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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Director of Recruiting Interviewed by Agent Of Associated Press

**Earl Derby Said it Was Impossible to Make Estimates of the Number of Men Now in the Field Was—Some Members Would Doubt the word of the Angel Gabriel—Contends the Results of Recruiting Are a Complete Answer to Germany That Britain is Determined to Wage This War to a Successful Completion—Germany is in For a Good Licking Says Earl Derby**

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Lord Derby received a correspondent of the Associated Press at the War Office this afternoon and for half an hour discussed the war's outlook resulting from the recruiting scheme and the Compulsory Military Service Bill and particularly their effect of assuring the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. The talk was easy and informal, without any official restraint, as Lord Derby gives the impression that he is sure of himself and not afraid to talk out on subjects which officials usually avoid. Asked how many men had come forward under the Derby plan and what the British fighting force in the field was, he said: "It is impossible to make estimates of the number of men, for if the angel Gabriel made an estimate some one would be found in the House of Commons to rise and challenge the estimate. One essential thing is sure, it has been a complete answer to Germany and has shown we will have enough of men to carry forward the war to a successful conclusion," said the speaker.

Lord Derby, when asked what the successful conclusion of the war implied, said: "That question might involve laying down terms of peace such as Germany's getting out of Belgium and France soon, which is outside of my province, but it is certain that the successful conclusion of the war means that it will be prosecuted until we have such a peace as will make it perfectly sure there will be no further war of this kind in our time or our children's time. It must be absolutely conclusive and nothing short of that."

Lord Derby had no doubt of the outcome and referred to the ability of the rapidly expanding army to give Germany a good licking and, he added, it will do it all right. The military measures taken by Great Britain have been a complete surprise to Germany, he declared, first, in showing the number of men who came forward and then the country had acquired in all measures so thoroughly, even those who opposed the measures most bitterly were

careful to say they would obey the law once it was enacted. Asked about the quality of the new men, the Director of Recruiting said they were of a high order of physique, stamina and intelligence. There had been three sizes of recruits, big, medium and small, but it has become necessary to discontinue the small size entirely and mediums partially. The intelligence of the new men is of such a high order that it helps to solve the problem of supplying a sufficient number of trained officers.

When reference was made to the prevailing idea that many soldiers on returning from the war will go to Canada, Australia and the other Colonies, Lord Derby said: "Yes, but the best thing is that they will come back when the country needs them. I get letters daily from all over the world from men eager to pay all their expenses and come back now if the country needs them. I got a letter this morning from a young fellow in San Francisco saying he closed up his affairs, and was coming back to serve his country. Love for the Mother Country which this war has inspired is one of its redeeming features."

## GREEKS NOW FACE A CRISIS

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that French and British troops have been landed at Corinth, Greece, 48 miles west of Athens.

The messages says, according to information received at Amsterdam from Sofia, that the Allied troops which landed at Phaleron re-embarked after a short inspection of the city. Among wild rumors as to the intentions of the Allies, the message continues, is the statement that they intend to advance to Athens, whence King Constantine, his court and government will retire in conformity with the King's desire to maintain armed neutrality.

In the Sofia despatches the question is asked what former Premier Venizelos will do in that event, whether he will proclaim a republic and whether the army will side with him.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Bulgar Forces on Greek-Serb Front In Hard Straits

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Hundreds of Bulgarian soldiers have been killed and a very large number wounded by the bombardment of Petritzi by a squadron of 25 French aeroplanes, according to despatches from Athens forwarded by a correspondent there of the Standard. Great damage was caused by the bombardment.

The advice states that provisioning of the Bulgarian forces on the Graco-Serbian frontier is being conducted with the greatest difficulty owing to the condition of the roads due to the bad weather. The correspondent adds that the aviators report that the Bulgarian army at Gevelgi is being provisioned from Vetessa district, the supplies being carried on the shoulders of peasants, whose service was commandeered for the purpose.

Petritzi, mentioned by the correspondent, is probably Petrich, 53 miles north-east of Salonika.

## BURNED ALL ARCHIVES

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.—The Cologne Gazette is informed by its Sofia correspondent that the Ministers of the Central Powers at Athens have been ordered to burn all the archives at their legations to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Entente Powers.

