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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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RUSSIA'S SPLENDID POSITION

Half a Year After the Beginning of the War the Russian Forces are Stronger and More Capable For the Struggle

WHAT RUSSIANS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

Outlook for the Future Excitingly Bright—Perfect Concord Between the People and Their Rulers

Petrograd, Feb. 8.—A Russian general, who is an aide-de-camp to Emperor Nicholas, and is necessarily nameless, gave an Associated Press correspondent the Russian viewpoint of the military situation. The aide-de-camp had just returned from inspecting the Russian forces at all the fronts, except in the Caucasus. He said: "To-day, exactly half year since the beginning of the war, our second line of troops is greater and our entire armies are much stronger. The men are more hardened and physically and morally more ready."

Occupied Enemy's Territory. "The enemy's territory has been occupied in East Prussia and Galicia to a greater extent than our most optimistic expectations, while the Germans are occupying practically the same lines as at the outset of the war. The distance between the Bzura River and the German frontier, though greater in miles than between Souchewac and Warsaw, is strategically much less important for the reason that there are no fortified positions between the Bzura and Germany, while the last three months, during which the Germans have been occupying in vain attempts to advance, have been probably used by us to fortify the line from Novo Georgievsk to Warsaw and Ivanogrod (the Vistula line), which line is now practically impregnable.

"The territory occupied by us in East Galicia is now part and parcel of the Empire. Lemberg and vicinity are well fortified and the position is well satisfied with the new state of things. In the Carpathians the Austrians have been weakened by recent defeats and the German help there was insufficient to infuse new blood into their army.

Made-in-Russia Campaign. "At the outset of the war fears were expressed, in view of the difficulties of importation, as to where we were to get necessary mechanical implements. Necessity has shown the strength and resource

of the Russian nation. Many small wares, formerly manufactured for us in Germany and Austria, have been perfectly replaced in the Moscow manufactures. Village hand work is producing satisfactory cutlery, saddlery, and munitions, and in making these things the peasant is showing remarkable adaptability.

"Even machine articles are successfully produced. When our troops were in East Prussia the first time they secured eight barb wire machines.

Copied by Russians. These were brought to Russia and copied, so that such machines are now produced here. This is one example, and such occurrences are numerous.

"The relations of the soldiers and the commanders are excellent. Many occasions have witnessed situations where the commander desired to precede the men. The latter, however, requested their leaders to remain behind, saying, 'You are one hard to replace; we can be spared.'

"A felicitous circumstance is the absolute unity of the nation and the army. Officers and men are extremely alive to what is transpiring in the country, and are gratified to see the concord between the Government and the people, and the interest which the entire people are taking in the campaign. Sanitary conditions can be judged by the insignificant number of illnesses and the vigorosity of the men in the ranks."

The Porta reports all the harbors this side of Ploceia filled with ice.

All Attempts of Germans Pierce Russian Lines Fail Turks Are In Full Retreat

London, Feb. 9.—The French Government reports a trench wrecked by mine near Parency and the defenders killed or captured after fierce fighting, and a French counter-attack at La Boisselle where the Germans left 800 dead.

The Russian Government reports desperate fighting in North Poland and in Central Poland, where the enemy freely used explosive bullets. The attempt to pierce the Russian front has been checked. The Russians have captured a strong rallying point, and over 350 prisoners.

In the Carpathians on Feb. 7th the Russians captured 50 officers and over 3,500 men, and 11 machine guns.

The Egyptian Government reports the Turkish Army in full retreat. Our patrols have found and buried 500 dead Turks. The prisoners numbered 450.

The Grand Senussi has arrested a Tripoli agitator and others discovered intriguing against Egypt.

Beaten to Standstill. London, Feb. 9.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the Russians have fought the Ger-

mans to a standstill, but their force which crossed the Bzura has a difficult task before it as the German second line of trenches in this quarter are of immense strength.

The Kaiser's arrival in Poland suggests that the Germans intend to make final attempt to capture Warsaw in his honour.

The correspondent of the Times at Petrograd says it is thought in authoritative circles that the fresh lull on the Bzura may be due to the withdrawal of part of the German troops from the Bzura and the Hawka in order to reinforce the armies in Eastern Russia and the Carpathians.

The retirement of the Russian sections in Bukovina is not regarded here as an indication of failure but rather as a manoeuvre directed by a desire to occupy a more advantageous position, for instance, to fall back to the plains in order to facilitate the deployment of the Russians during their operations in the mountain regions.

It often happens that positions adapted for artillery are unsuitable for the assumption of an active movement.

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"It is a perfectly regular ruse de Guerre," Dr. Batty, Secretary of the International Law Association and author of numerous works on the law of nations, said to The Daily News representative. "In the case of a man-of-war according to the tenor of the law quite clearly shows that during a chase or to evade an enemy a vessel may sail under any neutral flag, provided she hoists her own flag before firing and merchant ships are manifestly entitled to sail under any flag they please to use."

"The use of a neutral flag is virtually to say 'I am neutral.' That may be a true or a false statement but the neutral government can't object to it."

Perfectly Regular. London, Feb. 9.—On the legality or propriety of the use of a neutral flag by merchant vessels of a belligerent power International lawyers have little to comment to make, says The Daily News. For adequate reason it has never occurred to anyone to challenge what is, as the Foreign Office state-

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BONAVISTA GIVES FORTY VOLUNTEERS

Bonavista, Feb. 10.—Bonavista responds nobly to the call of Empire and democracy. Forty-one Volunteers at last night's meeting, a good proportion of these being Unionists.

Seven offered last week and there are others still to follow.

Great enthusiasm is being shown by the Local Committee who are doing a great work.—G. F. GRIMES.

Bonavista, Feb. 10.—All outpost records in recruiting broken; 41 recruits here. Most of them Union lads.—J. G. STONE.

Glencoe left Placentia this a.m. for Westward.

U. S. Fears Complications If Enemy Merchant Ships Sail Under Neutral Flags

Washington, Feb. 9.—The administration view of the hoisting of the American flag on the British ship Lusitania, as stated to-day on the highest authority, is that the use of other flags by ships of the nations at war is such a customary practice that no formal protest can be made but it will be proper to send to Great Britain a note pointing out the danger to neutral shipping which may follow if such a practice is continued.

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French Fighting Strength In Field Now Much Greater Than At Beginning Of War

Paris, Feb. 8.—Despite the losses suffered and the errors dearly paid for at the beginning it may be affirmed that the power of France has steadily grown since the beginning of the war. Leaders and soldiers become veterans. The mad bravery of the first days has given place to seasoned courage and to patience in the face of all difficulties.

The loss of officers in the beginning was considerable. Including the killed, wounded, missing and sick, it amounts now to about 60 per cent. of the total number. Many officers, easily distinguishable by their uniforms, exposed themselves unnecessarily.

The French effective, after five months of war and despite heavy losses, has increased. Of men hors de combat the French enumerate 250,000 killed and missing and about 490,000 wounded and sick of the latter at least 50 per cent. have already rejoined their regiments.

Two classes of conscripts have been called, furnishing a total of about 450,000 young men, whose period of training is ended and who are at the front. The reserves of the active army, the territorial and reserve classes of the territorial army that have been called thus far have furnished nearly 1,500,000 men. Including the classes of 1914 and 1915 there are 2,000,000 men. In round numbers to which may be added the 800,000 men of the active army, giving a total of 2,800,000 men. From this number one may subtract the 250,000 killed and missing and one half the 490,000 wounded or sick, or 500,000 in all. There then remain 2,000,000 able bodied fighting men of France under arms.

A re-examination of men hitherto exempted should give an additional 250,000 men. To these must be still added the 200,000 soldiers of the class of 1916 now being prepared for service. That makes 2,750,000 men, on whom France can still count, leaving out of consideration, the native colonial troops and the British army.

London, Feb. 9.—The American steamer *Wilhelmina*, which sailed from New York on January 22nd, with a cargo of food supplies for Germany, passed the Lizard this morning.

Falmouth, Feb. 10.—The American ship *Wilhelmina* with grain and other food supplies for Germany here today. The captain said he came to Falmouth of his own free will and had no prize crew on board.

The *Wilhelmina* is lying in stream lying the American flag. A Customs officer boarded the vessel immediately on arrival, but it was not announced what action, if any, was taken.

Messrs. Harvey & Co. had a cablegram from Oporto, Monday that the *Gay Gordon* had arrived at Oporto and reported that Captain Marshall had been lost overboard.

Hon. J. Harvey has cabled for particulars.

Capt. Marshall was one of our best known mariners and his untimely death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

Along the Bethune-La Bassée Road we have reoccupied a mill the enemy had managed to capture. Bombardment of Soissons with incendiary shells also took place.

On the entire Aisne-Champagne front our artillery has efficiently gained an advantage over the German batteries. In the Argonne the struggle around Bagatelle took place in one of the thickest parts of the forest and thus assumed a rather confusing character but the front was maintained on each side.

The effectives engaged on the 7th of February were not over three or four battalions on each side. During yesterday only one of our battalions was engaged.

In Lorraine and the Vosges there was an artillery duel.

The present war has brought many strangers together, and if thousands are being killed daily, many friendships are being made.

London, Feb. 10.—That there will be no strike of Yorkshire coal miners, as had been planned, was decided at a conference attended by mine owners and representatives of the men.

The owners conceded the men's demands for an advance of wages until the end of the war. The dispute between mine owners and the employees involved fifty thousand men.

Invited left Placentia at 6 a.m. to-day for points in Placentia Bay.

London, Feb. 9.—General Lord Frederick Seymour, a veteran of the Crimean and Egyptian Wars, and Commander of the Canadian troops from 1898 to 1900 is dead, aged 77.

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WAR TO END WHEN ITALY TAKES PART

No Sign Yet of a Cessation of Hostilities Which Are Bound to be Fought to an Entire Finish

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE LOSES ITS PRESTIGE

Now Merely a Military Appanage of Germany With Hungarian Element in the Ascendant

Rome, Feb. 8.—An Italian statesman who does not wish his name divulged explains the political situation in Austria as follows: "Vienna is now the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in name only. Politically speaking Austria-Hungary no longer exists. Instead the dual monarchy of the two central empires is united into one nation—Germany-Hungary—with two capitals Berlin and Budapest. The Austrian army is under the control of the German general staff, and the Austrian Government is in the hands of the Hungarian Minister. The councils of the Austrian empire are no longer held on the banks of the Danube, but in Berlin, where the Hungarian Ministers, Stephen Burian and Count Tisza, are regularly summoned to confer with the Kaiser and his Chancellor.

Lost Its Prestige. "The Austrian empire has lost both its prestige and power in the war. Serbia has been neither punished nor conquered. The Austrian advance on Salonika has been stopped for ever. Austrian influence in the Balkans is still a dream. The Russians have occupied Bukovina in addition to the greater part of Galicia, and threaten an invasion of Hungary.

