry Reeve, C.M.G., Honorary Secretary of the War Contingent Association, under date 17th November, with the request that you will kindly publish the same in your issue of to-day.

Yours sincerely,
GEO. R. CAKE.

The Newfoundland War Contingent Association
58 Victoria Street,
Westminister,
17th November, 1915.

DEAR LADY DAVIDSON,—Thanks for your letter of the 30th ultimo. We are only too pleased to act in any way to express in kindness and gifts your care for the men who are fighting for the Empire.

For the Battalion at the Front we have sent Xmas Gifts from the Women's Patriotic Association in parcels containing:—

1 Christmas Pudding (for 4 men); 1 lb. Chocolate, 1 lb. Ginger Bread, 1 lb. Raisins (Muscatel), 1 Pipe, 1 plug Tobacco (each man); costing one dollar each man.

The items were considered by Mr. Steel-Maitland, Major Macpherson and self. We decided that at Suvla Bay provisions would be more welcome to our men there.

The War Contingent Association has supplemented this gift by the following out of the Fund at their disposal:

One suit of warm undergarments; and one pair of socks for each man.

We came to the decision to supply these garments owing to a doubt as to whether the War Office had done so.

Having mufflers, socks and mittens from the former shipment our men should be both well fed and warm at Christmastide.

With reference to the sailor men we have made designs for the inscriptions on the pouches and are awaiting an estimate of cost. The Admiralty has been moved to furnish addresses or location of the R.N.R. forces Newfoundland and you may rest assured that everything will be done on our part to forward the Gifts as soon as we receive this information.

I should add that the Queen Alexandra Field Force Fund is for awarding everything free of cost, so that we have been able to spend the whole amount on the soldiers in Gallipoli.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sgd.) HENRY REEVE.
B. I. S. LECTURE.

Thursday night a literary treat was afforded the members of the B.I.S. when Mr. P. K. Devine, editor of The Trade Review lectured on "Moore and his Melodies." A large gathering of members listened to an inspiring address delivered by one, than whom few were so well qualified to deliver it. As the lecture proceeded, Mr. E. Devereaux played some of Moore's musical gems, a feature which captivated all present. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the learned lecturer.

SHIPPING

The Florizel left New York for this port via Halifax at noon yesterday.

The Adventure and Bellavente sailed this morning for Sydney to bunker and will then proceed to Russia.

A young man aged 20 was removed from his home, LeMarchant Road, ill of diphtheria and was taken to hospital.

The Portia left Burin at 8.30 a.m. to-day, bound West; and the Prospero was at Nipper's Hr. last night.

Police Court News

F. J. Morris, K.C. presided today and dismissed three drunks, giving one who resisted the police, some good advice and an admonition to walk in the straight path in future.

Mrs. S. Kieley, licensed publican, was summoned for a breach of the License Act by selling to the seaman Knockle of the "Amy D. Young," who was drowned Monday night and whom the prosecution held was under the influence when served on Mrs. Kieley's premises. The defendant admitted having served him with two drinks but that the man did not show any sign of having too much alcohol. Members of the crew testified that the man was not drunk when he came on board and that he was sober when he left the ship and disappeared at 5.45 p.m.

Supt. Grimes prosecuted and Mr. W. J. Higgins, B.L. defended. His Honour held that there was not a shred of evidence to show that the man was drunk on leaving Kieley's saloon and dismissed the case.

The wife of a volunteer summoned him for non-support, but the man proved misconduct of a serious nature on her part and of such a character that it would preclude a possibility of the defendant continuing relations with the woman. So that the Court indignantly dismissed the case.

Lieutenant O'Grady Going

We hear on very good authority that Lieut. O'Grady, who has been so long instructing the recruits to our Regiment, will take charge of the next contingent. No more competent officer could be given such a commission and no appointment would be more popular with all shades of opinion than that of this able and efficient officer.

OUR ASSERTIONS CORROBORATED.

We learn to-day that letters were received from some others of our boys at the front corroborating our assertions as to men being short of under garments and other clothing. Some of them at least will be published. The letters in most cases are couched in indignant terms and show what deprivation our boys suffer.

OBITUARY

PETER C. FERGUSON.

The death occurred yesterday of a well known and esteemed gentleman in the person of Mr. Peter Carmichael Ferguson, who succumbed to an illness of several weeks' duration. The deceased, who was a native of Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland, was for several years business manager of the Herald, and in coming to this country was a respected and trusted employee of Lewis Miller at Lewisporte.

Mr. Ferguson had been unwell for some time before the progress of the disease from which he suffered compelled him to relinquish his duties of The Herald Office, when he entered the General Hospital for treatment. Every attention was given him and the best medical treatment was his, but the disease was too deep-seated to admit of a cure.

Kindly and courteous, Mr. Ferguson made many friends in Newfoundland, who will hear of his passing with sincere regret. He leaves a widow and six children, to whom The Mail and Advocate extends its condolence in their bereavement.

LOCAL ITEMS

Messrs George Hearn and Harvey Williams of this city will soon go up for first mates' certificates, and have passed their first aid exams.

Mr. Gregory Fitzgerald, of Fogo, arrived here yesterday. He came 65 miles in a motor boat to Lewisporte, and had a stormy trip, but came through all right.

Many of the schooners now in port have been here for over a month owing to the weather and many of them have not yet discharged their fish cargoes. Some fine weather is badly wanted now.

The outbreak of diphtheria at Gambo does not seem to be serious and the disease is of a mild type, and no new cases have occurred so that it is hoped the disease will disappear.