## The British Foreign Office Answers Germany's Note Regarding the Baralong Case

**Ask How Can Germany Claim She Has Observed the Principles of International Law and Humanity in Face of the Fact That Her Forces Looted Louvain, Murdered Hundreds of Innocent Men, Women and Children—Sank Passenger Liners Without Warning—Poisoned Wells—Murdered in Cold Blood Nurses and Many Other Atrocities**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British official view of the German Note regarding the Baralong case was given out to-night as follows:

"The Germans claim that their army and navy have observed during the present war the principles of International Law and humanity, that German authorities take care that all violations of such will be carefully noted and punished. Some surprise is expressed that a nation, whose armed forces have been responsible for the sacking of Louvain, the murder of hundreds of offending men, women and children on the Lusitania and other ships, the execution of Edith Cavell, the introduction of poisoning wells, the attempted torpedoing of hospital ships, and the countless other atrocities should describe their methods of warfare as humane. It is further pointed out that it would be interesting to know how many German subjects, if any, have been punished for their atrocities. Germans claim the Arabic was torpedoed because the commander of the submarine had the conviction that the Arabic was about to ram the submarine. The facts are that the Arabic was deliberately sunk by a German submarine without warning, that she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor escape from it. With regard to the destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish waters by a German torpedo boat destroyer, it is claimed that when it came to a fight between the war vessels the submarine defended itself with gunfire. The facts are as follows:

"The Germans found the submarine stranded in neutral waters, incapable of either offense or defense. A German destroyer fired a torpedo at the E-13, the torpedo exploded close to her, at the same moment the German destroyer opened fire with all her guns. The commander of E-13, whose submarine was afire fore and aft, who was unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders to the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel, while laying down their arms."

The Germans defended their action in the case of the Ruel on ground that it was measure reprisal, in accordance with measures announced by the German Government on February 1915. It is claimed that these reprisals are legitimate owing to the action of Britain in attempting to cut off from Germany all imports and starve the German people. The Germans thus maintain their submarine policy in consequence of the British measures against the German trade. This is of course quite untrue, the exact opposite being the case. As far back as 1914 Admiral Von Tirpitz foreshadowed the submarine blockade of Britain and submarine attacks were made on merchant ships and hospital ships, on Jan. 30 and Feb 1 respectively. Moreover, as far back as Sept. 1914 a Dutch ship with a cargo of grain for Dublin, Belfast, was sunk by Karlsruhe, and an American ship, "W. P. Frye", similarly was sunk on Jan. 28. Further, on February 4th, the German Government declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these Islands. This blockade was put into effect on Feb 18. It was only on March 11th that the British Government put measures against the German trade, which the German Government now try to maintain, were the cause of their submarine policy. The Germans maintain that in the cases of the Arabic, E-13 and Ruel, they were only aiming at the destruction of the ships and in no way the destruction of helpless persons. The death roll on the Arabic, the shelling of British sailors as they were coming ashore after abandoning the E-13, and the firing on the crew of Ruel, who were attempting to save themselves on the boats are sufficient answer to this claim. With regard to the German refusal to submit the Baralong case and the three cases put forward by the British Government for investigation by an impartial neutral tribunal, this action seems hard to explain. If the Germans are really so convinced as they say they are of the guilt of the British commander and the innocence of the perpetrators of the 3 outrages cited by the British Government, so far as Britain is concerned, it is entirely untrue to state that the British Government have left unfulfilled the just demand for investigation. They have proposed it and it is the Germans who have rejected it, doubtless because they know full well that the cases which they are defendants would be decided against them by an impartial tribunal.

## ANOTHER ATTACK ON KITCHENER

**General Sir Iver Herbert Says Kitchener Has Failed to Make Good—Says K. of K. Has Been Wrong From the Start of the War**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—In the course of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons, General Sir Iver Herbert delivered a strong attack upon Lord Kitchener. He declared that he must confess that one of the most remarkable things in the whole war was the total eclipse of the office of Secretary for War. General Herbert said Lord Kitchener had never been right once during this war in the matter of recruiting and that the Secretary of War had been wrong from the first to last, and he had left the country at this moment in precisely the same condition as it was in the beginning of the conflict.

With regard to munitions, he asserted that at the time of a crisis such as this Great Britain had been left without the necessary drafts to make up the armies in the field.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Austro-Hungarians Will Assume Full Control of Montenegro

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Details of how negotiations for the capitulation of the Montenegrin army were conducted, were given out to-day by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:—

"On Jan. 13th two Montenegrin Ministers, and one Major of artillery appeared before the Austro-Hungarian vanguard and expressed a desire to enter into negotiations for the capitulation of the army. This desire was passed on to competent Austrian authorities, who answered that the first condition was unconditional surrender of arms. Both Montenegrin Ministers remained at Cetinje and negotiations were carried on by intermediaries.