"Strangely enough, in 1848 Austria invoked Russia's aid to crush the independence of Hungary, and now Hungary is helping Germany to defend Austria against Russia. The Austrian spirit which kept together the Austro-Hungarian empire has been replaced by Hungarian preponderance. The war is no longer waged by Germans against the Slavs, but by Hungarians, with German help, for their independence and possible secession from Austria.

Bit of a Mistake. "It is a mistake to think the war is going to end soon in a peace that will settle all differences. Roumanian intervention is imminent and inevitable and sooner or later Italy will enter the field. Reports of separate peace (Continued on page 6)

Belgian Artillery Gains to the West—Fighting in Argonne Forests—Peculiarities of the War

Paris, Feb. 9.—In Belgium there were intermittent artillery contests and Ypres and Furnes were bombarded. The Belgian artillery destroyed a farm of which the defenders were put to flight.

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Allies Make Important Gain Says Report

Said to Have Captured Belgian Towns Which Imperil Centre of German Army

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—The Belgian towns of Paschendale and Langemark have been captured by the Allies, according to a despatch received here from Stuis to-day.

It says that Belgian troops took these places with the assistance of a large force of British troops after a hard fight with the Germans.

Langemark is north and Paschendale is northwest of Ypres. Their occupation would imperil the German Army whose centre rests on Roulers.

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British Banker Expects The War To Continue For Another Year Says Germans Have The Finances

London, Feb. 8.—Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., in a review of Germany's war finances at a meeting of the bank, expressed the opinion that there would be no cessation of the war within twelve months owing to the gold position of Germany. The war, he said, might last even longer, but it might come to a close for other reasons.

Sir Edward estimated that Germany had already made financial provisions until June, when the Reichsbank, he thought, would doubtless be again called upon to provide funds. The question was, how often could this operation be repeated. The war was costing Germany £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000) a day.

Sir Edward expressed the hope that if the question of exporting gold should come up English bankers would be of as much assistance to their country as American bankers had been to theirs and would place their gold at the disposal of the Bank of England. He continued:

"Germany's exports undoubtedly will fall off to a much greater extent than her imports, and the adverse balance will have to be paid in gold. Superhuman efforts are being made to increase the gold reserve in the Reichsbank, which now amounts to \$20,000,000.

"Plans for the financial mobilization of Germany were worked out long before the war. When hostilities began war banks were created in all the important towns and war bank notes were issued for the purpose of driving gold from circulation. There was one defect, however—the Reichsbank note which replaced the gold became inconvertible into gold and the note thereupon fell to a discount."

Sir Edward said he expected the first weak spot would show itself in Austria-Hungary and crash the war would begin to break down there. Even if Austria-Hungary pledged its properties and securities as Germany has done, and found enough gold to pay the balance of imports it is almost certain to believe that the country would be able to continue the war for any great length of time unless Germany helped her financially.

London, Feb. 9.—According to the Tribune, the largest loan of a British possession made in the New York market since the edict of the English treasury department that no colonial financing will be permitted by London bankers during the war without a special dispensation, has been arranged with the Province of Manitoba by Kessel, Kinnicutt & Company, a local investment house. The loan will amount to approximately \$5,500,000, and will be at the rate of interest of 5 per cent.

It has been announced that the city of Ottawa has placed a \$1,000,000 loan with New York bankers.

Since the outbreak of war New York has become more and more the borrowing centre for foreign nations and municipalities.

Principal loans to date, including the transaction with Manitoba, aggregate \$110,000,000. Some of these made are as follows: Argentina, \$15,000,000; Panama, \$3,000,000; Norway, \$3,000,000; Sweden, \$5,000,000; France, \$22,000,000; Switzerland, \$5,000,000; Montreal, \$6,900,000; Canadian Pacific Railroad, \$12,000,000; Canadian Northern Railroad, \$2,000,000; province of British Columbia, \$2,700,000; Province of Manitoba, \$5,500,000.

London, Feb. 9.—A French armoured cruiser, apparently the *Comde*, arrived off the port of Havana to-day. There she joined the British cruiser *Bristol*, which for some time has been engaged with the British cruiser *Berwick* in watching this port and cruising outside the Cuban territorial waters.

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Are YOU Getting YOUR Share?

of the Outport trade, or do you think you should have more?

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The **Mail and Advocate Weekly Edition**, the best advertising medium in Newfoundland.

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During the winter months, when work and money are both scarce, one thought occupies the mind of everyone—how to make a dollar last as long as possible—oftentimes, how to make one dollar take the place of two.

Economy must be practised, but it must be True Economy. A shoddy article, no matter how little it costs, is never cheap—a good article is never dear.

For instance, how many pairs of rubbers do you and your children wear out in the course of a winter? A great many you say, for dear and cheap rubbers are equally bad.

No, for we know men who bought their first pair of rubbers for this winter, on that first slushy day in November; they are wearing them now every day, and they will wear them for many weeks yet—perhaps for the whole of the winter.

That is because they practised True Economy, they bought Bear Brand. Bear Brand costs no more than some other kinds. You are constantly paying for others the same price as you will pay for them; yet the quality is there—Bears live longer.

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- 500 Sacks Bran.
- 300 Sacks Whole Corn.
- 100 Sacks Crushed Corn.
- 50 Bags Oil Meal Feed.
- 50 Bags Gluten Meal.
- 200 Sacks Yellow Meal.
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- Also Feed for Poultry, etc.
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J. J. St. John

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J. J. St. John
136 & 138 Duckworth St.

THE STAKES AT ISSUE IN PRESENT GREAT WAR

Lecture Delivered By J. M. Kent, K.C., to S.U.F. Patriotic Meeting in St. John's.

IT DEEM it a very great privilege indeed to be asked to address one of this series of popular and patriotic meetings which has been organized under the auspices of the Society of United Fishermen. I feel that these meetings serve a great and useful purpose in as much as they help us to realize the tremendous importance of the issues which are staked upon the result of this war and tell us how best we can discharge our obligations towards our Country and our Empire in the trials that have come upon them. They form a centre round which the patriotism of our fellow-countrymen may rally and thus stimulate our united efforts to contribute as fully as the limited resources of our country will permit towards bringing the war to a speedy and successful termination.

From them emanate sentiments of patriotism, of honour, and of justice which will enable us to judge, intelligently and in accordance with the teachings of Christian civilisation, of the righteousness of the war in which we are engaged and of the part which we are called upon to take in its progress and development. War under such circumstances, even the most righteous war, is a terrible ordeal. It is no wonder that statesmen and rulers, who have even the slightest feelings of humanity, recoil with horror from the responsibility of committing their country to the crimes and miseries which it brings in its train. The idea that war is necessary to national development is the ridiculous creation of that class of politician which justifies the doctrine that might is right. Wise statesmen exhaust every honourable expedient that statecraft can devise before they try the last dread expedient of war.

Use All Means To Avert Hostilities

Diplomacy, mediation, and arbitration have been accepted by civilized nations as honourable substitutes for war, as means of adjusting international disputes which in former ages allowed of no settlement but that of the sword. International law has become a more fixed rule than formerly and the consequences of its violation are felt with greater force in the loss of the world's good opinion. These peaceful methods of dealing with international affairs have grown in popularity in recent years and practical steps have been taken from time to time to establish their permanency.

Many instances might be cited in which the mutual rights of nations have been defined and emergencies met which for a time strained almost to breaking the friendly relations of powerful states. This progress of the power of right inspired many nations and their rulers with the hope that the vision of a world, at peace and unarmoured, governed by a rule of law, sanctioned by the civilized world, was about to be realized. But this hope has now been rudely shattered. The time has not yet arrived when these Utopian visions are to materialize. Jealousy, ambition, lust of power, all the "old sad sins" have again triumphed and despite all these hopes, despite all the apparent progress made towards their realization, the most advanced and civilized nations of the world are today engaged in the most gigantic and cruel war known to history.

This terrible change from a hopeful peace to the dread realities of war is not due to any happening, coming with unexpected suddenness upon the nations. For more than a generation one dark cloud has hung threateningly over the peaceful prospect.

How Germany Became Military Mad

Whilst the other nations were studying the progress of peaceful methods and the establishment of the rule of law as the medium for the settlement of their differences, Germany was schooling their whole people and directing all its resources not towards peace but towards war. Its rulers and teachers proclaimed the doctrine that Germany and the German people had a mission to establish a German world-empire. In which the German mental view point, German culture and the whole German character should predominate.

The fundamental dogma of German political faith is, according to Treitschke, their national historian and political teacher "the State is the highest thing in the external Society of man, above it there is nothing at all in the history of the world," and according to Bernhardi, their leading military writer and philosopher: "Christian morality is based on the law of love (1) such a system of politics must inevitably lead men astray.

Christian morality is personal and social and in its nature cannot be political.

With this end in view and believing these dogmas and accepting this philosophy it became inevitable that at some time or another, be it soon or late, a life or death struggle for supremacy should be fought with the nations which believed in the principles of Christian civilisation. Under the influence of these theories of State life the States of Europe divided into two opposing camps—the one representing the rule of law (or right and justice) the other representing the rule of expediency, of might and of the supremacy of national development to all other considerations.

Britain Stands For Law and Justice

The former having Great Britain as its principal representative and the latter having Germany. Each of these rival nations found in its history much that developed in its character the principles they maintained.

In England the rule of law is the foundation stone upon which her royal constitution has been raised. Her history from Magna Charta to the present time has been an almost unbroken vindication of the supremacy of law and no nation has given more of her best to maintain amongst the nations the inviolability of international law whether based upon common principles of justice and morality or upon the obligations arising from treaties with other nations.

German history on the other hand, find as instances of the power of might and state expediency the devastation of the Great, notwithstanding his acceptance of the pragmatic sanction, invaded and tore the province of Silesia from Austria in time of profound peace, and when later Bismarck, in order to accomplish the German ideal of a United Empire sought successfully and in turn Austria and France in 1866 and 1870. It is no wonder then that we find each State displaying its national characteristics in the conditions which led up to the present war. Any person who has given the slightest attention to conditions in Europe during recent years must be convinced that Germany has been the compelling influence under which the nations have been forced to arm themselves with ever increasing magnitude and under whose ambitious schemes of expansion, their foreign politics and relations have been largely moulded. Every indication of weakness on the part of her neighbours, from domestic discontent or foreign complications, has been seized for an outburst of self-assertion by Germany or her obedient ally Austria. Her scheme of world conquest was carefully arranged and the policy by which it was to be accomplished fully developed beforehand. Her object was to dominate the nations of Europe and appropriate their colonial possessions.