The annual meeting of St. John's Lodge, A.F. and A.M. was held last night, when Brother F. E. Rendell was elected Worshipful Master. Bro. R. Wright was re-elected Treasurer and Bro. George Morris re-elected Tyler.

Mr. Geo. Hunt, brother of Mr. C. Hunt, B.L., who was wounded at Ypres while fighting with the Canadian forces, has recently been removed to the Canadian Convalescent Home and is we are glad to hear recovering rapidly.

Parties who returned yesterday from deer stalking at Quarry say the animals are scarce there. They have been driven down to May, March and Partridge Bays where they are reported fairly plentiful.

C. M. B. C.—The class will meet as usual tomorrow at 3 p.m. in the Synod Building. The address will be given by His Excellency, the Governor, who will speak of the work that lies before Allies at home and at the front. Visitors are heartily welcome. Books are provided.

Last night a man named Parsons of Mount Pearl had to search the West End looking for his horse and express which had been driven off by boys in the evening. The man could not, of course, go home until he had found his property and was put to great inconvenience and annoyance.

Two young men, who had imbibed rather freely, had a quarrel in Water Street last evening and came to blows. One received an ugly crack in the eye, which drew a stream of blood and both were settling down to a battle royal when Const. Russell separated them. Both will be summoned.

Mr. Charles Bulley has been appointed manager of the Prince's Rink and also of the Roller Skating Rink, and is now putting the former in excellent condition for the skating season. Mr. Bulley is an energetic young man, and we bespeak great progress for both places under his supervision.

Mr. S. Faour, who, as we stated yesterday, represents Mr. C. Columbus of Malta here, has written that gentleman asking him to visit any of our boys who are in hospital there. Mr. Columbus is a patriotic English business man who already takes a deep interest in the Colonial troops, especially in the Newfoundlanders, and Mr. Faour's letter will stimulate the kindness he has already shown.

We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—nov23

HAD SORE THROAT.

Fireman Const. Kavanagh of the Western Station had a letter yesterday from Mr. S. Fenu, Secretary of Nfld War Contingent Ass'n, saying that his son, Pte. Jos. Kavanagh of "Ours" had been in Hospital at Cairo. He was ill of sore throat but was O.K. when the letter was written.

IMPORTERS WILL MEET.

On Wednesday next the 8th inst The Importers' Association will meet to discuss the advisability and otherwise of keeping the stores on Water Street closed at meal hours between 1 and 2 p.m. and also when open at night, between 6 and 7 p.m.

Weekly Meeting Civic Board

Tarvia Company Send Along "Love" Letter—Board Decided to Apply Harsh Measures on all Delinquents—Will Sell Them Out

Mr. Gosling, the chairman, presided at last night's meeting of the Civic Commission.

Furlong, Conroy and Higgins wrote asking that the Imperial Oil Co's be permitted to build a wharf &c until the Fire Underwriters would report on the projected erection of oil tanks. The matter received considerable attention from the Board which decided that the company make application as to the projected erections, the wish to make exterior to the Underwriters' Report, which application will be considered.

A letter was received from the Tarvia Co. replying to Mr. Gosling's recent telegram to defects in new section of street. The matter will receive further consideration.

H. J. Seymour complained of condition of houses in Queen's Road, which were without sewerage. The Sanitary Supervisor will report.

Mrs. T. Beams complained that an erection owned by P. Casey was causing her annoyance. The Engineer will report next meeting.

F. Warren, New Gower St. asked for water supply to his store. The Engineer reported that the house was in such condition that a permit should not be granted.

C. J. Fox, Secretary, S.P.A. wrote again re the Sanitary horse, that their agent and a visiting Vet. had condemned. He will be written that every care is taken of the horse.

Miss Roscoe, Battery Road, complained that the road was in a bad condition, and asked that it be given immediate attention. The Engineer will report.

Tenders for oats was received, and the contract was awarded E. J. Horwood, subject to the Board's approval of oats ordered.

W. F. Kenny, submitted plans of proposed store and building for drying hams, New Gower St. Approved subject to the Engineer.

J. Davey forwarded plans of tenement building, Bond St. Plans approved, subject to the Engineer.

The Bailiff who was to levy on the house of a delinquent taxpayer reported there was not enough property to cover the amount due, if they were offered for sale.

The Board will not interfere with the law and they will support their legal collectors in all cases. All outstanding amounts will be collected and the powers given the Council by the Municipal Act will be applied rigidly in the collection of outstanding debts to the city.

BROKE HIS LEG.

By the express yesterday there arrived from Norris Arm Thos King, agent for a Lumber Co. there, who Thursday last fell into a hole and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg. He endured intense pain and had to be removed from the sleeping car by Mr. E. Whiteway and others seated in a chair. He was placed with some difficulty in a cot and sent to Hospital.

Lieut. Fedotoff, who was here purchasing our ice-breakers for the Russian Government, left in the Adventure for Sydney and goes thence to New York.

FOUND—Picked up in Trinity Bay, One Herring Net (large size). Owner can have same by proving marks and paying cost of this adv. ELIOL HISCOCK, Winterton, Trinity Bay.—dec3,2id,dec4,11w

STAMPS—We buy all kinds of Used Nfld. Stamps. For 100 we will give one package Xmas Cards or Cash. THE NEW-FOUNDLAND STAMP CO., P.O. Bob 1127, St. John's.—nov4,2i

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VIC

16 cents FOR 2 ounces

The Royal Cigar Store,
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