

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN 'The MAIL and ADVOCATE'

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II, No. 236.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

ITALIANS OCCUPY DURAZZO

Durazzo is a Peninsula in the Adriatic, 40 Miles South of the Montenegrin Border—German Staff Left For Berlin

GENEVA, Dec. 30.—It is reported here on good authority that Italian troops have occupied the Albanian seaport of Durazzo. This report is corroborated by the fact that the German Consul at Durazzo and members of his staff with fifty other Germans passed through Bellinzona, Switzerland, yesterday on their way to Berlin.

Durazzo and Avlona are the principal Albanian ports. Avlona was occupied by the Italians several months before Italy entered the war. Durazzo is a peninsula in the Adriatic Sea, 40 miles south of the Montenegrin border. There have been previous reports of Italian activity there, principally in connection with landing supplies for the Serb army.

Trades Unions and Conscription

LONDON, Dec. 31.—If the Trades Unions agree to compulsory service, says the "Star" to-day, they may demand as a corollary exceptional taxation of members of the community exempted by age or incapacity from bearing arms.

The Press Association says it understands the conferences of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which was sitting in London to-day, is strongly opposed to any form of compulsory service and that a resolution will be passed to this effect.

SEVERE PENALTIES For SHIRKERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald this morning cables the following: "Premier Asquith will make a complete statement of the result of Earl Derby's recruiting campaign in the Commons next Wednesday, and I am informed that he will follow this with the presentation of a Bill which will compel the enlistment of those among the half million of single men who are physically fit, and who have refused to respond under the group system, to the call of their King and Country.

"Severe penalties will be imposed upon all single men who do not respond to this final call."

WEDDING BELLS

WILLIAMS—McGRATH.

A very pretty wedding took place Monday night at the R. C. Cathedral, when Mr. Harvey Williams led to the altar Miss Belle McGrath. The bride was attired in a handsome costume of navy blue silk with hat to match and was assisted by her niece, Miss Bella Wilson and Miss Stella Squires, who were dressed in creme serge. Mr. W. Wilson, nephew of the bride, attended the groom. Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, V.G., performed the ceremony, after which a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Capt. Wilson, sister of the bride. Both received many handsome presents. The Mail and Advocate extends heartiest congratulations.

MISSING VESSEL TURNS UP.

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier of the Customs had a telegram to-day saying that the British schooner "Little Secret" which had been out over 80 days to Marytown, salt laden to Santa Polo, arrived back at Fowey O.K. All will be glad to hear of this. Her captain and crew are well-known here and so is the vessel. Many had feared that the worst had occurred to her.

Miners' Federation Are Opposed to Conscription

CARDIFF, Wales, Dec. 31.—The Executive Committee and Miners' Federation of South Wales met to-day, and unanimously adopted a resolution against the efforts of certain party of politicians and a section of the Press to impose conscription on the people.

A resolution asks the Miners Federation of Great Britain to call a National Conference immediately to protect against any legislation for conscription.

ALLIES EFFECT NEW LANDINGS IN NEAR EAST

London, Dec. 31.—Two new landings by the Allies in the Near East are reported. The British have transferred some troops from Saloniki to Orfano, a small Greek port 60 miles East of Saloniki, and the intention of thus cutting off any possibility of any hostile advance in this quarter. The second landing was made by the French on the Greek Island of Castelozio, Southeast Coast of Asia Minor, not far from the important sea port of Adalia.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS ARE SUNK

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Two Austrian torpedo-boat destroyers have been sunk as a result of an encounter with sea forces off a point outside of Gattaron, in the Adriatic. The purpose of the Austrian ships was to bombard Durazzo and an Allied squadron went to meet them with the result as above set forth.

In addition, the remainder of the Austrian squadron was pursued by a warship of the Allies and compelled to flee towards the Austrian base.

BONAVENTURE SOLD AT LAST.

Though assurances of late have been repeatedly given that the Bonaventure had been sold to the Russian Government the formal transfer of the ship did not occur until yesterday, after a strict survey had been held on the ship.

She will leave Gibraltar shortly, a Russian crew taking her to Archangel, while the Newfoundland crew who took her to the Rock will return here.

We hear that, considering her size and capabilities, a better figure has been obtained for her than the other ships.

The Russians have now all our good steel ice-breakers, viz: the Lintrose, Bruce, Nascope, Beothic, Bellaventure, Adventure, Bonaventure and Iceland, with two or three Canadian ships also fitted to cope with ice. On these ships are several Newfoundlanders, who are doing good work in the employ of the Czar's Government.

ENEMY AEROPLANES FLEW OVER SALONIKA

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A despatch to Reuters Telegraph Co. from Salonika says:

"Three Taube aeroplanes flew over the town and harbour this morning. They were heavily bombed by warships, but owing to their great altitude, apparently they were untouched.

"Three French aeroplanes went in pursuit."

A DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon Hon. R. A. Squires, Minister of Justice, had the following wire from Magistrate Somerton of Trinity—"William Hyde of New Bonaventure was accidentally drowned in a pond to-day. He leaves a wife and one child. The body has been recovered.

The herring fishery at Green Bay still continues good and fine catches of the fish are being made, the fishers are making good wages as fine prices are given for the fish. Several vessels at Bay of Islands could not get cargoes there are on the way to Green Bay to load.

OVER 100 STEAMERS ON BLACK LIST

Complete Black List Has Been Issued by the British Government—Total Gross Tonnage of Ships Amounts to 80,000

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A black list of neutral shipping has been issued by the government for the guidance of British shippers, who are advised not to charter the ships appearing on it.

The list now shows the names of 102 steamers. The gross tonnage of these vessels is 80,000 which means a carrying capacity of 200,000 tons which is unavailable to British shippers and neutral charterers in any way dependent on British shipping.

The neutral nations represented in the list now brought up to date with the number of ships of each nation, are as follows:—United States 11, Norway 38, Sweden 37, Denmark 8, Spain 1, Holland 4, Brazil 3.

The work of putting on the new propeller on the S.S. Shabonee is progressing favorably and it is expected will be finished this evening, when the ship will likely resume her voyage.

Last night Const. Tobin arrested a resident of Twillingate under warrant and he will appear in Court to-day.

SENDING MILK TO GERMANY

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—One hundred five-pound cans of milk powder, equivalent to three tons of milk, were wrapped up by the Citizens' Committee for food shipments, to be sent by registered mail to German and Austrian babies.

The milk-powder will be shipped tomorrow for Gobenurg. Postage on shipment is \$345. The powder is sent by mail, as parcel post to the Central Powers has been discontinued.

No answer has yet been received from Great Britain or France to Secretary of State Lansing's request for safe convoy by freight of milk for babies in Austria and Germany.

Russian Force Enemy Withdraw

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Germans and Austrians have begun a general withdrawal on their entire front in Macedonia, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome, quoting the message from Salonika to this effect.

The reported withdrawal is attributed to the Russian advance in Bessarabia, the message states.

GENERAL TRADE CONGRESS FOR JAN. 6

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Labor Party to-day called a general Trades Union Congress for Jan. 6th to consider the Government proposals regarding compulsion for single men.

WILL INTRODUCE A BILL

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It was announced this afternoon that Premier Asquith would introduce in the House of Commons on Wednesday next, a bill dealing with Conscription.

HARCOURT TO BE VICEROY OF INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Lewis Harcourt who holds a place in the Cabinet as First Commissioner of Works, has resigned to become Viceroy of India. It is understood Harcourt is one of the Cabinet Ministers opposed to compulsory enlistment of Britons.

His retirement from the Cabinet may be due to this.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Norwegian steamer Rigi, 1912 tons, from Charlstown for Gobenurg, with a cargo of oil cakes, has been sunk by a mine. The crew were saved.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31.—The Dutch steamer Ellewoutsdijk has been in the North Sea. The crew were picked up.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION ARE NAMED

Disputes Between States and Britain Will be Referred to Members of Investigation Peace Treaty—Nansen Explorer Will be Umpire

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The entire personnel of the international commission which will represent Britain and the United States in any dispute which arises under the so-called Investigation Peace Treaty negotiated by former Secretary Bryan has been chosen, and soon will be announced formally. George Gray, of Delaware, as previously announced will be the national member for the States, and Dominico da Gama, Ambassador for Brazil, will be the non-national member for the United States.

