

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1915.

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Not Thought to be White Star Liner

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—There was a report this morning that the Adriatic had been sunk, but the report did not state whether the steamer was the Adriatic of the White Star Line or the Adriatic which left Greece on Oct. 13 for Philadelphia, and passed Tarifa, Spain, Oct. 19.

Japan's Aid To Russia

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegraph Co. says that Japan has rendered opportune aid in the Baltic duel between Generals Ruskay and Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the matter of shells; and now that artillery conditions have been equalized, the Russians are confident of the result.

Greek Port Taxed to Utmost

SALONIKA, Nov. 15.—Renewed uneasiness is reported among the population of Monastir, because of a large Bulgarian force, which has been threatening the Perlepe front in the Babuna region, although the situation at Babuna Pass and the Katchenka Defile is said to be unchanged.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A statement issued yesterday by the British Admiralty says that in the German wireless message on the night of Nov. 12th, it was conjectured that British hospital ships are being used for conveying troops, munitions and other war material.

SAYS ANTWERP RELIEF ORIGINATED WITH KITCHENER

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Churchill said in the Commons to-day that the project of sending an army to the relief of Antwerp originated with Kitchener and the French Government.

GERMANS CLAIM MANY PRISONERS AND CANNON

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The announcement was made by the War Office to-day of the capture of 8,500 Serbians with 12 cannon. Of these, 7,000 prisoners and 6 cannon were taken by Bulgarians.

FRENCH STEAMER LOST

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Many of the smaller shipping craft have been lost as a result of recent gales and the French steamer St. Malo, 123 tons, turned turtle near Guernsey.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Nov. 15.—France: In Artois the Germans surprised the French first line trench, but were subsequently expelled, leaving all their wounded.

ITALIAN

ROME, Nov. 15.—The official statement issued to-day at headquarters of Italian General Staff reports progress at several points, but there were no important developments.

To Offset German Gold

TEHERAN, Nov. 16.—A Persian proclamation issued at the Russian Legation addressed to the Persian people states "in view of useless measures taken hitherto against the corrupting gold of Germany against Turkish-German agents who are seeking to compromise friendship between Russia and Persia. The Russian government has decided on an agreement with Persia to put an end to these activities in the interests of the good relations between the two nations, and an appeal is made to all Persians to believe Russian armies will not be turned against them or their possession, but will be used solely in defence of the peaceful population. It is also stated that payment will be given for any article the Russian troops may take.

Bulgars Press Serbs Hard

SALONIKI, Nov. 16.—A Bulgarian attack on French lines at Cerna river, West of Parlepe was resumed at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Fighting continues with the Bulgarians attempting to break through between the Serbian and French forces and to attack Parlepe. Serbians are in a precarious position, though they are still holding the Babuna Pass. Three Turkish regiments and three German submarines are reported to have been stationed at Bulgarian seaport of Varna in expectation of a Russian attack.

VARNA HARBOUR MASTER SHOT

ROME, Nov. 10.—Captain Precktin, harbor master at Varna, has been accused of high treason and shot. He was suspected of having revealed to the Russians positions of mine fields defending the harbor, thus enabling the Czar's warships to approach close enough to bombard Varna.

MURDER

Hark! to that echoing cry of horror, A woman shot for a trivial crime? Openly slain by a civilized warrior, Reckless of right, and traditions of time.

Round the Earth a Mighty shudder Shakes alike both friend and foe, For such calculated murder Only Him and Savage know.

Shall you see your Sister slain, Murdered in the dead of night, And from fighting still refrain, For your Country and your right?

Heed you not her parting prayer? Shall you falter where she stood? Shall you fear to face her slayer? Tears can not avenge her blood.

For the memory of your fathers, With your life-blood write your name On the page which knows no others, Or, forever, bow in shame. J.A.P.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS

Deals With Episodes During His Tenure of Office as Head of the Admiralty—Defends the Dardanelles Campaign and Says We Are Passing Through a Bad Time, Which Probably Will be Worse Before It is Better—Thinks the Campaign of 1916 Should Be Decided Against Germany by Her Shortage of Men.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—In a speech in the Commons to-day, Churchill declared that if any operations in the history of the world were worth carrying through with sustained fury and utter disregard of life, the operation in the Dardanelles were worth it. We are passing through a bad time, which probably will be worse before it is better, but it will be better, Churchill said, if we endure them. The campaign of 1916 should be decided against Germany by her shortage of men. Regarding the Dardanelles, Churchill declared that Admiral Spot said they could not be taken with a rush, but that the fortifications might be reduced gradually by bombardment.

Admiral John Fisher, First Sea Lord, was opposed to the reduction of Britain's naval strength in Home Waters, but he never criticized the method of attack on the Dardanelles. Churchill declared he did not receive the clear guidance from Admiral Fisher before the expedition was decided upon, or the subsequent firm support whereto he was entitled. In making his promised statement, Churchill dealt with episodes during his tenure of office as head of the Admiralty, rather than with his resignation. He said his letter to Asquith gave fully and truthfully his reasons which led him to ask release from the Government. These reasons did not apply to any member of the Cabinet who was not in the War Council. "Moreover, I alone have open to me an alternative form of service whereto exception can be taken wherewith I am perfectly content," he continued.

Turning to the naval battle off the Chilean coast last year in which a British squadron was defeated by the Germans, Churchill said he had been in full agreement with his expert advisers that the Admiralty's dispositions of warships were sound and the best under the circumstances. Documentary evidence would make this clear, without detracting from the gallantry and devotion of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who lost his life when the Good Hope went down. The suggestion that he had over-ruled his naval advisers and kept the old cruisers Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir at sea, thus causing their destruction by German submarines last year was characterized by Churchill as untrue.

He said it was for A. G. Balfour, the present First Lord of the Admiralty, to determine whether or not papers should be published, as he himself, had no desire to press for publication papers which might prejudice officers now in the service. Regarding the Antwerp Expedition, Churchill said it was not arranged by him, but had been planned by Field Marshal Kitchener and the French Government. He was not concerned with it or consulted about it until arrangements were advanced a long way and until troops were moving, or were under orders to move. "At a midnight conference I learned that plans for sending a relieving army to Antwerp were already far advanced and were being considered in concert by Field Marshal Kitchener and the French Government," Churchill continued, "but that they had not yet reached a point where definite offers or promises could be made to the Belgian Government. That same afternoon the Belgian Government had telegraphed their decision to evacuate the city with their field army, and practically abandon the defence of the city. The British Government were all extremely distressed by this decision, as it seemed everything was going to be thrown away for the sake of three or four days of continued resistance. I offered to go to Antwerp and report on the situation and my offer was accepted. I crossed immediately, and next day, after a consultation with the Belgian Government and British Staff Officers at Antwerp, I proposed telegraphically that the Belgians should continue their resistance and that the British and French Government should say, within three days, whether or not they could send a relieving force.

Day after day the relieving force from Britain arrived. In one case it was sent to Ghent and to other points in time to insure the safe retirement of the Belgians. Simultaneously Britain encouraged the defence of Antwerp by sending the Naval Brigade and taking other minor measures. These proposals were accepted by both Governments. It was informed of the dimension of the army to be sent, for communication to the Belgians, and was "told to do everything possible to maintain the defence meanwhile. This I did without regard of consequences in any direction." Churchill argued these operations should not be regarded as an event which led only to misfortune. He believed that military history would hold that the consequences conducted advantage to others in the west, as the operations led the Germans to believe that a large army was arriving from the sea. "It is true," added Churchill, "these operations were begun too late, but that was not my fault. On September 6, nearly a month before, I drew the attention of Premier Asquith, Earl Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey of the dangerous position developing at Antwerp and the grave consequences to Admiralty interests which the loss of the fortress would entail."

Asquith, paying tribute to Churchill after the close of the latter's speech, said that during the close association with him for 10 years he had always found him a wise counsellor, a brilliant colleague and a faithful friend. He was certain that Churchill would take with him in his new duties the universal goodwill of the House and country.

Ex-Pres. Taft Scores Teddy

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Some differences on theories of government between Col. Roosevelt and ex-President Taft cropped out in Mr. Taft's closing lecture at Columbia. The attitude of President Wilson in refusing to settle the Colorado strike with troops was favorably contrasted by Mr. Taft with Col. Roosevelt's proposal to use the United States army in the Pennsylvania coal strike. "Unsafe Doctrine." "It was Mr. Roosevelt's idea," said Mr. Taft, "that the President was limited in power only by specific restrictions appearing in the constitution or imposed by Congress. My own judgment is that this is an unsafe doctrine and that it might lead to arbitrary results and do irreparable injustice to private rights."

"The mainprinciple of such a view is that the executive is charged with the welfare of the people in a general way; that he is to play the part of a universal Providence and set all things right, and that anything that in his judgment will help the people he ought to do, unless he is expressly forbidden to do it."

"Now it is perfectly evident that Mr. Roosevelt thinks he was charged with the duty not only to suppress disorder in Pennsylvania, but to furnish coal to New York and New England, and he proposed to use the army to mine the coal. It was his intention to take the mines from the owners and to mine the coal and sell it without court proceedings or legal right. It was an advocacy of the higher law which is a little startling in the constitutional republic. "It is perfectly evident that it was not the maintenance of order in Pennsylvania, the suppression of insurrection—the only ground upon which he could intervene at all—that actuated him to do what he proposed to do. He used the expression 'get' the Governor of Pennsylvania to call for troops from him, and then, having secured a formal authority for the use of the army to suppress disorder, he proposed to use it for the seizure of private property and its appropriation for the benefit of the people of the other states."

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- NOVEMBER 15, 1915
1303—Private Chesley Mercer, 48 Spencer St. Died; lymphatic glands, Nov. 14, 3rd London General Hospital.
806—Private Lemuel Edward Hynes, Indian Island, Fogo. Dangerously ill, enteric, Nov. 9th.
750—Private William Snow, Princeton, B.E. Dysentery, severe, Oct. 26.
122—Private Frederick Curran, 235 Theatre Hill, Arrived in England; enteric, severe.