"The arms to be surrendered are all modern firearms, and will include those carried by Montenegrin men. Montenegrins able to carry arms, will form into groups and literally lay down their rifles. Control of the territory will be assumed by the Austro-Hungarians, so that the whole territory will be searched in order to impede the formation of bands. The entire male population will be concentrated in certain districts, and all cities and other localities, as well as the means of transportation, especially railroads, will be handed over to the Austro-Hungarians.

## DENIES RUMOUR

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Redmond denied to-day's report which has been current for some time that he had asked his colleagues to accept his resignation from the leadership. "It is a lot of rubbish" said Redmond, "there is not one word of truth in it from beginning to end."

## THE WOMAN WINS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, British suffragist leader, delayed by the New York immigration authorities, to-day was ordered to be admitted to the States unconditionally.

## Russians Reinforced Will Again Resume A Big Offensive

### Ryndham Meets With Accident In the Channel

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The trans-Atlantic liner Ryndham passed South-end to-day, down by the bows, with a list to starboard. All the passengers are safe. Three stokers were killed and four injured.

The Ryndham sailed from New York on Jan. 15th for Falmouth, and passed the Lizard on Jan. 14th. The accident evidently occurred at some point in the English Channel. The Ryndham belongs to the Holland-American line and has been in the service a number of years between New York and Rotterdam. She has accommodations for 2,936 passengers. The Ryndham is proceeding to London, under her own steam. The nature of the accident is not yet ascertained.

### ONE SHIP CAPTURED ANOTHER MISSING

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Copenhagen despatch to Reuter's says that the steamer Kiev, bound from Copenhagen for Liverpool, has been captured by a German destroyer.

According to the same despatch it is feared that the Swedish steamer Mimer, which left Copenhagen Sunday for Ystad, and did not arrive, has also been captured.

### THE NEW P.M.G.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Premier announced in the Commons the appointment of Joseph A. Pease, former President of the Board of Education, and one time Chief Liberal Whip in the House, as Postmaster General.

**The Military Purpose of Which Will be to Lessen the Strain on the Allies in the Balkans and Force Roumania to Join in the War on the Side of the Entente Powers—Greece Has Again Become the Centre of Interest—Report That Allies Have Landed Troops at Corinth Would Give Them a Base Almost Surrounding Greece—Russians Still Forcing the Turks in the Caucasus Despite Violent Snow storms**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The offensive which the Russians launched against the Austro-Hungarians in East Galicia and along the Bessarabian frontier on Christmas eve, came to an end on Jan. 1, according to the Austro-Hungarian War Office, with the Teutons holding all their lines on an eighty mile front, having inflicted losses on the Russians estimated at 70,000 men killed or wounded and six thousand captured.

That this ends only a phase of the offensive, however, is indicated by the Austrian official statement. Russian reinforcements have arrived and it is considered that a big Russian offensive will be undertaken with important military and political objects in view. It has been attributed that the military purpose is to lessen the strain of the Entente Allies in the Balkans and possibly cause Roumania to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Unofficial advices from Kiev are to the effect that the Germans are evacuating Lutsk, one of the triangle fortresses. Still further north south-east of Riga and south Widsy, the Russians, during a snowstorm, made surprise attacks against German posts and destroyed them.

From a political point of view Greece again has become the centre of great interest. In addition to the report that the Allies have ordered Greece to hand passports to representatives of the Central Powers and their Allies in the Kingdom, comes an assertion that British and French forces have landed at Corinth, 48 miles west of Athens. Should the latter report prove true, the Entente Allies would have a line base almost surrounding Greece, at Salonika on the east, at Corinth on the south and at Corfu on the west.

With the ending of the Montenegrin campaign by the capitulation of the army, hostilities, for the moment, have ceased in the Balkans, although a despatch from Athens reports the dropping of bombs by 25 French aeroplanes.

The British and French Western line, continue their artillery duels with the Germans. Paris reports the shattering of German trenches in the region of Moulin-sous-Toutvent, and the damaging of a German battery in the Vosges, while the British record the destruction of a large portion of the parapets of German trenches by the explosion of a mine near Fricourt. The Germans are declared to have suffered considerably from the effects of the explosion and shells from British guns, which followed the detonation of the mine.