Great Britain has chosen Viscount Bryce as her national member and Max Koreski, of the Imperial Russian Council, as the non-national member.

Fridtjof Nansen, the celebrated explorer and former Premier of Norway will be the umpire.

The treaty provides that if any of the British Colonial possessions are involved in the controversy they shall be represented and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has been chosen from Canada, Sir Geo. Reid from Australia and W. P. Schreiner from the South African Union.

AUSTRIANS RETIRE

CETTINGE, Dec. 30.—After heavy fighting for three days between Austrian and Montenegrin troops the Austrians are in retreat on one part of the front the War Office announced to-day.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31.—The Dutch steamer Ellewoutsdijk has been in the North Sea. The crew were picked up.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Headquarters in France report an unsuccessful enemy attack on one of our aerodromes. No damage done. Enemy's trenches successfully raided near Amentieres, and many casualties inflicted.

Elsewhere in France, despite violent counter-attacks Hartmannswillerkopf and a series of German works have been captured. Three hundred prisoners have been captured during the last two days.

The Russians report an encounter south of the Pripet, and in Galicia. The Austrians claim that local Russian attacks in Bessarabia have failed with great loss.

The Bulgarians are pressing the Serbians in Albania.

Balfour's speech points out that the whole allied operations from Archangel to the Persian Gulf is on dependent the British fleet, and is assured that victory will be at least as much a gift of the British Navy as of the splendid valour of the Allied troops.—BONAR LAW.

BIG BATTLES SAID BE IN PROGRESS

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31.—German and Russian official bulletins regarding operations on the South Pripet River declare battles of importance are proceeding.

General Staff commentaries lay stress on the difference between these struggle and the last notable collisions between Russians and Teutons before the period of calm.

Battles at Czartorysk, Nova Alexianice and elsewhere between the Pripet River and the Carpathian Mountains were sporadic and designed to correct the positions in different parts of the line before a cessation of the strategic movements, on account of the approaching winter. It is agreed now that the struggle is proceeding on the entire Southwestern line, and that apparently it is equally ardent everywhere. It is intimated that both sides are aiming to accomplish exceedingly important tasks.

The Russians and Teutons are equally alert and each here in taking the initiative. The expectation here of the outcome of this gigantic, but still obscure struggle, will be a transformation of military positions in the Russian theatre of war. While it is pointed out that Germany has not lost interest in the northern half of this theatre, it is intimated that her activity here is designed to inspire the belief that she has not removed her troops from there. It is unanimously agreed among military observers that the aspect of the Eastern front will be changed within the next three or four days.

INSURANCE RATES ARE INCREASED

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The recent menace to shipping by way of the Suez Canal, both from land and by submarines, caused the underwriters to considerably raise the insurance rates on cargoes of steamers following the Canal route. Until recently cargoes of steamers have been underwritten at twenty shillings per cent, but risks are now quoted at anything between 60 and 80 shillings per cent.

Although certain lines have announced the abandonment of the Canal for the present there is still quite a good business going on in that direction, which even the advanced rates of insurance have not checked.

In the card tourney at the T. A. Hall last night Mr. John Coady won a fine turkey and Mr. F. Woods a large goose. About 80 players took part.

It is not well to place too much confidence in a man who cannot lift his feet from the ground when he walks.

The man who can drink or let it alone nearly always drinks.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

MAILS ARE AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION

Secretary of State Lansing and Netherland's Minister Confer of Action British Government in Holding up Mail Between Holland and States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—British interference with first class mail passing from Holland to the United States was discussed to-day by Secretary of State Lansing and the Netherland's Minister.

The Minister informed Hendring that until the receipt of a report from Ambassador Page at London of more specific information than now in possession of the State Department, and from other official sources, no definite action would be taken by this government. Requests for information have been sent to a number of the departments' agents abroad.

HAD NOTHING TO SAY

LONDON, Dec. 31.—"I have nothing to say," was the answer of Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works in the British Cabinet, when questioned over a long distance telephone regarding the report that he had resigned for the viceroyalty of India.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY A LONG ONE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, has received Austria's reply to the second American Note regarding the sinking of the Ancona. Official announcement to this effect was made by Secretary of State Lansing, to-day. The Ambassador reports that the reply was about 3,000 words long. That considerable time would be necessary to place the communication in the code of the Embassy at Vienna, there was nothing in his despatch to indicate the tenor of the reply.

Officials in the State Department believed the Note would arrive some time before Sunday.

MAY MEAN ROMANIA JOIN ALLIES

ATHENS, Dec. 31.—A despatch says the occupation of Adalia is with the object of landing. A railway runs north of Adalia and the presence there of a strong Allied force would menace the communications of any hostile force operated against Egypt or the Lower Tigris region. These movements indicate the Allies' positions around Salonika are now secure, and also indicate the campaign around Salonika will develop into a long drawn-out warfare on the other fronts.

Reports are current that the Central Powers have begun a general withdrawal from the entire Macedonian frontage, also of a serious Russian campaign in Bessarabia, but these lack confirmation in the Entente capitals. However, there is the opinion that the Russian campaign in Bessarabia, is likely to have an important bearing on the situation. According to one version, Russia's new move is forerunning of an impending Rumanian entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies.

EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA FAVORS ENTENTE ALLIES

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The young emperor of Abyssinia is so favorably disposed towards the entente allies that he has not only resisted efforts of German agents to induce him to abrogate treaties with Great Britain, Italy and France last year, but offered 200,000 soldiers to be used by the allies as their military necessities demanded, according to Pierre Alysse, a member of the colonial committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

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Women's Lustre Blouses, with High Collar, in Dark Colors: Green, Grey and Red. Regular \$1.30 value. Special Price. \$1.00

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PHONE 379

A Tug of War Between the Fighting Nations

By STODDARD DEWEY in "The Nation"

In France, it is commonly felt that the tug of war—the last strain, in which it is hoped the sinews of Germany will give way—is just beginning. Now this is a "wearing-out war"—guerre d'usure—like our four years' Civil War, as Gaston Rouppel has just explained at length. Why do the French think the Allies' sinews of war will outstand the German, this year, and next it needs be, and yet another?

The old metaphor has changed with the old order of war. In this last strain, triple sinews must tug and hold out to the end—men, munitions, and money. Not one must give way. Why does a premature English song hum now less boastfully, more confidently through the French consciousness?

We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money, too!

Only to ships have now to be added guns and ammunition, big and little, and these England had scarcely at all in the beginning, and France has had none too much until now. Russia's disasters from sheer lack of munitions are still on every man's tongue. All have had money—among the Allies.

Gen. Cousin has tried to reason out the French faith in their men—"effectives"—soldiers fit for duty. He takes it that Germany and Austria are each able to mobilize eleven per cent. of the population; and that Turkey in Europe and Asia may call out seven per cent., and Bulgaria the same. This gives a grand total of men who have been or may be called to arms by what we may well call for short—major pars traitit ad se minorem—Germany: 14,262,999 (percentages of this census are not in round numbers).

Suppose that Russia mobilizes five per cent. of her population (150,000,000) and Great Britain five per cent. of her home population (45,184,500) and receives 400,000 soldiers from her colonies; that France calls into the field ten per cent. of her population, with 100,000 men from her colonies; Italy ten per cent.; Belgium three per cent.; Serbia seven per cent.—and ten per cent. for Montenegro; then the Allies have a total of 18,052,000 fighting men. This gives the Allies an advantage of 3,789,000 soldiers.

Of course, in the long run, there is much to give and take. Mere losses—killed, wounded, prisoners—in any calculation will not lessen greatly this advantage in favor of the Allies. Suppose, however, that Russia in Poland has lost more than her proportion, and count an extra 500,000 to her detriment. We shall still have 3,289,000 excess of men on the Allies' side. On the other hand, the number of men that can be drawn from the colonies is certainly underestimated, at least for France. So far the experiment has been successful beyond all expectation. There is no reason why it should not be repeated several times over if the war drags on—to the number of 700,000 good dark warriors some day. Certainly, Arabs and Kabyles, Moroccans and Senegalese have acquitted themselves like men so far; and this brotherhood of arms will have yet further-reaching consequences with the coming of peace—which is better.