The Following Additional Information Respecting Casualties Already Reported Has Been Received

- NOVEMBER 15, 1915
639—Private Michael Walsh, 18 Pope Street, Wounded. Arrived in England, wounded.
676—Private William Augustus Bastow, Pennywell Road, Wounded. Arrived in England, wounded.
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF PROPOSED NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said in the Commons to-day that the Government are not prepared to give general undertaking to recognize or respect sails intended German and steamship's citizens of neutral state. Under Secretary said he had no knowledge of the negotiations for sale of all German steamships flying neutral flags, although from time to time he had heard of negotiations for the purchase of particular vessels.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier of the Customs had the following messages to-day:—
The "La Bengao" is loading fish at Fogo for Naples.
The barque "Eleine" left St. Anthony yesterday for Exeter with 4100 qtls green salt bulk fish.
The "George Ewart" left Marys-town for Oporto yesterday with 4500 qtls codfish shipped by the Marys-town Fishing Co.
The Glenwood has loaded herring at Moreton's Hr. for Halifax.
The "Jennie E. Ritcey" is loading at Burin for Oporto.

FOGOTA'S PASSENGERS

The Fogota sailed for the North at 10 a.m. to-day with a full freight and as passengers:—L. M. Dempsey, Elsie Bradley, Miss Francis, Mrs. Wright, Wm. Abbott, Rev. Jno. Parsons, L. Blackmore, Florence Blackmore, Rev. G. Wilkinson, Ernest Howell, Mrs. E. Howell, J. T. Abbott, Thos. Cuff, S. C. Goodyear, Miss Brenson, C. Moulard, M. Carter, O. Greene, Frank Whiteway and 15 steerage.

A DANGEROUS PROCEEDING

We hear that children are coming out of house from which diphtheria patients have been removed to hospital, and attending school and mixing with others. As a result of this in one school recently 4 pupils developed diphtheria in a few days. Boys or girls should not be allowed to attend school after coming from infected houses, if the city does not want to experience another epidemic.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. Hutchings, K.C., presided to-day. A drunk and disorderly was fined \$5 or 14 days and a drunk \$1 or 3 days. A longshoreman who caused a disturbance while at work discharging the Stephano was fined \$2 or 7 days.

MORE DIPHTHERIA CASES

A boy 12 years of Carter's Hill and a girl of similar age of Rocky Lane were stricken with diphtheria to-day and were taken to the hospital for treatment.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Merry of Caplin Bay arrived here to-day by the Southern Shore train suffering from dropsy and was taken to hospital in the ambulance.

The remains of the late Isaac LeGrow who died suddenly on board his craft last night were confined in the morgue this forenoon and will be sent to Broad Cove by the train to-morrow morning.

The cable boat "Mackey Bennett" which was in port three weeks ago arrived here off the Banks last night from cable repairing work. She met very rough weather and came here for coal and supplies which she is getting at A. J. Harvey & Co's.

In the fierce gusts of wind which blew at 12.30 p.m. to-day several big slates were blown from roofs on Water Street West and come to the sidewalks with a crash. Pedestrians had several narrow escapes from beneath.

An enquiry was held yesterday before Judge Hutchings into the death of Edward Brookings, killed at Harvey's butterine factory. To-day one is being held into the death of Isaac LeGrow on the schooner in the stream last night.

Mr. John Cowan had a letter a few days ago from his son Pte. Geo. Cowan, saying that he was back in the trenches in France, was feeling good and fit and eager to have a scrimmage with the Huns. He wishes to be remembered to all his friends.

OLD CRAFT A NUISANCE

At 11 a.m. to-day Mr. H. LeMessurier saw an old schooner anchored in the harbor in the fairway drag her moorings and drift down the stream, when opposite King's on the South Side she collided with the brig "Maggie Belle" and broke up. He telephoned the Tug Co., and the John Green towed her up the harbor. Another old schooner drifted down the harbor at 1.30 p.m. and went ashore outside of Chairrock. These old craft are a nuisance to shipping.

Do Steel Ships Sink to Bottom

The question of whether or not a modern steel ship which capsizes in midocean will sink to the bottom has been discussed at considerable length in the past few years. Many argue that since the water of the ocean at great depths is under enormous pressure there must be a point somewhere it is so highly compressed as to support steel so that the wrecked vessel will remain suspended there. At the bottom of the ocean, which, at the point of greatest depth is a little over six miles, the density of the water, owing to the pressure, is only about one-twentieth greater than at the surface. Only two substances so far investigated scientifically have been found less compressible than water; these are glycerine and mercury. Steel is compressed over 50 per cent. more than water at the same pressure. From this it is clear that as steel descends in the water it is compressed half as much again as the water at the same depth, so that at no point would the density of the water be as great as that of the steel; therefore, there is no point where steel would be suspended above the bottom, even if the steel were dropped into a pit in the ocean reaching to the centre of the earth. It is believed that no modern vessel has compartments containing air which are sufficiently rigid to withstand the pressure of the water 100 feet or more below the surface, so that the buoyant effect of these need not be considered. In considering this question notice must be taken of the fact that the pressure of the water is exerted in all directions. That is, a body immersed in water sustains a pressure tending to draw it downward with a force practically equal that tending to prevent its further sinking, just as in the air, bodies sustain the pressure on all sides. From all these facts we may safely conclude that any object that sinks at the surface of the water will sink clear to the bottom of the ocean.—The Pathfinder.

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S.S. Florizel, November 16th. S.S. Florizel, November 24th.
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To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

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Blazed Path by Which His Country Rose From Wreckage Franco-Prussian War

M. Delcasse, Who Has Just Retired as Foreign Minister For France, Was One of the First in Europe to Sense Germanic Aggression—Saw Benefit and Necessity of a Closer Union of the Western Powers—France Trusted Him Because Her People Knew That no Whisper of German Iniquity, However Adroit, Would Influence His Judgment

BY W. A. WILLISON

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Last week's papers announce the resignation of M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister. The announcement has caused a profound impression here. His loss to France and to the Allied cause is universally regretted. His services to his country and to the Entente cannot be over-estimated. He saw with true vision that the only protection for the world against Germanic aggression lay in the creation of an Alliance with other European powers, which should be strong enough to maintain the balance of power in Europe. He blazed the path of a new foreign policy for France, which was to raise her from the wreckage of the Franco-Prussian war to her rightful place in Europe. He directed every effort towards preparing his native country for the future test, which he knew was inevitable. It was a cardinal plank of Germanic policy after 1870 that France should be at enmity with Britain. With every force at his command, Delcasse labored to defeat that policy. The fruits of his labor were the Entente with Britain and the practical development of the Russian Alliance.

Close Union Necessary.
In an editorial leader, The Times says: "Nothing can undo the work that M. Delcasse has done. He has taught the French people the true basis of their foreign policy in its larger aspects. He was the first Foreign Minister to grasp what those bases must be. He saw the wisdom and indeed the necessity of a close union between the Western Powers, in face of the constant menace of German aggression. He settled the dangerous Fashoda question, he concluded the Entente with Britain, he helped to bring about the friendly arrangement of the Dogger Bank incident with Russia, and, with the help of the Czar, he thrust aside German proposals for a Continental combination against us during the Boer War. He warmly supported the Russian Alliance and did much for its practical development, while, aided by Visconti Venosta, he engaged in the first of those 'extra dances' with Italy which have had such lamentable results for her German partner. When German intrigue and German menace drove him from the Quai d'Orsay ten years ago, France saw to it that the policy he had followed was upheld in all essentials by his successors. It had become that national policy as it remains to-day, and none ventured to depart from it save at his peril. France and France's friends trusted him because they knew that no whisper of German iniquity, however adroit, would influence his judgment, and because they knew that he was absolutely free from the least suspicion of relations with those dubious elements of international finance which have sometimes exercised a sinister influence on foreign affairs. France and Frenchmen of all parties will, we are confident, realize to-day that whoever may be chosen to sit in his vacant place must adhere without flinching to the principles he laid down, and must apply them with the frank and manly firmness which made him a pillar of the Alliance and of the rights and liberties of Europe."

Is Taciturn Southerner.
Elsewhere, The Times devotes a column to M. Delcasse and his career. The writer says:
Few men can boast of intimate acquaintance with M. Delcasse. He is compounded of many contradictions, and none but his closest friends hold the key to his character. He is a taciturn southerner with a large mind and a small body. He has a warm heart beneath a reserved exterior, a bold imagination without expansiveness, quickness of perception, and steadfastness of purpose. When some Ministers resign a few questions are asked. When he resigned in June, 1905, his resignation was a European event. Since then he has resigned divers portfolios, and has voluntarily retired from the most important position in French diplomacy. His resignation last week will be classed in significance with that of 10 years ago.

Victim of Campaign.
In none of the Allied countries were his qualities more fully appreciated than in Britain. M. Delcasse had, and has, a direct claim upon our gratitude. If, in 1905, he was made the victim of a skillfully-organized German campaign, which for a moment threw Paris into a state of panic, it was because he had the vision, the courage, and the faith to make the friendship with Britain one of the cardinal principles of French policy. Since 1870 it had been a cardinal principle of German policy that there should be enmity between France and Britain. Nowhere was satisfaction keener than in Berlin when the Fashoda incident seemed about to bring us into armed conflict with France. The amicable settlement of the incident, and the Anglo-French Convention of March 21, 1899, which followed it, were the work of M. Delcasse. His quickness of mind enabled him to perceive that, whereas German interests required the isolation in Europe of both Britain and France, French interests required the acquisition by France of firm friends and trusty allies.

Agreements with Italy.
The convention with Britain was followed up by agreements with Italy that went far to remove the old Italian soreness over the French occupation of Tunis; and, by the end of 1902, Anglo-French-Italian conventions had been concluded in regard to the Mediterranean. In February, 1903, a telegram from the Madrid correspondent of The Times revealed the fact that M. Delcasse had, some months earlier, made overtures to Lord Lansdowne for a complete and detailed settlement of the Morocco question; and on April 8, 1904, the overtures thus made ripened into the Entente Cordiale and the Anglo-French agreement of that year. M. Delcasse, Lord Lansdowne and King Edward had, in fact, found themselves in substantial agreement in their reading of Franco-British interests, which were, as they had not ceased to be up to the outbreak of the present war, the maintenance of European peace, and the limitation of German opportunities for mischief-making by the elimination of causes of international friction in all quarters of the globe.