The usual artillery engagements continue along the Austro-Italian front. Violent snowstorms in the Caucasus have not ended the Russian offensive against the Turks, who are declared by Constantinople to be battling hard against the superior forces of the invaders. Petrograd reports the capture of 24 Turkish officers and over 200 men.

Nothing additional has come through concerning the situation of Mesopotamia. The last account had the British forging ahead against the Turks in an endeavour to bring help to the British force beleaguered in Kut-el-Amara.

Any offence for which conscientious objector could be pleaded in defence. The first clause of the bill was adopted without any radical modification.

### LATEST MESSAGES

ON PAGE SIX

## Sir John Simon's Amendment To the Military Service Bill Was Rejected by Commons

### GERMAN PATROL SHIP COMPLETE WRECK

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuter's says, a German patrol ship, which recently stranded off Kongsbol Island off Aerne, in the Baltic, belonged to the torpedo division stationed south of Longland. The vessel is now a complete wreck. No bodies have been washed ashore. It is surmised that the patrol boat was being towed by another warship after some accident and broke loose in a storm.

### AUCTION SALE.

For sale by Public Auction on the South Side Premises of JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD., on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., Sealing Gear and Utensils belonging to S.S. "BEOTHIC," to be sold in lots as follows:—  
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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**Amendment if Adopted Virtually meant the Prevention of Any Enlistment Until Investigation Was Made Regarding the Number of Single Men Not Already Attested or Engaged in War Services—Kitchener Says Bill Will Give Him all the Men he Needs Now to Secure Victory**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The second day of the Committee stage of the Military Service Bill in the House of Commons was chiefly interesting from the fact that it elicited the opinion of Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, that the Bill would provide all the men he required to enable him to do all that was necessary to be done in order to secure victory. This was announced by Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, who on behalf of the Government resisted the amendment seeking to bring under the scope of the bill all youths attaining the age of 18 years. This amendment was lost.

The greatest discussion centered around Sir John Simon's amendment, which, if adopted, would virtually prevent any enlistment until investigation by a military tribunal proved the existence of a substantial number of single men not already attested or actually engaged in war services. The Premier opposed this on the ground that it struck at the basic principle of the Bill. The amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

An amendment was accepted in connection with the Admiralty, which announced that supplementary estimates would be presented for another fifty thousand men for the Navy by next March.

Another proposed amendment was that not a single soldier of the 3,000,000 enlisted had suffered capital punishment. On behalf of the Government assurance was given that no man would be sentenced to death for

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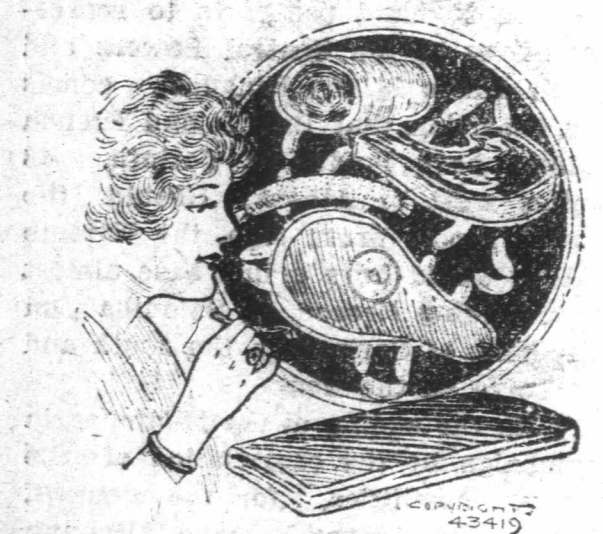
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One can strike at England in Egypt as surely as in London or Calcutta. Only the Turk is able to reach Egypt by the overland route. We can do the same when marching with him. The entire structure of England's world empire will tremble when the Turkish and German armies shall have reached the canal of Suez.

This is the Achilles heel of Britain. The decision whether that heel will remain vulnerable, or whether Germany will succeed in making it unassailable and unapproachable, will be made on the shores of the Bosphorus. If the Turks maintain themselves at the straits we shall in the hour of decision, be in possession of a powerful bridgehead from which they will be able to strike, together with the Turks, a terrific counter blow. And nothing is as sure as the fact that the Turks will stick to us at that time.—From an article written by Dr. Paul Rohrbach at Constantinople in April, 1911, and reprinted in The Mail on October 18, 1915.