Bernhardi says "We have fought in the last great wars for our national union and our position amongst the powers of Europe we must now decide whether we wish to develop into and maintain a World Empire and procure for German spirit and German ideas that fit recognition which has hitherto been withheld from them." "An intensive colonial policy is for us especially an absolute necessity." "In the future the importance of Germany will depend on two points: firstly how many millions of men in the world speak German? Secondly how many of them are politically members of the German Empire? What we now wish to attain must be fought for and won against a superior force of hostile interests and power."

Aimed At Britain and France
To accomplish these ends the overthrow of England and France was an essential preliminary. It accordingly became an object of German policy to first square accounts with France and then plan the overthrow of the British Empire. She would avoid if possible the alliance of these nations when the time for war arrived. In the Morocco question in 1912 it was only the firmness of Great Britain in stating its determination to support France that compelled Germany by fear of the alliance to accept the situation. I am convinced that in the crisis which preceded the present war had not the German authorities felt, in spite of evidence almost direct and positive, that England would remain neutral she would have chosen another opportunity to hazard her enterprise of "World power or Downfall"

(Continued on page 3)

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The Stakes At Issue

(Continued from page 2)
on the fortunes of war. Sir Edward Grey's efforts to maintain the peace of Europe were mistaken for weakness and Germany believed that Great Britain would avoid war because her distorted vision beheld the martial vigour of the British Empire exhausted by commercialism and ease, her colonies disaffected and ripe for dismemberment, the British Isles themselves almost on the brink of Civil War. These delusions of Germany induced her to make the dispute between Austria and Serbia a pretext for war. There is no doubt that had Germany shown, in the diplomatic discussions which preceded the war, the same zeal for international peace as the other countries interested displayed there would have been no war. Had she used her influence with Austria to moderate her demands upon Serbia she could have effected a settlement which would have been acceptable to all nations. She knew if diplomacy failed a general European war was inevitable. It failed because of Germany's attitude and Germany must accept the whole responsibility for the war. She knew that Russia could not allow Austria to overthrow Serbia. To do so would be fatal to her interests and her influence in the Balkans and jeopardize her position amongst the Slavic people. She knew that France would be drawn into the war as the ally of Russia and she should have known, had not her mind been distorted by her ambitious schemes, that England could not remain neutral whilst France was smashed at her very door and Belgium violated, though protected by treaty obligations to which Britain was a party, and all to give Germany power and strength on the Continent preparatory to "the day" when she could realize her dreams of World-Empire over the ruins of the British Empire.

Relied On
British Neutrality
That Germany relied on England's neutrality is clear from the interview between Sir E. Goschen, the British Ambassador at Berlin and the German Chancellor Bethman Hollweg, after the presentation of England's ultimatum on the 4th of August. The Chancellor appealed, hypocritically, that Great Britain should not go to war with a kindred people who desired nothing better than to be friends with her, pointed out the terrible cost at which Belgian neutrality

much as they are the battles of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen at home. It is our duty, as it is their duty, to be prepared to make great sacrifices to help the cause for which the war is being waged. We owe this to our country and to ourselves. I have already said that one of Germany's ambitions is to extend her colonial Empire, to fight for and win the Colonies held by her enemies. It has already been proclaimed in the Press that Newfoundland has a particular value in German eyes, and it is not surprising that a nation with the ambitious schemes of world conquest entertained by Germany should see and wish to avail of the strategic value of Newfoundland in the foundation and maintenance of such an Empire. If this so and if by any unlucky chance she should win in this war the Colony of ours would be the first to which she would make claim and the first to come under her military rule. We are a small country but such as we are we have done and are doing all that we possible can to help the cause of Empire and to maintain the honourable place we have won as one of its self governing possessions. It would be absurd for any person to talk to a St. John's audience on the duty of contributing our quota to the military strength of the Empire—I think it stands to-day in the front rank of the cities of the Empire in the number and character of the



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damage by having your property well covered by insurance. Then though flames do come you will not be ruined.
WE CAN INSURE
YOU TO-DAY,
but cannot promise for to-morrow. The fire that comes like a thief in the night may strike you before to-morrow's dawn. The man who takes chances of going without insurance needs only one lesson to teach him his folly. But it is a bitter one. Think of my low rates.
PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

world goes on much as usual. There is a danger that we may fail to realize the magnitude of the struggle and the need to sustain the Naval Reserve by the very security induced by the success of the Navy and to fully appreciate the absolute dependency of our economic and national existence on its continued supremacy at sea. Our people should ever keep this dependence before their minds.

New Armies
Taking the Field
Our new armies are now being sent into France and already the news sent us by the public despatches show that the enemy's grip on France and Belgium is weakening. These are hopeful signs of a victorious advance towards the enemy's country where however, we must expect our armies will meet with a stubborn resistance.

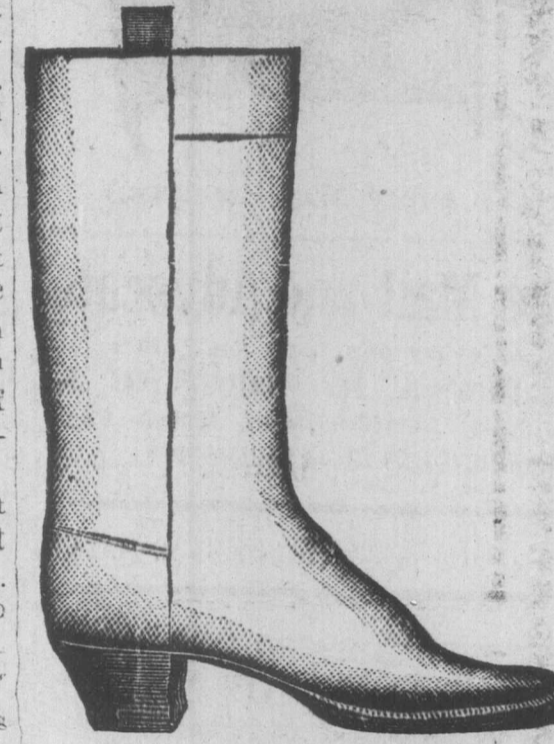
Newfoundland, as I have already said is honourably doing its part. Already we have sent to England five hundred of our young men as a voluntary contribution to the land forces of the Empire. The First Newfoundland Regiment since it left us in October has won a reputation that might well be envied by the fine soldiers being sent by her sister colonies. We know from letters received from their friends and from impartial observers that their name ranks high amongst the soldiers in training at home. In character, in military adaptability and in proficiency they have won admiration and no doubt when they come face to face with the stern realities of war on the battle fields of Belgium and Germany they will reflect honour on their native country.

The Naval Reserve have won credit also, they are regarded as amongst the most valuable sailors in the Navy. Already our Sailor lads have had to pay part of the cost of Empire—twenty-four have died in defence of the Empire—twenty-four whose names will never be erased from the hero book of Newfoundland. To-night, tomorrow or at most in a few days time a further draft of our volunteers will go forth to join their comrades in Scotland. They too will maintain the honour of the "Old Colony"—and safely may we leave its reputation in their hands—we all wish them God-speed—a great victory and triumphant return. The action of these young men in offering their youth and strength to the defence of their country should have a personal appeal to us all. We know them and their example should be contagious and inspire us all to greater efforts and to make, if necessary, greater sacrifices to promote the good of the cause we all wish successful.
I shall conclude with a quotation

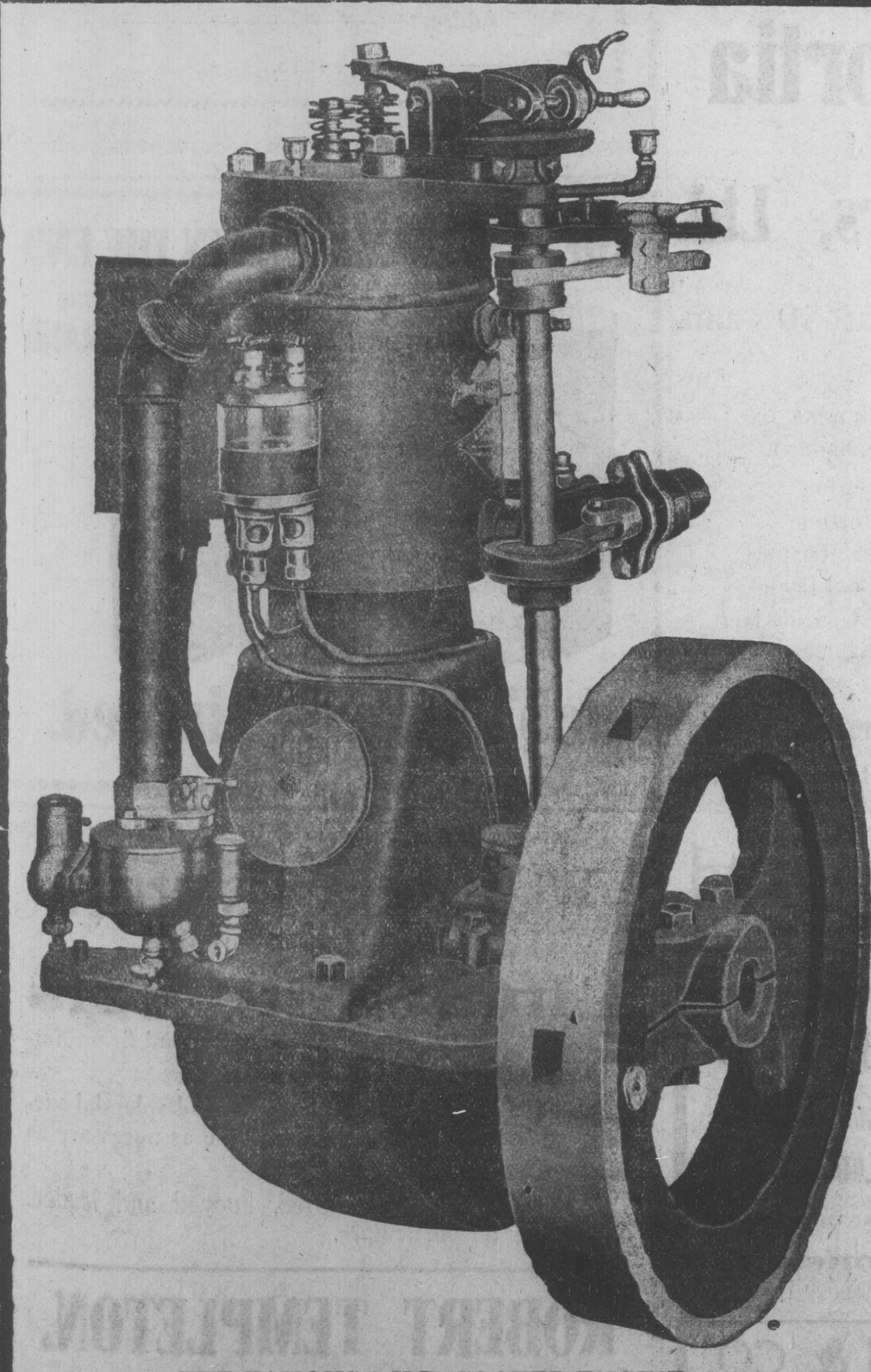
from a speech delivered by Lord Roseberry recently. He said: "Make no mistake about it, we shall win. We are fighting with our back to the wall to prevent a shame and defeat such as Britain has never suffered."
"We are going to win because a nation and an empire like ours cannot be extinguished by any such warfare as this; we are going to win because our Dominions outside these islands vie with each other in generous emulation as to which shall give us most support in supplies and money and men. Above all, we are going to win because we have a high, a pure and a just cause."