Again, if universal combustion keeps up, Russia can draw on the five per cent. left at home in the French general calculation—7,500,000 more. And any that now seem neutrals and late gravitate to Germany may ultimately have Japanese to face. In summing up when Germany and her satellite nations have used their last man, the Allies will still have more than 3,000,000 men left. And by 1st June, 1916—which is more easily imaginable date—the Allied Powers will still have 3,000,000 soldiers in reserve, while Germany will have—what?

Little is to be added to the known story of munitions during this war. The question has been threshed out in the press of all countries. It is known that Great Britain's producing capacity at the beginning was, perhaps, 600 shells a day, while 1,000,000 is short rations along the single French front where fighting has been going on lately. France was better off and long had to help the others, but was not above the safe limit of defence. These nations had not Germany's forty years' preparation. Now serious "drives" have been made and soon neither guns nor ammunition, big and little, will be wanting to the Allies for their "great offensive." Whether, in the long run, there will be the same inequality in munitions of war as in men in favor of the Allies may depend in part on the effectiveness of the Allies' blockade of Germany—but not entirely. Here, too, the human superiority counts as much as the abundance of material—and the French are confident that, with all the problematic help from Turkey, the wearing out of Germany will go on apace.

It must be the same for the provisions to keep the human machines going. In all that concerns food, it is not only their free commerce of the sea which tells in favor of the Allies. Americans have not noticed sufficiently what her own intensive agriculture is doing for France in the way of supplies to the army and civil population. Senator Melne, who did most for such agriculture years ago, is the new Minister for this. Under this heading, no calculation of time could be even approximate, for the human factor of endurance of privations would upset all calculations as it is doing with the Serbians. But it is certain that time will favor accumulatively the Allies.

As to money, the general idea is that Germany is forced to indulge more and more in paper promises to pay, while the Allies have, to say the least, their credit on a gold basis. I can only point in passing to the self-sufficiency in gold which the French people have been showing all along, putting their hoarded gold by hundreds of millions of dollars into the Bank of France so soon as their country appealed and without need of any exercise of pressure, taking up from the start successive short loans—and now the first long loan which France has put out since the war began, after sixteen months. So the French did after the war in 1871, when Thiers, who knew his people, said, "Everybody will want it."

This is the sum of Finance Minister Ribot's speech which he made to Parliament a week ago, and which today is posted up in every commune in France: "I appeal to all, to the rich as to the poor, to the lowly as to the powerful. Let them all come and seal the unity of the French nation in the face of danger and prepare to-morrow's victory! Let the army of French savings rise up! Like that which fights, it is the army of France, or rather it is France herself. It is that which shall help us to combat and to conquer!"

From the 1st of November, 1915, to the 31st of October, 1915, Minister Ribot said, Frenchmen have given to Government more than twelve milliards of francs (\$2,400,000,000)—twice and a half the war indemnity which Germany exacted from them in 1871—and gasped at its speedy payment. The last month of October alone, the French Treasury received from citizens of the Republic—in money—1,097,000,000 francs! Of the 26 milliards paid out in all by France since the first day of war, only four (\$800,000,000) went to foreign creditors for all purchases of the army and civil population. All the rest has been spent in France, and it is in no wise a war loss.

This is the remark of Edmond Thery, who knows figures and finance professionally, and Senator Clemenceau has put it in plain words: "I ask of my fellow-citizens only to forget, for a time, that a righteous calculation even while losing nothing (just the contrary) to the height of a disinterested act!"

By next June, we shall see whether here, too, there is not a definite superiority of the Allies, of whom France is a great part!



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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE BRAVEST BATTLE.

The bravest battle that ever was fought! Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it not. 'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Not with cannon or battle shot With a sword or noble pen; Not with eloquent words or thought From mouths of wonderful men!

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart— Of a woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently bore her part— So, there is that battlefield!

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song, No banner to gleam and wave; But oh, these battles, they last so long— From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars, She fights in her walled-up town, Fights on and on in the endless wars, Then, silent, unseen, goes down.

Oh, ye with banner and battle shot, And soldiers to shout and praise! I tell you the kingliest victories fought Were fought in those silent ways.

O spotless woman in a world of shame With splendid and silent scorn, Go back to God as white as you came, The kingliest warrior born! —JOAQUIN MILLER.

BY ORDER OF THE PEOPLE

(By Marion Couthouy Smith in the Outlook.)

For what, in the sight of Heaven, do the young soldiers die— The flower of France and England— think you they know not why? On the stormy floods of battle like straws their lives are tost, That the rule of the just free peoples be not forever lost.

And we, who have wrought our freedom, see we no sign, no light? Shall the reek of carnage blind us to the white star of right? Where are the souls of our fathers, full-statured men, who saw That Christ, who died for the people, had left to the world a law?

This is the law to bind us, when sense and self go wild— That the sword be strong for mercy, that the shield be over the child, That the great eternal standards ride high above the strife, And the soul of a mighty people be dearer than blood or life.

AIR RAID ON KIEL CANAL IN THE NEAR FUTURE

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—G. O. Robinson, of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, who returned to-day by the American liner St. Paul, said he had been assembling aeroplanes at Hendon for the British army, and intimated that there might be a colossal raid by air on Germany. He said the world would be astounded soon by several developments in aerial warfare, but refused to hint what they might be on the ground that he had been enjoined not to talk of what he had seen in England. His intimation caused a revival of the rumour that the objective of the great aerial fleet making ready at Hendon was the Kiel Canal.

Another passenger was Gen. Wilfred Ellershaw, who will inspect ordnance and ammunition being manufactured here and in Canada for the allies.

A PATHETIC STORY

The following pathetic story is from an English paper:—

"In the compartment which she entered were two young girls, and afterward a man came in, accompanied by his wife. No sooner was the latter seated than she began counting slowly on her fingers. 'One, two, three'—and continued to repeat the words at short intervals. 'The young girls giggled, and whispered to one another about the singular conduct of the woman, though one could easily see that some grave event was the cause of her behaviour. At last the man could contain himself no longer, and he addressed the girls: 'Perhaps you will stop your silly laughing when you learn that my wife has lost three sons at the front. I am now taking her to an asylum.' A sinister stillness at once made itself felt in the compartment."

There may be plenty of food for thought in this broad land of ours, but the difficulty is to obtain the other kind.

No man is qualified intelligently to disguise the "leisure" class until he has run from office.

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

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A Laughable Essanay Comedy.

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

On New Year's Day doors open at 1.30 and 6.30 p.m. Show start at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock.

Business Hours.

THE following firms have decided to close their Stores during the MEAL HOURS from January 3rd to April 3rd, 1916.

The hours during which the Stores will be open for business will be as follows:

From January 3rd, 1916—Stores will	
Open	8.30 a.m.
Close	1.00 p.m.
Open	2.00 p.m.
Close	6.00 p.m.
Open (SATURDAY)	7.00 p.m.
Close	9.30 p.m.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bowring Brothers, Limited | Bishop's Sons & Co. Limited |
| S. Milley | Robert Templeton |
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| William Frew | S. O. Steele |
| Mark Chaplin | |
| Fishermen's Union Trading Co. | Chas. J. Ellis. |

Oranges, Onions, Grapes.

Now due per "Graciana":

- 50 Kegs Green GRAPES,
- 100 Cases Sweet ORANGES,
- 100 Cases Small ONIONS.

George Neal

PHONE 264.

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



John Maunder

Tailor and Clothier

281 & 283 Duckworth Street

WILL EXPEL SPIES FROM SALONIKI

ATHENS, Dec. 27.—Reports are in circulation here that there is a general movement on foot in Constantinople in favor of a separate peace.

Practically the whole of Greek Eastern Macedonia has been abandoned by Greek troops, causing much satisfaction and relief in allied circles.

It is anticipated that energetic measures will be adopted immediately to expel the spies infesting Salonika.

M. Parsaroff, the Bulgarian minister states the pursuit of the allies into Greek territory will be undertaken by Austro-German troops.

Thanks People of Waldron's Cove.

Coachman's Cove, Dec. 25th., 1915.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly insert in your paper, *The Mail and Advocate*, a few remarks concerning my visit at Waldron's Cove.