Under German Ban.
The story of the German Emperor's visit of protest to Tangier on March 31, 1905; of the campaign that drove M. Delcasse from office in the following June; of the Algeiras Conference, where the spirit of concord that animated M. Delcasse's

lightly drawn. Circumstances have changed, and despite the gravity of the present hour, it might be misleading now to attribute vital importance to his withdrawal from office. M. Delcasse is certainly unwell. The strain of the war, his tendency to monopolize hard work, constant anxiety, and opposition from many quarters have so told upon him that his condition last week disquieted his friends. The question whether he would have been able to retain office had this health allowed need not be answered. Lack of courage is not among his failings. He would assuredly have wished to face his critics in Chamber and Senate, and to meet their doubts as to his policy with facts and arguments. Yet he has elected to resign, and no statesman in the Allied countries who has had direct dealing with M. Delcasse will be able to overcome a feeling of loss at his departure. He has "fixed pole in the flight of phenomena," an element of stability, a reliable pledge of continuity.

Enduring Alliance.
Similarly, the time has not yet come to deal critically with his diplomatic work since he resumed control at the Quai d'Orsay after the outbreak of war. His part in the negotiation of the Convention with the Italian declaration of war upon Austria-Hungary was certainly important, and perhaps decisive. The significance of that arrangement as of the various proposals unsuccessfully made by the Allies for the reconstitution of the Balkan Union, can only be judged in the light of facts not yet fully known and with due consideration for the difficulties inherent in the war diplomacy of any extensive alliance.
But one achievement to which he contributed, if, indeed, it was not actually inspired by him—the Anglo-Franco-Russian Convention of September 5, 1914, by which the three Allies solemnly pledged themselves not to entertain proposals for a separate peace—would be itself constitute a sufficient monument to his statesmanship. It remains the enduring basis of the Alliance, and the pledge of the unqualified determination of its members jointly to pursue their efforts towards victory without thought of peace until the cause for which they drew their swords has been completely vindicated.

Many Problems Await.
M. Delcasse's successor will find many a problem awaiting him, and will have no lack of opportunity to prove his quality; but he may be sure of the firm support and good will from the Allies of France if he can attain to, and maintain the high level of trustworthiness on which M. Delcasse always moved, and which is indispensable to the successful prosecution of the war.

Louvain Burned Not Shelled

(Leon Mirman, in the Nov. Atlantic.)

The houses in Louvain were burned one after another, methodically—I would say scientifically, were I not afraid of dishonoring that noblest of noble terms. There is no possibility of mistake about it; it was not shells that destroyed those houses during the fighting, as the chance of battle decreed; it was the hand of man which brought to the spot the special machines prepared for that purpose. We have found elsewhere in the district a number of these machines for setting fires; they form a part of the regular impedimenta of the German soldiers. There is no possibility of mistake, I say: the crime is not simply attested by the witnesses who still exist; it is signed. Those who, like myself, have had the painful duty of inspecting the devastated communes after their liberation, distinguish at the first glance the houses destroyed by the deliberate incendiarism of the savages from those which were simply subjected to bombardment.

It is like this: these houses have not crumbled, nor are they riddled with holes; the four walls are generally intact, and so are the chimneys, hollow masses of brick adhering to the walls, which quickened the flame with their draft. The photograph of a street taken along its length, would give a false impression of the real condition of the town; apparently not a building is injured, and yet each house is an empty skeleton remain, all blackened with smoke on the inside; not one has been demolished by shells.

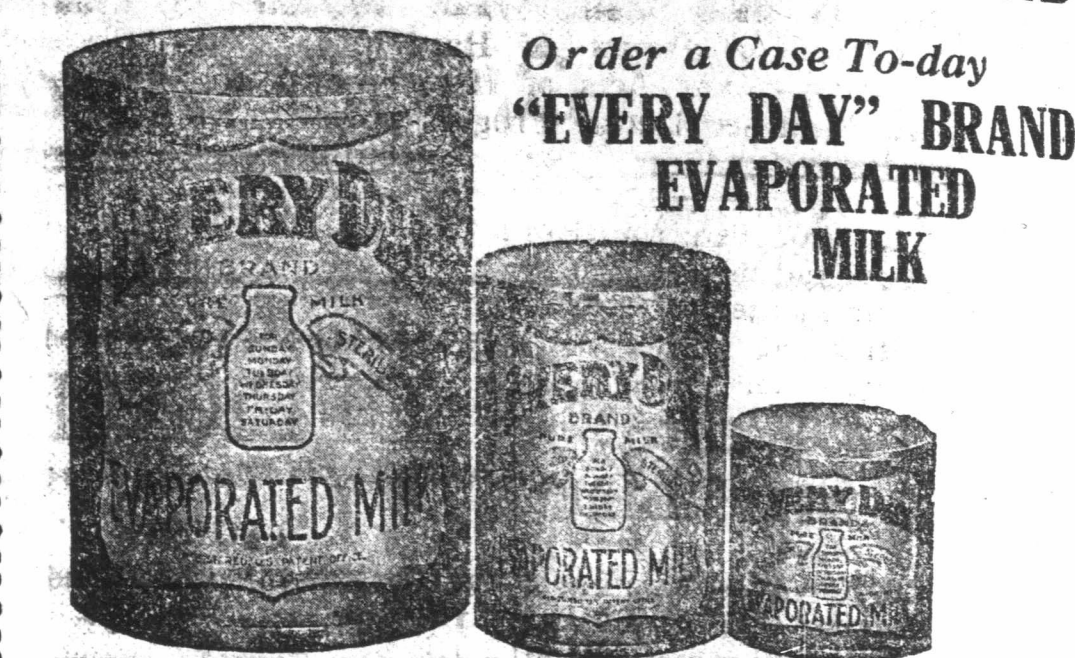
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diplomacy inflicted a severe reverse upon Germany, has been too often told to need repetition now. For some years M. Delcasse lived under the German ban; but his sterling qualities brought him again into prominence, and enabled him to undertake the reorganization and development of the French Navy. His influence on French foreign policy remained, nevertheless, real, albeit indirect, and his appointment in February, 1913 to be French Ambassador to the Russian Court was greeted with gnashing of teeth in German and Austrian official circles. In Petrograd M. Delcasse succeeded in linking the interest of Russia even more closely than before to those of France, and in helping to promote the intimacy of Anglo-Russian relations. Upon the details of his work in connexion with the Bulgaro-Rumanian negotiations of 1913, and with the Treaty of Bucharest in the following autumn, historians will be able to deliver judgment when secret archives are available. But there is no question that at Petrograd, as in Paris, his unvarying aim was the consummation of European peace by the promotion of international concord.

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THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

VIVID ACCOUNT OF OCT. 13 FIGHT

Lieut. Ferguson of Campbellton, N.B., Describes Some Thrilling Incidents in Hours of Hard Fighting—Many Acts of Heroism Witnessed During Progress of Battle

Lieut. H. W. Ferguson gives a vivid description of the battle in which the 26th was engaged on October 13th, in a letter to his brother, Mr. W. M. Ferguson, Campbellton:

We got it hot yesterday and our casualty list is fairly heavy, but the German list must be longer than ours by at least five times the number. Our engineer officer tells me that there must be at least four hundred Germans lying killed and wounded in the wood slightly on our right front. We started the fun in an attempt to take a crater forty yards in front of our line. This crater was where the Germans had sapped our under-

ground and blown up, using the immense hole as a point to bomb us from. Our artillery shelled them for over an hour; then we threw smoke bombs over the parapet. When the artillery began shelling, the Germans manned their trenches, expecting an attack, then when the smoke blew over on them they thought we were using gas and began crowding the communication trenches. Here our artillery got them, also our machine guns and mowed them down. Then our bombers and two platoons charged through the smoke at the crater. The Germans turned about a dozen machine guns on our fellows, but they got the crater. Our engineer officer yelled out "About turn; its mind" and two-thirds of our fellows got out before it blew up. The smoke and din was awful. The crack of machine guns and rifles a continuous roar, with the thudding earth-shaking

booms of the bombs both sides were hurling at each other and the wind whirling the dense smoke about, thru which darting forms and flashes were visible intermittently as it thinned a little here and there. It was war, war all right enough. The whizzing, spluttering, whining bullets hammering about everywhere seemed at times like angry hornets and again like the snapping of a million sharp whip lashes. At times you could hardly see the length of a rifle in front of you, while again a whiff of wind would clear a path for yards, showing up now this portion and now that of the struggle. The Germans were driven out of their point of vantage, but our fellows had to retire when the mine went up, under a fearful machine gun fire. Talk about men! These men were MEN! They jumped that parapet on the word of command without a second hesita-

tion and went for those Germans like an old time regiment. One Sergeant shot eleven Germans and when the world to retire came strapped a wounded man on his back with the chap's puttee and carried him in. They all did their best and most of the wounded were brought in, but I am sorry to say nine bodies of our men are plainly visible out there in "no man's land" with half the machine guns in this portion of the German lines playing all around the spot, making it absolutely impossible to get them in. One of my bombers had Sergeant Cotter on his back badly wounded and had only gone five steps with him when another bullet entered his cheek and came out the top of his head, killing him instantly. He dropped Cotter and picked up another wounded man and brought him in instead. Cotter is one of the number still outside the parapet. There is no way of getting at them. The string of wounded was heart-rending portion, but gamer men never lived or died than those fellows. One chap with a leg shot off and two bullets through his stomach smoked a cigarette and joked about the wooden leg he would have to get now. He died about six hours later, conscious all through. Another chap with his scalp practically tore off his head and the blood all streaming down over his face and clothes, when the stretcher-bearers came over to bandage him up, said nodding his head to the line of limp forms strung along the inside of the parapet, "look after those poor chaps, they need it worse than I do."