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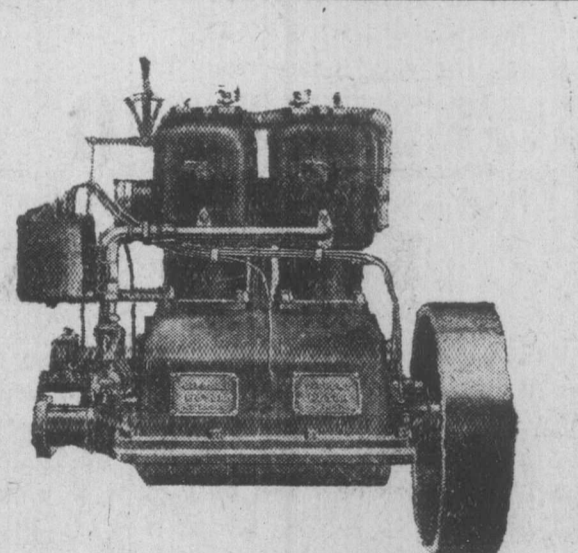
by the Largest Motor Engine Manufacturers

in America is now available to the Fishermen.

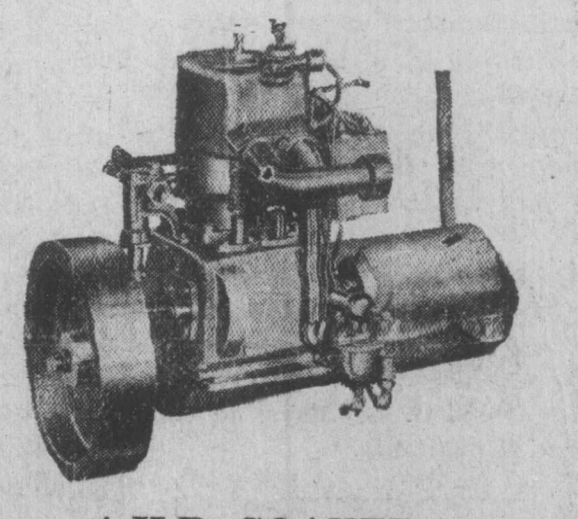
The "Coaker" 4 Cycle Engine can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 Cycle Engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 Cycle Engines. It is made for Fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and the large size Fishing BULLIES. It is sold to Union Members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have contracted for the manufacture of 1000 of these Engines. We sell no engine but the "Coaker." We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises. We carry parts and fittings in stock. We will arrange reasonable terms of payment to meet the requirements of men unable to purchase for cash. **WE GUARANTEE THE ENGINE.** Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairmen 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.**

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We have the 4, 6, and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "Coaker" Engines, all 4 Cycle make. We also sell 2 H.P. 2 Cycle Engines for small boats. This 2 H.P. Engine is fitted with a Kerosene adapter. No agents will be employed to sell these Engines. We will do our work through the Councils of the F. P. U. Send along your orders for Spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 10, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

And Off He Goes

THE Premier left by train on Sun-
day evening for New York on
urgent business in connection
with the Hague Award relative to the
claims of American Fisheries.

Of course the Premier did not know
last December he would have to go
abroad in connection with this busi-
ness?

The public must believe he was
summoned by wire at 5.30 Sunday
evening and left at 6. What a rush!
Would the true facts be that the
Premier not wishing to open the
House adopted this latest bluff to cool
the people.

Morris' place at the present time is
here, and his proper course of action
would be to open the House. He
rushes away, when another possessing
the true ideals of a statesman
would be getting things in order for
the annual session of the Legislature.

With the *Dummy Minister* of Jus-
tice and himself there will be some-
thing stirring in New York town.

The Sealing Voyage

IT has been decided to send all the
sealing fleet to the sealfishery,
except the Ranger, Newfoundland,
Kite and Stephano.

The price offered for fat is \$3.75 as
against \$4.75 last year. This will
mean that \$40 per man will be paid
for a trip which last year brought \$50.

The ships are now being prepared
for the voyage.

Four thousand men will go to the
sealfishery this Spring with no greater
safeguards for the protection of
life than existed last year, and the
awful price of 253 of our primest toll-
ers will have been paid in vain. It
is an awful outrage upon the working
people of the Country, and the curse
of God, and of a deluded people, will
forever rest upon Ned Morris, for his
cursed indifference to the require-
ments of the people, and his inhuman
make-up.

He resolved not to have the disas-
ter properly enquired into and he laid
his plans in order to relieve Kean, if
he could, from the damnable position
in which he had placed himself,
through his inability to act as a hu-
man being with sound judgment dur-
ing the continuance of the blizzard
which destroyed 73 of the Newfound-
land's crew.

The men will themselves have to de-
cide whether it will pay them to sit
out for this voyage at the price of-
fered.

The Captains have been notified to
secure their crews and are now busy
so doing.

The Gulf ships will have to be ready
to leave here in twenty days, so very
little time is available.

A Reign Of Bluff

THE Country recognizes to-day,
and we can only hope it is not
too late, that it was an unfor-
tunate day for poor Terra Nova that
Sir Tax Morris succeeded in getting
the reigns of power. If the Country
had known less of him and seen less
of his bungling and mismanagement
we would be much better off to-day.
Reviewing Morris' reign during the

past six years we see written over it
nothing but bluff, gall and deceit.

During his tenure of office he has
collected more revenue than any of
his predecessors and at the same time
spent more for which he has nothing
or very little to show. Ever
since the day he first honoured St.
John's West with his presence down
thro the years of his political career
he has been the product of "gall," the
champion of "bluff" and the dispenser
of deceit.

For years he has espoused the
rights of Capital and Labour at one
and the same time.

Starting his political career on ro-
ten timber he has ever betrayed those
who brought him forth from obscurity
and pitch torched him upon a long suf-
fering public.

His double dealing in 1898 when
supporting the Railway Deal in the
House, is too well known to be rected
here. He knifed his leader Sir Robert
Bond in the back. The evening pre-
vious to the measure being brought
before the House he pledged his support
to Sir Robert in defeating the Bill
when it came before the Committee.
The Country knows to its cost how he
kept that pledge and how all the
claims of the Reid Co. were won by
them against the Chloyn whilst this
product of deceit and bluff was At-
torney General.

Having bluffed Bond and the Liberal
Party in 1898 he was taken back again
in 1900 into the ranks of the Liberal
Party. He goes to the District of St.
John's West and pledges himself to a
reversal of the 1898 Contract without
ever giving a satisfactory explana-
tion of why he voted for it.

Had Bond let him remain where he
was then the opportunity he after-
wards seized for his own aggrandise-
ment would have been far beyond his
reach.

Being the willing dupe of a power-
ful monopolist who moved their game
"like pawns on a chess board," he
schemed and schemed until the oppor-
tune time again arrived and whilst his
too trustful leader was absent from
the Colony he seized the long waited
for opportunity and decided that as
the labourers "were not receiving a
sufficient rate of pay" he would re-
sign from the Bond Ministry. What
gall—Morris the man who said to
"Hell with the mechanics" and to
hades with public opinion—suddenly
found out that—which he never wor-
ried himself about for his 20 years of
public life, was suddenly brought
forceably before him.

Having found an excuse for leaving
the political party to which he owed
them, and does to-day his very polit-
ical existence, he made a cut for the
enemy's camp. They of course receiv-
ed him an unexpected visitor with
open arms and very soon the Country
learned he had been asked to accept
the Leadership of the Tory Party.

"Gall and Bluff" had carried him so
far but this ambitious young man had
ideals of his own. He would trans-
form the country for a hard struggling
graft ridden people into a land over-
flowing with milk and honey, and to
achieve this object he sought a name
for his battered and spun out party—
again the product of bluff was in evi-
dence and an over confiding public
woke up one morning and found this
intellectual genius had launched the
"Peoples Party."

It caught the popular fancy and
soon the Country was bubbling over
with genuine enthusiasm, for was not
the day of their deliverance at hand.

Night Schools

ONE hundred and fifty pupils at-
tended last evening's session of
the Night School in the Star of
the Sea Hall.

So large an attendance goes to show
how eager are those young men to ac-
quire a knowledge of the three R's.
It also goes to show that it is time
that something permanent be done in
the way of establishing schools where
our young men and boys who have
never had an opportunity of attending
school, may be given an education.

The civic government might take
the matter of establishing such schools
into their earnest consideration. The
want is there, and we believe it is the
duty of the city to supply the want.

The Night School now open is great-
ly handicapped for want of a suitable
place in which to hold the classes.
The room in the basement of the Star
Hall is totally inadequate. It is too
small, for so large a crowd, even as
one hundred.

It is painful to think, that deserving
and anxious young men must be de-
nied the chance they desire, because
of lack of room.

It is too bad we have not a public
building in which such a school could
be opened, where every facility for
teaching might be at hand. We have
the anxious scholars, and there is no
lack of willing teachers. It is deplora-
ble that we have not that other great
essential—a building.

We would most earnestly commend
the consideration of this subject to
the City authorities.

The education of the youth of a
country is the bounden duty of the
people, and all labors and money spent
in that direction is, beside being the

A Dandy Big Holiday Programme at THE NICKEL To-Day!

"Hearst Selig News."

Several war items of great interest.

"The Star Boarder."

A Keystone, with Charley Chaplin.

"FOR HER CHILD."

A two-part Thanhouser production—a story of everyday life.

"Blind Man's Bluff."

A strong social drama.

"A Rural Demon."

A Keystone, with Fatty Arbuckle.

ARTHUR PRIESTMAN CAMERON—The Man From Yorkshire.

Singing peculiar Songs in his own peculiar way.

THE NICKEL ALWAYS HAS A GOOD SHOW.

performance of a duty, a very wise in-
vestment, and it should afford us great
pleasure to extend the helping hand
to a fellow who has been less fortun-
ate than ourselves.

Whatever money the Government
might expend in the erection and
maintenance of a public school, would
be wisely spent, and would reflect
great credit on us as a people.