Dr. Rohrbach's vivid forecast of the future has been justified by events, up to this stage of their development. The road to Turkey through the Balkans has been opened, and a Bulgarian army in southern Macedonia has frustrated the attempt of the allies to close it. Turkey has maintained itself at the straits of the Dardanelles, and has stuck to Germany. The cable news of the past few days indicates that the stage is being set for the most dramatic episode in a struggle replete with dramatic climaxes—an attack by a German-Turkish army upon the "Achilles heel of Britain," the Suez Canal.

Already British shipowners are planning to adapt their routes and sailing to the long voyage around the Cape instead of the short one through Suez. This longer route has been adopted by the Dutch East Indies line. The official announcement by Great Britain that the canal which Lord Beaconsfield contributed to the equipment of Britain's world empire has been closed to traffic, is expected momentarily at every shipping center in Europe.

As the curtain rises slowly on the opening act of the great drama it discloses preparations on a vast scale, both by Great Britain and her enemies. The avenues of approach to Sinai peninsula, the threshold of Suez, have been hurried to an advanced stage of completion by armies of railroad builders, captained by German engineers.

A double track of railway from Damascus to the Egyptian frontier will be finished by the first of February, Rome is informed. Pipes to carry drinking water across the desert are being laid. More than 300,000 Turkish troops, officered and trained by Germans, are concentrated along the railway to Damascus, awaiting transportation to the new front.

**British Preparations.**  
On the other hand, the British general staff appears to have been fully alive to the situation, and to have made energetic preparations for the defense of the "Achilles heel."  
Closely bound up with the prospective operations at Suez are the important military events which have taken place on the Tigris river in the past fortnight. In that region to which tradition assigns the site of the Garden of Eden, Turkish and British armies have been contesting hotly for the possession of Bagdad, the terminus of the railroad in the general direction of Constantinople, which had been projected before the outbreak of the war to the accompaniment of a diplomatic battle royal between Great Britain and Germany. Part of that line—the part of greatest importance from the military point of view—is already completed or on the way to completion.  
Soon after Turkey entered the struggle, Great Britain began to send troops up to the Tigris from the Persian Gulf. The mission of Gen. Sir John Nixon, the British commander in Mesopotamia, was to seize that region of potential riches, to establish himself in Bagdad and thus cut off Germany from both communications and supplies.  
This aim of strategy has been frustrated, for the time being at least. The British advanced expedition under Gen. Townshend was barely twenty miles from the goal at Bagdad a fortnight ago, when a renewed Turkish offensive accomplished the task of forcing the invaders back almost a hundred miles to Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris. The repulse of Gen. Townshend at Bagdad, like

that of the allied expedition in southern Macedonia, causing some anxiety in London, and was made the occasion of attacks upon the management of the campaign.

**Advantage for Germans.**  
For the Germans the repulse of the British at Bagdad worked decisive advantage for their projected campaign against the Suez canal. Had the British succeeded in taking Bagdad and continuing their advance northward, they would have been in a position to menace the Turkish-German expedition into Sinai peninsula from the rear. As it is, 500 miles of the Syrian desert lie between the British expedition and the theatre of prospective events in the Suez region.

The Russian campaign from the north, which was designed to join that of the British from the south, has been far more unsuccessful than that of Gen. Sir John Nixon.

### Brave Act of Wireless Operator

LONDON, Jan. 17.—One of the crew of the King Edward VII, the battleship which was reported yesterday sunk by a mine, says:  
"Our captain was on the bridge when we struck the mine, and did not leave it until ten minutes before the ship disappeared. There was no panic. He kept us all cool with his cheering remarks."  
"We struck at 11.45 o'clock in the morning, and the ship disappeared at 7.45 o'clock in the evening."  
"In response to wireless messages the destroyers took us in tow. The weather got worse gradually, and the towing hawsers broke."  
"The captain then gave the order 'Every man for himself,' and some got away in the ship's boats. The destroyers took the remainder."  
"The last boat left the ship at 6 o'clock, though the captain remained on board for another half-hour."  
"One of the most remarkable incidents was the display of heroism by the watch-keeper of the wireless switch-board, who dashed below and turned on the switches, holding them until our messages were answered."

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bearing upon the struggle for which both sides are making such extensive preparations on the border between Turkey and Egypt.

Was Dr. Rohrbach right when he predicted that "the entire structure of England's world empire will tremble when the Turkish and German armies shall have reached the canal of Suez?"  
The hand of History is apparently poised to write the answer to that question. And beyond the coral lies Egypt!

