

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Does Not Intend General Blockade of Greek Ports

Statement Issued by British Foreign Office Says That Many Special Privileges Enjoyed by Greece Since the Outbreak of War Will Now be Refused Her Unless She Agrees to Demands of the Allies for Safety of Their Troops

REPORTS FROM BALKANS STILL CONFUSING

Fighting on Other Fronts not Much Changed—Serbians Said to Have Recaptured Their Front Lines in Velez Prilop Line and to Have Defeated the Bulgarians

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Instead of declaring a general blockade of Greek ports, the Allies have, according to the statement issued by the British Foreign Office today, withdrawn, or threatened to withdraw, special privileges which Greece commences to enjoy since the outbreak of war. What these special privileges are is not specifically stated, but as an example, Greece has been allowed to draw her supplies of coal from the Welsh collieries. To do this Greek merchants required special permits, as the export of coal from the British Isles is allowed only under a special license. There are many other commodities of export which is permitted only to certain countries, invariably when orders have been issued against the export of such commodities. Greece has been among the countries excepted. Now, unless she concedes to the demands made by the Allies for her assurances for the safety of their troops in the Balkans, Greece will be struck off the list of countries which have enjoyed these privileges. While this less vigorous attitude on the part of the Allied Governments caused some dissatisfaction in quarters where strong measures are advocated, it has eased the situation and the belief is now prevalent that Greece, having been impressed by Lord Kitchener's visit and threats for her commerce, will concede to all demands.

Of the fighting in the Balkans, reports are now more confusing than ever. The German accounts still claim progress for the Austro-German and Bulgarian troops and recount the capture of thousands of prisoners and many guns from the Serbians, but from towns mentioned, their advance appears to be very slow. It may be, as reported from Italian sources, that the campaign is waiting on a change of disposition of the armies, so that the Germans may be the first to enter Monastir. This would avoid trouble likely to arise through Greek objection to Bulgarian occupation of the city, which is so near their border. Despatches from Athens, however, state that the delay is due to the fact that the Serbians defeated the Bulgarians, who were advancing on the town, and that they have re-occupied their front on the Velez-Prilop line. Perhaps the real reason for the slowness of the invaders' progress arises from the difficulties of transport.

Nothing important has occurred on the other fronts.

The Austro-Germans, according to Russian reports, have attempted an offensive in Galicia and actually moved some advance guards across the Strips, but since then no news has been received. The Germans apparently not considering the operations worthy of mention in their official report. In the West, artillery is still active and the arrival of cold weather may make possible an offensive movement by either one side or the other. The Germans are reported to have brought up large reinforcements in Flanders, but whether for offensive or defensive purposes, time alone will tell.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR ALBANIA

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Italian troops have begun landing on Albanian territory, according to a despatch to the Journal Suisse, forwarded by the Central News, corresponded at Zurich.

5 Hun Airmen Out of Business

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The French war office this afternoon issued a report of the progress of hostilities as follows:

"There is nothing to add to our preceding communication. During Nov. 22, French aviators at various points on the front took part in flights which resulted in our advantage. In Belgium, two German aeroplanes were compelled by our aeroplanes to come to earth; in the region of Rheims two aviators pursued by us flew away.

"In the Champagne district and on the borders of the Argonne there have been five aerial engagements as a result of which three German aviators were compelled to come down suddenly within their own lines. A fourth was disabled and fell, and a fifth came down to the German lines in flames."

The Way of The Hun

BUSHIRE, Persia, Nov. 23.—W. T. O'Connor, British consul at Shiraz, in the interior of Persia, about 15 miles north-east of Bushire, and other members of the British colony there, were arrested recently at Shiraz and taken to Borasjan, about 25 miles inland from Bushire, where they were detained. The women of the party, who have been released, have arrived at Bushire.

They declared that gendarmes, alleged to be acting in collusion with Germans, deceive the Persian Government of the province, stating that war had been declared, and that they were acting under orders from Teheran.

GERMANY BEATEN, SAYS REDMOND; EVERY HOUR GETTING WEAKER.

Leader of Irish Nationalist Party Just Back From a Visit to the Trenches in France—Brings a Message to Ireland From the Irish Troops Now Doing Such Gallant Work in France

LONDON, Nov. 24.—So far as the Western front is concerned Germany is beaten, said John Redmond, Leader of the Irish Nationalist party, who has just returned from a visit to the army in France, addressing a recruiting meeting here to-day. Every day, every hour she is getting weaker, for every shell she throw at us we throw five. There are not pessimists among our men fighting there, from the commander in chief down through all the ranks of the army, there is a feeling of absolute confidence as to the result of the war.

Redmond also visited the Belgian lines and saw King Albert. I told him, said the Irish leader, that we were determined to gain the independence of Belgium at any cost, come, peace or war. Ireland would have no peace that doesn't bring about the rehabilitation of Belgium.

Redmond concluded with a message from the Irish troops at the front to their fellow countrymen. They ask me to say that they feel that every man of them in this war is fighting not merely for liberty and right but for the prosperity of their beloved Ireland as well. Ask Ireland to stand by them, tell the Irish people that they will be disgraced for ever in history if they fail to send out reserves to replenish the gap that may be made in the Irish ranks.

NO TRUTH IN GERMAN REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Recently published despatches to the effect that in the fighting in Mesopotamia a British monitor had been sunk in the Tigris river, were denied officially here to-day.

NO BLOCKADE OF GREEK PORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Foreign Office states no Greek ships are being seized or held up in ports of the United Kingdom and that no blockade of Greek ports has been instituted or is in force.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Nov. 23.—General French reports organized bombardment of hostile lines. A German aeroplane was captured, undamaged. No special news from Russia or Italy. Enemy advance in Serbia continues. BONAR LAW.

Attack on Staff Is Denounced

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Strong denunciation is following upon Lord St. David's bitter attack in the Lords upon the general staff.

Several letters have appeared in the Times from such men as Lord Ruthven, Professor Morgan, Col. Arthur Lee and Major Gen. Turner, repudiating with indignation the serious charges made. The Daily Telegraph calls upon Lord St. David to retract his criticism, failing which the country will write him down as a calumniator of a brave, hard-working body of officers.

MORE PEACE TALK

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berné, says that there is declared to be undoubted foundation for the report that Emperor William will make an offer of peace through President Wilson, after the Emperor's state entry into Constantinople.

Bulgars Meet Heavy Losses

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A news agency despatch from London says that ten thousand Bulgarians were killed and wounded in the fighting for Monastir. Burgar forces attacked the town on Saturday.

To Put Forces Under One Commander

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The advisability of placing the French and British forces on the Western front under one commander, will be raised in the Commons to-morrow by Sir George Scott Robertson.

Sir George has given notice that he will ask Asquith whether consideration has been given to the advantage which might be obtained by placing the land forces of the French and British under one supreme individual commander, as would be the case if the British and French Grand Fleets were operating together.

Will Greece Accept Terms?

LONDON, Nov. 23.—No amplification of the Foreign Office statement is obtainable in official quarters. The universal deduction is that the Greek Government has satisfied the British demands as submitted by Kitchener. It is assumed that Greece has furnished guarantees of the safety of the Anglo-French expeditionary forces.

It is believed the announcements from Athens concerning the commercial blockade of Greece were premature in that they presented the provisional intention of the Entente Allies as accomplished facts.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

To-night at St. Mary's Hall, South Side, an enjoyable concert and sale of comedies &c. will be held in aid of the Cot Fund. An interesting programme has been prepared, and Mr. Dan Delgar of the Crescent will be heard in some of his popular songs.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

FORD AGAIN TALKS PEACE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Henry Ford called on President Wilson today to support the movement for a neutral conference to attempt to end the European war and establish permanent peace. He told the President he considered Christmas the best time for such a movement, but declined to say how the President received his suggestions. I am willing to give all the money I have got, and to go anywhere if my doing so will aid this movement, said Ford as he came from the White House.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

NOVEMBER 24, 1915

379—Private Roy Archibald Smith, 114 Pleasant Street. Seriously ill, enteric, Malta, Nov. 19.

578—Private John Collins, 128 George Street. Shrapnel wound on finger and dysentery, Cairo, Nov. 5.

989—Private Chesley J. Rowe, Heart's Content. Arrived in England, sick.

1038—Private Thomas Patrick Hafey, 50 Pleasant Street. Arrived in England, sick.

1342—Private Frederick Charles Somerton, Trinity. Wounded dangerously, Nov. 20.

886—Corporal Richard Fowling, Trinity East. Dangerously ill at Malta, Para-typhoid, Nov. 14.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AFTER GERMAN AGENTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Government brought forward today more witnesses to prove that Karl Buecz, Managing Director of the Hamburg-American Line and three of his associates conspired to defraud the United States when they sent a fleet of steamships out of American ports to supply German warships operating in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans early in the war.

The prosecution expects that before the trial is over there will have been written into the records of the case a large part of the history of the raids of the German commerce destroyers in the early part of the war. The Government has fifty witnesses or more still to be heard.

BOY SCOUTS HOLD MEETING

The 3rd St. John's Troop Boy Scouts held a most interesting meeting in their room last night. Major Cave spoke to the large gathering in his usual pleasing and interesting manner.

The main object of the meeting was to reorganize the Troop to Life Saving Scouts, which are run on exactly the same principle as the B.P. Scouts only having their headquarters at Toronto, Canada. Many important questions were asked by the members about the movement, and all were soon convinced that the Life Saving & B.P. Scouts are run on the same basis.

A new branch was also established in connection with the troop under the name The Young Cubs, consisting of boys from eight to eleven. The new division will be commanded by E. Nicholle, and H. G. Hussey. This new branch promises to be a credit to the Troop and all are determined to win the favor of their supporters.

The Troop was dismissed after singing the National Anthem.

Serbs Again Defeat Bulgars

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The defeat of the Bulgarians by the Serbians in a battle in Central Serbia, was announced in the official communication given out by the Serbian legation to-day. Five Bulgarian cannon were captured.

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GREEK PREMIER MAY RESIGN.