There should be not one obstacle in
the way of a young man getting an edu-
cation here in St. John's.

Here they are appealing to us to
help them, and it must be painful in-
deed to every man with Christian
sentiments to see these young men
struggling by, with their appeals unan-
swered.

S.S. "Prospero"

WE demanded an enquiry into
the stranding of the Prospero
on Horse Island Rock some
three weeks ago, but up to the present
it bids fair to become a compan-
ion volume to the Book of Sealing Dis-
asters.

Kean was Captain, and Kean being
"captain, no law in Newfoundland is
applicable. He smashed the bottom
out of the Portia and there was no en-
quiry. He sounded the "Brandies"
off Catalina with the Prospero's bot-
tom and a derelict was discovered.
He found the depth of water at Par-
tridge Point cliff and escaped al-
most as by a miracle, and his good
seamanship was applauded, and now
after being piloted in a nook by a
fisherman resident of Horse Island he
ran upon the rock he knew
was nearby when leaving and
about a score of plates in the Pros-
pero's bottom must be removed.

Some one will have to pay about
\$10,000 for the little error in judg-
ment. It won't be Bowring Bros.

Again we demand an enquiry into
the stranding of the Prospero on
Horse Island Rock.

Captain Axford was dismissed from
the command of the Fiona and his
certificate taken for six months by the
Local Board of Enquiry because the
Fiona struck going into Placentia on
a dark foggy night, but Abram Kean
can do \$10,000 worth of damage to the
bottom of a passenger ship drawing
Thirty-six Thousand Dollars from
the public chest annually, and do
so in broad daylight and run upon a
rock he knew was in the vicinity and
which was pointed out to him by the
pilot, and continue to be a first class
navigator and a past master in blun-
dering.

This suffering Country has had all
its wants of Abram Kean's navigating
ability and his excellent brand of
blundering and errors of judgment.
Any one who knows about the loss of
the Kamouraski, which took \$20,000
out of the Reid Ntd. Co., of which ship
Commander Kean was in command,
must have realized what an excellent
navigator Abram Kean was in those
days.

After nearly 20 years' experience
running a steamer North, he managed
to do more fancy navigating last sea-
son than he has for many a year.

The letters published by this paper
relative to the sealing disaster, but
expresses in a mild manner the feel-

LECTURE

BY—
A. B. MORINE, Esq.

At the request of the United Com-
mittee of Wesley Circuit, A. B. Mor-
ine, Esq., K.C. D.C.L., has kindly con-
sented to deliver a lecture in the Me-
thodist College Hall, on Wednesday
next, February 10th Inst.

The lecturer has chosen for his sub-
ject—

'Confederation'

Doors open at 7 p.m. sharp. Lec-
ture at 8 p.m. Reserved Seats 20 cts.
General Admission 10 cts. Plan of
Hall at Dicks & Co's, where tickets
are on sale.

J. S. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

reb31

ings of the North regarding this able
navigator and expert sealer.

He may have been misled about
Horse Island Rock, and there may be
some substantial reason for running
on that rock, and an enquiry would
prove the excellent qualifications
of this universally beloved commo-
dore who unfortunately blundered on
March 31st, and by so doing sent 73
scalers into eternity and maimed an-
other 11 for life, leaving them worse
than dead.

Surely this Country has not become
such a disgrace to civilization as to
stand by with folded arms and see 89
breadwinners either massacred or
worse than massacred, through the
blundering of one man, and then ac-
claim him a fit and proper person to
continue to command a ship and men
and be the cause possibly of the death
or maiming of another 100, simply
because there is no justice, or
those responsible for the administra-
tion of justice are determined to save
Kean's dirty face because he was one
of their scorchers at the last general
elections?

We will see what we will see. Wait.

Have Guard Bake Shop

Amsterdam, Feb. 8, via London.—
The Berliner Tageblatt, in an issue
which has reached here, declares that
the council of Greater Berlin has ap-
pointed 12,000 special constables to
guard the baker shops of the city
against irregularities on the part of
the public.

Well Done Bonavista!

LAST night's meeting at Bonavista
resulted in securing 40 Volun-
teers for the Navy and Army.
It is only what we knew would hap-
pen. Bonavista is loyal to the core.

Last week six Volunteers came
along to join out of 26 that had pre-
sented themselves for examination,
the other 20 being turned down. Bon-
avista is good for 250 recruits if the
hour of need arrives in defending the
Empire.

Let those who have been sneering
at outpost recruiting in the North re-
serve their sneers until they are sure
of their facts.
Truly the North was termed cullage,
and Bonavista outrageously insulted
in the House last winter by a Minis-
ter of the Crown and hard feelings
against the Graballers were entertain-
ed by Bonavista tailors, but the efforts
of President Coaker and Mr. Morine
at Bonavista's public meeting in No-
vember cleared away the difficulties
as concerning the duty of Bonavista
in Britain's hour of need, and the good
seed sown then has been harvested by
friends Stone and Grimes and Dr.
Curtis.

Well done boys of Bonavista! We
knew you would be true. No need to
be any prouder of you now than we
always were—for what you did last
night was what we expected. And if
more are needed—which we trust
won't be—we feel sure Bonavista is
good for 200 or 250 more splendid re-
cruits.

The S. S. Portia

will leave the wharf of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

ON
FRIDAY, 12th February, at 10 a.m.

calling at the following places:

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cape Broyle | Ferryland | Renews |
| Trepassey | St. Mary's | Salmonier |
| Placentia | Marystown | Burin |
| St. Lawrence | Lamaline | Fortune |
| Grand Bank | Belleoram | St. Jacques |
| English Hr. West | Harbor Breton | Pass Island |
| Gaulthois | Pushthrough | Richard's Hr. |
| Francois | Cape LaHune | Ramea |
| Burgeo | Rose Blanche | Channel |

WEATHER AND ICE PERMITTING.

Freight received until 4 p.m. on THURSDAY. For
freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 306

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTCHILD, G.C.V.O. Chairman
ROBERT LEWIS General Manager,

TOTAL ASSETS Exceed \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

LEONARD ASH, Carbonear,

Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

BAIN, JOHNSTON & CO.

Agents for Newfoundland.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

Wide Awake Fishermen

Should write us for particulars of our

Linen Gill Nets

We believe we are the only Newfoundland firm offer-
ing these for sale.

Those who used them last year had splendid suc-
cess, and soon GILL NETS will be as necessary as
Motor Engines.

Specially made, mounted, buoyed and leaded.
Write now for particulars.

ROBERT TEMPLETON.

333 Water Street.

TO THE EDITOR

FORTUNE FOLK NOT PLEASED WITH MORRIS

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir—Kindly allow me space in your paper to give some facts about the shameful, wasteful, neglectful and horribly loose way we are being treated by those filling offices, in the government, in contrast, as a monkey would do a physician's work.
It is to the columns of your paper we would come sir, as a child would go to its parent, with its grievances to be consoled, and to help rectify matters which are very much on the down grade.

Knowing your open and straight forward way in dealing with general matters we feel sure yours is the right paper in the right place.

Work of Storms.

Item 1. About three or four weeks ago, we had some very hard storms around our coast, and the result of such storms leaves us with the Western Pier of our harbour, which was in a rotten state before, fifty or sixty feet shorter, and the rocks and filling of that section has, of course, been washed into the mouth of the "Gut." The Eastern Pier suffered some, although not as much as the western side; but the Lighthouse is certainly in a poor position now, as the western section always broke the seas before. The formation of our beach has given us a level point, which protects the basin inside. Now then, the bulwarks along the beach, which have been going to ruin every year, were washed away by the storms. The

beach was washed in the basin inside, taking flakes, and small fish stores along with it. At present, where we always had a wide road, we now have a narrow foot path, and the whole beach or "Point" is about on a level with the rising sea.

Lovely Condition.

In summing up, you will see what a lovely condition our water fronts are in. And what a lovely "Gut" we will have by Spring; with a few more "Nor'Westers." Isn't it very encouraging for business? And isn't it a great encouragement for men of Fortune to invest in bankers and coasters?

We remember the words of "he who is at the wheel," poor man; how, when he condescended to visit us last year, said in the public meeting that he did not know how we were as successful, with such drawbacks. And gave us to understand that we would receive his personal attention. What have we received? you ask. The results of the past storms, as stated above. That we have received from "our humble servant."
But stay! What have others received? Listen!

Took a Peep.

Sunday week, 17th there passed thro our town the Hon. Rogerson. This hired servant of the people, pocketing the money from his fat salary, seems to have been on a tour or perhaps, was sent by his Minister of Marine & Fisheries, to have a peep at our public works; as they were notified a week before.

What did he do you ask? We also ask the same—What did he do? We wonder if he knows himself. On Sunday he came thro. On Sunday he met one of our committee men, and walked to the pier. Spent about ten minutes there and then vanished. Reports had him at G. Bank. However he hadn't been this way since. Would you consider that a small piece of work? We think not. Such men should have a salary, provided their work be well and faithfully performed, tacked on.

Little to Expect.

What have we to look forward to? Coming storms, finishing the work of the last storms. Filling the basin inside and stopping the "Gut." Isn't that a bright outlook? A great crowd of workers, those in charge.

Item 2. As every one knows, the Fiona has been around the coasts in connection with the Patriotic Society. The party consisting of Emerson, Piccott and I. C. Morris.

Last Saturday they held a meeting at G. Bank. On Monday, while I. C. Morris was ashore, the "Fiona" left, with the rest of the party.

Where did they go? Why to St. Pierre. Some say she had business to call her there. We guess she did. However from St. Pierre they went to Lamaline and then on to Burin last night. But, you ask, what of Mr. Morris?

Mistaken Ideas.

As every one knows Mr. Morris is a strong Temperance Advocate. He was left at G. Bank, and had therefore to await arrival of Glencoe to get to Burin. Altho, it is learned, he had a message to go by land to Burin. Some people must think Burin to be a mile from G.B. and the weather as in summer.

Anyway Mr. Morris, having four or five days to wait, decided to make good use of the time; and he held several meetings at G. Bank, then came over to us and decided to have a meeting and try and fill the programme which five should have taken.

The excellent meeting which Mr. Morris had last night, gave us a good idea of his ability, and he certainly filled the vacant places. To-day he has been busy among the schools and clearly shows himself a wide awake man alright.

Why, Oh Why!

Now then, this is the note. Why, after having Fortune on their programme, did those four men go to St. Pierre? and, why did they not return? Also why was Mr. Morris left behind? Again, why did they telegraph to Mr. Morris to go by land to Burin?

Fortune has given eight of her young sons to the Flag, and three or four are about to go. Then did not Fortune deserve a little recognition? Sir! It's up to these men to give the people of Fortune an explanation. Either thro your columns or other papers.