The Germans, beyond a doubt, were caught by surprise, even though they were massed in hundreds over there, but they quickly woke up, and every big gun in the entire line was soon playing on us. The big ones were coming over almost at the rate of rapid fire with rifles. It was a nerve-shattering din. By this time most of our men were back behind the parapets, but still several parties were bringing in wounded. My ears still seem to be plugged with the noise of shells bursting. Those big "coal boxes" would seem to take the whole earth up with them. A pillar of pitch black smoke would fly in the air sixty to a hundred feet, apparently carrying everything in the vicinity with it, making a roar that can only be likened to the crack of doom. How long we were hammered this way I cannot tell you, but it seemed as though it would never stop. Even in the middle of it I couldn't repress a smile and I didn't feel much like smiling then, I can tell you. The cause of the smile was one of my fellows huddled all up with a dozen others against a bulkhead of sand bags that would burst like tissue paper if a coal box hit it, remarking, "By gosh, boys, this makes a man think of the past lit, he's led!" Whenever the bombardment ceased we had that parapet manned in a jiffy, but they didn't come at us. I was at it all last night, repairing the immense gaps torn in my trench, some of them you could drive a double team through, and on each the Germans had a machine gun trained, and every few minutes would let lose a burst of rapid fire. We had many narrow escapes doing this repair work, but no casualties. The Germans seem very nervous and jumpy and let drive a stream of bullets at us at the slightest provocation. Poor Almond Savidant got his yesterday during the "big show." A piece of shell that got a couple of others hit him about the waist line, killing him instantly. He probably never knew what hit him, for he was dead before the stretcher-bearer had time to open his coat. The killed, wounded and missing list at present is considerably tangled, but so far, Almond is the only man from Campbellton killed.

Following a domestic quarrel, the prisoner picked up a rifle and shot his wife dead.

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN and MABEL NORMAN in a comedy scr

"His Bachelor Dinner."

An excellent comedy drama.

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A two-part social drama with Ruth Stonehouse.

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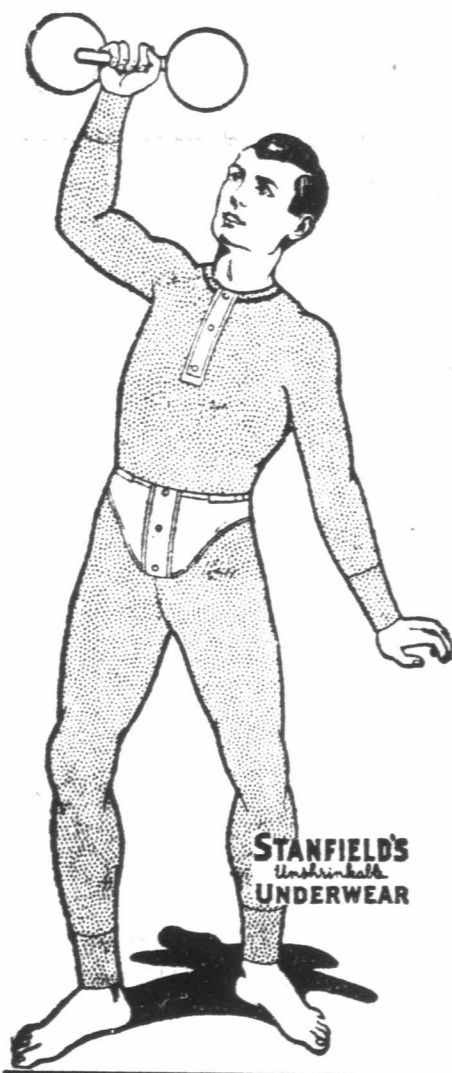
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Stanfield's WOOL Underwear in Green, Red, Blue and Black Labels.

Lowest Prices.

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Men's Overcoats

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75c each. Extra Good Value.

Children's and Misses Wool Knit Caps

from 35c up.

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Plain White, 22c. up. Fancy Colored, 35c. up. White Bear Bonnets, 65c. each. White Chinchilla Bonnets, 65c. each.

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- Best Shell Hair Pins, 4 on card; 7c. card.
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JOB LINE Men's Long Rubbers

Reg. \$4.50 value Sale Price \$3.70

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Made from best jute with good shoulder straps, 20c. each. Waterproof makes from 35c. up.

School Supplies

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Ladies' Velvet Blouses

Very Latest Style, in Saxe, Navy and Black colors,

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Hot Attack on Northcliffe Crew

Liberal Newspapers Denounce Milner, Beresford and DeBroke—Relaxation of Censorship

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald cables as follows:

The attack on Mr. Asquith's speech by Lord Willoughby de Broke in the House of Lords had aroused the Liberal press to wrath. That the members of this sanctuary of the privileged class will not be permitted to interfere in any way with the real law-making power of the House of Commons is evidenced by the bitter tone of such great newspapers as the Daily News and the Daily Chronicle. The former denounces Lord de Broke as a mountebank, while the Daily Chronicle bunches Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Milner as members of a pack of disappointed minor politicians who yelp in chorus when Lord Northcliffe speaks through his yellow press, adding that their shrieks give further proof that democracy never has risen from the worst sort of unpatriotic critics.

All the newspapers agree how-ever, with the declaration of Lord Morley that the British censorship, from which the American press have been the greatest sufferers, through its policy of suppression of news, has discredited reports cabled from England and strengthened German news propaganda in the United States.

The Government now is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of a broader administration of the censorship is evidenced by the statement of an important member of the Cabinet that he expects a drastic reorganization of the Press Bureau, which, as Lord Buckmaster said, after all has been the outcome of a system which permitted all departments to exercise a veto power over the news.

The Press Bureau soon will be found to be the arbiter in suppressing only the news of a character which, as the Lord Chancellor declared, caused the London Times, which has been feeding Germany on a diet of false hopes, to be Prince Gortschakoff as worth more to Russia than a dozen spies.

While the press here is gratified at the assurance that the policy of the censorship is to be more liberal hereafter, there is a general and hearty endorsement of the threat that if the whimpering press persists in its policy of attacks on the members of the Cabinet to gratify the spleen of its proprietor, the Government will take drastic action against the offenders.

A Good Job For Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—There is considerable gossip concerning the new American Ambassador to the newly recognized Government of General Carranza in the City of Mexico. It is expected that a strong man will be required there to keep Carranza to his pledge to use all factions and creeds fairly and without discrimination. In Pan-American circles it is freely stated that unless Carranza Carranza lives up to all his promises, his Government will be overthrown in less than a year's time. Among those mentioned for Ambassador the name of former Governor Martin H. Glynn, of Albany, is the most popular. Colonel House, the President's friend, is another name often mentioned for a diplomatic appointment. Some friends of Secretary Tumulty state that he would prove acceptable to the anti-Carranza element. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the former charge d'affairs in Mexico, is still another possibility. The appointment of Mr. Glynn would accept the position of the Albany publisher and editor would be a master stroke for the Wilson Administration, providing Bank of France.

SYDNEY, N. S., Nov. 4.—"Could not the job be done at once?" asked Felix Karlichek, an Austrian, on being sentenced to hang January 10 for the murder of his wife, a German woman, at the closing session of the Supreme Court here, last week. Following a domestic quarrel, the prisoner picked up a rifle and shot his wife dead.

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NOTE—The Rehearsals for Christmas Pantomime going ahead, and Mrs. Rossley intends "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST" to be the best yet.

OURS—Rossley's West End Theatre.

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A 2 Act Comedy Drama.

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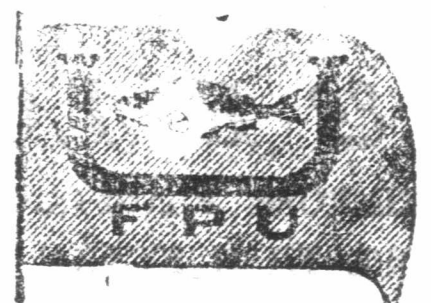
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 Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 16th, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

THE PROHIBITION STANDARD

CONCEPTION BAY districts possess a registered total vote of 11,601. Those districts cast 4433 votes "Yes," and 700 "No." St. John's districts possess a registered vote of 11,037, and cast 4449 "Yes" and 725 "No." Green Bay (Twillingate and Fogo) possess a registered vote of 8212 and cast 4741 "yes" and 606 "No."

The percentage of votes cast in favour of Prohibition for the three groups are as follows:

St. John's	40%
Conception Bay	37%
Green Bay	57%

It will thus be seen that Green Bay is the most progressive Bay in the Colony for any district that can take a firm stand against liquor must be regarded as progressive and alive to the requirements of the day.

Conception Bay has 300 years of settlement behind it and should be the leading Bay in the Colony. It must wake up. The barnacles must be scraped off and a huge effort made to cope with changed conditions that now confront the Colony and the world.

St. John's is not now doing its part to uplift, or promote the general welfare of the Colony. It is too selfish and prejudiced. It must take a broader look at national issues, and use its privileges to better advantage. If Prohibition is carried, St. John's will benefit immensely. Prohibition will make great changes possible for St. John's, and in five years the people will be amazed by the beneficial effects observable through closed saloons.

These are times of great changes wrought principally by the power of the masses. St. John's must be true to herself and keep pace with the onward march of democracy.

Few have realized the great change that has come over the North during the past five years. A sincere effort is being made to bring into its old place that spirit of true progress and sterling integrity. The old hall marked principles that made Britain great had for some years been cast aside to some extent.

The F.P.U. movement, which is based upon a square deal for all and honest effort to uplift neighbour, settlement and country, has instilled into the North a grand resolve to utilize the masses in every proper way. The response has been amazing and is proof that the people are alight if properly directed and an opportunity afforded them to live up to principles that formerly were regarded as a part of their being.

Political degeneracy during the past 30 years tended to demoralize the people. Those evil effects has now been stayed and present indications point to a future that will place Terra Nova

FORTUNE

THE splendid vote cast in favour of Prohibition in Fortune District came indeed as a surprise to the Country. It was generally recognized that Fortune Bay being so near St. Pierre had freely used the St. Pierre liquors, and it was thought there would be great indifference towards Prohibition.

Mr. Hibbs, of the F.P.U., Kelligrews, was sent to canvass a portion of Fortune District. A couple of the clergymen also went into the fight in real earnest. All are to be congratulated upon the splendid result. The 40 per cent. limit was secured and 49 votes to spare.

The following statement showing the percentage of the registered vote in each dry district will be interesting:

District	Vote Cast	Per-Cent Reg. Vote
St. John's	4449	40
Fortune	1091	40
Port-de-Grave	821	53
Carbonear	590	41
Bay-de-Verde	1464	55
Trinity	2860	52
Bonavista	2805	42
Fogo	1189	51
Twillingate	3552	60
Burin	1245	45

PIT PROPS

FROM all quarters complaints against cutting green pit props on the fishermen's areas are pouring in. Last spring when the matter was before the House the Opposition Party protested against permitting any further destruction of the green timber on the 3 mile limit. The Act passed contained a clause protecting green timber on the 3 mile limit.