Salonika, Nov. 23.—The resignation of Premier Skoufoulis of Greece, according to reports in circulation here, is expected momentarily on account of the difficulties between Greece and Great Britain.

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Greece and Allies Seem to be Near Understanding

Serbs a Long Way From Annihilation

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald cables the following: "That the Serbians are still a long way from being annihilated is evident from the fighting which has taken place during the last few days to the northward of Uskub. While the main Serbian army remains in the trenches on Kossovo Plain, a detached body, whose presence has been concealed by the censor, succeeded in passing Uskub, and has held the territory along the Vardar River in the vicinity of Velez. It is this force of Serbians which has served as the objective of the Bulgarian troops operating from the northward and eastward from their original position at Velez where the Serbians were pushed back. It now develops towards Prilop.

Reports have credited the Bulgarians with the capture of Prilop and the further forcing of the Serbians back towards Monastir. The situation has now suddenly changed by the hasty retreat of the Bulgarians to the north of Prilop and the following up of this retrograde movement by the Serbians to the south of them.

The immediate objective of the Serbian southern army is to reach the Babuna Pass. This Pass lies across a divide in the Babuna range, a few miles to the south-west of Velez.

Great Work British Navy

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Of the 5,459,296 tons of which the German merchant marine consisted at the beginning of the war 230,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 38,000 tons by the other allies, while 117,000 tons have been sunk; 397,000 tons are interned in ports of the British Empire, the remainder, except a few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in either German or neutral harbors.

These figures were given out by Sir Owen Phillips while presiding at a meeting here of the British Shipping Company.

Allied Ministers and Greek Gov't.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Minister of the Entente Allies, at Athens, called upon the Greek Government in a body Tuesday to discuss the question of what action Greece would take should the Allied troops, now in Macedonia, be compelled to retreat across the frontier, says a Havas despatch from the Greek Capital. The message asserts an official statement announcing the action of the diplomats described step as friendly. An official confirmation of the Athens report has not yet reached Paris.

Huns Worried Over Food Supplies

COLOGNE, Nov. 24.—The Volkes Zeitung in a sharp article urges the Reichstag, which will meet next week to call upon the Government to account for its failure to deal adequately with the problem of supplying food stuffs. To supply the German nation with provisions is at present the most important military question, and one which must be carried through before Winter arrives, says the Volkes Zeitung.

ICE-MAKING IN BAYS.

When the Fogota was leaving Dog and Gander Bays, the ice was forming there and the weather was very cold, though up-to-date there is no snow on the ground.

The Olinda sails for Pernam, to-morrow taking 3986 drums codfish, shipped by the Munroe Export Co.

Reports Say Constantine Assured Kitchener he Never Considered Disarming or Interning Troops of the Entente Allies Who Might be Forced to Seek Refuge on Greek Soil—Constantine Thinks the Misunderstanding Can be Easily Cleaned up

SERBIAN ARMY AT MONASTIR IS BEING REINFORCED

Greece Contends She Must Keep Her Army Ready in Case the Allies May Abandon the Balkan Campaign—She Must Then be Prepared to face the Bulgarians Who May Attempt the Capture of Greek Macedonia

SALONIKA, Nov. 24.—Owing to complications in the relations between Greece and the Entente Powers, Denys Cochlin, Minister without portfolio in the French Cabinet, abandoned his proposed trip to the front and left yesterday on board a Greek cruiser for Athens.

From a person who is in a position to be fully informed on the situation, the Associated Press learns that King Constantine assured Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of War, that he never considered disarming or interning the Entente Allied troops who might take refuge on Greek soil, though a number of Austrians, including several officers, are now interned in Greece.

Respecting the friction which has arisen between Greece and Great Britain and the coercive measures on which the British insist, in no sense constitute a blockade. It was stated that the King regards this situation the result of a misunderstanding and easily remediable. Greece is ready to assure the Entente Allies that her only purpose in Macedonia is the legitimate necessity of self-preservation, especially in the event of the Allies deciding to abandon their Balkan campaign, leaving Greek Macedonia at the mercy of the victorious Bulgarians, with their army already in the field.

As to the statements of the French and British respecting a serious continuation of the Balkan campaign leave Greece in doubt on this point, it was said there is not present possibility either of the demobilization or withdrawal of Greek troops from Salonika, but the moment the Allied forces operating in this field assume proportions sufficient to guarantee the serious prosecution of the Balkan campaign and render Greece's own demand in Macedonia superfluous, the King will not refuse to consider the demobilization, or at least the withdrawal of Greek troops from Salonika. Their presence there is regarded as embarrassing to the movements of the Allies. It is likely that a solution of the Anglo-Greek differences will be reached along these lines.

The Serbian army at Monastir is being reinforced by troops from Govdar, Rusevo, Dibra and Ochrida, according to a despatch from the Serbian front, dated Monday. Guns and munitions are being sent from Salonika. The Serbs occupy the positions south-west of Prilepat, Pribilcz, Krushevo and Brdo.

General Bokovich, Serbian Minister of War, is arranging for the shipment into Serbia, by way of Monastir, of quantities of provisions, which have accumulated at Salonika.

SAYS GREEKS WILL NOT FIGHT BULGARIANS

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—M. Passarow, Bulgarian Minister, in an interview today announced he had good reason to believe Greeks would under no circumstances allow their troops to march against either the Bulgarians or the forces of the central powers.

The Greek commander at Salonika yesterday demanded the troops of Entente Powers to vacate camp. Lambete, the commander of troops, at first refused to comply with the demand, then offered to change the position of troops in Greek camp some distance away. Finally, however, he gave in and began building a barracks near Zeltlok.

DID EDITH CAVELL DIE IN VAIN?

When the men of Virginia hanged the old New England farmer, they had 3,000 troops to guard the ground and none disputed it. Slavery seemed to be at the very summit of its triumph. The negroes had no champion. There was not a minister of religion in that whole region to say that John Brown should live. And yet within a few months the storm began to break. Soon the nation was involved in the Civil War which ended in the destruction of slavery. Slavery in fact, was doomed when John Brown stooped down to kiss that thick-lipped child.

And as John Brown did not die in vain, so Edith Cavell has not died in

vain. We shall not attempt to describe the death of Edith Cavell, or the feelings with which the news of that death have been received by all Britons and throughout the world. This is one of the foul deeds which strike the waters dumb. One journalist says very truly and very eloquently: "In no country of the world today could the thing have been done which Germany has done, and nothing does suffice the war 'began' has revealed with equal vividness the awful danger to civilization and humanity which the success of German plans would have meant." That terrible scene in a German prison where, at dead of night, a German officer, in fulfillment of Prussian law, shot a fainting woman through the head, acts like a red flash of revelation, of the possibilities of another world—the world to be unfolded to all of us should Germany triumph. "It is because of these things," says an American writer, "that prayer goes up in all peaceful countries that her enemies may triumph to the end that such ruthless rule may not be established in power upon earth." We refresh ourselves, however, with the story of her holy and prayerful end, as told by the British chaplain in Brussels who was with her on the night before the execution. This report is henceforth one of the priceless documents of humanity. Mr. Gahan says:

"To my astonishment and relief I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned. But this could not lessen the tenderness and intensity of feeling on either part during that last interview of almost an hour. Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally, but the solemn asseveration which accompanied them was made expressly in the light of God and Eternity. She then added that she wished all her friends to know that she willingly gave her life for her country, and said: 'I have no fear or shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me. I thank God for this ten weeks' quiet before the end. Life has always been hurried and full of difficulty. This time of rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here. But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and Eternity, I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred nor bitterness towards anyone.' We partook of the Holy Communion together, and she received the Gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the

close of the little service I began to repeat the words, 'Abide with me,' and she joined softly in at the end. We sat quietly till it was time for me to go. She gave me parting messages for relations and friends. She spoke of her soul's needs at the moment, and she received the assurance of God's Word as only the Christian can do. Then I said 'Good-bye,' and she smiled and said, 'We shall meet again.'"

TOO OPTIMISTIC

The New York Tribune, the leading Republican newspaper of the United States, may tell us that Germany is beaten, but it does not follow that the British Empire can put forth any less effort in bringing the war to a successful conclusion for the Allies. Rather must there be greater effort put forth before the enemy is crushed. There is a good deal of truth in what the Toronto Mail and Empire says of Canada, in common with the other Dominions having been misled as to the serious nature of the situation by the assumed optimism of some British ministers. It is the opinion also of neutral observers that, as the Mail and Empire also says, the British people are being stirred with bitter recollections of mistakes and blunders made even since the real nature of the peril was perceived, and will have no more of like juggling with the facts of the situation. It is for this reason that Sir Edward Carson's criticisms so much appeal to the popular mind.

Reign of Terror Now in Belgium

Letters Received by Latest Mails Charge Many Cruelties—Famous Library Gone—Because Owner, Whose Chateau Was Taken by German Officer, Didn't Want to Pay for Alterations

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Despite the fact that the German conscription in Belgium is so rigid and so elaborately organized, more news concerning conditions in that country arrived in the mails from Europe yesterday than has been the case in many months. Much of the information came out of Holland, where the news was smuggled from Belgium. There was also some information direct from Belgium. In addition to letter there came copies of newspapers printed by Belgians in Holland. The information was all the same kind, and seemed to verify the vague reports cabled from Europe recently that the Germans have instituted a reign of terror in Belgium.

A well-known Belgian, whose activities on behalf of his unfortunate countrymen are known from one end to the other of the United States, was the recipient of a batch of this mail from Belgium and Holland. To a Times reporter he showed some of the letters and newspaper articles.

"This information all goes to prove," he said, "that the German commanders in Belgium and their subordinates are finding a thousand different ways to terrorize the people. One of these, which is disclosed in today's mail is to post a city or town with proclamations and statements supposed signed by prominent Belgian citizens or priests, in which the signers tell the people that King Albert and his government have deserted and that, after all, their German conquerors are their best friends.

"Only two weeks ago there was posted in several of the Belgian towns a big poster signed 'Belgian philanthropist,' in which the people were told their King was against and not for them, and which urged willing submission to the German invaders. An investigation traced the authorship of the poster straight to the German military headquarters.