Thanking you very much for your space, and realising that you are with us, an agitator for "Men-to-the-backbone" at the wheel.

—SANTORIS.

Fortune, Burin Dist., Jan. 29, 15.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

Mr. L. Stebaurman.
Dear Sir—I was suffering for the past eight months with a sore leg and during that time was treated by several doctors, but all to no avail. I was recommended to you for treatment and after using your remedies, I was made a perfect cure.

Yours, truly,
R. WEIR.
Petty Harbor.
Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00—Oct 23, 25
Cash Must be Sent With Order.
P. O. Box 651, or 15 Brazil's Square.

TENDERS.

Tenders has been extended until Thursday next, Feb. 11th, included for Stock in trade of Jackman The Tailor Ltd. Tenders may be made for the whole stock or suits and clothing, Tailors Trimmings, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Collars, Ties, Suspenders and general Gent's outfitting, etc. Underigned is not committed to accept the highest or any tender. Stock can be inspected each day from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

P. C. O'DRISCOLL,
Liquidator.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

We Aim To Please

And we hit the mark every time with good work at honest prices.
C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
213 THEATRE HILL

P. J. Shea.

I respectfully ask the Members of the F. P. U. to purchase their Christmas and New Year stocks

P. J. Shea's
314 Water Street,
St. John's.

ACORN L.O. LODGE HAS 11 MEMBERS WITH COLOURS

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir.—On January 16th the Annual Meeting of Acorn L.O.L. took place, and the following officers were elected:—
James Drover, W.M., elected.
Walter Curtis, D.M., elected.
David Peddie, Rec. Secty., elected.
Caleb Churchill, Chaplain, re-elected.
Isaac J. Smith, Fin. Sec., elected.
John Churchill, Treasurer, elected.
Herbert Peddie, First Lecturer, elected.
Abram Smith, Director of Ceremonies, elected.
Mark Peddie, Inside Tyler.
Leander Peddie, Outside Guard.
Although our Lodge is only a small one, there being only 35 members, yet

11 of them have gone to serve their King and Country. Their names are as follows:—William Peddie, Geo. Thomas, Joseph Stringer, Eli Peddie, Robt. Avery, Abram Avery, William Avery, Eleazer Gosse, Eli Drodge, Albert Drodge and Eldred Gosse. These come from Hodge's Cove, Long Beach and Queen's Cove. We trust that it is God's will that they will come back to us safe again. One of our young men, Geo. Stringer of Heart's Ease, we hear has gone in the "Viknor."
The people here, under our teacher, Miss Randell, are working hard getting up a concert in aid of the Patriotic fund.

—I. J. S.
Hodge's Cove, Feb. 2, 1915.

We understand the Crescent Picture Palace will close down for the Lenten season. The proprietor will take advantage of this to make some alterations and improvements in the interior.

COUNTRY ROADS IN BAD SHAPE

The suburban roads are in such a condition that those inclined to go to the woods for firewood are unable to get supplies.
Scores of citizens have gone to the woods of late, and have experienced great difficulty in getting out.

Trouters Do Well

During the last few days large catches of trout have been made in suburban ponds.
Anglers have had plenty of bait and there has been no difficulty in getting full baskets.
About a dozen vessels leave during the next ten days for Brazilian and European ports with fish.
Owing to the ice blockade all will leave about the same time.

BOLINDER'S
DIRECT REVERSIBLE CRUDE OIL ENGINES.
First in 1893 Foremost in 1914
Built in sizes from 5 B.H.P. up to 320 B.H.P.
Nearly 100 vessels fitted with Bolinder's Engines for towage in the British Isles, the object of Messrs. Bolinder's design being for large Propellers at low revolutions and consequent efficiency. As an example mention might be made of the "MIRI" (160 B.H.P.) which tows regularly at Sea a 1500 Ton Tank Barge.
The Bolinder will run light indefinitely without any load whatever, and without any recourse to the Blow-lamps.
The Bolinder will run at any load down to a speed which only enables the engine to just turn over, this manoeuvring is carried out by a special device which entirely does away with the necessity for the Blow-lamps.
Bolinder Engines reverse in under 3 seconds—according to the power of the engine—and what is more reverse without a failure and without a strain on the crankshaft.
Alex. McDOUGALL,
McBride's Cove, St. John's, N.F.
Telegrams: "McDougall, St. John's."
Telephone 180 P.O. Box 845

TO THE FRONT AGAIN WITH SOMETHING NEW



War or no war, swing the child.
This cradle don't rock, it swings—by foot power.
So Mothers please come in and see them work.

Pope's Furniture Showrooms,
George & Waldegrave Streets.

BERRIES For Sale
For Sale a few barrels of good
Partridge Berries
In air tight packages. Sent home for
\$4.00 per barrel
The Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Bargains in Dress Fabrics During Our Removal Sale

WHILE we were stock-taking we came across many ends of Dress Fabrics—such as Poptins, Serges, Alpacas, Faced-cloths, etc., and these we have marked at Special Sale Prices. Amongst the lot you'll find ends from 1/2 yards to 7 yards; in material suitable for Women's and Children's wear and some especially serviceable for Girls' school dresses.
Call and examine them, you'll be sure to get an end to suit for almost any purpose and you'll get the benefit now of the REMOVAL SALE PRICES.

In Addition

TO these ends we are offering splendid value in a Double width finely woven, smoothed-faced, soft finished, pure woollen, dress material, handsomely worked with a silk art-spray, in one, two and three tones. Colors: Pink, Sky Blue, Dark Green, Light Green, Navy Blue, Saxe Blue, Brown, Cream and Black. Original price, a yard, 70c. Sale price, a yard, **40c.**

ALL our fancy black Double width dress goods. Originally 90c, a yard, are now Removal Sale Price, a yard, **60c.**

HEAVY WOOLLEN Dress Serges suitable for school dresses. Colors: Navy, Saxe, Brown, and Dark Green. Double width. Original price, 70c. Removal Sale Price, a yard, **55c.**

SPECIAL VALUE in a smooth-finished, finely woven, dress fabric, with a self colored, small, shadow-check combined with an effective stripe. Colors: Mid Brown, Cerise, Navy, Saxe, etc. Original price, 80c. Removal Sale Price, a yard, **60c.**

WE HAVE a Special Botany Delaine—made of purest long-fibre, Australian wool, combined with silk—in a black, also a Navy Ground which displays with rich effect the full-blown, Pink Rose design, that covers the surface—29 inches wide. Splendid for making a Kimono, Wrap, or Dressing Gown. Values, a yard, \$1.00. Removal Sale Price, a yard, **30c.**

THE WORKMEN have commenced work on our New Modern Store in the West and daily the time draws on to our GREAT REMOVAL DAY, therefore we again invite you to come while our sale continues and share the benefits of our liberally cut prices.
You'll find every item as represented. Come and judge for yourself.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's, N.F.

SOME CHALLENGE!

TIME TRIED **CAILLE PERFECTION** STORM TESTED



The Trouble-Proof Engine.
PERFECTION WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.
No Coils—No Batteries—No Timer
Only One Wire on the Whole System.
The only safe equipment for boats that must be used every day.
No danger of your engine stopping if caught in a storm.
Advantages of Perfection Igniter.
No batteries, no coil to need adjusting, no complicated wiring, no variation in current, no adjustment, not affected by water, makes an easy starting engine. Runs in either direction. Spark does not depend on speed of engine. Simple and durable.
Test shown in photograph was made to prove that "Perfection" igniter is absolutely waterproof. We challenge any engine manufacturer in the world to produce an engine with an ignition system that will stand a similar test. Every part of the ignition system was submerged in water and engine continued to run, showed the same power and speed as when running perfectly dry, proving beyond any doubt our claim AN ABSOLUTE WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM!
Caille Perfection Motor Company
World's Largest Builders of 2 Cycle Engines

Photograph of Actual Test.
F. G. HOUSE & CO., Columbus Building, St. John's.
Sole Agents and Distributors.

C.E. ORPHANAGE SADLY NEEDS ASSISTANCE

Benevolent Institution At- tains its Diamond Jubilee Facing a Considerable Finan- cial Deficit

The Church of England Orphanage celebrates its Diamond Jubilee this year.

Sixty years ago it was instituted and since then it has done good work, giving a home and education to many little ones, whose fathers were taken from them.

The annual meeting of friends and supporters was held at the Institution yesterday afternoon and it will be learned with regret that the Financial Reports were not as favorable as all would wish.

The institution is in debt. Difficult Year. The past year has been a difficult one for the managers. Owing to the disaster last spring the number of inmates have been greater than ever before. Two dozen more children are in the Home more than a year ago, and consequently the resources of the institution are strained.

Then, too, subscriptions have fallen off because of the war. Here is a chance for all to help on a good cause. There have been many calls on the pockets of people during the last twelve months, but we feel sure that in spite of the many appeals to their charity and liberality they will not permit the Orphanage to be retarded because of finances.

Mostly From Outports. Nearly all the children are from the outports and now that these outside St. John's know that the institution is in need of help they will come forward and remove the incumbrance.

At yesterday's meeting H. E. the Governor presided and delivered an interesting address.

The following officers were elected: Patron—His Excellency the Governor. Visitor and President—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Canon White, Rector of the Cathedral Parish; Rev. G. R. Godden, Rector of St. Thomas' Parish; Rev. H. Uphill, Rector St. Mary's Parish.

Trustees—His Lordship the Bishop, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, Hon. E. R. Bowring.

Hon. Treasurer—W. B. Grieve, Esq. Hon. Physician—T. Anderson, Esq., M.D.

Hon. Secretary—Mrs. W. G. Gosling. Hon. Secy. of S.S. Orphanage League—Mrs. W. C. Job.

Committee—Rev. Canon Bolt, J. A. Clift, Esq., W. F. Rendell, Esq., R. F. Goodridge, Esq., C. McKay Harvey, Esq., Hon. S. D. Blandford, Tasker Cook, Esq., Hon. W. C. Job, Hon. M. G. Winter, Geo. A. Davey, Esq., Miss Browning, Mrs. M. G. Winter, Mrs. W. G. Gosling, Mrs. W. C. Job, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Brehm.

Hon. Chaplain—Rev. G. R. Godden. Auditors—C. McKay Harvey, Esq., G. A. Davey, Esq.

Resident Superintendent—Mr. John B. Wadland.

Assistant Superintendent—Mrs. Wadland.

WILL YOU?

We've given our mite to the Belgians To succour the distressed, We have knitted our socks and have made our shirts And sent the woollen vest. We've subscribed to this and subscribed to that And never did complain, And although we're not all Carnegies We'd do the same again.