### Very Little is Known About Them

The mysterious religious order of Arabs of the Senussi, who, it is said, are led by Turkish and German officers, and are out in force along the Egypt-Tripoli border, derive much of their interest from the fact that very little is known about them. They are not a tribe, but a Moslem religious order counting an immense membership among all the various wandering tribes of the African deserts, not only among the Arabs, but also among the Touaregs, Kabyles and other of more nearly Berber race, and even in Egypt and the Sudan.

The Egyptian Government in times past has tried, without success, to ascertain the extent to which the Senussi have recruited their membership in the Sudan, and has also failed in many attempts to discover the real purpose and aims of the organization.  
The Senussi, however, have guarded their secrets as jealously as the Masons, with whom they have been compared, and probably no one outside their ranks has much idea as to their numbers, their ritual and organization, the real purpose for which the society was founded, or the residence, names or character of their leaders.

### Quakers Cheer for Conscription

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Suffragettes held a demonstration in Hyde Park to-day to protest against the Compulsion Bill. Addresses were made by numerous speakers, male and female, from five platforms, around which large crowds gathered.  
There was considerable heckling of the speakers from the crowd, and soon after the beginning of the suffragette demonstration a group of men wearing Derby armlets organized a counter-meeting nearby, where speeches in favor of compulsion continued as long as the suffragette speakers held out.  
The crowds were in good humor and the meetings broke up without any violence after the suffragettes had passed a resolution against conscription and industrial compulsion, and demanding a more democratic form of Government, in which the women shall have a vote.