"Another letter tells of the arrest and imprisonment of the old sexton of the Cathedral of St. Gudule in Brussels. A German officer entered the cathedral. He had his dog with him, and when the sexton politely informed him that dogs were not allowed in the cathedral, the officer had him arrested for disrespect and he was sent to jail.

"Here is a bit of information that goes a long way toward showing how far the German authorities will go to make life as miserable as possible for the unhappy Belgians. A short time ago the German commandant at Namur sent a circular letter to all the priests in that vicinity ordering them to notify him in writing of the time when the bells of all churches were to ring. No bell was to be rung without previous notification to the German commandant, and the ringing had to be on the minute of the hour named. As a result of this order several priests were fined 1,000 marks (250) each and sent to jail for three months for permitting the bells to be rung at unauthorized times.

"Another message just received out of Belgium tells of the terrible plight of the people of Malines, the home of Cardinal Mercier. According to a member of the City Council, 26,000 persons in Malines are absolutely destitute. The number given shows that one-half the total population is in want.

"Arthur Verhaegen has long been one of the most highly respected men in Belgium. For years he was a member of the parliament and a leader of the democratic faction. He is more than 70 years old. A short time ago Verhaegen protested when the Germans ordered certain men of Ghent to go to work making munitions of war to be used against their countrymen. Verhaegen protested that it was a violation of the Hague treaty to compel people of an occupied territory to work against their own people. From protesting he was sentenced to two years penal servitude in a German penitentiary, and he is now serving that sentence.

"Another prominent Belgian who has felt the wrath of the Germans is Count Limburg-Stirum, a member of the Belgian parliament, and the owner of one of the finest chateaus in Belgium. The chateau is near Roulers. A short time ago the Count was visited by a German officer, Baron von Huber, who is attached to the German military station at Roulers. The German told the Count he had decided to take over the chateau, and would make it his home until further notice.

"The German baron thereupon cal-

led in workmen and ordered that the chapel in the chateau be turned into a bathroom; after which he sent men through the house tearing down the arms of the Limburg Stirum family and substituting for them the arms of his own family. The changes he made in the chateau cost about \$10,000 and he sent the bill to Count Limburg-Stirum. When the Count protested against paying it he informed him that he would not only have to pay it, but that he would also be punished for his reluctance to meet it. The first part of the punishment was that the Germans took every book and every document out of the library. The library is, or was, one of the most famous in Belgium, and was stocked with rare and priceless volumes. The German officer ordered that every book be thrown into a nearby pond. I have not heard what form the next step in the punishment of the Count took.

"Other letters and papers tell of wholesale deportations, of executions, and of other terrible measures taken by the Germans to cow the people of Belgium."

What Bulgaria Fights For

Can Greece Remain Neutral in View of a Possible Bulgarian Victory?—Had the Allies an Army to Back Venizelos a Different Story Would be Told

Bulgaria has not got what she expected the day's cables tell us. Her losses in the Serbian campaign have been already 80,000 men, according to an Athens despatch. Serbian, French and British forces have defeated the Czar Ferdinand's army invading Macedonia by way of Veles and Perlepe, at Izvor, near the entrance to the Babuna Pass, which is six miles northeast of Perlepe, and Sofia, the capital, is concerned over the energetic resistance of the gallant Serbians. The Bulgarians, remembering their experience in the second Balkan War, are probably well aware that if their armies are once forced to retire, the allied forces will not stop at the Bulgarian border but will drive through Thrace to the Chatalja lines, where a land attack could be aided by the Russian fleet, and thus any aid to be given by Turkey cut off.

In the north-eastern theatre of the Balkan war, the situation is not so reassuring. The Austro-German armies aided by Bulgaria's stab in the back are slowly grinding the Serbian forces between the upper and nether mill stones. The Bulgarians may have been foiled in their attempt to reach the lower section of the railway over which aid for the Serbian army in the northeast has to come, and foiled again in their attempt to attack from Strumitza and regain possession of Macedonia, lost in the second Balkan War, but it will be a marvel if the Serbian resistance to the invader in the northeast which has drawn the whole population of that section of the little kingdom into the conflict will be in any great degree successful against Von Mackensen's artillery power. It is not well for Britain's prestige in the Near East that Belgium's fate is likely to be Serbia's also.

Bulgaria is fighting for Macedonia, the seaport Kavala, on the Aegean Sea, and the railway town Drama to the north of it. Serbia holds part of Macedonia, and Greece holds the southern part with Kavala, and Drama. How Greece can hope to keep out of the war with Bulgaria victorious over Serbia, is a question only King Constantine could probably answer. Venizelos, the people's leader has no misconceptions on this point. Yet he is balked by the court, which after all, may hardly be risking the King's crown by standing out for an armed neutrality. As a United States observer, Frank H. Simonds, author of the Great War, has put it: "Venizelos believed that it was the wiser policy to keep the faith with Serbia, but the Allies had no armies to give his policy force. Greek sympathy did not go to the length of dethroning a king whose caution might arise from Teutonic sympathy," but was solidly founded on patent national interests.—British Columbian.

HALIFAX VESSELS COMING HERE

The tern schooner Robert J. Dale, which is now discharging fertilizer at Bedford Basin, will load cargo for St. John's, Nfld., thence with fish to Brazil. The tern schooner Lillian Blauvelt is now on voyage to the Newfoundland capital with cargo from Halifax and after discharging there, will also load fish for Brazil. The tern schooner Cathrine, V. Mills, which was recently purchased from United States owners by F. K. Warren, will shortly sail from Halifax for Bridgewater, there to load for St. John's, whence she will sail with fish for Brazil.—Halifax Chronicle.

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—of—
Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

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THESE splendid sets of Fur-Like, Black, Coney Seal, are made of a fabric that perfectly resembles the famous South Sea Seal—the fur of which throws off beautiful radiating, soft, deep, lustrous, velvety, black and maroon tones, that compel us to centre our attention, and at once crave to possess a garment made of such a rich fur.

Look at the illustration and notice the excellent contour of this fashionable and Comfortable Muff and Throwover—apart from the style and comfort the smart dressy appearance it gives to the wearer will be a source of pleasure as long as the set lasts.

These sets are well made, and richly lined with Black Silk, and styles exactly as illustrated are finished with silk medallions, and long fine, silk-thread tassels, truly marvelous value. These are copies of real, South Sea Seal, one-hundred-dollar sets. Price for this Muff and Throwover exactly as illustrated. A Set—\$7.00.

Price of Similar Coney Seal Sets in black, finished with wide, knotted, fine, silk-thread fringe. A Set—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Price of Black Coney Seal Sets finished without fringes—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.

Remember these are often copied, but never equalled. You buy right, when you buy here. See them to-day, or mail your order to-day—mail now, we have many to choose from.

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



U-BOAT HIDE AND SEEK BUSIES BRITISH 'PLANES.

Action and Romance of War at Sea Centre In Ceaseless Vigil of Torpedo Boats, Destroyers and Aircraft.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Strangest looking of all the ships with the British Grand Fleet is the Atlantic liner which has been transformed into a mother ship for seaplanes. There are platforms in place of the promenades where passengers used to lounge, bombs in place of deck chairs, and the dining saloons have been fitted up as workshops. Everything that a seaplane needs in the way of repairs can be supplied.

"Here is our assortment of bombs," said an officer, showing an exhibit of different sizes on a shelf. "That one weighs a hundred pounds, the same as a six-inch shell."

"What do you use them on?" he was asked.

"Anything from a German cruiser, if we get a chance at one, to a submarine. That big bomb would finish a Zeppelin, too."

A crane that once had taken passengers trunks out of the hold lifted a seaplane off a platform and deposited it on the water, where it bounced on the waves before the motor was started and it skimmed across the surface for a hundred yards or more, rose, circled around the fleet two or three times, and then disappeared out to sea. With its floats it looked clumsy beside an aeroplane—the difference between a duck and a hawk.

Most of the romance and the action of sea warfare while the British Grand Fleet waits for the German fleet to come out are the seaplanes and the destroyers. The dreadnoughts remain in harbor, except for occasional cruises into the North Sea; but the planes and the destroyers are

great ships, but how to destroy them?"

If oil and bubbles come up for a long time in one place, or if they come up with a rush, that is considered fairly good evidence of success. There is no escape for the crew. They cannot make the submarine rise or get out of it. It becomes a steel casket in a watery grave. No nautical mind is required to realize that by casting about on the bottom with a grapnel you will learn, if an object with the bulk and size of a submarine is there; and the "death" of submarines is established in this way.

"The Admiralty will not accept any guesswork about it," said an officer. "We may have put an explosive right into one, or rammed it in a way that must have broken its back; but that is not proof enough. The record goes down on the chart as 'supposed destroyed.'"

With Admiral Crowsford, the correspondent of the Associated Press went to see the submarine defenses of a harbor. Cruisers and destroyers and auxiliaries were going and coming, but the narrow openings through which they passed closed instantly they were by. There was more than one obstruction. If a submarine got past the first or the second, it was in a pocket. Several have been caught in this way.

"Take care! There is a tide here!" the coxswain of the admiral's barge was warned. "We don't want to get caught in a trap meant for Fritz."

At one naval base the correspondent saw a number of destroyers lying moored to a quay as close together as flies in a basket. They had just come in from a tour at sea.

Torpedo Boats Winter Tango.

"Here today and gone tomorrow," said an officer. "What a time they had last winter! And they are in for another winter of it. You know how cold the North Sea is—no, you cannot unless you have been out in a torpedo boat dancing the tango in the teeth of that bitter wind, with the spray whipping at the top of the smokestacks. In the dead of night

they would come into this pitch dark harbor. How they found their way in is past me. It's a trick of those young fellows who command."

If a destroyer gets on the track of a submarine it has thirty knots against the submarine's six or eight; there is no difficulty in keeping up; her wireless brings a swarm of assistance. The fast turbine destroyers seemed to slip over the water as if their bottoms are oiled. Only a few of the crew are exposed when showers of freezing spray sweep the decks, and all are clad in thick, short coats of lama wool, which keep their bodies warm and leave the legs free for movement in keeping footing as the destroyers roll and plunge in a heavy sea.