I left the lumber woods on the 8th of December for my native place, Coachman's Cove. On my way I called at Waldron's Cove to see my sister, who is the teacher of that place. While my duration there I met with the greatest reception from the people of that place.

I received numerous invitation for which I thank them most heartily. I only hope I will get the chance to return the compliment to these same people. I noticed both people and children here are enterprising. I paid a visit to their school which has a beautiful design on the interior. I

was told the people built this school themselves' with very little help from the Board.

The master of the house in which I stayed at is a staunch Union man, and also are his four sons. The people of that place and Fortune Harbor are nearly all Union and I know thank Mr. Coaker for many reforms he is making to lift the burden of the fishermen. I must not forget to speak about their F. P. U. hall which is a credit to the inhabitants, and also in which the young people enjoyed themselves immensely.

Once more I will extend my gratitude to the kind folks of Waldron's Cove while there and wishing them every happiness in the coming New Year.

PATRICK FAHEY.

Coachman's Cove, Dec. 26, 1915.

LATE PRISONERS VERY LOW TYPE

Sixteen Out of Seventeen Were the Product of Slums of Some Rhenish City—French Generals Loud in Praise of Austrians

PARIS, Dec. 27.—As I returned yesterday from a three-days' visit to the French front between Rheims and Soissons, I regretted sincerely that it is impossible to send all of France to the front for a similar trip, as well as numerous representatives of all neutral countries chiefly affected by the war through their territorial proximity to the belligerents as I feel sure all would return as I did, deeply impressed by the confidence felt at the front.

This confidence is not merely one to withstand any effort of the Germans to break through, but it is a confidence that it is the French armies that are now permanently on the offensive. Furthermore, it is felt that a steady offensive movement is steadily bringing to perfection means of attack suitable to trench warfare and which the Germans are failing to meet by parallel defensive improvements.

On just such a visit as I made, a part of Swedish representatives, most of them distinguished individuals, recently went to the French front. Although such a party was sure to contain sympathizers with Germany, and might very well have contained German agents, the members were allowed to see everything, and it was no secret that they returned home with a greatly changed impression of the French strength and one not at all similar to that created in Sweden by the German propaganda.

Our party of six included a representative of the Australian Government to supply articles to the Australian press.

It was pleasant to note how the generals commanding the army to whom we were presented spoke first to the Australian representative of the Australian bravery on the Gallipoli Peninsula. And this, even before welcoming the distinguished historian Guglielmo Ferrero, who was with us. We stayed for some hours at Rheims and saw what remains of the recently-discussed Rheims "smile." Although the eyes and nose are obliterated, the dimpling mouth still exists to prove the correct identity. The caretaker of the cathedral, who daily studies the conditions of the ruins, is convinced that the winter, if severe, will so delapidate the remaining walls and unroofed interior that restoration will be impossible. The arch priest at Soissons was more hopeful about his beloved building, as experts have told him that restoration is still possible. "It," added the arch-priest, in doubtful tones, "enough money is forthcoming after the war."

Those who remember the world's first great aviation meeting at Bethany, outside Rheims, where Farman won the distance championship with 112 miles to his credit, and Latham

the altitude championship at 504 feet, miracles six years ago, will be interested to know that Bethany is now in ruins. Seventeen inhabitants still cling to their homes, which are liable to be shelled at any moment. They have several cows whose milk is much enjoyed in the near-by trenches.

The whole district about Rheims is honey-combed with trenches. On a 10-mile front here there are 250 miles of trenches and "boyaux" communicating ditches.

The Soissons sector has about 25 miles of excavated trenches, the minimum depth being six feet. They are of the most modern type, turning at right angles every few yards, being lined with wood to prevent the sandy soil from caving in, and floored with wood.

One of the most interesting incidents of our visit was the capture of 17 prisoners the day before our arrival by French soldiers. They were found lined up awaiting examination as we autotomobiled into certain headquarters. A German-speaking Swiss correspondent, who was with us, was allowed to question them. They were, with one exception, degenerate and stunted youths, between 18 and 20 years of age, but appearing to be between 15 and 17. They were the product of representatives of a Rhenish manufacturing town, and belonged to the class of 1915, and had been transported to the front, when nobody was apparently watching them furtive and vigorous scratching betrayed a verminous condition. Letters from home found on them described a scarcity of food. One letter said: "There is no oil and no butter even if you have the price to pay for it." Another of the letters seized was written by the bearer, but had been stopped by the regimental censor, and was still in the writer's possession. The words: "We had terrible losses," doubtless caused the letter to be stopped. Their regiment had participated during September in the German defence to the French offensive in Champagne.

Another party of prisoners captured earlier than these were busily raking the headquarters garden. They were decidedly superior in physique to the first 17 we saw, fellows who were the undersigned dregs of a manufacturing city. It is, of course, impossible to say to what extent they represent Germany's latest recruits. They were the only Germans we saw, but the fact that 16 of the 17 were exceptionally poor specimens of manhood would indicate that the particular draft in which they were taken was not make of exceptional stock.

Nearly every evangelist hammers dancing and card playing which probably accounts for the fact that people have about stopped indulging in these diversions.

If a man didn't make an occasional mistake his friends would have no kicks coming.

THE CASINO.

LAST 2 DAYS TO SEE THE WONDERFUL WAR FILM "FIGHTING IN FRANCE."

Without a doubt the Greatest Educational Motion Picture that have ever been brought to St. John's. New Year's Day Matinee at 2.30---2 Shows 2. Night at 7.30---3 Shows 3. 10c. ADMISSION 10c.

THE OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES TAKEN BY THE GREAT GENERAL STAFF.

A BRIGHT, PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

What the NICKEL Has Done in the Past Is Our Promise for the Future.

WE COVENANT WITH YOU, OUR PATRONS TO SHOW NOTHING WHICH MIGHT IN ANY WAY HARM ANY OF YOU.

WE COVENANT WITH YOU TO SUPPLY A GOODLY SHARE OF EXCELLENT AMUSEMENT.

WE COVENANT WITH YOU, OUR PATRONS TO KEEP YOU A LITTLE BIT AHEAD OF THE PROCESSION.

GLAD ARE WE AND SINCERELY GRATEFUL FOR THE TASK.

THE NICKEL THEATRE

FRIDAY AND NEW YEAR'S DAY—MORNING AT 10—AFTERNOON AT 2 'TILL 11 P.M. THE PERFORMANCE WILL NOT CLOSE AT THE SUPPER HOUR.

A BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

ROSSLEY'S THEATRE!

On New Year's Day.

Matinee, Doors Open 2 p.m.

General Admission 10c.

Reserved Seats 20c.

Rossley's Fourth Annual Grand Christmas Pantomime, "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."

WITH ALL NEW SONGS, DANCES AND COSTUMES.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ALL PANTOMIMES.

LOTS OF NEW BUSINESS INTRODUCED.

NOW RUNNING SMOOTH—LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER SHOW.

Two Shows at Night

EARLY SIDE DOORS.

Reserved Seats, 40 cents; General Admission, 30 cents.

First Show: Doors open 6.30 p.m.; commence 7 p.m. sharp.

Second House, 9 p.m.

For Sale

\$3,000

Government Bonds.

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. 31st., 1915.

1915

THE year 1915 is gone. In Newfoundland it will be a memorable one, owing to the carrying of Prohibition at the polls, and the passage of a Prohibition measure by the Legislature. This will prove in future years to be one of the greatest economic and moral achievements the Colony ever accomplished.

The past year will also be remembered as having taken about 100 of our Naval Reserve and Volunteer forces, who gave their all—their lives—for King and Empire.

It has also beheld one of the greatest agitations the country ever experienced in connection with the Kean-Newfoundland Disaster issue, which called forth protests from 10,000 electors, who claimed Abram Kean should be tried for manslaughter for his conduct in the loss of 79 sealers, who were sent to their death March 31st and April 1st, 1914.

Destitution also will be another of the reminders of 1915, for thousands applied for public aid last winter and spring in order to get over the effects of a bad fishery and the closing down of labor owing to war conditions.

The historian will also note the opening of the Legislature at the late date of April 7th, a date which ought to have seen legislative work finished instead of begun.

The infamous Reil-Willson Deal will also commemorate the year 1915, for future generations will remember the passing of that contract, with even greater regret than the Colony to-day do the 1898 Deal.