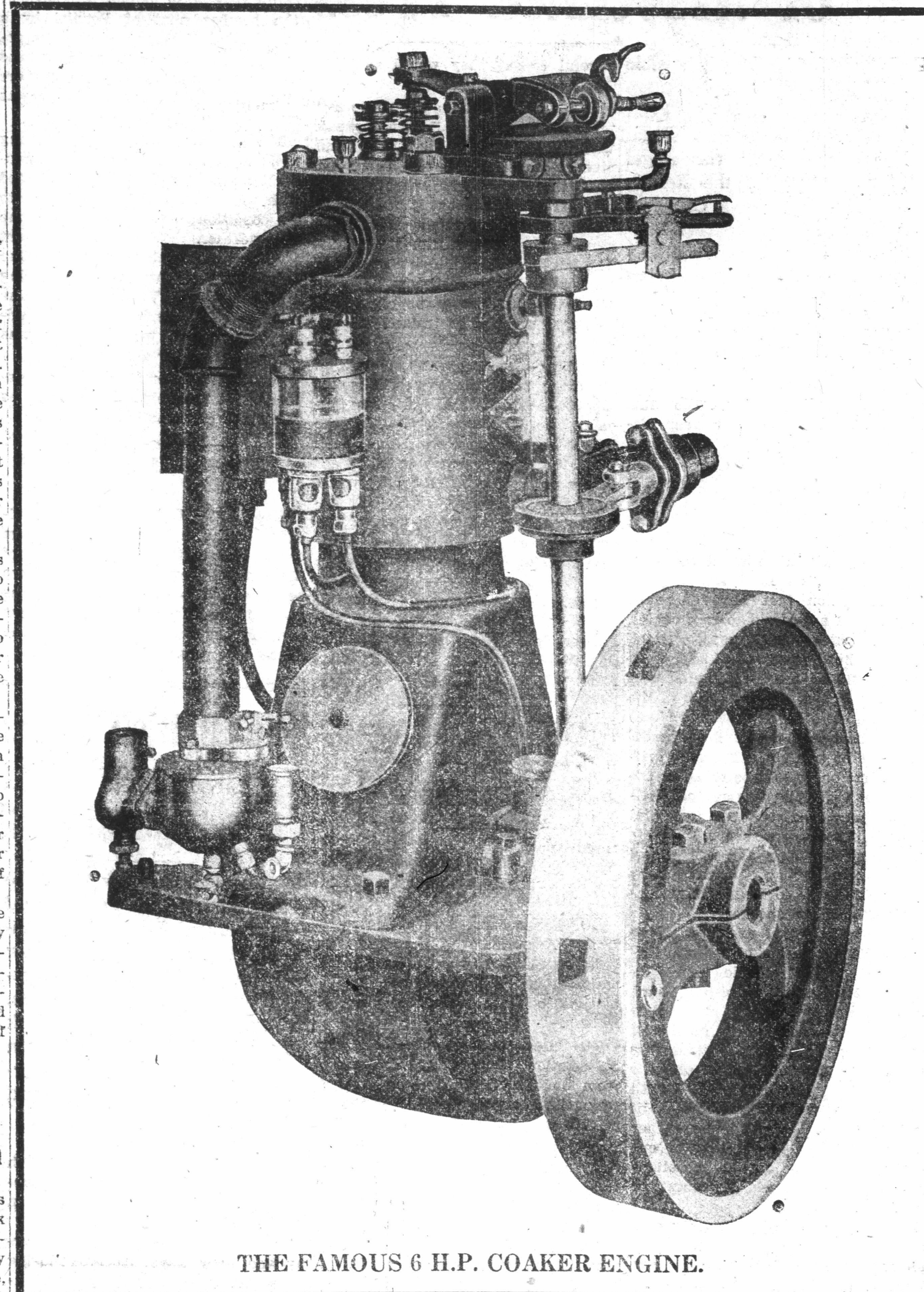
### Peace Meeting Broke Up Disorder

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A meeting to-night at the Friends Meeting House headquarters in Great Britain, called to discuss "problems of the settlement of the war," broke up after an hour of pandemonium with the singing of the National Anthem and three cheers for conscription.  
The principal speaker at the meeting was to have been Charles Rodden Buxton, but such great hostility to Buxton's view was manifested by the audience that hardly a complete sentence could be heard.  
Mr. Buxton attempted to speak on the freedom of the seas, but those in the hall demanded whether he meant freedom for German submarines to kill women and children. He replied: "There will be no difficulty in getting guarantees from Germany."  
"What good are guarantees from Germany?" was shouted by some of the audience, and there was a great outbreak which lasted until the meeting was brought to an end.

# READ THIS! TO THE FISHERMEN:--

"THE COAKER" Motor Engine is the favorite Engine with the Fishermen.

A Motor Engine made for the Union Trading Company by the largest Motor Engine Manufacturers in America.



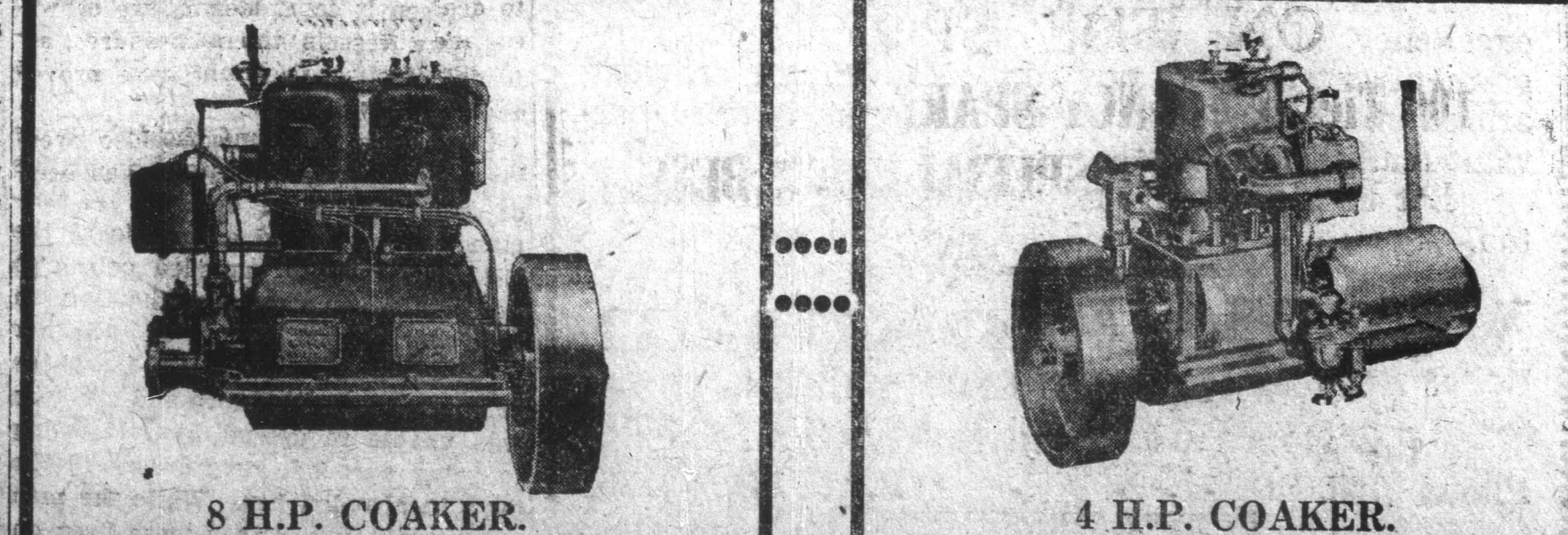
THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

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

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

We have the 4, 6 and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "COAKER" Engines; all 4 cycle make. Send along your orders for spring delivery.