Every ship on the blockade from Iceland to the British Channel is also a part of the system of submarine hunting. They show no lights; there are no lights along the coast at night. "It gives one an idea of Britain's maritime resources," said an officer. "When you consider that we have 2,300 trawlers and other auxiliary ships on service."

The trawlers plod over plotted sea-square with the regularity of mov-

THE NICKEL Programme Culled From the Very Best the World Affords.

"THE VANISHING JEWELS" is the third stirring installment of the
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"A ONE NIGHT STAND"—A Keystone comedy.

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This powerful Vitagraph production affords the last word in thrills. Edgar Allan Poe never excelled the gripping, inspiring power of the scenes during which Maurice Donnelly is electrocuted and then brought back to life. Leo Delaney, Leah Baird, Mary Maurice, are the principals.

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CARROLL and ELLOR, in Farce Comedy.

The most laughable, the most absurd, the most ridiculous, the most real vaudeville act seen at the most Real Theatre.

AND THERE ARE EVEN GOOD PICTURES.

Please don't miss it. Continue to go and see the Merry Ha Ha.

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 Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S N.F.L.D., Nov. 24th, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

CONVENTION NOTES.

Mr. A. Broaders, Vice-President of the F. P. U., came to the City by last night's train to attend the F. P. U. Convention.
 Mr. J. G. Stone, M. H. A. arrived in town last night to attend the F.P.U. Convention.
 Messrs Jennings, Winsor and Abbott, M.H.A.'s, also arrived to attend the Convention.
 Mr. Dugald White, chairman of the F.P.U., Catalina, also came along by train last night to attend the Convention.
 By the S.S. Fogota there arrived a large number of delegates to attend the Convention. A large number will also arrive by the Prospero, due to-morrow.

HISTORY OF FORMER DAYS

Death of Sir Henry Havelock
 —November 24, 1857.—

GREAT commanders may well be classed under two heads—those who achieved fame early in life, and those who did not attain success till past their middle age.
 Havelock belongs to the latter class. He had seen some forty-two years service before the grand opportunity of his life career presented itself. He was born in Castle Wearmouth, County Durham, in 1795, and entered the Army in 1815. Although he saw much service in India and Afghanistan, he remained a simple Lieu-

GERMANY'S WEAK POINT

—The Ottawa Citizen—

IN making our calculations in regard to Germany we shall do well to put all questions of money out of our minds. It is on the whole convenient for Germany to raise loans and spend them internally; but we are encouraging false hopes if we anticipate that as long as German troops can guard the borders there is any probability either that the government will exhaust its power of raising internal loans, or that it would be seriously embarrassed if it did.

Germany is not in the position of a besieged city, because she can carry on a certain amount of trade with neutral countries, and for what she does import from Holland, Sweden and Denmark she must pay. But it is not likely that she will have any difficulty in paying for these imports by exporting manufactured articles.

It will be asked, "How about the crippling of Germany's foreign trade? How about the growing unemployment in the cities and the scarcity of agricultural help?" These things are serious enough from the standards of peace, but they are not vital matters so far as ability to carry on war is concerned. So long as Germany has or can produce what is necessary for the life of the people and for the conduct of war, the crippling of foreign trade is to be regarded as not much more than a temporary inconvenience and poverty and unemployment as mere failures of distribution, and problems to be solved by internal organization.

The question of Germany's possible exhaustion is, therefore, not a question of general financial exhaustion, but of the exhaustion of some particular necessity. As for money and food we may dismiss them, but this is not a dismissal of the question because it is an inter-

tenant after twenty-three years' service.
 In 1856 he was in command of a small division in Persia. In 1857 the Indian Mutiny broke out and Havelock was ordered to India, and then began to organize a column for the Relief of Lucknow. This after overcoming innumerable difficulties, he was able to accomplish in September, 1857.

These extraordinary efforts were too much for him and he died at Lucknow and was buried in the Alunbagh, under a mango tree which spreads its branches over his tomb.

Around his grave stood such men as Colin Campbell, Outram, Tytler, and Peel. Behind stood in a wide circle the soldiers of the Ross-shire Buffs and Madras Fusiliers, who had done the dead chief's bidding in many a hard fight, and in whose war-worn hearts, as they looked down on the last of their old commander, was stirred many a memory of his ready praise of valour, and of his ceaseless regard for the welfare of his soldiers.

The firing of the volleys was a fitting requiem, and so Henry Havelock was buried.

With Our Naval Boys

H.M.S. Elk, Naval Base, Granton, Scotland, Oct. 1st, 1915.

MY DEAR FATHER,—On arriving in from sea to-day, I received your letter saying you were nearly crazy on thinking about me. I am feeling fine and quite well; and now have the opportunity to write you again.

Well, Father, I have away to the Dardanelles for about three months; and I just arrived back a few days ago, and how anxious I am to be able to get a bit of rest. Hope you are all quite well at home and not worrying too much about me.

I have seen some exciting times since I left Newfoundland as regards to this warfare; but us Newfoundland chaps are all doing our best to help down the Germans. We still keep them bottled up.

I haven't heard a word from Brother Malchus since I came over here; I hope he is rubbing through O.K.

Give my best love to my sisters and tell them to write me. Hope you have had a successful summer; trust you have been getting good weather, as we have had it pretty good all along over here, but it is getting a little chillier here at present.

I have no news in particular but say me to all at home. Excuse my blots as I am writing this in a hurry. So good bye. Wishing you every success with fond love from your son,

JOSEPH E. REID.

The above letter is from Joseph E. Reid, son of Mr. William Reid, Heart's Delight, T.B.

esting historical fact, commonly ignored, that the British control of saltpetre was a great factor, very likely the greatest factor, in the downfall of Napoleon.

The lack of one war essential will defeat a nation and it is here that Germany will be tremendously handicapped if the attempt to break the steel ring about her is a failure. Dismissing food, money, ammunition and guns, cotton and fabrics, as out of the question as decisive factors here remains the question of transport. The breakdown of transportation beat Napoleon in the Russian campaign. But the German system is wonderfully developed.

True, Germany has been fighting from the start in front of splendidly equipped railway lines. Where these are not already constructed the Germans build them, but in the Balkans, where Germany says the war will be decided, the problem cannot be disposed of so easily.

Granting, however, that the German transportation system will again work smoothly the matter resolves itself into one of mere figures. The war will be decided by exhaustion but all signs point to the terrible conclusion that this will take the form of exhaustion of the supply of men. As the Allies are bound, are determined to win they must be prepared to outlast in supply of soldier men the Austro-German-Turkish alliance assisted by Bulgaria. The thought is one that cannot be too strongly impressed upon us all.

Botwood Activities

Kindergarten, Domestic Science, Home Nursing Classes and a Woman's Health Club are now in full operation and doing splendid work in our town. For the information of other parts of the Island where the people may be considering similar work, I will give a brief outline of a sample day's work as I saw it yesterday:—

KINDERGARTEN.

From forty to fifty children, ranging in age from four to seven, of all denominations, were in attendance. The teacher in charge was Miss Edna Alexander, a Kindergarten from Toronto.

The programme consisted on a talk on nature at this season of the year and the different kinds of work going on in the world. This helped the children to understand, appreciate, sympathize and learn of all phases of human activity. Many charming little songs were interspersed descriptive of bird life, animal life, the family life and the life of the community. It was surprising to hear the children name, distinguish and describe the different plants which had been brought to the school.

The playthings of the Kindergarten are well selected to develop the child's mental powers; train the body prepare him for primary work. Plastic material was being used, with which different forms were made—watches and chains, dishes, boxes etc. The games were very interesting. The children played out bird life—were soldiers, shoemakers, hens and ponies—as well as social games, Politeness, Courtesy and Kindness are features of Kindergarten teaching. The marches and exercises showed what was being done for the development of the body and the closing story, in some measure reflected the child's own life and held up to him an ideal worthy of imitation.

DOMESTIC.

In a building which has been completely fitted up with desks, stove and cooking utensils, I saw sixteen girls at work. The subject was vegetables, their food value, care and proper attention. Each girl prepared and cooked carrots and potatoes in the most healthful and appetizing manner.

Similar classes are held here three times a week and home nursing classes twice a week by Miss Annie Methcarrill of Mt. Allison's Ladies College. In the Home Nursing Classes the girls receive instruction in the proper care of the body, the prevention of disease and the care of the sick.

THE BOTWOOD HEALTH CLUB.

Thirty-five members of the Woman's Health Club held their regular weekly meeting at eight o'clock. The object of the club is the study and practice of Health.

The first part of the evening was devoted to health exercises and drilled by Miss Alexander. The President of the club, Mrs. Frederick Churchill, then read the constitution which was adopted.

An outline of study has been prepared for the year. The subject for the month is "Digestion." Four papers had been prepared by members on Digestion as follows:
 Dear Sir,—We are attaching the four papers referred to above which we will be obliged if you will publish in the order named, because of the value as a suggestion to other Health Clubs now starting on the Island.

SALIVIA.

(Prepared and read by Mrs. Frederick Churchill.)
 Saliva or spittle, as we generally call it, is a colorless liquid, consisting mainly of water, with a little salt, and a small quantity of a peculiar substance called Ptyalin.

This saliva is found in the mouth. It is prepared from the blood by six salivary glands, which are situated in the cheeks and under the tongue.
 When in a healthy state the mouth is always moist, but when food is introduced the amount of saliva greatly increases, supplying enough liquid to moisten and soften the food, no matter how dry.

In fact, even the odour of a tempting dish will sometimes cause such a rapid supply of this digestive juice that we say "our mouths water."
 The work of the saliva is to moisten on the food and change cooked starch into a soluble sugar called dextrin.

FOOD DIGESTED IN THE MOUTH
 (Prepared and read by Miss Susie Pennell.)

The only foods digested in the mouth are those containing cooked starch. When the starch is well mixed with the saliva, the digestive juice secreted in the mouth, it is changed into a soluble sugar, call dextrin. Raw starch is insoluble, and cannot be changed into a soluble form in the mouth. This is why unripe fruits are indigestible, but when ripe the starch

has been changed to fruit sugar by the sun.