The F.P.U. has been very active during the year. Three Conventions of the F.P.U. were held during 1915. One at Coley's Point, one at Spaniard's Bay and another—the Supreme—at St. John's. The establishment of Conception Bay District Council of the F.P.U. will be another of the records for 1915.

During the year President Coaker visited Carbonear and addressed the first Union Public Meeting held there. He also paid his first visit to the Lumber Camps at Badger.

The year 1915 will also be noted for the Mosdell-Star attack upon President Coaker and the F.P.U., and the anti-movement of certain interested grabbals who were so convinced of the power of the F.P.U. that they polled over \$20,000 to start an anti-union daily paper and the purchase of two officials who had been connected with the F.P.U. movement. Their efforts resulted in strengthening rather than injuring the cause, of its leader.

Another F.P.U. achievement of the year was the forcing of the price of seals from \$3.75 per cwt. to \$4.75 in spite of the bitterest and most uncompromising attitude of the Seal Oil Manufacturers.

It will also be remembered as the year Kean drove the Prospero

on Horse Island Rock and the year Kean jinked the sealing voyage by leading the steel fleet along the shore in Green Bay, during a period of East winds, which jammed the whole fleet for the spring, resulting in a voyage by the northern fleet of less than 20,000 seals.

The year will also be remembered for the Union Bills which were placed on the Statute Book, such as the Logging Bill, Local Affairs Bill, and the Prohibition Resolutions. The Labrador Fish Price Bill, Sealers' Compensation and Protection Bill also unanimously passed through the Lower House, while the Upper House killed both by amendments which were unacceptable to the Peoples' representatives.

The Union Party's activities in the House during 1915, also compelled the Government to investigate conditions prevailing at the Penitentiary and in the Postal Telegraph Department.

Another action of the Government in 1915 that will long be remembered, was the placing of ten per cent tax on all free importations, such as cattle feeds, agricultural implements, motor engines and a heavy tax on kerosene oil and gasolene used by motor engines.

The future historian will also record the scandalous conduct of the Minister of Finance in the House last May, which came very near ending in a disgraceful brawl. —as it was the Speaker was compelled to interfere and restore order—the scene having been enacted while the House was sitting in Committee of the Whole.

1915 will be remembered by the fishermen as the Soft Fish Year, when green faggot fish was sold at \$6.40 per qtl. and cod oil fetched \$145 per tun.

The returns of the fisheries will exceed those of 1914 by at least \$500,000 owing to high prices obtainable, which the fishermen must again thank the F.P.U.'s exertions for. At least \$1,000,000 have been placed in the fishermen's pockets by Union exertions in securing the highest values for fish and oil during the year, while another \$250,000 has been saved to the toilers by the Union's trade competition.

The year 1915 will be a noted one for the F.P.U. in respect to its political decisions as well as its decision to make Catalina headquarters for the F.P.U.

The F.P.U. now consist of 250 Local Councils, containing 22,000 members.

The year 1915 has demonstrated once more how utterly incapable the Government is to meet the public requirements of the times or to make provision to aid the Colony to pass through the trying months of the war period. Absolutely nothing of material benefit has been achieved by the Government on behalf of the Colony during the past year. Things have gone on just the same as if no Government existed so far as any help was afforded the fishermen or the trade. Every possible cent has been filtered by the Government from the earnings of the people, while absolutely nothing has been done to relieve the situation created by the war.

That an F.P.U. had been organized and had become powerful enough to protect the country's best interests has indeed proved to be a God-send to country and people during the past year.

During the year the F.P.U. lost several leading members by death—such men as friend Joseph Elliott of Change Islands, friend Geo. Moulard of Doting Cove, friend Thos. Wells of Twillingate, friend Joseph Burke of Tilting, and others, who cannot be replaced in their Councils. They possessed much influence and were looked up to by their fellow-fishermen. They are gone, but not forgotten. Their work for the advancement and uplift of others was not in vain.

The great war is still being rigorously prosecuted and the possibilities are well continue so for many months. What condition the conclusion of peace will leave Newfoundland and the Empire in no man can now foresee, but if 1916 will prove as faithful to Newfoundland as 1915 has, then Terra Nova will not come out of the struggle any worse than any other portion of the Empire. A very prosperous year none can expect, but our hope is that Providence will watch over our Island Home during 1916 equally as lovingly and beneficially as in 1915.

The Colonial Commerce

WE extend our thanks to Mr. P. K. Devine, the Editor and Manager, for a copy of The Colonial Commerce, a local magazine devoted to the trade of the Colony.

The publisher has, we think, succeeded in filling a long felt want in this respect and we feel sure if subsequent numbers are up to the same high standard as the current issue, Mr. Devine will have reason to feel proud of his work.

A trade paper is badly needed here and The Colonial Commerce should, and we feel confident will, do much towards building up a better and larger trade between the Dominion of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland.

The magazine contains some very interesting reading matter. The various articles deal with every phase of our commercial life. A very interesting peep at Water Street in the early 'sixties' is well worthy of special mention. We congratulate Mr. Devine on his first issue and trust he will meet with the success his efforts so justly deserve.

Roumania

FROM the very outset of the war, Roumania has been in the public eye, yet few people seems to understand the position of this non-Slavic nation. In Bucharest, its capital, a diplomatic game has been fought similar to those fought out in Athens and Sofia, but of far greater importance to the contestants. For Roumania could bring to Russia and her Allies an army of 300,000 splendidly trained soldiers, with large reserves, with an open road to the Bulgarian frontier and thus a land approach to Constantinople. To the Russian armies in Galicia Roumanian intervention would mean a flank attack upon the Austrians and the retreat of the Hapsburg forces from the Trans-Carpathian front.

Had Roumania intervened on the side of the anti-German Allies last spring the Russian disaster would probably have been prevented, Serbia would not have been crushed, Bulgaria would not have ventured into the war at all inless on the anti-Teutonic side; here would have been no crisis at Athens, and Greek armies would unquestionably have shared in the Gallipoli adventure. Roumanian intervention could have been had by the Allies for a price, a price which seemed to them too high at the critical moment and has since seemed ridiculously low.

Like Greece, Roumania is prepared "to rush to the succor of the victor" in the present war. Like Greece, Roumania is still divided in its views as to which force will prove victor. Like the Greeks, the Roumanians, as a people, are profoundly sympathetic with the Allies, and as a rule hostile to Germany and Austria. Like the Greeks, they fear the Bulgars, having joined the Greeks in plundering Bulgaria. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Crown Prince possesses influence enough to throw the Roumanian army to the Central Powers. King Charles desired to do this, and was forced by his ministers to abandon the project in order to keep his throne. So the deadlock in Roumania, as in Greece, has been maintained, on the whole, to the advantage of the Central Powers.

Roumania is a comparatively young country. Carlos, or Charles, its first king, is only recently dead; his wife, under the name of Carmen Sylva was well known in the literary world.

Racially and linguistically the Roumanians form a Romanic people, and have an acquaintance with Latin and the Romance Languages can readily understand the language of the Roumanians. The Roumanians are of entirely different physique from their Slavonic neighbors, being small, wiry, and alert, whereas the Slavs are large-bodied, heavy and phlegmatic.

The first thing to be learned about the Roumanians is that during the first century after Christ the Eastern provinces of the Roman Empire were frequently ravaged by incursions of powerful barbarian tribes. In 101 A.D. Trajan, the Roman Emperor, led in person a large army against the Dacians and conquered their country. Rome created a large military settlement in Dacia on the lower banks of the Danube; and the modern Roumanians are the descendants of these colonists. They have never adopted either the Slavonic language or customs, and they have no racial affinity with either Bulgaria or Russia. They are a Romanic people, akin to the Italians and the French; but their kinship with these will probably weigh lightly compared with their national interests which are remote from those of their relations amongst the Allies. The great dream of the Roumanians is the hope of a restored Roman Empire in the Transylvania Alps and along the

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

December 31

HON. A. W. HARVEY admitted partner in the firm of Harvey & Tucker, 1860.

Day Book registered, F. Winton, proprietor, 1861.

Mercury registered, J. E. Furneaux, proprietor, 1881.

Government statistics show that 116 houses were built in St. John's during the year; value, \$155,760, 1879.