But the principle of true Charity is That it begins at home— Though it's truly nice to collect the "dubs" To send across the foam. But from the anguish and strife of this terrible war, Just let our thoughts be led, To the orphans small of our "ain folk" And give them meat and bread.

'Petrol' Refitted

The wrecking tug Petrol has undergone a general overhauling at the dock pier. A new boiler has been put in position and the ship otherwise fitted up for her summer work.

Newfoundlander Meets Injury

Frank Blake, a Newfoundland seaman on the Dominion Coal Company's steamer Coruna had his leg broken while the ship was docking, a hawser catching him and throwing him against the side of the vessel. He was taken to the Victoria General Hospital at Halifax on Jan. 30th.

Soldiers Thank The City Friends Who Sent Smokes

Early in the winter the Overseas Club opened lists to send smokes to the British soldiers.

Many St. John's folk contributed small amounts. The shippers of the tobacco enclosed post cards with the parcels, each having the address and the name of one person who contributed.

By recent mail many in the city received postals. They bear pictures of a Tommy lighting his pipe, with the legend: "Arl a mo' Kaiser."

The smokes from the city evidently went to the Bedford's. Here are copies of three received by prominent ladies:—

"I received your parcel gift with thanks. Wishing you the compliments of the season.

"Just an answer to let you see I have received your gift, and it was very acceptable, as I was short of smokes. Thanking you very much I remain, with much success—Pte. C. ANSELL, B. Co., No. 6594, Bedford Regiment.

"I have received your parcel of tobacco and cigarettes which was most acceptable in the trenches. Thank you very much for same.—Pte. G. PARKER, B. Co., 2nd Bedford Regiment.

B.I.S. ATTAINS ITS 109th YEAR

All Departments in Excellent Shape—Pres. W. D. Ryan Elected for Twentieth Time

Preparatory to its 109th Anniversary which falls on the 17th inst, the members of the B.I.S. assembled in large numbers for the purpose of hearing the financial and other reports regarding the successful workings of the venerable institution during the past year.

The statement, as was tabled by the Treasurer, Mr. John Campbell, was in fact a carefully prepared one in every detail. It showed to a cent the Society's indebtedness and the wonderful progress made during the year when over one thousand dollars on the O'Donnell Building was paid off.

The Treasurer was highly complimented by several speakers on his financial budget.

The L. & A. Committee's report was deferred owing to the illness of Mr. C. J. Fox, Secy.

Mr. A. Doyle, Secretary of Schools, presented the report of this very important branch, which bore the "hall brand" of progress in every respect.

Eight applicants were unanimously elected to membership.

The President Hon. J. D. Ryan, in reviewing the splendid work accomplished during the year, paid a high tribute to his associates in office and the members generally, for their zeal and devotion for the welfare of the Institution. He then, in patriotic terms, spoke of the twenty young and loyal members who had entered in the 1st and 2nd Contingents and have gone to the front to fight for the flag of freedom—The Union Jack of old England—and who on their return, with victory perched on their banners, will, he had no doubt, be tendered a banquet.

Of the twenty Volunteers nearly all had been pupils of St. Patrick's Hall Schools.

At the close of his remarks the President was loudly applauded. The meeting decided to keep its twenty youthful soldiers in good standing until the war was over.

The result of the nomination was that the old Executive was unopposed. This is Mr. Ryan's fortieth anniversary of his membership during which time he held several offices and for the past twenty years the honoured position of President.

President—Hon. J. D. Ryan. Vice-President—J. L. Slattery. 1st Asst. Vice-Pres.—J. C. Pippy. 2nd Asst. Vice-Pres.—F. F. Moore. Treasurer—J. Campbell. Secretary—T. P. Halley.

Chairman of Charities—J. Mahoney. Chairman of Review and Correspondence—W. B. Comerford. Chairman of Schools—T. J. Nash. Secretary of Schools—A. Doyle.

The annual meeting and election will be held on the 17th inst.

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Masonic Hall Joint Stock Company, Limited, will be held in the Masonic Temple on Monday, 15th inst., at eight o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of other business. WILLIAM N. GRAY, Secy.-Treas.

ENCOUNTERED ST. JOHN'S BOY IN THE ABBEY

London Lady Tells of a Chance Meeting in the Great Fane at Westminster —High Admirer for Col- onials

We publish below a letter received by Mrs. Rice, mother of Nathan Rice, who left here two years ago and went to New Westminster, B.C.

There Nathan joined the 1st Canadian Contingent and is now with them in France.

He was formerly a Sergt. in the C. L.B. and was accountant in the St. John's Gaslight Co's office in this city.

The letter to Mrs. Rice was written by Miss Minnie Marshall, of 21 St. George's Square Westminster, S.W. It reads:—

Chance Meeting.

I was sitting in the Abbey on Saturday, resting after a tiring morning—I had been looking after Belgians—when I noticed a sturdy, open-faced young fellow in uniform, who, after getting some information from a vergier, was looking about him rather uncertainly; so I went up and asked if he wanted to see any particular monument. He answered that he wanted to see "everything," had come five thousand miles and only been in London a day or two, and was quite a stranger, of course. You can imagine how my heart went out to him, a "stranger" here in the old home! I felt that I wanted to show him "everything" only there wasn't much time.

Greater Britons.

But we managed to get all through the Abbey, and I, at least, did enjoy. It warms one's heart and humbles one's spirit to see and hear these Greater Britons, as I shall like to call them now. Their steadfast quiet enthusiasm is something that astonishes and a little shames us. To see your son—of course I forgot to say that, but you will have guessed—to see him look at the old Coronation Chair was a thing to be remembered. As we came out I asked if he had a Testament and he pulled one out of his pocket. It had been used I could see, and out of it came the photographs of all those whom he loved. Mother first and foremost. In two minutes I felt as if I knew him and all belonging to him. It was delightful. I asked for his address, but he offered me yours first and asked me to write to you. I promised gladly to do it. Then we walked down Parliament Street, Downing Street and White Hall to Charing Cross. I was able to point out many places of interest to him and we happened to see the guard changed at the Horse Guards.

Bent on It.

Then he went his way—he was bent on that—to find the headquarters of the Church Lads' Brigade; and his last words when we parted were "You will write to my mother, won't you?" I liked him so much for the way he said it, with the quiet assurance of a man who keeps faith and trusts in others to do the same, and I am the worst correspondent in the world!

You must be very proud of your son, and, contented old maid that I am (I fancy of your own age) I could find it in my heart to envy you. I will rather thank God who sends us such men. If many of our Canadians are like that, Britain will not have said her last word in the world's history.

It is not lands, not money that makes a country rich, it is strong, wholesome God-fearing men, and we need them badly. Our European civilisation brings much that is evil with it, not in Germany only.

But I must not weary you with moralizings, only say once more what a great pleasure it is to me to have met your son, and to remember him and all he stands for. The Canadians are not to go to their rest yet; but we have a long pull before us yet maybe, and the men we need for it must be of the best.—MINNIE MARSHALL

WAR TO END WHEN ITALY TAKES PART

(Continued from page 1) treaties between Austria and Russia on one side and Germany and France on the other are hopes which will never be realized. The war, instead of nearing an end, has entered a new period and assumed a new phase. Germany's control over Austria has become complete, and the subservience of Francis Joseph's empire to the Kaiser is as complete as that of Turkey—with this great difference. While Turkey is liable to forsake Germany at any moment and save itself by joining the allies, the fate of Austria is irrevocably tied up with that of Germany.

"With the coming of spring the war will increase in intensity, and will end only with Italy's intervention."

Reduce Insurance Rates On Shipping

Persons interested in shipping will no doubt be glad to learn that a despatch has been received from the Rt. Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the insurance rates for cargo, under the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme was reduced on the 31st December from 1½ guineas to 1 guinea per cent. The rates of premiums on hulls were reduced on Dec. 17th from 1 per cent. to 15 shillings per cent, for a voyage, and from 2 per cent to 30 shillings per cent, for a round voyage or for a time policy for 3 months.

Bankers Sail

The banking schooners of the South Coast have nearly all begun their season's operations. The weather during the last ten days has not been favorable for fishing.

'Port Saunders' Sold

The whaler Port Saunders has been purchased from her present owners by the Reid Newfoundland Co. We understand she will be used in the Bell Is. coasting trade.

NFLD. RESERVIST ON SHIP ATTACKED BY SUBMARINE

Warship Was Torpedoed and Sunk—Presumably it Was H.M.S. Formidable

James E. Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ellis, 60 Pleasant St., who left here with the Naval Reservists on the Carthaginian, has had a miraculous escape, which he is not likely ever to forget.

Writing to a friend here he tells of his vessel being torpedoed by a German submarine.

The letter was written in a London hospital, where Mr. Ellis is convalescing, the name of the hospital and that of the ship on which he did service being deleted.

He says that while on patrol duty on one of H.M. ships the cruiser was attacked by a German submarine, torpedoed and sunk. After the ship was blown to pieces he was one of the few who survived the shock and succeeded in procuring a piece of wreckage, to which he clung for four hours, ultimately being rescued by a trawler, and taken to Portsmouth, and subsequently to a London hospital.

He was unconscious when rescued, and at the time of writing had been three weeks in hospital, but was then convalescent.

It is assumed that the ship was the H.M.S. Formidable which was torpedoed on New Year's day, and sunk with great loss amongst her officers and crew.

'Nascopie' Gets Across Safely

Messrs. Job Bros. and Co. have received word that the Nascopie, which left Halifax on Friday week, had arrived at Browhead and was expected to reach Liverpool yesterday. The Beothic, which left Halifax in company with the Nascopie for England, has not yet been reported.