Common foods which would come under this heading are: vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots and beets; cereals, as cream of wheat, rolled oats and oatmeal; breads, and all cornstarch, rice and tapioca mixtures.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH.

(Prepared and read Mrs. B. Antle)
 The care of the teeth in youth and old age is of the greatest importance, but especially in childhood should this be given thought and attention.

The teeth should be brushed after every meal, at night, and first thing in the morning. Hard, dry foods, such as well-toasted bread, cleanse the teeth and promote growth. A dentist should examine the teeth once or twice a year, in order that cavities may be filled before it is too late.

Above all, the condition of the teeth depends upon the care used in the selection of foods, that they may be perfectly digested, causing no constipation nor putrefaction in the bowels. The health of the teeth demands regular movements of the bowels daily. In children, the growth of the teeth demands foods containing lime salts, such as baked potatoes and cereals. The shape of the second teeth depends largely upon the care given the first teeth.

VALUE OF CHEWING.

(Prepared and written by Miss Nau Metherall.)

When we consider that such men as Gladstone and Horace Fletcher found it necessary to proper digestion to chew, chew, chew, we realize there must be something more than talk in it. The first step in the process of digestion of starchy food should take place in the large piece, this is either imperfectly performed or not at all.

This process of Mouth Digestion consists in the chewing of the food, thus reducing it to small particles easily acted upon by the digestion juices, the secretion of the saliva, and the mingling of the saliva with the food, thus changing any cooked starch in a form of sugar, called maltose. If not enough saliva is mixed with the food to make this change, it means that the intestine will have double work to do, trying to perform what should have been done in the mouth.

Although starches are not at all acted upon by the juices of the stomach the action of the saliva on this class of foods continues for about forty minutes after it leaves the mouth, or until the foods become acid through contact with the hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice, secreted by the stomach.

It has been discovered that dry or highly-flavored foods cause the salivary glands to pour out an abundance of saliva, which liquid foods excite, the glands very slightly. To insure a large supply of this digestive juice, it is therefore important that starchy foods be eaten dry, and kept in the mouth long enough to get well mixed with the saliva. When water or other liquid is taken into the mouth with food it not only dilutes the saliva, but causes one to swallow almost at once, thus not giving even the diluted juice a chance to mix with the food.

Although the saliva acts only upon foods containing starches, it is necessary to chew all other foods eaten, so that they may be thoroughly softened and reduced to fine particles that the other digestive juices may be able to act readily, for the stomach is not capable of grinding the food, and if large particles enter the stomach, they must remain there longer than necessary, causing fermentation and putrefaction and consequent suffering.

After the reading of the papers an interesting discussion took place, the question being ably answered by Miss Margaret Craig, of American school of Home Economics. Our Economics Leader, Miss Craig, is leaving shortly to visit the other Health Clubs on the Island to assist them in similar work. Father Finn was present throughout the exercise and was so favourable impressed that he is now endeavouring to secure similar instructions for his school at Grand Falls.

CORRESPONDENT

F. P. U. Notes

The schr. "Crane" arrived and is discharging a full load of cod oil from Bay Roberts Store.

The schr. "Goldfinch" arrived with cargo of fish from the F.P.U. Store, Cat Hr.

The schr. "Huron" arrived this morning with part cargo of fish from Seldom Store.

The schr. "Cecile and Belle" left Doting Cove this morning with load of fish and oil.

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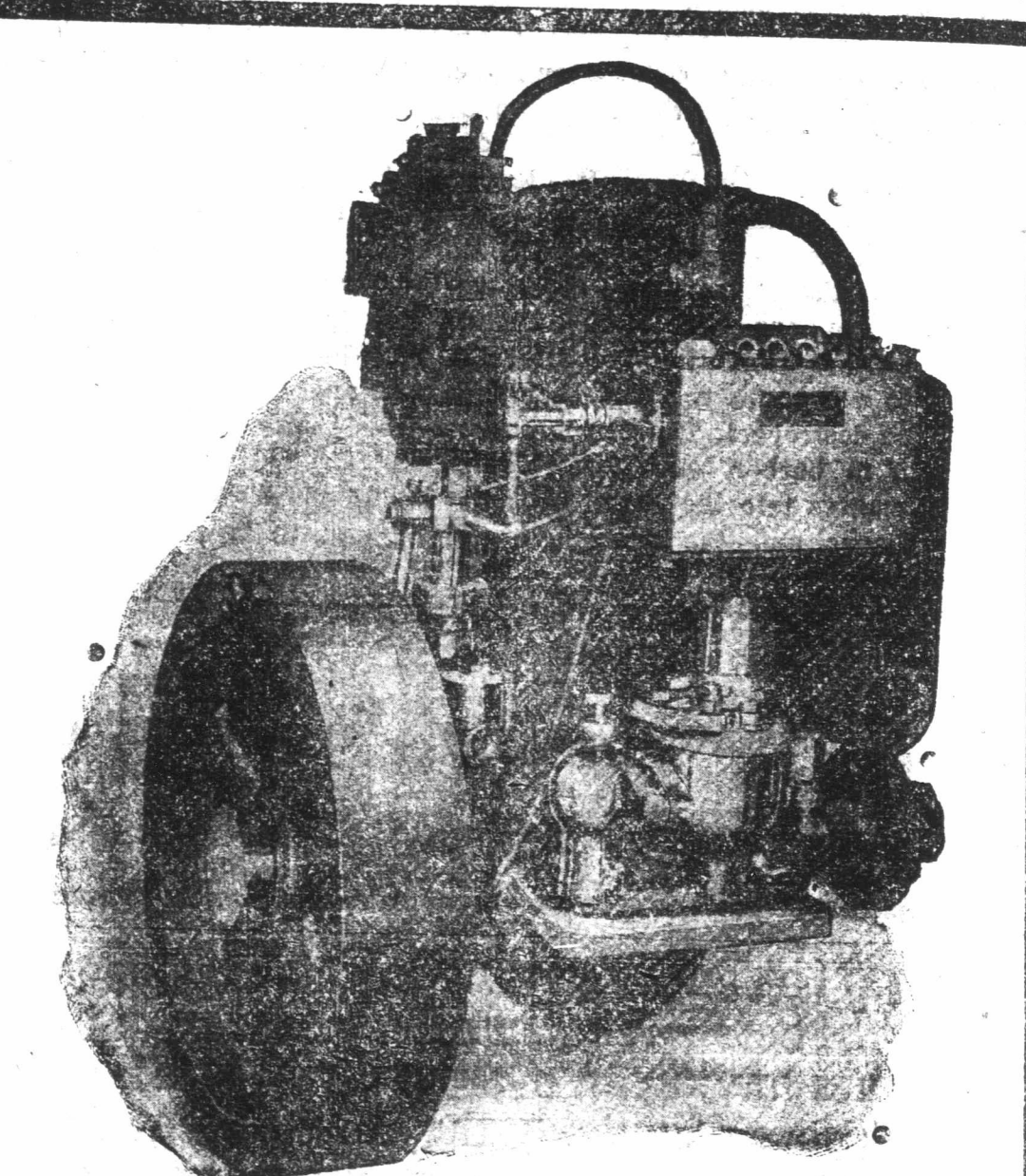
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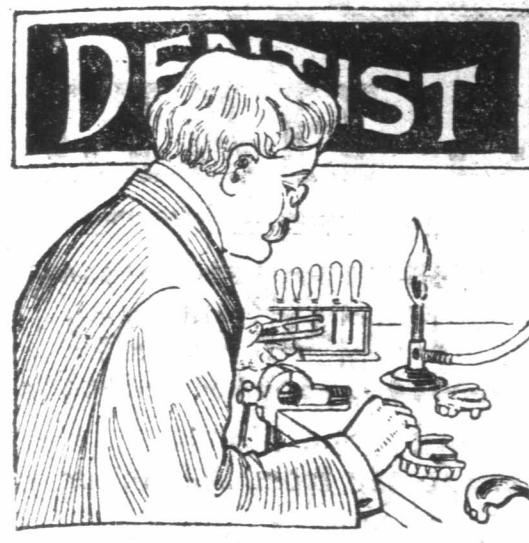
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The Recent Crisis in France

Why Delcasse Resigned

Why M. Viviani Had to Retire From the Premiership—French Claim as to Why Bulgaria Had no Reason to Oppose the Allies—All Eyes Now Turned Towards Serbia Which Country is Battling For its Very Existence

PARIS, Nov. 19.—King Ferdinand's treachery—for his people are not to blame for the present Balkan crisis—calls for more drastic measures from the Allies. The resignation of the French Cabinet was certain to follow the inability of M. Viviani, the Premier, to find a successor to M. Delcasse. All the efforts made by M. Viviani to replace the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Delcasse) failed, for the simple reason that there is no man in France to take the place of so eminent a statesman who, it will be remembered, resigned through sheer disgust with the bungling in South-eastern Europe. M. Viviani had the satisfaction of having lived down his unpopularity, for while Premier he certainly rendered sterling services to his country. Had he but been able to patch up his ministry at so critical a time, there would have been no need for him to hand in his resignation. A change does good sometimes, and France is to be congratulated upon securing the services of M. Briand—a most brilliant statesman with an iron character as everyone knows—as the successor to M. Viviani. The new ministry is an excellent one, especially as France insists upon a government of strong men. Both M. Viviani and Briand are socialists, but that fact signifies nothing in the present case.

All eyes are for the moment turned towards

Hard Pressed Serbia.
Can Serbia be saved? has become a general question. All depends upon what the Allies can do within the time. The British, French and Russians are doing all they can to save Serbia. The Serbian forces, though fewer in numbers compared to their enemies have the advantage of position, so that the Teutons will require much larger armies to capture the country than the Allies will to defend it. Germany and Bulgaria continue to make progress, but there is no telling how soon that progress may be brought to an abrupt stop by the Allies. To relieve Turkey is the object in view, of course. Serbia is fighting most courageously, and hopes with the aid of her Allies to triumph over her enemies. May this be so: all turns on Time. Bulgarian ports are being effectively shelled, and there is no telling what surprise the Allies have in store for Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. The attitude of Greece leads one to suspect her: as regards Roumania, the French firmly believe in her sincerity to assist the Allies, when the time comes. The French press, out of friendship for Great Britain, refrains from bitter criticisms regarding the blunders committed by Sir Edward Grey in the Balkans and Dardanelles. The French are nevertheless of opinion that had greater foresight been shown much of the present trouble would have been avoided.