Edward Meehan died, aged 66, 1895.

Governor Pickmore offered £300 reward for apprehension of person who tried to set fire to William Hogan's house in Maggoty Cove, 1817.

"BUT WHAT SAYEST THOU?"

By WILBUR NESBIT, in "The Living Church"

(ST. JOHN, 8th Chapter: But Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground * * * So when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.")

We have saved the soul of the man that killed.

We have turned to shrieve the thief.

We restored the pride of the man that lied.

And we gave him our belief; But for her that fell we have fashioned hell.

With a faith all stern and just—it was so of old; and no man has told.

What our Lord wrote in the dust.

For the men who theived, and who killed, and lied—

Who have slain the woman's soul—

We have worked, and prayed, and have seen them made

All clean and all pure and all whole.

But we drive her out with a righteous shout

In our Pharisaic trust.

So the man goes free—but we did not see

What our Lord wrote in the dust.

ian army. The Czar's gratitude to Prince Charles was effusive, and he declared that "in the future Roumania could always rely on Russian sympathy and aid." But what happened? The Roumanians were excluded from all participation in the Peace Conference of San Stepano, refused territorial compensation, and in the following year, they were forced to cede Bessarabia to Russia in order to avoid war with their powerful neighbor. This brought forth from Lord Beaconsfield the expression: "In politics, ingratitude is often the price of the best service."

In consequent to this, Roumania drew closer to Germany, and the King of Roumania writing to Bismarck said: "It will be the aim of my Government to carefully promote the valuable relations with the German Empire, and I hope that my country may count upon the benevolent support of Germany in all future contingencies."

With Austria-Hungary, also, relations became more cordial and intimate. These relations have been persistently maintained; so when we read that Roumania will soon enter the war on the side of the Allies, we must not swallow the news too readily. The course that Roumania's national interests dictate is an alliance with Central Powers. Had the Allies succeeded, or were their chances for success in the Balkans brighter, then Roumania's weight would doubtless be thrown into the scale on their side. Whilst it is quite true that the mass of the people and the few patriots like M. Take Ionescu are favorable to the Allies, the King, the Court, the financial forces, and the upper classes are with the Central Powers. Ferdinand, like Constantine, is impressed with the military strength of Germany, and Ferdinand belongs to the House of Hohenzollern, while Constantine has merely married a daughter of this family.

Danube and the Dneister, the aspiration for a Roumanian risorgimento, and a new Latin state but little smaller than modern Italy in area, and possessing regions far more fertile than any in the Italian Peninsula.

Roumania offered its aid to Rus-

BIG BARGAINS IN FURS

We are clearing out some lines of FUR COLLARS and STOLEs, that are left over, at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE, some less than HALF PRICE.



Brown Marmot Collars that were \$10.00. Selling now for... \$ 3.00.

Brown Marmot Collars that were \$16.00. Selling now for... 6.00.

Brown Marmot Collars that were \$15.00. Selling now for... 7.50.

Brown Marmot Collars that were \$18.00. Selling now for... 9.00.

Brown Marmot Collars that were \$30.00. Selling now for... 15.00.

Brown Marmot Stoles that were \$10.00. Selling now for... \$ 6.00.

Brown Marmot Stoles that were \$ 9.00. Selling now for... 6.60.

Brown Opposom Stoles that were \$15.00. Selling now for... 11.00.

Brown Opposom Stoles that were \$20.00. Selling now for... 12.00.

Brown Opposom Stoles that were \$26.00. Selling now for... 18.00.

Mole Squirrel Stoles that were \$3.00. Selling now for... 2.00.

Black Coney Seal Collars that were \$6.00. Selling now for... 3.50.

Brown Coney Seal Collars that were \$6.00. Selling now for... 3.00.

STEER BROTHERS

MAGNIFICENT VALUE !

FOR YOUR GIRLS

let your Xmas Gifts be:

SWEATER COATS.

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

For **\$1.25** Each

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

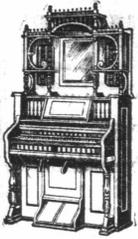
S. MILLEY

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

NEW MARRIED WERE ONE TIME PRISONERS IN GERMANY

An old prisoner of the Kaiser's was recently married in England. He is commander Vivian R. Brandon, R.N., one of the two British officers sentenced in December, 1910, to four years' detention in a German fortress for espionage. Capt. Trench, who was

captured at the same time as Commander (then Lieutenant) Brandon, and given a similar sentence, was best man. Commander Brandon and Capt. Trench were pardoned by the Kaiser on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to Berlin in May, 1913, for the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise to Prince Earnst Augustus, son of the Duke of Cumberland.



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

Musicians' Supply Dept.
ROYAL STORES FURNITURE



YOUR CHRISTMAS ORDERS
will receive prompt attention if you send them to us. It's the same any time, whether you are alone or have a large family, we are always ready to serve you courteously and carefully, paying careful attention to every detail of your order.

We extend Christmas Greetings to all our patrons and an invitation to come here during the New Year for

CHOICE MEATS.
M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are solid 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.

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene
"Veedal"
Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

SOULS IN THE TRENCHES

WHAT AM I DOING HERE ?

AND the way it keeps on—the killing. Over a year now. When will it end? It gets worse. The whole world is catching fire. The Balkans, too, now—Bulgaria and Greece. I tell you, people won't stand it much longer. All these men being killed—fine young men. If there has to be murder like that, why don't they send women to be killed? Why just young men?

Everybody is discouraged. Men of peaceful nature are crushed. The passionate desire for peace amounting to physical pain. Always the same longing for peace, and before my eyes the spectre of the French front close at hand with the horrors of its artillery fire.

We need not insist that all German mothers suffer like this one mother in a little town of the Harz, though probably the vast majority do. The Latin professor, now a private in the Landsturm, who sets down his doubts and weariness and longing for peace is probably not typical, in his high-strung nerves, of the great mass of Germany's peasant and artisan soldiers. Certainly we cannot believe that this state of eariness and longing is true only of Germany. Mothers in France, Russia, Britain and Serbia are passing through the same agony.

The finer natures on every battle-line are breaking under the prolonged process of apparently futile slaughter. What we must perceive, however, is that a new meaning must now be read into von Hindenburg's famous phrase of a year ago that this war will be a test of nerves, and that the stronger German nerves will win. Von Hindenburg was thinking of the nervous system of commanding generals and officers, of the Will to Conquer which persists in the face of delay and defeat, and which shrinks from no price for victory. To-day it is not a question of the nerves of the general staffs and the corps commanders, but of the psychology of entire nations, of the capacity of whole peoples to go without enough food, of mothers to continue sending their sons to sacrifice, of the men themselves to lie for months in the trenches without asking why and how and when.

But if the war is more than ever a test of spiritual endurance, we cannot help asking ourselves on which side of the battle line is moral exhaustion making itself felt most strongly. Are Germans or Allies the more intensely weary of the slaughter? The question is not one merely of speculative psychology. It has

a real bearing on the factor to which Germany has been looking for victory—the exhaustion of any one of her opponents, a break in the ranks of the Allies, a separate peace. The arguments in favor of Germany are familiar. The German people have the stimulus of fairly continuous victory on land. The German armies are fighting on foreign soil. Except for portions of East Prussia and a thin strip of Alsace, the German people have been spared the calamities of war and invasion. The German mother, whose pathetic outcry against the horror of it all we have quoted, goes on to speak of how things are worse for the French. If it is a question of discouragement and crying quits, it would seem that the break must come in France, with millions of her people ruined and her economic life crippled, or in Russia, with 100,000 square miles of her territory in the enemy's hands. From the very first months of the war this factor of fighting on the enemy's soil has been put forth for the encouragement of the German people. The Kaiser's armies have battled on the Meuse and the Aisne, on the Vistula and the Dvina. They are now beyond the Danube, they are pressing forward to Constantinople, they may yet be fighting on the Nile and the Euphrates.