The Government as usual, without giving consideration to the true interests of the fishermen have issued instructions to permit the cutting of green timber anywhere. This winter's cutting will completely destroy all the timber on the 3 mile areas suitable for fishery purposes and schooner building.

A greater curse than this pit prop business never yet befell our country, and instead of bringing blessings it will lay up a pile of misery, and curses, and in five years the country will realize that for every dollar's worth of pit props cut, twenty dollars worth of the material wealth of the Colony was destroyed.

We hear nothing but curses from the people in connection with the base unlawful action of the Government in allowing all concerned to clean up the bit of green timber that is left on the 3 mile limit. Morris don't care two straws. His day is done, and he will never again appeal to the people for power and place. No one in the Government has any interest in protecting the bit of green timber remaining in Bonavista and Green Bay.

One of the greatest crimes ever committed against the Colony's truest interests and the interests of the fisheries is this allowing of the get-rich-quick pit prop grabbers of England to clean up the few small patches of green timber in Green and Bonavista Bays for a miserable mess of pottage—\$3 per cord on the bank.

It is the most silly act of the worse Government this Colony was ever cursed with. It is a crime not only against the Northern people and the fisheries of the North, but against law and order, for the law expressly states "no green timber must be cut or exported."

With a vengeance that is unworthy of such a character as Sir E. P. Morris, the North is being robbed of its natural resources in order to find fifty thousand dollars to add to the pile of revenue that is wasted and thrown away by the Government. The curse of a free people robbed of their birthright will be upon the head of the worse clique that ever succeeded in coddling the people of Newfoundland.

The North will lose wealth by the illegal cutting of green timber for pit props this winter that would be worth \$10,000,000 to the people five years hence.

The people require work, yes; but it was the Government's place to see they were placed along the railway as monthly employees and the interior timber cut instead of that along the waterfront.

The fishermen of Green Bay and Bonavista Bay are cutting off their right hand with their left by this pit prop cutting from green patches in those Bays. They will mourn in sackcloth and ashes five years hence, for the grand forests of spruce timber ruthlessly destroyed this year and last.

in the forefront of British colonies, and make her as progressive and democratic as New Zealand—that ideal British Colony.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY

THE interview with Count Tisza of Hungary, which Karl H. von Wiegand obtained for The New York World, is more notable indirectly than for what it immediately contains. In what the Hungarian Premier said, there was nothing new. He held the familiar tone about Austria and Germany having been wickedly attacked, about their war being purely defensive, and about peace coming as soon as the Allies realized their defeat and gave the Central Powers guarantees of "security" for the future. In asserting that during the whole term of the Triple Alliance, neither Germany nor Austria had sought an "opening" for a world-war, Count Tisza must have forgotten the cool proposal of the Austrian Government to Italy that Serbia be attacked. This was a year before the assassination at Sarajevo, which finally served as a pretext. The fact was not known until it was revealed by the Italian Government. But in all this there is no novelty. It seems hardly worth the journey to Budapest to get only such information as Mr. von Wiegand reports.

In the very act of seeking Austro-Hungarian opinion, however, there is something like a curiosity Vienna has, since the war began, been steadily in the shadow of Berlin. For diplomatic views or news of importance, correspondents have not thought it necessary to go further than the capital of Germany. And this has been only one indication among many that Austria has been playing second fiddle during the war. Indeed, this has been so markedly the case as to cause disquietude to Austrians themselves. They are troubled not only by their present diplomatic and military subordination to Germany, but by what the future may hold in store. In case the Central Powers win the war, the Germans will inevitably lay claim to the hegemony. With whatever politely disguised phrases, they will let it be known that, in the great readjustment of Southern Europe, Austrian ambitions must be kept strictly subordinate to German. In matters relating to both the distribution of territory and the making ready of an army to defend the new-won acquisitions, Berlin would be certain to dictate to Vienna. This is a reflection which can scarcely be pleasing to Austrian pride. But all this is merely to anticipate future events which may never occur.

Yet actual events within the past few months are sufficient to show that Germany has been the predominant partner in the alliance with Austria. To realize this one has but to turn over the "Diplomatic Documents" recently published by the Austrian Government affecting its relations with Italy. They cover the whole negotiation with the Italian Government, after the outbreak of the war, in the endeavor to obtain Italy's neutrality, when it early became evident that her active support as a member of the Triple Alliance was not to be had. The correspondence was ostensibly between the Foreign Offices in Vienna and in Rome; yet Berlin was all

Upon Sir Edward's head will rest the curse of a people for what he has done is not for their benefit, but will prove a short cut to destroy national resources intended by nature to aid the prosecution of the fisheries which would be much less valuable if a timber supply were not obtainable.

Is it any wonder then that the sensible men of the North are boiling with indignation over this outrageous crime against the Commonwealth?

HUNS NOW ADMITS DEFEAT

WHENEVER any new movement is made against the Huns, the parrot-press of Germany repeats the now-familiar formula "everything is progressing well." This possibly may be comforting to the already starving millions within the borders of the Vaterland; but facts prove incontrovertibly that the beginning of the end has come for the murderous Hun.

The more intelligent class of the German people—those who have ceased to believe infallibly in the dicta of the German General Staff—must have had their faith jolted recently by an article which appeared in one of the prominent Berlin papers—The Berliner Tageblatt—when discussing the REAL MEANING OF GERMANY'S MOVE IN THE BALKANS.

The Berlin mouthpiece admits actually that everything does not go well with the Huns' programme in the East. It confesses that the principal German plan in the eastern war went to pieces at the Marne, viz.—the plan to reach Calais, establish there a naval base, threaten Britain at her very door and invade her if possible,—that plan has miscarried, and has been abandoned.

The road to Calais has been abandoned for good and aye, and decisive defeat, so far as the real objective is concerned, is admitted; and this admission implies the admission that defeat is the condition along the whole German Western front, for if it is admitted that Calais cannot be reached, the admission necessarily implies that the French and British lines can neither be broken nor pushed back.

The German campaign in the West therefore reached no permanent goal; nor is any such goal possible.

The Berlin editor, however, sees another way to fly at "Britannia's throat"—the way through the Balkans. The immediate purpose of the move in the Balkans is to carry succor to beleaguered Turkey. But it is doubtful if the Huns will ever reach the Bosphorus, and all the gloomy forebodings of some days past seem to be dissipated by recent happenings in Serbia. The Germans did not get at Britain's throat in the West by way of Calais, and it looks as if the Hun will meet a surprise in the East similar to that which was given in the West.

The Russians have held up the erstwhile victorious legions of Von Hindenburg on the road to Riga; and with the oncoming of

AN OUTRAGE

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Fogo Island has been interrupted for several days. The important trade centres of Change Islands, Joe Batt's Arm, Tilting and Seldom-Come-By have no means of sending or receiving messages. Messages may be sent to Fogo by wireless, at wireless prices.

At the present time, with the price of fish and fishery products changing every other day, this lack of quick communication is a great inconvenience and loss to the people of Fogo Island.

We understand that the Colonial Secretary has sent no person to effect repairs to the cable yet. This, if true, is a scandalous condition of affairs, and is another example of how the people of Fogo District are treated by the crowd of incapables that control public affairs.

For to allow four or five days to elapse from the time the service was interrupted before sending men to repair the cable, is to say the least disgraceful neglect of the interests of not only of the people directly concerned but the whole country.

Wake up! you Government officials, and do something to foster and protect the industries of the country, and don't be a clog on the wheels of progress by your shortsightedness and inertia.

The Colony is paying a heavy price for the upkeep of the Postal Telegraph Department and the people demand that justice be done them by those in charge of the Department.

The cutting off of telegraphic communication from Fogo Island at this time of the year is an outrage of the blackest kind, and the fisherman toilers will hold Morris responsible for this condition of affairs.

THAT EMBARGO ON FISH

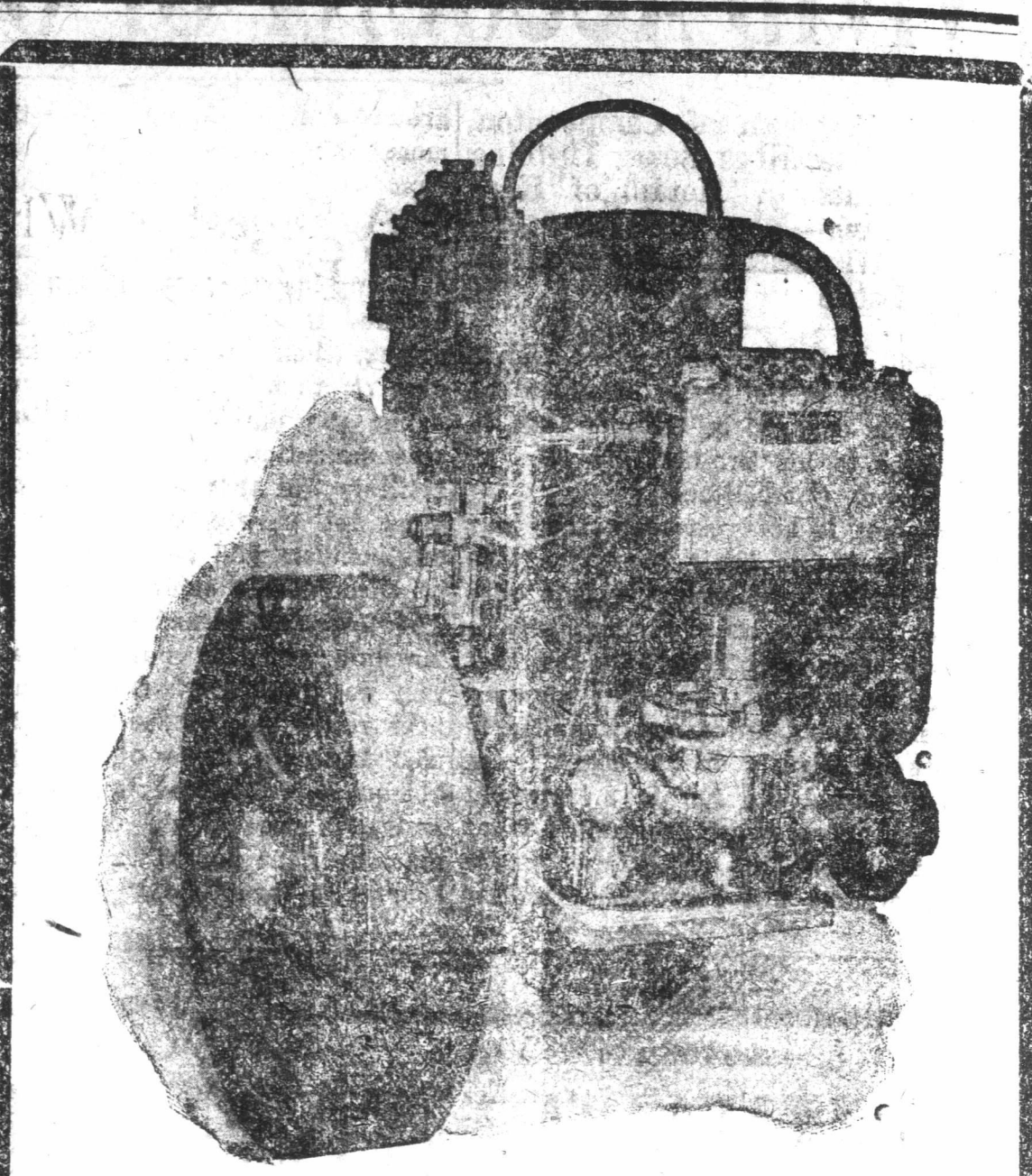
A DEPUTATION consisting of Messrs. D. A. Ryan, W. B. Grieve, A. E. Hickman, M.H.A., W. N. Munn and Hon. P. Templeman held a conference with the Prime Minister this morning in relation to the present embargo on Labrador fish now at Gibraltar, destined for Greece. There are at present thirteen cargoes there, other cargoes on the way, and in all, probably about 70,000 quintals of this year's catch would be expected to be marketed in Greece between now and March.