It is one thing to have Victory in your mind, we all pray for it, you can get a barrel in your house by ordering VICTORY FLOUR from your merchants. FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES LTD.—feb5

PICKED UP—The own- er of a Locket, picked up yesterday, can have same on application to this office.—feb9

BOARDERS WANTED —Three or four Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated at No. 68 New Gower St. Terms moderate. Cuisine first class.—feb6,t

FOR SALE—One Dwelling House, Store and Work Shop combined. Will sell at a bargain For further particulars apply to W. J. DOVE, Chance Hr. East.—dec5,t

FOR SALE—A Few Barrels of Splendid Partridge Berries (preserved in water tight packages) at \$4.00 per brl. A splendid lot for retailers. FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING C.—dec31

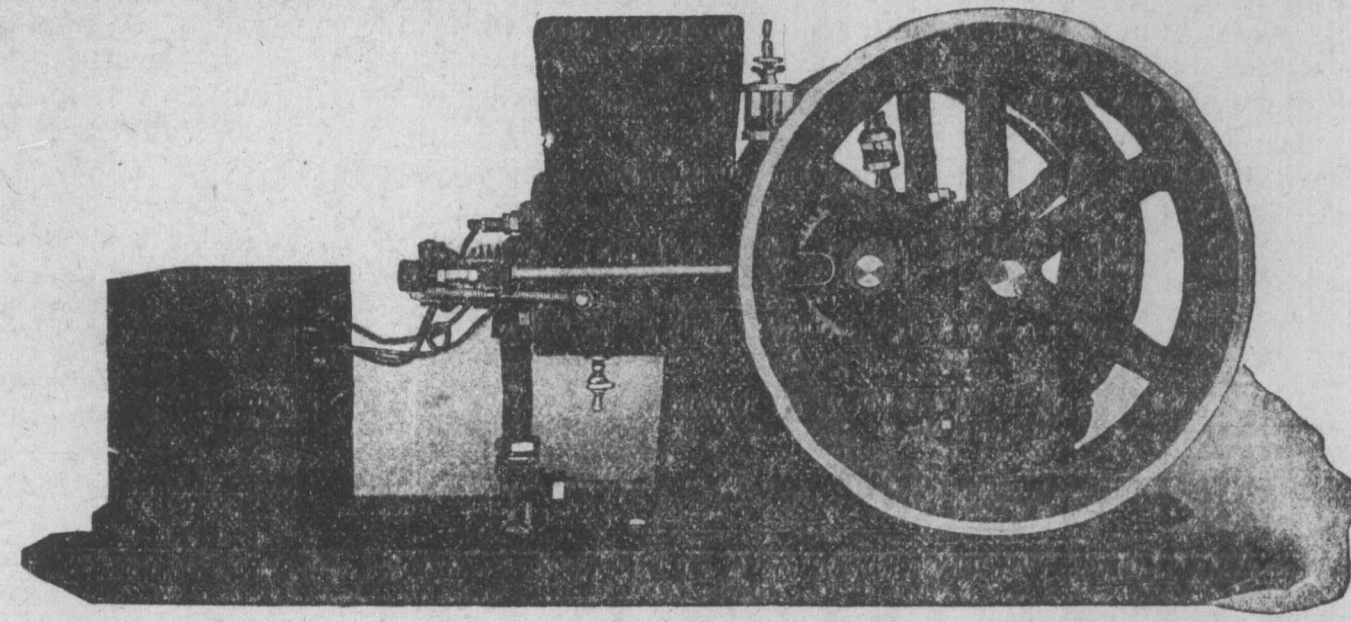
C. M. B. C.

The annual Tea and Entertainment will be held in the British Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 10th. Tea on tables at 7 p.m. An excellent programme of music at 8 o'clock. Tickets 40c, to be had from Gray & Goodland's or any of the Committee. Candy for sale.—feb9,21

HOISTING OUTFITS

For Coal, Fish and General Work.

We can supply you with Engines and Hoisting Outfits, complete ready to run, at a cost that will surprise you. All sizes from 2 h.p. with a lifting capacity of 400 lbs., up to the largest size cargo hoist.

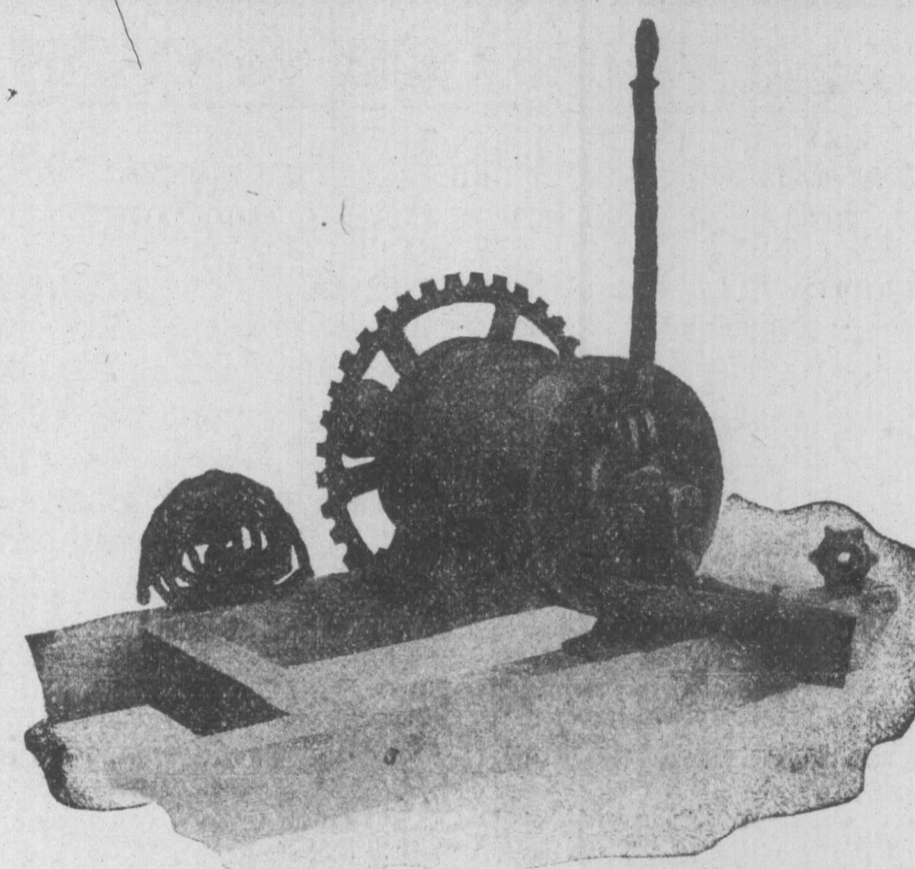


Engines for Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene, Fuel Oil and Distillate

These hoists are simple, strong and powerful. Also supplied with long shaft and extra niggerhead for hoisting sails.

We sell Sawmills, Sawmill Machinery, Electric Lighting Outfits, Combination Wood-working Machines, Pumping Engines, Concrete Mixers, Concrete Elevators, and all styles of Marine and Stationary Engines and Engine Supplies.

Write for prices to



L. M. TRASK & Co.

140 Water Street. P. O. Box 1217. St. John's.

'Stephano' Here; Many Passengers

The s.s. Stephano arrived at 10 a.m. after a splendid run of forty-three hours from Halifax.

She is full of freight having one of the largest cargoes on record.

The following passengers arrived by her: From New York—Rev. J. W. Donnelly (2), M. Moore, P. J. Brown, Mrs. A. Sheriff, Miss M. Sheriff, and four steerage.

From Halifax—Miss M. D. Wallace, E. W. Ackland, W. W. Walcott, E. M. Lynch, J. C. Colbourne, Capt. J. W. Harrison, J. Piercey, Hon. R. A. Squires, Hon. M. P. and Mrs. Cashin, W. and Mrs. Campbell, W. McKay, F. Dawes, E. G. Armstrong, D. E. Preston, G. Duff, H. Lindsay, F. G. Gerrett, H. Prenter and twelve steerage.

Tell your friends. After trying VICTORY FLOUR tell your friends what wonderful results you have had.—feb5

Buyers Leave

Several of the buyers, who were going on the Mongolian, left by last evening's express for Halifax, where they will join one of the liners for Liverpool. Miss Bessie Bolt, who was also one of the Mongolian's passengers left by yesterday's express en route to England.

Portia Returns

The s.s. Portia, Capt. J. Kean, arrived at 2 a.m. from the Westward, bringing the following passengers: Messrs. P. Daley, A. Slaney, sr., P. Slaney, A. Slaney, A. Farrell and 2 steerage.

Girl Arrested

Another girl employed at S. E. Gardiner's eastern store was arrested last evening by Detective Byrne. She is charged with stealing a toilet set valued at \$3.25. She was before Judge Knight today and was remanded.

'Fleety' Abandoned Off Sable Island

Messrs. Tessier & Co. received word yesterday from Louisburg informing them of the loss of the Schr. Fleety. The vessel was abandoned off Sable Isld. and the crew taken off by the steamer Mechanician, bound for Liverpool.

Rev. J. Donnelly, formerly of Holyrood, who has been abroad on an extended health trip is returning by the Stephano.

Belgian Benefit Entertainment Well Attended

The entertainment at the Casino Theatre last evening in aid of the Belgian refugees attracted a crowded house.

The audience included H.E. the Governor and Lady Davidson who enjoyed the programme.

The performance consisted of two comedy sketches, entitled respectively "Between the Soup and the Sarcophagus," and "French before Breakfast." The former was in the care of Messdames H. Outerbridge, Colville and Chater, who occasioned a continual round of merriment. In the latter the characters were well sustained by Messdames H. Outerbridge and Chater, and Misses Marc and Emerson, Messrs Blackall, Hutton and Jackson, and was perfectly acted.

A pleasing feature of the entertainment was the orchestral sections which included an excellent arrangement of National airs of the Allies. So thoroughly successful and enjoyable was the entire programme that in response to many requests, and to enable those who were unable to procure tickets for last night's performance, the performers have assented to repeat it tomorrow night.

More Diphtheria

One of the nurses at the General Hospital was removed to the Fever Hospital, Monday, suffering from diphtheria. Yesterday a girl of Fleming St. who contracted the disease, was taken to the Hospital.

Sealing Voyage

It has been practically decided to send the sealing steamers out to the icefields. The price of fat will be \$3.75 per cwt, and if this is agreeable to all the steamers will prosecute the voyage.

Rev. Fr. Donnelly, who returned by the Stephano, is very ill and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

Arrange Lenten Course of Lectures

The Star of the Sea Amusement Committee are now arranging for their annual Lenten course of lectures. This year the society will depart for the usual practice and ask a small admittance which will be devoted to the clerical student's fund.

Long Trips

Some of the passengers who arrived by the Stephano were a fortnight on the road from Boston. Twice they were on the Kyle, but were obliged to return, owing to the heavy ice.

They then went to Halifax to join the Stephano and shortly after the Kyle got clear.

Mr and Mrs. W. Campbell, who were visiting American and Canadian cities returned by the Stephano.

S.S. Queen Wilhelmina sailed for Liverpool last evening, taking a large cargo.

Kyle with mail and passengers is due at Port aux Basques this afternoon.

Schr. Novelty, Benson, arrived yesterday, 47 days, from Bahia, in ballast to Monroe & Co. She loads fish for foreign markets.

Schr. Anna Mascla, bound from Louisburg to this port with coal, is off Branch jammed in the ice. She will after discharging her coal cargo be loaded with fish for market by the Monroe Export Co.

The weather along the line is calm and dull; temperature from 20 to 30 above.

Schooner Jammed

The Portia reports the schr. Annie Marcia from Louisburg with coal to W. H. Hynes jammed in the ice off Branch Head.

The Captain wished to be reported and requested that a tug be sent to his assistance.

The ice was slack at the time but the vessel could not get through it. There will be a Children's Carnival at the Prince's Rink on Saturday afternoon.

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