There is another side of the picture. Precisely because the German armies are pushing out far beyond the national frontier, the mothers of Germany must be asking themselves why and how long. The War Office may speak proudly of the nation's banner floating on the Morawa and the Nile. The Imperialist imagination may take fire at the thought of

AT HOME

The Governor and Lady Davidson will be **AT HOME** on New Year's Day, from 3 to 6 p.m. Government House, St. John's. dec29,31

J.J. St. John

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

We can save you

—To arrive—
FIVE ROSES
QUAKER
VERBENA
ROBIN HOOD

Very Choice Ribbed **PORK.**

Small **HOCKS.**
Choicest **SPARE RIBS.**

Best **PLATE** and **N. Y. BEEF.**

Everybody is talking of our

ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb
as good as most 60c.

Silver-Ware ready to be delivered, so bring along your Coupons from Monday, 27th inst.

J.J. St. John

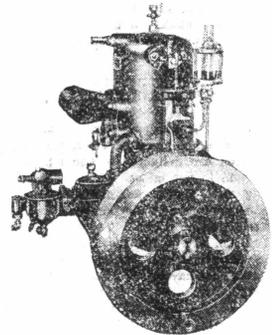
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

the Euphrates and the Ganges. But the peasant mother in the Harz Mountains, the workingman's wife in Berlin—what to her are Gallipoli, Suez, India? At the beginning she may have found it more difficult than von Hindenburg to understand that the only defensive for the Fatherland was a strong offensive; yet she may have learned in time. But her imagination cannot carry her along on a defensive of the Fatherland which is conducted in the Lithuanian marshes, in the Italian mountains, in the Arabian deserts. Where will it end? All that the mothers in the Harz and in Berlin feel is that their sons have died in Belgium, they have died in France and Russia, they are now dying in Serbia, they will be dying in Egypt and around Bagdad, if all goes well. As the German armies push victoriously south and east, the German General Staff cannot content itself with citing victories. It is under the growing necessity of explaining the casualty lists.

To the mothers of the invaded lands in Belgium, France, Russia and Serbia, the agonizing doubt cannot present itself in such form. Because the native land is invaded, because the enemy is at the door, the necessity of sacrifice presents itself as immediate. It must be the same with the men in the trenches. We call up a picture of four hundred miles of ditchwork from the North Sea to the Swiss borders, two million Germans facing two and a half million Frenchmen, and we ask ourselves whether it is in the German burrows or in the French rabbit warrens that the greater weariness prevails. Berlin asserts that it is the enemy who is weakening. The German troops are dug in on the enemy's soil, they can play the waiting game best. But from what we know of the nature of men, spiritual forces must be working the other way. The French soldier is planted in his own soil, he is guarding his home. He may be weary, but he can have no doubts as to the bitter need of it all. To the German invader, the need is more remote. Fighting on the enemy's soil is a stimulus when the battle moves forward swiftly, when victory is in sight. But to be stuck in a ditch on foreign soil, with no end in sight? It does not need men of special susceptibilities to feel the demoralization of doubt under such conditions. To the simplest mind, after more than a year of dead-lock, the question must occur, What am I doing here? For the invaded nations there is the spur of necessity. For the invader, there is the natural human revolt against a tedium of slaughter and suffering without the solace of victor.—The Nation.

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.

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. by two seconds. This boat did not enter in the 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. L.; 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

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.

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.

showing. She entered in the 8 H.P. class and the engine expert figured this machine down to 7 1/2 H.P. at 740 revolutions per minute. The Fore and Stroke is 5 1/4 x 5 1/4.

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 Newell of Newelton (ACADIA).
The 6 1/2 H.P. race was won by Job Nickerson, Clark's Harbor (ACADIA), second Oscar Shoalds, 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, Clam Point (ACADIA). These three boats were very close together and the boats with 8 H.P. 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 9 1/4 mile course.

8 H.P. 45 minutes
6 1/2 H.P. 55 minutes
5 H.P. 1 Hr. 1 min.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) C. G. ATKINSON.

Greetings

We, the undersigned, hereby tender our numerous customers and friends in Newfoundland our hearty thanks for their patronage in the past, and our sincere wishes for their Welfare and Prosperity during the coming Year.

U.S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.

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 have a full stock of repair parts. We deal direct and can therefore give lower prices. Also GRAY, FULTON and MEITZ & WEISS Engines.

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

FURS!

As the end of the year finds us with a larger stock of Furs than we wish to carry over. We intend to reduce the number by **REDUCING THE PRICE.**

See our Windows for Special Values.

TEMPLETON'S
333 Water Street.

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT.

A great holiday programme is advertised by the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. "His Nemesis," a present day society drama, is produced in two reels by the Kalem Company with an all-star cast. The Luoin Company presents a strong story of the underworld, "The Thief in the Night," featuring Ormi Howley and Earl Metcalf. A great Western feature is "His Desperate Deed," an interesting Biograph story, the cast includes Kate Bruce and Harvey Carey. All the Esanay comedy stars appear in "A Coat Tale" or "The Bargain Sale Purchase," this is a clever and laughable comedy. Mr. Dan Delmar sings two numbers (a) "I've a Cabaret at Home" (ragtime number); (b) "You're the Sweetest Girl in Ireland," Irish March ballad. On New Year's Day doors open at 1.30 and 6.30 p.m.; shows start at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock.

THE "COBIN" IS O. K.

Yesterday, shortly before 2 p.m. the three steamers Meigle, Argyle and Lonsburg towed the stranded steamer Coban off the rocks and towed her to the Reld Nfd. Co's pier, where she berthed.

The ship is pretty badly damaged about the stern, but is not leaking and after discharging her coal cargo will be towed to St. John's to get repairs.

HERRING PLENTIFUL

IN GREEN BAY.

By the Prospero we learn that herring are very plentiful at Springdale, Halls Bay and other parts of Green Bay and that the fish are of very large size and splendid quality. Quite a number of vessels including the Kite are at these places taking cargoes.

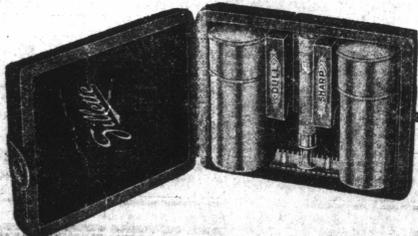
The Best

American Mayo's...

15c Plug.

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

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!



- ENDER'S SAFETY RAZORS—\$1.00, \$1.50.
- GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS, \$5.00.
- GILLETTE POCKET SAFETY RAZORS, \$5.00.
- GILLETTE Combination Safety Razors, \$6.50, \$9.00.
- BENGALL and IXL RAZORS.
- LATHER BRUSHES.
- REAL BRISTLE HAIR and CLOTHES BRUSHES.
- MILITARY BRUSHES and CASE.

MARTIN HARDWARE CO., LTD.
Wholesale and Retail.

Catalina Council Growing Stronger

Coaker's Work Appreciated by Men of Catalina—Annual Meeting Held and Officers for 1916 Elected—Extends Season's Greeting to all Other Councils

(To Editor of Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—Now that the time for mutual congratulations has arrived, I cannot even in the presence of this great European conflict and the frightful slaughter of mankind which has been brought home to our own doors, allow this opportunity to pass without taking up the universal refrain and wishing the President and all the members of the F.P.U. the compliments of the season. And let us all earnestly pray that the end of 1916 we will see this great war ended with victory for the Allies, and that peace on earth, good will towards all men will be the result.

The F.P.U. at this town is still moving onward and at our two previous meetings new members were enrolled. A short while ago we held our annual meeting and elected our officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

Dougald White, chairman; re-elected; Edward Humphries, dep.-chairman; elected; Joseph Tippett, secretary; re-elected; Joseph Sweet, treasurer; re-elected; Garland Clouter, inside doorguard; elected; Job Hicks, outside doorguard; re-elected.

Suitable speeches were then delivered by the above officers which filled all who were present with more determination than ever to stick to the Union, and with such a capable staff of officers in charge of the Council, much good will be the result.

We also had a visit for Mr. Targett, M.H.A. and with our Friend J. G. Stone good rattling speeches were given—something which our Council will not soon forget. The result of this meeting had a marked effect and to-day this Council is more determined than ever to carry on the good work so nobly begun by our worthy President, Mr. Coaker.

Withing every Council in the Colony every success.—I am, etc.,
BETTER TIMES.
Catalina, Dec. 24, 1915.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers were yesterday put through Swedish drill and had various other exercises in the Armory, while two squads did good shooting with the rifle at the South Side. The men are becoming excellent marksmen.