The deputation pointed out that the embargo placed on the export of fish into Greece by the Proclamation of the Imperial Government had already had a serious effect on the price of fish here and in the foreign markets.

The Prime Minister stated that the very strongest representations had, at the request of the Government, been cabled by His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on November 11th, containing several suggestions which might relieve the situation. Up to the present time no reply had been received, but the delay in reply was regarded by Sir Edward as hopeful.

It is also hardly possible that at any moment the causes for the complication may be removed. The prohibition includes fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh, from the United Kingdom and all other portions of the Empire.

winter we may have to record such another ignoble retreat as was chronicled in 1812 when Napoleon fled from Moscow a beaten and forever discredited leader. History will likely repeat itself in this instance as it has done many a time and oft.



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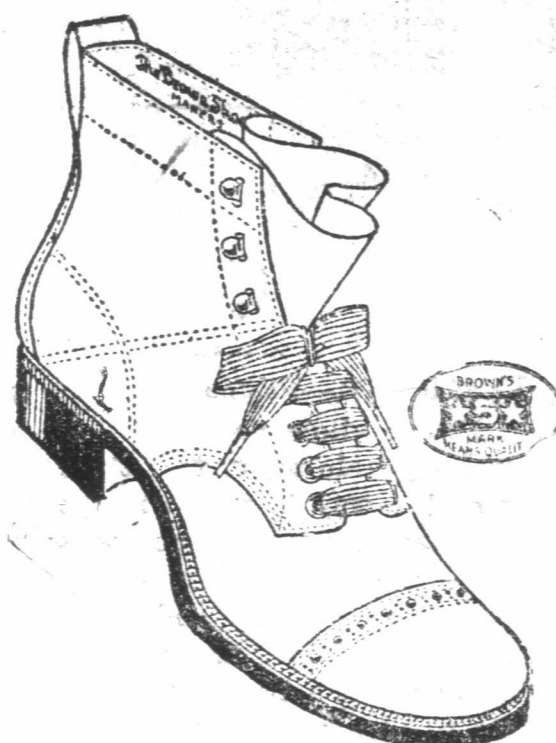
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Bonavista Bay Service.
S. S. DUNDEE leaves Port Blandford every Monday and Friday for ports of call in Bonavista Bay.
TRAVEL AND SHIP YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS ROUTE.
RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Waterproof Boots!



Men's Tan Norwegian Waterproof Boot, as illustrated above. Price \$7.00.

Men's Black Norwegian Waterproof Boot, as illustrated above. Price \$6.50.

Men's Hand-Pegged Waterproof Boots.

16 inches high. Price \$6.50.
14 inches high. Price \$6.00.
12 inches high. Price \$5.50.
10 inches high. Price \$5.00.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

At Lowest Prices

**Gasolene
"Veedal"
Motor Oil**

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.

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

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

Buy GOODS Manu-
factured in NEW-
FOUNDLAND & keep
the Fathers at work

The Recent U. S. State Elections

A Digest of What the Result of the Nov. 4 Election Really Means, Show Many Republican Gains, and the Complete "Fade Away" of the Progressive "Bull Moosers"

THIS is what is called an "off" year in politics. Only eight states out of the 48 held elections Nov. 2. Four chose governors, five voted on constitutional amendments, six elected legislatures, and three—embracing over one-fifth of the population of the country—voted on woman suffrage. New Jersey had already turned down "votes for women" Oct. 19.

Notwithstanding this was an off year, the results of the election were regarded with interest and anxiety, as straws which might show which way the political wind would blow in the great national campaign next year. National issues were as a rule avoided, but President Wilson looked confidently to the voters to vindicate him and his policies.

The suffrage workers felt sure that they would win in all three of the states where the question was being submitted to the people, namely New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Mrs. Carrie C. Catt figured in advance a majority of 550,000 for the proposition in New York. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, was sanguine, but still she pointed out that they could not lose these states, as they had never had them, and that "all they could do was to win."

The results were very disappointing to the believers in equal suffrage, for the movement was turned down in all three states, by decided majorities. In round numbers the margin was 185,000 votes in New York, 50,000 in Pennsylvania, and 130,000 in Massachusetts. The majority against it in New Jersey was 51,000.

This leaves the number of full suffrage states 11, as before, namely Arizona, Kansas, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Last year Missouri rejected the proposition by a majority of 140,000, North Dakota by 9,600, South Dakota by 12,000 and Ohio by 183,000. In 1913 Michigan

not come out for suffrage they would have stood a better chance to win. There was everywhere evinced a purpose to rebuke the president and turn down whatever candidate or proposition he offered.

This was strikingly illustrated in Massachusetts, where Governor Walsh, Dem., who had twice been elected governor, was beaten by Congressman S. W. McCall, Rep. National issues were made a feature of the campaign there, and the Democratic tariff was placed in the balance and pronounced wanting. The Republicans also made gains in the legislature.

The result was also significant as showing the virtual disappearance of the "Bull-Moose" factor. The Progressive candidate tried to make a run on an anti-Catholic platform but received so few votes that the party loses its franchise in the state. On the other hand the Prohibition party cast enough votes to entitle them to recognition instead.

The Progressive Party was formed by Theodore Roosevelt in 1913 election. It has now almost disappeared on a political factor now and in nearly all contests had since the last Presidential Campaign has been beaten badly.

At Bridgeport, Conn., a great center of the munitions industry, the tariff and similar issues were raised. The Republicans won here also, and the commission plan was adopted.

In Pennsylvania the public interest after the suffrage question, centered on the Philadelphia morality campaign. The reform elements combined there four years ago and put in a reform mayor. It was claimed that the Republican "machine," which had controlled things there for 30 years, was destroyed for good, but this time T. B. Smith, the Republican candidate, was elected, by a plurality of 80,000 over the independent candidate, running under the name of the Franklin party. The Democrats polled only 4,000 votes there, out of a total of 250,000.

In New Jersey the results ran the same way—Republican. President Wilson did all he could to save the situation, by endorsing candidates and going home to vote, but the voters apparently refused to stand by him, and the Republican majorities in the legislature was increased.

The Democrats got some consolation in Maryland, where E. C. Harrington, their candidate for governor,

pulled through by a narrow margin, but their hold on the legislature was reduced. The state now has a Republican governor, and so the Democratic leaders cite the Maryland result as a victory.

The controlling "dry" element in the Virginia legislature was strengthened. The Republicans showed gains in that Southern state, and Washington county, usually Democratic, was carried by them, as well as several other counties.

In Kentucky there was a hard fight over the governorship. Congressman A. O. Stanley, the Democratic standard-bearer, is credited with winning by a small margin. The Republicans claim that frauds were practiced, and that E. R. Morrow, their candidate, was really elected. The Democrats make counter-charges of fraud. The Republicans made a considerable gain in the legislature, which remains Democratic however.

In Mississippi the election was only nominal, for there is practically no party there but the Democratic. Theodore G. Bilbo, the candidate for governor who was approved at the primaries, by a minority vote, was elected. The total vote was only about 20,000, in a state where it should properly be about 20 times that much if there was a healthy political condition.

For the second time in two years the people of Ohio, voting on state-wide prohibition, refused to adopt it. The majority against it was about 46,000, which however shows a gain of about 40,000 votes in two years. Cincinnati, where there is a powerful German element, virtually defeated the proposition, as it rolled up a margin of 70,000 against it.

At the same time that city, which was formerly a Democratic stronghold, went Republican by an unprecedented majority, and other Ohio cities showed a tendency in favor of that party. The plan to redistrict or "gerrymander" the state, as laid down by the Willis Republican administration, was rejected by the people on a referendum vote. It is construed that this rebuke eliminates Governor Willis as a presidential possibility, and gives the preference to ex-Senator Burton of Ohio's "favorite son."

The rejection of the new constitution in New York state, which was fathered by ex-Senator Root, is also taken as a turn-down for him as a presidential candidate.

There were local elections in various places, but they were not of much general interest. The voters of Detroit rejected the proposal for city ownership of street-car lines. In 11 Illinois towns where they voted on local option and where the women had a voice, the results were mixed. Two that were "wet" decided to remain so, and two that were "dry" chose to become "wet." The news reports declare that the women voters disappointed the anti-liquor leaders by favoring the saloons.