In view of the deliberately provocative changes wrought by German and Austrian influence in the settlement which might and should have guaranteed peace for the Balkan States after their war with Turkey, it has been obvious from the first that

Only A Miracle
could prevent the entanglement of these States in the present deadly struggle; and, though he would be a rash prophet who would undertake to forecast what a single hour may bring forth in the Near East, one conclusion emerges plain and conspicuous from the existing complications. The disastrous and devastating character of German "world-policy" is writ large over the whole unhappy imbroglio. That policy is once more revealed as exemplifying nothing but a brutish greed, which, without the slightest regard for abstract justice or concrete national claims, works solely for the furtherance of selfish German interests. The Grand Alliance includes no enemy of any of the Balkan peoples. No member of it has at any time wished to drag these small nations, or any of them, into the vortex of the war. No member of it has ever sought to override the claims of the Balkan peoples in respect of the limitation of the war-area. Each, indeed, has been scrupulously considerate of the just apprehensions of these minor States. But Germany's policy, from the first moment of the war, has been to address them all with alternate menaces and bribes.

To Bulgaria,
least of all, have the partners in the Grand Alliance shown any want of consideration; and that she should have become the victim of the evil counsels offered from her (German) sovereign are notorious. His ambi-

ous character and his penchant for intrigue, coupled with his old associations as a former officer of the Austrian army, may account, so far as King Ferdinand is concerned, for the downright folly with which he has lent himself to the plot of the German government. The Bulgarian people know very well—and they do not dispute the fact—that they have many ties with the nations of the Grand Alliance. To Russia, for instance, they owe their existence as an independent nation and they are, like the Russians, members of the great Slav race. To Britain's direct support they owe their present possession of their Roumanian territory. To France they owe in a large measure, the efficiency of their military forces, as well as a great deal of their intellectual progress, and they have no conceivable quarrel with Italy. Certainly none of the principal partners in the Grand Alliance harbored any ill-will for Bulgaria or contemplated any designs against her legitimate national aspirations, and it is equally evident that the people of Bulgaria, as distinguished from their king & his government, have cherished no "German hatred" for Russia, France or Great Britain.

Though not under a monarchy France always retains a warm corner in her heart for

King George
or any other member of the British Royal Family. As the only surviving son of "le bon Roi Edouard VII." whom all classes in France positively worshipped, it is only natural that they should extend a most hearty welcome to his son and grandson, both of whom are now in France.

The French soldiers felt particularly honored on the present visit to France of King George—a monarch who, like his father believes in seeing things for himself. Not only did His Majesty pay them a surprise visit, but he paid them the further compliment to address them. This personal tribute will long be remembered. King George's words of praise were well deserved, and His Majesty has the satisfaction of knowing that they have not only been most gratefully received, but have been the means of further encouraging the brave French soldiers to fight to a finish side by side with their equally plucky British comrades, and win ultimately.

"Dan" McDonald Wrestler

On Saturday afternoon we had a short visit from one Bernard McLuskey on behalf of himself and his brother, known as "One Man" McLuskey. Both young men are at present residing at New Glasgow and working at one of the local industrial plants, and being men of ability in the realms of fistic ability they would like to obtain matches.

One man McLuskey is particularly anxious to meet Dan McDonald on the mat. Dan, the well known Cape Breton wrestler, although we have not interviewed him on the subject, only recently expressed the desire to put on an exhibition bout some evening in behalf of one of the war funds, and perhaps he would be willing to meet McLuskey. This man McLuskey has performed, we believe, in Madison Square Garden, New York, and has some splendid decisions in his record and a match between him and our friend, "Dan" of wrestling fame, would indeed be interesting and should draw a very large audience.

The other brother Bernard McLuskey is a very clever lad with the mitts and also very likely looking, and is willing to fight any welter weight in Nova Scotia.

Both men are willing to take on matches at any time or place which will be mutually agreeable and advantageous to the party with whom they have the match. We trust that we shall see both men in action ere long.

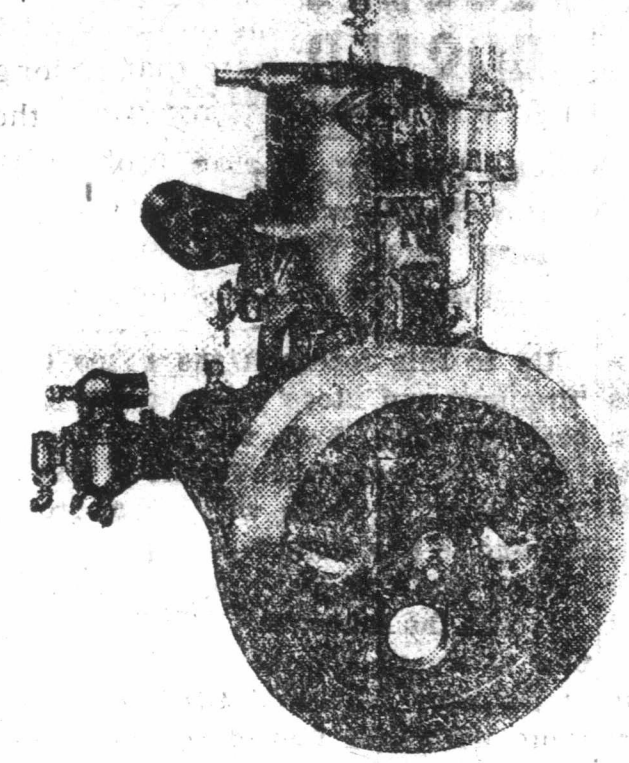
FRENCH GOVERNMENT AFTER GRAFTERS

MARSEILLES, France, Nov. 18.—A vigorous campaign undertaken by the French Government to punish persons who have profited unduly from the needs of the nation is well under way. A supply corps officer named Parent and his soldier clerk have been sentenced by a court martial to five years in prison and fines of 1,500 francs (\$300) for accepting commissions from contractors on purchases of supplies amounting to more than 6,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000).

Jean Bussenet, a tent manufacturer who obtained orders for 1,500,000 francs worth of goods by the payment of commission has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. The three other business men convicted on similar charges have been sentenced to prison.

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 indeed, 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. 4x4 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. I.; second with a 6 1/2 H.P. ACADIA. George Lowe; third with a 6 1/2 H.P. ACADIA. Time was 1 hour 11 second; dist. 9 knots.

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

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

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

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 Bore 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, Clark Point (ACADIA). These three boats were very close together and the boats with M-engines were so far behind that they dropped out.

Might add that these three winners with 8 H.P. engines were those equipped with the new cylinder. I now have the time of the different size boats over the 9 1/4 mile course.

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

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

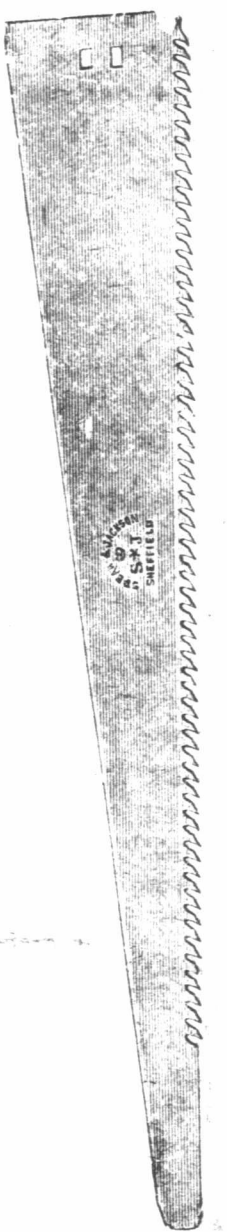
IN STOCK:

WOOD and Iron Planes, Braces and Bits, Oil Stones, Chisels, Gauges and Levels, Shoe Lasts, Locks and Hinges, Hammers, Hand and Rip Saws, Circular and Pit Saws, Glass, Felt, Nails, Grindstones, Cross Cut Nails, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Sewing Machines, Single and Double Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns, Powder and Shot, Gun Caps. Single Barrel Breech Loading Guns, 12G, \$4.50. Double Barrel Breech Loading Guns, 10 and 12G, Carttridges.

Also

**Muskrat, Fox,
Otter and Bear
TRAPS.**

MARTIN HARDWARE CO., LTD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

on

**AXES and
Cross Cut SAWS.**

We have a special Axe for special work. Brand Special Blue. Highest quality. Price moderate. Of course we have the cheap ones too.

THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

We Are Now Buying

Fresh RABBITS, PARTRIDGE,
DUCK, VENISON, MUTTON,
LAMB, and BEEF.

Also Fresh SALMON, HALIBUT,
SMELTS, and CODFISH, in
Season.

Highest City Prices.

W. E. BEARNS,
HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

CORPORAL TRAINOR British army. He is about an eight to pass the recruiting officer when ON TO HIS JOB of an inch under five feet and is he applied in London. Before the of the two inches under the regulation war he sang in "Gee Whizz" and Seventeenth Royal Fusiliers is on height. was the leading comedian in "Hullo, recruiting duty at Belfast for his Trainor was a popular music hall Ragtime!" Just after the start of the regiment, and is a distinct success, artist prior to enlistment and con- war he was in the revue "Business He is the shortest soldier in the tried by dexous arts and juggling as Usual.

LADIES'

Waterproof Sailors

Right in Style, Quality, and Right in Price.

**90 cents and
\$1.20 each.**

We sell hundreds of them! Have you got one?
Mail Orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

S. MILLEY.

F.P.U. CONVENTION OPENS TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, AT HALF PAST 2 O'CLOCK, IN THE MECHANICS HALL.

OUR THEATRES.