Riverside Blankets and Yarns made up to a Standard, not down to a price.—dec29,6i

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, 10 a.m.; Intercession Service, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. A. Clayton. Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher The Rector; Subject, "White Gifts for the King."

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—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 6.30 p.m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 7.30 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. D. B. Hemmeon.

CATHEDRAL—New Year's Eve: Special Service 11.15. Preacher: The Rector. Collection to provide coals for the poor. New Year's Day: Feast of the Circumcision. Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. C. H. Barton; Collection to provide coals for the poor. Evening Prayer, 5.30 p.m. 2nd Sunday after Christmas: Holy Communion 7 a.m. and 8 a.m.; Morning prayer at 10. Holy Communion with In-p.m.; Preacher, Rev. Canon Bolt. Intercessions at 11 a.m. Evensong 6.30 C. M. B. C.—The Class will meet as usual in the Synod Building on Sunday at 3 p.m. Subject: "The Three Creeds."

ST. THOMAS'S—New Year's Day. Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, The Rector; Subject: "The Ideal and the Fact: A Retrospect." Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. A. Clayton.

ST. MARY'S (Southside)—New Year's Eve: 11 p.m. Watch-Night Service with address. New Year's Day: 10.30 a.m. Holy Communion with special Intercessions on behalf of H. M. Military and Naval Forces. The offering at both these services will be given to the C. E. Orphanage. Sunday: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Matins; 6.30 p.m. Evensong. The Christmas Music will be repeated on Sunday evening.

GEORGE ST. (Adult Bible Class)—On Sunday afternoon a special New Year's Service will be held. An address will be delivered by Rev. D. B.

Our Sick Soldiers Well Cared for

Letters Received by Last Mail Are of a Cheery Nature—"Ours" Holding Their Own With the Best of Them

Within the past few days quite a number of letters have been received in the city by relatives of our soldier lads who are either at the front or in hospital.

Mr. Jas. Buckley, Customs' broker, had two letters from his brother John, who left here in "D" Co's. The first letter dated Nov. 29th, was written from an hospital at Mudros, and in it he says that while in the trenches at Gallipoli he received a chill which was later complicated by jaundice and he was a pretty sick lad when writing, but as he is a good stocky chap and takes the matter as all the "Tommys" do philosophically, he says he will pull through O.K. He says the deaths of so many comrades affected all but did not daunt them, and he like the other boys who are ill, are impatient to recover and get back to the fighting line.

In his second letter he writes from Kasrel Anni Hospital, Cairo, with several others of Ours where they get the best of treatment with plenty of the best nourishment and kindest attention from doctors and nurses. All the boys with him are cheerful.

Jack who is a nephew of Mr. T. D. Carew of The Mail and Advocate, asked to be remembered to all friends, including Mr. M. O'Regan, with whom he served as butcher.

Mrs. Rodgers, Barter's Hill, yesterday had two letters from her husband, Private Thomas Rodgers, the well-known clever C.C.C. footballer. He wrote from Fort Manoel Hospital, Malta and says he is getting gradually better, and looked forward to getting back to the firing line in three weeks. In a second letter he states he is so much improved that he is able to be out in the evenings.

He says he and a chum of the Eight Welsh Pioneers go over to Valetta, where if the wounded soldiers are tired after their walk they get tea &c. served them free. A friend of his, Charlie Martin, is in Malta wounded and he intended going to see him. He said Bob Hickey and Geo. Delechaunty two Barter's Hill chums, were well when he left the trenches. He sends greetings to his friends here, and love to his wife and little boy.

Riverside Blankets. The more you wear them the better you'll like them.—dec29,6i

NOTICE

On and after January 4th, 1916, STEER BROS. will close all Departments during Meal Hours, (1 to 2 and 6 to 7 o'clock), until further notice.

Hemmeon. All members are asked to attend. Visitors welcome.

COCHRANE STREET.—At the College Hall on Sunday evening (the first Sunday evening of the New Year), the Cochrane Street Congregation will hold their annual covenant service. An address appropriate to the occasion will be given, and at the close the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The whole congregation, as we start out on the New Year, is urged to be present.

COCHRANE STREET.—The members of Cochrane Street congregation are reminded of the united Watch-night service to be held in Gower St. Church this evening. This change is made since the announcement last Sunday, owing to the College Hall having been previously engaged for this evening.

WESLEY.—At Wesley on Sunday the public will be made welcome. Bright service, breezy topics, brotherliness, are three features of our services. Subject, Sunday evening: "Starting Again." After the regular evening service the Annual Covenant Service will be held. All members are expected to attend if possible.

PERSONALS

The engagement is announced of Miss Estella Bursey of Catalina, to Mr. James P. Escott of the Postal Telegraph staff, city.

Skipper James Galton of Brookfield, who came to town by the schooner J. S. Munn, Capt. Edwin Kean, left for home by S.S. Cabot yesterday.

Capt. Thos. Rideout of Newtown, who came here with a load of fish for the F.P.U. will leave for home by the Prospero this evening.

Mr. A. Broaders, Vice-President of the F. P. U., who has been in town last couple of days, left for Bay de Verde by this morning's train.

Capt. Geo. Bishop of Wesleyville, who is leaving his schooner here for the winter, will leave for home by the Prospero. Mrs. Bishop also accompanies him.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hickman left by last evening's express for a business and pleasure trip to the United States. They will be absent for a month.

Mr. John Loder of Snook's Hr., T.B., is, we regret to state, under going treatment at the hospital here. Skipper John, has been unwell for the past three months.

Capt. Wm. Rideout of Newtown who arrived here recently with a load of fish from Cat Hr., will return by the Prospero. Capt. Rideout was out in the big snow storm on the morning of the 21st. Inst. but came through without damage.

MR. CHAS. OTIS HERE.

The many friends of Mr. Chas. Otis, the advance agent of the Klark-Urban Co., are delighted to see him once again in our midst. Mr. Otis is looking well and is as enthusiastic over the prospects of the Company as ever and well he might. The Klark-Urban Co. are about the best all-around theatrical and vaudeville aggregation that have visited our shores in many years and this year they introduce several new and very excellent features.

They begin a month's engagement here on the 10th prox., staging one of the finest pieces in their repertoire—"Within the Law," a show which has had a splendid reception in New York. The Company comprise 14 players and we presage for this very popular combine a most successful sojourn in old St. John's.

BUSINESS NOTICE

M. F. MURPHY, HAIRDRESSER,

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally that he has sold out his interest in the West End Shop (opp. Springdale Street), and that his friends will find him at his old stand, opposite General Post Office, where he will give patrons his personal attention. dec29,3i

GRENFELL HALL

New Year's Sociable

Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 8 p.m.

Leading Artists taking part.

"THE SUFFRAGETTES"

H.M.S. "Calypso" Band.

Admission with High Class.

Refreshments 30 cents.

dec31,2i

Riverside Blankets. Insist on getting them.—dec29,6i

We regret to learn of the very serious illness of Hon. John Harris was very grave and it is feared that a fatal termination is imminent.

LOST CATTLE—Strayed from Western Bay, B.D.V., a 2 Year Old RED HEIFER, only white patch is on the belly. The top of one of the horns is sawn off. Finder please notify REV. E. P. WARD, Western Bay, B.D.V. —dec31,3i

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE

There will be a Watch-Night Service to-night in George's St. Church, commencing at 11 o'clock. A cordial invitation extended to all.

Riverside Blankets are made from selected woods.—dec29,6i

To All Our Customers,—

and they are Many; To all our Friends—and they are Numerous;

To all Present Wearers of BEAR Brand—and they are Legion;

To all Future Wearers of that Brand—and that means Everybody.

We extend Hearty Greetings, and offer our Sincere Wishes for a Happy, Prosperous and PEACEFUL NEW YEAR.

CLEVELAND TRADING COMPANY
dec30,2i

FISH For Sale!

We have a quantity of large Eating Fish, suitable for retailers. Price very reasonable. This is a splendid chance for Shopkeepers to secure supplies at Two Dollars per qtl. less than usual price.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Business Department.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

Squires & Winter, Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

SOUTH COAST SERVICE.

S. S. GLENCOE will sail from Placentia on Monday, January 3rd, after the arrival of the 8.45 a.m. Train from St. John's, for the usual ports of call.