For the first time in America, what is called the Hare system of proportional representation was tried at Ashtabula, Ohio. The purpose of this reform is to give every important element of voters a chance to be represented in the government, instead of the whole thing going to the party that possesses the majority, and quota of voters representing more than one-eighth of the whole registered vote can obtain recognition. The results of this system will be watched with interest by the entire country, as proportional representation is believed by many to be the coming franchise reform.

There was no general congressional election this year, as the congress was regularly elected last year. But there were four vacancies that had to be filled. The fourth was in a Democratic district and a Republican won, as already told.

This will give the Democrats a positive majority of only 25 in the house, in place of about 140 in the last house. It means that it would only require a defection of say 15 Democratic votes to defeat a party measure, and this is liable to happen any time.

It also means that the Democrats will have to be very vigilant and active in keeping their men in their seats, if they are to avoid having the Republicans steal a march on them. However, the Democratic majority in the last 68th congress was so large, as to be unwieldy and unmanageable.

The Tammany Democrats will have 16 members in the new house, and this will give that element the balance of power, so that they can get what they want from the administration. "This is the 'sinister' crowd that Col. Bryan and some other Democratic leaders have fought so hard. President Wilson long refused to kowtow to the Tammany influence, but it may prove to be too many for him this time. Accordingly he is trying now to make his peace with his element by giving them some appointments to office. He realizes that unless he succeeds in keeping them satisfied, they will use their power against him and be able not only to checkmate his legislative program in congress but also prevent his re-election."—"The Pathfinder."

Newtown Will Stand by Coaker

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR,—Please allow me space in your highly esteemed paper to say a few words. Our Union here is as good as ever and we will stand by President Coaker. They have tried to put down Mr. Coaker, but can't do it, the Union is too strong. We had a meeting of our Council last night and our Council is willing to help pay the \$1800. Go ahead Mr. Coaker with your good work you have been doing, for God is on your side and truth must prevail and wrong will go down.

Abram Kean has forgotten that there is a greater judge for him to fear and there will be no jury to plead for him there. Now Abram, allow me to say that you have to go before God for your bad conduct; you showed no mercy that night when you ought to have had judgment with mercy. You have spurned every good thing and God will hold you responsible for the wrong that you have done. Now Abram, have I done wrong by saying this?

—TOBIAS HOWELL.
Newtown Council, Nov. 1915.

Newfoundland Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street pays highest prices for raw furs.

Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

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

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

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

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



It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole." Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe. Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30. Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

Anderson's Water Street, St. John's

WINTER COATS

Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats,

Prices from \$5.00 to \$16.00

These Coats were bought at Sample Prices, and we want to give our Customers the privilege of getting a Good Coat, CHEAP.

JERSEYS & SWEATERS

We have a large Sample lot of Men's, Women's and Children's Wool Jerseys and Sweaters. Selling Cheap to clear.

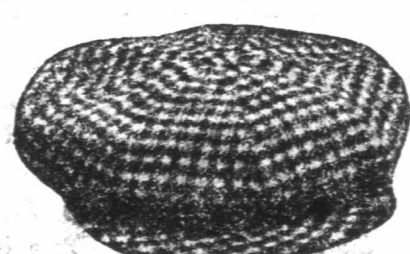
LOCAL YARN
90c. per pound (16 oz.)

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

MEN'S WINTER CAPS, WOOLEN SHIRTS SWEATERS and SWEATER COATS.

We are well stocked in these lines.



Winter Caps

In Fancy Mixed Tweeds and Black Cloth, with knitted or fur band at back.
60c, 80c, \$1.10 & 1.50 ea.

English Golf Caps

Autumn weight, Light and Dark Tweeds,
50c. to \$1.00 each.

Woolen Shirts

Grey Union and Flannel, with or without Collar,
60c. to \$2.00 each.

Fancy Striped Union and Flannel, with and without Collar,
\$1.00 to \$2.10 each.

Sweaters, Sweater Coats and Jerseys.

SWEATERS—In Navy, Black, Grey & Fancy
\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

SWEATER COATS—In Grey, Navy, Mole, Fawn and Brown, with high or low Collar, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

JERSEYS—Fine Navy Worsted, 38, 40, 42 inches, \$2.10 to \$4.30.



STEER Brothers

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Russians Return From Pt. Nelson

Will Return to the Homeland and Join the Colours—Bunch Number About 100—All Young Men

When the Adventure, which arrived here yesterday, left Hudson Bay, she took along 170 passengers, who were landed in Halifax. Over 100 of these were Russians, all young men, who had spent over a year at Port Nelson, and were eager to return to the Homeland to join the army and help expel the Hun invaders from their country. Each man having been paid off with over \$1000 before leaving Port Nelson, they were well supplied with money.

Capt. Waite, who had been down there for three years, also came along on the ship.

When the ship's coal cargo is discharged, she will dock for a clean up and then will take a trial trip with the Russian Government's agent on board.

While on dock she will have two new propeller blades adjusted, replacing spare ones used on her voyage north.

BOVAVENTURE'S TRIAL TRIP.

The S.S. Bovaventure, after leaving here yesterday forenoon, went away south on her trial trip and proved her capabilities as to speed and sea going qualities to the satisfaction of the Russian agent on board. The ship made and held a speed of 13.9 knots on the course, and returned here at 2 p.m. She has been formally taken over by the Russian Government.

Obituary

MISS PATIENCE STONE

There passed peacefully away on Monday, Nov. 8th, at Smith's Sound, T.B., after a long and severe illness, Patience, beloved daughter of Ronald and Jessie Stone, aged 19 years. She contracted a cold 2 years ago which developed into consumption. She bore her suffering with great patience; she was never heard to murmur or complain. She was always cheerful and gay and was loved by every one who knew her. Deceased leaves a father, mother, three brothers, two sisters and large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss.

The funeral took place on the 10th inst. when her remains were laid to rest in the Church of England cemetery. To her sorrowing parents our little community extends their sincere sympathy.—Cor.

Smith's Sound, Nov. 11, 1915.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A. S. WADDEN wishes to announce to his Patrons and the General Public, that his New Store 368 Water Street West (2 doors West of old stand) is now open with a full line of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. All orders personally attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. S. WADDEN
368 Water Street West

THE GREATEST MIXTURE MADE
CAKE BOX Mixture
SMOKING TOBACCO

can now be had at
The Royal Cigar Store,
Bank Square, Water Street.

OUR THEATRES.

THE NICKEL

The programme at the Nickel theatre yesterday which was an elaborate one, attracted large audiences both afternoon and evening. The three-reel feature film "The Great Silence" is a remarkable story and had the undivided attention of all who saw it. "An Amateur Prodigal" is also a most noteworthy subject. The Pathe News contained a number of very interesting subjects. The balance of the programme was also good. This evening it will be repeated and no doubt there will be large attendances. Nickel patrons are now looking forward with interest to "The Goddess" which will be presented shortly.

ROSSLEY'S

Last night Carroll and Ellor, the clever Irish comedy couple and female impersonator at Rossley's theatre had the crowd simply in roars. The sketch Hogan's Sanatorium, with little Carroll as Primrose Flannigan as the new nurse. It is one laugh, for who could witness Carroll and not laugh. Miss Gloe Ellor in her song and dance, was a treat and both are so refreshingly different to any other act that has appeared. Jack Rossley and little Carroll intend to put on a sister act, and then the fun will begin. The great two reel feature "As you reap you sow," by the Vitagraph players. Another big two reel feature was "Falling into a Title," with the Pathe weekly showing the very latest events was highly interesting. Don't fail to see this show.

WANTED, 100 birds more than we had in last year's Show.
th,sat,u

LOCAL ITEMS

Use "Bristelite" Kerosene Oil.
P. H. COWAN, Importer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid who had been on a short visit to Canada returned here by the express yesterday afternoon.

National Poultry Exhibition, Prince of Wales Rink, Nov. 24, 25, 26. Entries close Nov. 17th.

Yesterday afternoon Const. Greene was constrained to place under arrest a burly sailor, who was drunk and disorderly on New Gower Street. The man gave the officer a rough time of it and had to be handcuffed and driven to the station.

Bristelite Kerosene offered at lowest prices by P. H. COWAN, Importer.

The waterfront presented a busy scene yesterday, as a large number of schooners were discharging their fish cargoes hurriedly. The bad weather of the past two weeks had detained them and there was a rush to get them discharged. A number of craft arrived in port yesterday from the North.

All kinds of raw furs bought by Nfld. Exchange, at 276 Water St.

CITIZEN WANTS TO JOIN THE F.P.U.

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A., President F.P.U.

DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to join the F.P.U., and I would like to know if I can or not? I was a fisherman for several years past until an accident compelled me to seek an easier vocation. At present I am employed in the ready-made clothing business. I have an uncle and three cousins in the Union. My reasons for wishing to be a member are: I consider the Union is a cause which demands support from every man who has ever caught a fish and it is his benefit to see it expand and flourish. Hoping to hear from you soon on this matter.

I remain, your, etc.,
—J. C.
St. John's, Nov. 11, '15.

A beautiful Trophy for Outport Exhibitors only, besides over \$300.00 in cash prizes. We want everybody in Newfoundland to be interested in this Poultry Show.

From "Ours" On Gallipoli

Private Geo. Walsh Writes to Friends—Says all Our Boys Are Well and Prepared to do Their "Bit"

Mr. T. D. Carew, of The Mail and Advocate, had an interesting letter from another cousin of his, Private Geo. Walsh, who went with the First Contingent, and is at the front with the lads are in good spirits and are pretty chummy with the other Colonial troops, especially the Antipodians, who have such a great record as fighters. To show the spirit of our lads he says they are constantly joking and punning, even while on the most arduous duty. They often refer to the good provender afforded, and how they anticipate the "Turkey's" that will be served up for Xmas, while when loading their rifles they refer to the "dressing." He says that the heat is intense, but the "bush horns" stand it well, as they were always considered "too green to burn." As to the foe, he observes the Turks fight fairly, but are a crowd always to be closely watched. He says when the British charge, the enemy know they are coming, but the Turks crawl along the ground and try surprises, but as he puts it, they invariably get all that's coming to them.

He speaks of Mr. Carew's nephew, John Buckley, who is also with him, and tells of a visit he paid to his brother, Pte. M. Walsh, of the R.A.M.C., now in France. He spent four days with him while he was in Wales. He was glad to hear of his brother's recovery from an accident and says all the boys are well. He refers to the casualties in the Regiment, but says none are down-hearted over this and all are prepared to tackle what may be in store with the best possible grace.