THE NICKEL.
The Nickel theatre has a brilliant programme arranged for to-day—one of the finest ever given in St. John's and it is sure to draw crowded houses. The third episode of the Exploits of Elaine will be shown. This in itself is sufficient to attract every patron old and young. There is greater interest in this serial than any other ever given in St. John's. It is still shown in many of the large cities of the States and Canada and it is being followed by millions. A glance at the programme published elsewhere in this issue is sufficient to show that the entertainment is an elaborate one. Every picture will please all, as great care has been taken in the selection of the subjects. For the benefit of those working after tea the Nickel will remain open until 11 o'clock to-night.

ROSSLEY'S.
Those who did not get a chance to see the surprise act Saturday night can do so to-night, and they will be well repaid. On Saturday, Carroll and Ellor, Jack Rossley and Professor Roche had the audience in rars of laughter at the funny act, which they will repeat to-night. On Friday night next there will be the usual contest and several names are now in already. Those intending to compete should send in their names early. Children under 14 cannot appear. The new pictures are very fine, viz.—"The poor little Cripple" in two parts, by the Vitagraph players; "Max's Money," by the Reliance players; a fine society drama, "Delayed," a Keystone comedy, and the usual Pathe Weekly, the very latest events. The shows at Rossley's are clean, clever and up-to-date. The pantomime, Beauty and the Beast, will be a great production.

THE CRESCENT.
Don't fail to attend the Crescent Picture Palace to-day; the show is the best mid-week show the Crescent has put on for a long time. The great two-reel winning drama: "The Tragedy of Bear Mountain" pictured by the Kalem Company "in the wild and woolly west" is alone worth the price of admission. "For the man she loved" is an Edison domestic feature with Mabel Grimmele. A strong story of Chinese intrigue is "The Mission of the Major." Mr. Delmar sings a comic laughing song: "I didn't know 'till afterwards." You will laugh heartily when you hear Mr. Delmar sing this song. Two shows every afternoon, and two shows every night.

LARGEST MAIL ON RECORD.
One of the largest mails, if not the largest and heaviest consignment of parcel post matter ever sent from this country left by last evening's express, being forwarded to our soldier and sailor lads by their friends here. The Post Office was thronged yesterday with people posting their letters and parcels. Our boys will be delighted on getting the packages to know that the loved ones at home were not unmindful of them and that they will receive at the joyous Christmas season remembrances from home which will gladden their hearts.

A PLUCKY LAD.
Master Wallace Halfyard, of Cabot Street, this city has not alone asserted his patriotism, but shown his pluck, endeavoured to enlist with the First Contingent, but being under the required age limit, could not do so. He was then at school at the Methodist College Hall and continued his studies until a few weeks ago when he attained the age of 18 and immediately enlisted and passed a good medical examination. It is patriotism and pluck of this stamp that will bring the old Empire through this crisis with flying colors.

A WELCOME COINCIDENCE.
Last night as Sgt. E. Furlong was standing by the Bank of Montreal a poor woman approached him and told him she had lost her purse, containing \$4 further down the street. Just as the woman was leaving the officer a gentleman came by and handed him a purse which he said he had picked up a few minutes before. The woman identified it as her and was delighted to recover her money.

The Tabasco leaves Liverpool for St. John's on Tuesday afternoon.

VESSELS STILL POSTED MISSING

Up to Press Hour no News From the "Swallow" or "Rose"—Ship ping Men Think Vessels Are Driven Well off Coast

Up to this forenoon the schooners "Swallow" and "Rose" missing now the past ten days, have not been heard from. On board the "Swallow," Capt. Jno. Bowring which was bound from Domino to Bay Roberts, are 22 people, and on the "Rose" 19, in all 41 souls. It was the schooner "J. C. Furlong," now at Munroe's premises, which was in company with the "Rose" Tuesday week when she was driven off from Western Point as stated by The Mail and Advocate yesterday. The Cabot, Monday evening at Fermeuse, left immediately to search for the other schooners. The Ingraham was at Trepassy Monday night and left early yesterday to resume their search.

The vessels are good and seaworthy, and those who know their capabilities will not give them up as lost for days to come yet. And there is another possibility, which is, that the vessels being driven off the coast into the track of ocean-going shipping, may be picked up by some ship or ships and brought to some port in the United States, Canada or Europe.

The experience of Capt. W. J. Kennedy of the schooner "Pioneer" is an illustration of the possibility to which we allude. She was coming from Carbonear to St. John's, about eight years ago, in the latter part of November, when a big gale of off-shore wind was encountered. The vessel was driven to sea and the crew were picked off the schooner in the Gulf Stream by the S.S. Rotterdam and taken to Rotterdam. They were over three weeks missing and were long given up when word was received of their arrival at Rotterdam on Xmas Eve.

In the same gale, Capt. Hoiwell was driven off, similarly picked up and landed in England. Both crews returned here by the S.S. Glencoe, and the writer had the privilege of recording their awful experiences for the press. Howlett's schooner "Begonia," bound to Twillingate a few years ago had a similar experience, when they were picked off and landed in England. We quote these instances to prove that none need despair yet for the safety of those on the schooners. "There are hopes from the ocean," and we hope that in the case of these two missing vessels the old repeated proverb will be fulfilled.

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.—nov23

THE WORK ABANDONED.
Since the man Coombes was killed at Bell Island a couple of weeks ago, to which the Mail and Advocate exclusively referred, work on the new slope where the accident occurred, has been suspended.

The cut went through rock going towards a big ore deposit. The work will be resumed later and during the winter months will boom on the Island, as large quantities of ore will be taken out for the stock piles.

LODGE ST. ANDREW MEETS.
The annual meeting of Lodge St. Andrew, A.F. and A.M., was held in the Masonic Temple Monday night, when the following officers were elected:

- R. W. M.—Bros. Jas. J. Mackay, W. W.—Bor. (Hon.) Chas. H. Emerson, W. J. W.—Bro. J. MacNeil, Secretary—Bro. D. M. Baird, Treasurer—Bro. P. W. R. Johnson, A. D.—Bro. James McCoubrey, T. D.—Bro. E. Spurrell, D. of C.—Bro. W. J. Milley, J. G.—Bro. A. Montgomerie, Stewards—Bros. J. A. Winter and C. Pratt.

The installation of the R.W.M. and the officers named above will take place on the 30th inst., the District Grand Master R. W. Brother C. R. Duder officiating.

POULTRY SHOW OPENS.
The annual Poultry Show will open in the Prince's Rink at 3 p.m. to-day and promises to be the most interesting of its kind ever held here. It will be formally opened by His Excellency the Governor and will not close until Friday. The number of exhibits will be larger than ever before and no doubt the public will attend it in large numbers.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 24th.

Tasmania discovered, 1642. Bishop Scallan preached sermon for benefit of poor of St. John's in "Old" Chapel, 1822. Lord Melbourne, Queen Victoria's first premier, died, 1848. Thomas Higgins, cooper, Harbor Grace, died, 1869. John Power, cooper, Riverhead, died, 1876. Capt. Coen, governor penitentiary, died, 1878. William M. Warren, died, 1882. Second trial of Harbor Grace prisoners began, 1884. John Collier Withers, prop. Royal Gazette, died, aged 89, 1890. George H. Emerson sworn. Judge, 1896. Melendez, the Malay cook, convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to two years imprisonment, and forty lashes, 1876. Mrs. Morris, Burin, died, 1895. Edward M. Jackman publishes open letter to R. G. Reid, on Railway deal, 1898. James Stephens, head centre Fenian organization, escapes from Kilmannham prison, £1000 reward; he arrived in France, 1865.

W.P.A. IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED AND OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AT THE FRONT.

Subscriptions may be sent to Lady Davidson, Mrs. Emerson, Treasurer; or any of the following members of the Finance Committee—Mrs. Ayre, Mrs. Byrne, Miss Bowring, Mrs. Edens, Mrs. Duley, Miss Hayward, Mrs. A. Macpherson and Mrs. Herbert Rendell.

Amount acknowledged	\$9238.30
Mr. Eric Bowring	50.00
Contribution from Stephenville	22.50
The Thos. D. Murphy Co., Red Oak, Iowa, Proceeds of Sale of 200 Calendars, per P. E. Outerbridge, Agent	30.00
Mrs. William Watson	5.00
One of the Committee, 2nd Instalment	100.00
Percentage of cash sales from Nov. 15th to 20th, from Alex. Scott Esq.	50.00
Mrs. E. G. Cousins	10.00
Mrs. Alice Boggan	1.50
Miss M. Carter	1.00
Mrs. A. K. Lumsden	5.00
Mrs. S. C. Canning	5.00
Mrs. Sen Taylor, sale of fancy work	50.70
Tea by Miss May Cooper and Miss Ellen Taylor	18.58
Mrs. Rusted, Upper Island Cove	2.00
Mrs. D. A. Ryan	25.00
Miss A. MacFarlane	2.00
Mrs. Mitchell	10.00
Miss M. Mitchell	5.00
Mrs. J. S. Ayre	20.00
L.S.P.U.	40.00
Miss Duncan and Miss Carey (for hospital purpose)	4.00
Miss Margaret Carter, (for hospital purpose)	5.61
Money Boxes	7.00
Lydia Miller, for Ferns gathered and sold	7.00
Collected by Mr. Richard Quirk at Fortune Harbor (for hospital purposes)	25.00
Mrs. George Ayre, 3rd. week at British theatre	30.00
Total	\$9,740.19
KATHERINE EMERSON, Treasurer.	Nov. 23rd., 1915.

FOGOTA HAD STORMY TRIP

Met Terrible Weather Going North—Had it Finer Returning—Large Passenger List Including Many F.P.U. Delegates to Convention

The S.S. Fogota, Capt. Dalton, arrived here at 11.50 to-day from North. After leaving here Tuesday last she had to run back out of the storm from Capt. St. Francis and left again Wednesday morning when the weather was equally bad with a gale of N.W. wind and big sea. She made Catalina and then ran for Greenspond, after leaving which place she had to retreat from Cape Freels Thursday owing to the terrific wind and sea. She harbored in Pool's Island and resumed the voyage Friday, reaching Cat Hr. that evening.