He closes by wishing to be remembered to his chums in St. John's.

It is reported that the S.S. Glenmorvan, of which Capt. Baxter Barbour, so well and favorably known here, is master, is some days overdue from New York to London. The ship is no doubt meeting with the stormy weather reported by shipping in the Atlantic.

We advise trappers to send their furs to Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

PATRIOTIC ASSOC. MEETING

The meeting of the Patriotic Association held last night in the Board of Trade Rooms was well attended. His Excellency the Governor presided and Mr. W. J. Higgins acted as Secretary, Dr. Burke being absent. There was much discussion as to the motion for adoption of the Reserve Force Committee Report, which had been deferred from the previous meeting. It was decided to return it for revision, and later it will be published in the press.

ENTERING PRESENTATION ORDER.

On Sunday next, two widely-known and respected young ladies of the City in the persons of Miss Catherine Curtin and Miss Power, will enter the novitiate of the Presentation Order of Nuns in this City. Miss Curtin is the second eldest daughter of Mr. John Curtin of McMurdo's Pharmacy, and Miss Power is a daughter of Mr. John Power, of Bate's Street.

We will pay good prices for all kinds of raw furs. Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work up on their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just what brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go; coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,1f

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 16.

John Bright born, 1811.
Patrick Scanlan drowned off Duncombe's wharf, 1849.

James J. Grieve, late merchant of this town, elected M.P., for Greenock, 1868.

Arch built on Cochrane street in anticipation of arrival of Governor Glover and bride, 1876.

Rev. James Brown, P.P., Harbor Main, died, 1887.

Steamer Nevada arrived here to take away passengers of the damaged steamer Arizona, 1879.

John H. Boone, B.L., died, 1884.
Weekly Times registered. M. J. Hwker, proprietor, 1892.

Whiteway Government resigned, 1897.

A fire broke out in a house opposite McBride & Kerr's belonging to Mr Woodford. During the fire, two kegs of powder in the house exploded, blowing of the roof. A son of Woodford's received injuries from which he died a few days after, and a child was burnt to death, 1853.

Steamer Lizzie sank at Harbor Grace while towing in a vessel from Carbonear, 1875.

Redemptorist Mission closed here, 1882.

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Sudden Death On Schooner

Isaac LeGrow of Broad Cove, Western Bay, Dies Suddenly of Heart Failure on Schr. Messenger Last Night

While Isaac LeGrow, a fisherman of Broad Cove, Western Bay, was hoisting the foresail of the schr. Messenger in the harbor last night, with some others of the crew, he was seized with sudden illness and fell to the deck unconscious.

The vessel was getting ready to leave for home and the men immediately ceased work and did everything possible to restore the man, but without avail. His brother, the skipper of the craft, sent men ashore in a boat and Dr. Cowperthwaite, who was summoned, went quickly to the vessel, but when he arrived the man was beyond his aid, as he had died almost immediately of heart failure.

The man was 56 years of age, and we hear, leaves a wife and family. The body will be confined and taken home to-day for burial.

Our Volunteers

Yesterday forenoon the men drilled in the Armoury, and in the afternoon under Capt. O'Grady, went for a route march in around Waterford Bridge. To-morrow attack and defence manoeuvres will be held in the same place.

The following enlisted yesterday and the total now is 2,544:—
Grand Falls—Patsk. W. Foran;
St. Brendan's B.B.—Louis M. Fenel;
Botwood—Ambrose D. Dudge.

The members of the Congregational Ladies' Aid Society have been hard at work during the year preparing for their annual sale of work, which comes off on Wednesday, 24th inst. A good opportunity will be afforded visitors to pick up pretty and useful Christmas presents. Remember the Twenty-Fourth.
nov16,tu,th,sat, 3i

DETERMINED TO GET THERE

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
DEAR SIR,—I now take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well and also all the boys that came over with the last crowd. I am not much of a writer but I will try and do my best.

When will this war be over? No one knows. England will have her force up by New Year's Day, then there will be something doing; you bet the Kaiser is in a fix now, and I guess he will be out of a fix then, if not before. If the young men in London were like the boys from Old Terra Nova the Kaiser would have had all he was looking for, but they are in trim now. There are quite a lot in this barracks. I am out of the gunnery school now, I am getting on fine.

I left my home March, 1914, and went to Canada where I was engaged on the Government boat until this summer when I left and tried to join the soldiers, but failed; three times I have volunteered, but I said to myself I am going to try again. I will try again and I left and came home, spent a month home, started for St. John's, I arrived there and came out alright; spent one week there and the 23rd of September started for the Old Country, had a good time over, went in the gunnery school, came out to-day and to-morrow I am going before a gunnery officer to pass for a seaman gunner. I don't care if I can get one shot at one ship; I am going on a steamer this week.

I think I will close this note. I remain, your sincere friend,
R.N.R. S. MARTIN,
From Trinity Bay,
Chatham, Oct. 25, '15.

SHIPPING

The schr. Allison H. Marpice is now loading fish for Europe at the Smith Co.'s premises.

The schr. Muriel M. Young left Grand Bank yesterday for Oporto with 3108 qtls cod shipped by Patten and Forsey.

The brigtn. Rosina left for Bahia yesterday with 4126 qtls codfish shipped by Bowring Bros. Ltd.

The Nascope arrived at Alicante Saturday after a run of 14 days from this port, and should have left by now for Naples.

The S.S. Mariana arrived from Sydney at Botwood yesterday with 6000 tons coal for the A.N.D. Co. When discharged will load pulp and paper for England.

The schr. Henry M. Dickson which had been unable to get a herring cargo at Bonne Bay arrived here yesterday and will be laden with fish by the Smith Co. for Europe.

The schr. James Barton Cook will sail for Barbados today, taking 1,973 qtls codfish, 4 qtls haddock, 5 bbls caplin, 1 tub sounds and 240 bbls salmon, shipped by A. Goodridge & Sons.

The Portia this trip takes a number of herring barrels along to Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay for the fishermen to fill with Scotch cure herring.

The S. S. Newfoundland, Capt. Davis, arrived here at 2 p.m. yesterday from P.E.I. with a cargo of produce for George Neal. She had fair weather but experienced a gale of wind yesterday coming down the shore.

Our brand of Kerosene is "Bristelite." Ask your dealer for it.
P. H. COWAN, Importer.

Wedding Bells

MURPHY—REDMOND.

At 7.30 this morning a pretty and interesting wedding ceremony took place at the Archbishop's oratory in the Palace, when Miss Kitty Redmond, second oldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Redmond of Penneck & Co's, was united in Hymens Bonds to Mr. Clement Murphy, painter. The groom was supported by Mr. David McRae, and the bride by her sister, Miss Rose Redmond.

His Grace Archbishop Roche performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a very handsome travelling costume and carried a beautiful bouquet, with wreath and Orange Blossoms.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the Bride's parents, Victoria street, which was attended by many friends including Miss May Furlong, with whom the bride was for years engaged. Both were the recipients of very many handsome presents. They drove to Waterford Bridge after the reception and entrained for Holyrood where the honeymoon will be spent. The Mail and Advocate extends heartiest congratulations.

Kerosene and Gasolene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

A young woman a resident of Topsail, came to the police Court this forenoon and complained that a woman of the house in which she lived on Pleasant Street, charged her with stealing a purse of \$6.00 which she lost. The girl who is a domestic in the place, asked for a summons against her traducer. She said she never saw the woman handle any money and will vindicate her character before Court.

WANTED—A Schooner,

about Eighty Tons, to take Freight to Springdale, Hall's Bay.
ANDERSON'S.—nov13,2i

DUE THURSDAY MORNING

Ex S.S. Coban, a full cargo
Sydney Screened COAL

T. A. BOWN,
Phone 500a 11 Springdale St. 5 Waldegrave St.

Another Complaint

DEAR SIR,—Please allow us space

Please allow us space in your most valuable paper to let the public know the way in which mail matters are handled here. A person went to the post office a little while ago to get a money order, and finding that the so-called postmaster had gone to St. John's on a trip there was no one able to give an order, so the person had to return home again and now wait here till the postmaster's pleasure trip is over.

I think it is high time for the government, if we have one, to see if some means can be taken to put a stop to these things, for if they intend to let the postal officials do as they please it would be better to hand this branch of postal affairs over to some person who knows how to treat it properly.

If Mr. Coaker had the government I guess he would root all those grubs out. The Union is still progressing in this place, the Union men having already started regular weekly Union meetings, while some of the big bugs of this place are trying to cry the F.P.U. down.

With many thanks for allowing us space and hoping to see Mr. Coaker in charge of government matters herefore long.

Burlington, Green Bay,
Nov. 7th., 1915.

If you want the best light, burn "Bristelite" Kerosene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES CAUGHT

Yesterday morning the watchman at Reid Co's sheds found some boys prowling around there, apprised the police, and Detective Byrne and Tobin soon had a gang of five boys in the jail, all of whom pleaded guilty to breaking into the Reid Co's and stealing rubbers, tobacco and ladies' wear to the value of \$14.82. The ages ran from 9 to 14 up to 19 years, and they are known well to the police as hard cases. Two were fined \$10 or 30 days being the ringleaders, two others \$5 or 14 days, and the fifth was let off, he being so young. Mr. Hutchings, J.P., gave them a good lecture.

THE ADVENTURE'S CRUISE

The Adventure made 5 trips all told from Port Nelson. She did the second round trip in 20 days, and on one of her last trips was four days butting through heavy ice. She brought three loads of coal and timber and met a terrific gale on one of these and had to jettison a lot of the timber to lighten the ship. After leaving with the Bellaventure on the last trip, accompanied by the Sheba, they had a blizzard which lasted for 50 hours. Several times coming out of the Straits the Sheba became jammed in the Arctic floe and the Adventure had to run back and butt her out. The ship brought 161 passengers all told from Hudson Bay to Halifax.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

FOR SALE—Motor Boat, 23 ft. Keel, Flush deck—sloop rigged Bridgeport 9 h.p. engine, fully equipped. Boat and Engine just 18 months in use. Apply to JOHN BEZLEY, Mud Cove, Burin.—nov16,3i

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