It was too rough to land there and she discharged her freight next morning. It was terrible weather going North to Change Islds, but fine returning. Her passengers were: Capt. Job Kean, J. Warren, W. Howell, J. Wright, J. Spurrell, P. Carter, R. Spurrell, S. Roberts, R. J. Winsor, W. Goodyear, J. Winsor, T. West, W. Goodyear, J. Whiteway, C. Abbot, R. Mowland, J. Abbot, E. Chaulk, W. Pennell, S. Squires, J. Brett, W. Ledrew, J. Payne, J. Oke, H. Tavarell, H. Dwyer, J. Rowe, P. Brien, E. Ledrew, Mrs. Capt. S. R. Winsor, Mrs. C. M. Spurrell and son, Miss W. Gale, Mrs. Blackmore and 44 second class.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 24th at 3 p.m. by His Excellency the Governor, and will be continued for three days; open daily from 11 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. Exhibitors can obtain season tickets from Secretary, price 20 cents. General admission 10 cents. Ten per cent. of door receipts go to the Women's Patriotic Association, and the ladies of that association will have handy for sale.

The Knights of Columbus and their lady friends had a very enjoyable dance in their rooms last night. The dance was preceded by a concert in which several leading vocalists gave excellent numbers.

PRIZE DAY AT THE POULTRY SHOW Friday, November 26th. Last chance to see this great show. Don't miss it. nov22, mon, w, f, 31

THE GREATEST MIXTURE MADE
CAKE BOX Mixture
SMOKING TOBACCO
can now be had at
The Royal Cigar Store,
Bank Square, Water Street.

SHIPPING

The Schr. Eva left here for Lisbon yesterday taking 2994 qts cod shipped by the Smith Co. Ltd.

Both the Adventure and Bellaventure will leave here shortly for Sydney.

The Board of Trade had a message yesterday saying that the schooners "Rostand" and "Castor" which loaded codfish here have arrived at Oporto all well.

The S.S. Meigle arrived at Port aux Basque at 5.20 a.m. yesterday with 73 packages of mail and local express with it is due this evening.

The schr. Leta J. Swartz arrived here yesterday from Lunenburg to A. H. Prowse in ballast after a run of 3 1-2 days and will load fish for Europe.

The S.S. Home will leave Humbermouth Friday after the express arrives, resuming the regular service between Humbermouth and Battle Hr.

The schr. Spinaway arrived here yesterday to A. S. Rendell & Co. with a cargo of salt, 42 days from Cadiz. She had fine weather until the Gulf Stream was reached when she experienced all the storm which prevailed, but came through with little damage.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The men yesterday were put through indoor exercises in the armory, and they are becoming very proficient. The past few days the following enlistments were noted, bringing the total to date to 2563:
Frank Rowe, Trinity.
Hy. Hayer, Trinity.
Jas. R. Woodbridge, Trinity.
Jno. McGrath, Colliers, C.B.
Allan G. Roberts, St. John's.
Edward Sellars, St. John's.
Caleb Barrett, St. John's.
Wm. A. Phalen, St. John's.
Morgan Gallop, St. John's.
Ed. J. Strickland, Channel.
Jno. H. Read, Channel.
Jos. Legge, Heart's Delight.
Chas. Wiseman, Heart's Delight.

BRIDGE DESTROYED AT HILLVIEW.

Inspector General Sullivan last night had a message from Sgt. Ryan of Trinity, reading:—"Bridge at Hill-view destroyed am proceeding to investigate." The bridge is comparatively small one here, being about 30 feet long and spans a small river, and it is thought likely that floods caused by recent rains destroyed it. The Reid Nfld. Co. up to last night knew nothing of the accident.

42 DAYS FROM LABRADOR

Some 24 men, women and children arrived here by the Fogota to-day, having come up in the schr. "Conscript" from Corbett's Hr., Labrador. She left there on October 15th with 62 souls on board and she had a terrible time of it. Storm succeeded storm and she lost her canvas in the Straits but later it was patched up; they harbored in Seldom, and after leaving there their patched sails were torn to pieces by another storm and they had to shelter at Wild Cove. In all they are 42 days from that place to Seldom.

VESSELS MEET ROUGH WEATHER

Local Coasters Have Hard Time in Gale Last Week—One Vessel Driven 166 Miles to Sea—But Reaches Port O.K.

The schr. Ahava, Capt. T. Batstone, left Little Bay Islands Monday week for the Monroe Export Co. of St. John's with a load of fish and oil. She was out in the storm of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week and when the skipper took his bearings he found he was 166 miles off the coast, having been driven that great distance by the gale of off-shore wind.

The vessel had a full load of fish and heavy deck load of oil, but did not lose a cask of it. She arrived at port Sunday last and as one of her hardy crew remarked "there was not a feather out of her."

The schr. Dixemude, Cape. Walsh, from La Scie to this port, fish-laden, was out since Monday week and received the full benefit of the storm of Tuesday and succeeding days. She was consigned to C. F. Bennett & Co. and arrived at a northern port Monday with all her canvas blown away, but little other damage done her.

Don't forget to call at the Lecture Room of the Congregational Church to-morrow evening. Delicious Meat Teas will be served from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Price 40c.—nov23, 24

SCHOONERS LOST MASTS AND GEAR ONE MAN HURT

People who arrived here by the Fogota to-day say that Turner's schooner from St. John's to Keels was out in the storm of Tuesday week and put into Bloody Island with both her spars gone. She was towed to Flat Island by the Dundee Wednesday. She had all her canvas torn also. The Robbie M., going to Greens pond, owned by Geo. Greene, had her canvas torn in threads and her main boom fell. It struck one of the crew belonging to Seldom, laid open his forehead and he was looked after by the crew and later when landed at Pool's Island. The man is dangerously hurt and narrowly escaped instant death. These men report several other schooners with their sails destroyed and gear carried away.

As stated by The Mail and Advocate Monday the young man Connel arrested last week for stealing from various places, is also held for taking several overcoats and other property belonging to various people, and the police are investigating other matters attributed to him. It is said he also posed as an important official of the volunteer recruiting office. He will soon appear in court to stand his trial.

TO-NIGHT'S LECTURE.

Mr. Jones of the Seamen's Institute will deliver an illustrated lecture this evening at 9 p.m. in the Grenfell Hall. Subject: "Where the War is Waging."

POLICE ARE BUSY

The police are very busy at the present time and have been for some days; especially detectives Byrne and Tobin. They are enquiring into a number of larcenies reported and Inspector General Sullivan also has his hands full in dealing with a multiplicity of matters.

THE "ANNIE'S" CREW HERE

Capt. James McCarthy and W. Rodgers and Jeremiah Whalen of the boat "Annie," who were picked up off Cape Race by the "Monardnock" Monday, arrived here to-day by the Trepassy train. Speaking to a Mail reporter they say that our story of yesterday is a good illustration of their experience. Rodgers, who was ill, is better. They lost about \$1000 in the supplies on board. Capt. E. N. R. Blackmore, of the Monardnock, treated them splendidly and though bound from New York to London, left his course to help the Annie to land. Skipper McCarthy says the people of Fermeuse treated them with great kindness also.

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

LOCAL ITEMS

Const. John Morrissey arrived here to-day from Bell Island with one Pat Lannon who was given 3 months yesterday for beating his wife while drunk.

Felix Connell was to-day before court and pleaded guilty to stealing a grip and coat recently. Mr. Morris, J.P., remanded the man for the present as a number of other cases for larceny are pending against him.

(On account of whom it may concern)

AUCTION
To-morrow (Thursday) the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock
At the premises of
Messrs. A. Harvey & Co. Ltd.
356 Barrels of Flour
LANDED in a damaged condition from on board the S.S. "Dwyer," McLeod, Master, from Montreal. Surveyed and ordered to be sold by Public Auction for the benefit of whom it may concern.
A. S. RENDELL,
Notary Public,
nov24, li

Whaling Plants and Utensils FOR SALE
FOR sale by Public Auction on Saturday, 27th inst., at 12 noon, in the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, the following Waterside Property situated at Dublin Cove, near Rose Blanche, comprising—
20 Acres Freehold Land, together with the Whaling and Carcase Plants erected thereon, consisting of Buildings, Boilers, Machinery and Tools and Utensils.
Also: The Whaling and Carcase Plants situated at Maggoty Cove, Trinity, consisting of Buildings, Boilers, Machinery and Tools and Utensils. The Land on which this Property is erected is Leasehold.
Also: Sundry Tools and Utensils now on the Southside Premises of Job Brothers & Company, Ltd., St. John's.
Inventories of the above Property can be seen and full information received on application to JOB BROS. & CO., LTD., Managers for Liquidators of The New Whaling Co., Ltd., or,
A. S. RENDELL & CO., Auctioneer.
nov24

PUBLIC NOTICE!
ENQUIRES have been made from time to time regarding the use by War Office, London, of Newfoundland timber. It has been ascertained that the only purpose for which Newfoundland timber can be recommended is trench work. The offer of timber should be made to the Principal Architect in charge of Royal Palaces, His Majesty's Office of Work, Storey's gate, London, S.W. The following is a list of the usual sizes, with the approximate percentage of each size, of the timber and board required, namely:
3" x 9" 14%, 3" x 6" 11%, 4" x 4 1/2" 5%,
2" x 9" 7%, 2" x 6" 1/4%, 4" x 3" 2%,
1 1/2" x 9" 1/2%, 1" x 6" 1/4%, 4" x 2" 13%,
1" x 9" 16%, 3" x 2" 1/2%,
1" tongued and grooved flooring—12%.
1" Rough Boarding—2%.
3/4" Rough Boarding—6%.
3/4" Weather Boarding—2%.
3/4" Matching 1 1/2%.
1/2" Matching 1/2%.
All offers submitted should state prices, with dates of possible delivery.
J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
20th November, 1915.
nov23, 24

A Meeting of Fogo District Council, F.P.U.
will be held in the
Mechanics' Hall, at 8 o'clock, This Wednesday Evening.
All Delegates will please attend.
W. W. HALFYARD, Chairman.