For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



**Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.**

## The Kaiser as A Marriage Broker

The great German kingly and princely and grand-ducal houses, the Hohenzollerns, the Coburgs, and the rest, have this one thing in common: their women all breed and rear fine babies, and many of them.

A certain fixed proportion of these sturdy, clean-limbed, beautiful infants are girls, and they presently grow up—or some of them do, at any rate—into sturdy, clean-limbed, beautiful women.

Now, beautiful women, if they happen to be princesses, and rich, and most of these are, are valuable assets to a sovereign who, like the Kaiser, is bent on dominating Europe. He bestows the pick of them on other minor sovereigns, thereby gaining power and prestige through his family connections. All men are influenced more or less, consciously or unconsciously, by their wives; and Kings are no exception to the rule.

And the Kaiser is an Al marriage broker. Make no mistake about that. He has bestowed his favorite sister, the Princess Sophie, on King Constantine of Greece, with what result we all know.

He it was, too, who "arranged" the marriage of the young Queen of Holland with his kinsman, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; and no one can truthfully say that Holland is precisely and enthusiastically on our side.

Bulgaria has been ruled over by a German ever since it became an independent country, the present King being, of course, a Coburger; while his wife is also a German, being formerly known as Princess Eleonora of Reuss.

The German Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg, nobled the present King of Denmark, Christian X.; and his father, by the way, was also a German originally—Prince Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

The same thing confronts us in which ever direction we turn. Europe is simply dotted thick all over with German Royalties set upon "strategic" thrones. Thus the Queen of Sweden is a German, the first cousin to the Kaiser, being formerly known as Princess Victoria of Baden. King Ferdinand of Roumania is a Hohenzollern, and his German born-and-bred wife was formerly the Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Fortunately, though, it doesn't al-

ways work, this giving in marriage in order to further the great game of "Deutschland über Alles." The present Queen of Belgium, as we all know, is a German. Yet she detests the Huns who have ravaged her husband's country as heartily as we do, and has publicly avowed her intention of having nothing more whatever to do with them.

Also, the Albanians last year turned on the Kaiser's kinsman, Prince Wilhelm of Wied, and kicked him off the throne of which the German Emperor had, as he thought, securely seated him, after a turbulent reign of barely eleven months.

## Turks Report Naval Fight in the Black Sea

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11, via London.—The following official statement was issued last night by the Turkish war office:

"On Monday evening, debris, booty and a number of dead bodies, but not a single soldier of the enemy remained at Seddul Bahr. In the course of one pursuit, the remainder of the enemy, who refused to surrender and fled in the direction of the landing places, were annihilated. On the left wing, in the sector of Kereves Dere, we discovered a great quantity of automatic mines, ninety of which were destroyed by our engineers in a small space.

"Iraq front: On the night of January sixth, the enemy, who had been surrounded at Kut-el-Amara, attempted at many points, to make sorties after vigorous bombardment. These were repulsed with losses.

"On January 8th, there was a heavy artillery battle in the Black Sea for half an hour between the Turkish battle cruiser Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben) and the Russian battleship Empress Maria. The engagement was at long range. The Sultan Selim was not damaged, while a hit was observed on the Empress Maria."

## GETTING AFTER CARRANZA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—As soon as the Senate assembled, Senator Sherman, Republican, introduced a resolution proposing intervention in Mexico by the United States and the six pan-American nations which have acted with it in Mexican affairs, unless General Carranza complies with a demand to protect foreign lives and property.

## Villa Bandits Murder Nineteen Foreigners

Were Taken From Train and Shot in Cold Blood—American Government Demands Full Satisfaction From Carranza

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 12.—With the expected arrival here to-day of the bodies of the 19 foreigners executed by former Villa soldiers Monday, near San Ysabel, fifty miles from Chihuahua City, details of the tragedy were eagerly awaited by hundreds of mining men and others formerly active in industrial affairs in Northern Mexico. Telegraph offices and other sources of information were crowded throughout the night with those eager for news of the execution. The censorship shut off all but the bare announcement of what had happened.

Final checking up by the American Smelting & Refining Company of its employees to-day showed 19 foreigners were reported to have been on the train, only one of whom, Thomas M. Holmes, escaped. Following is the revised list, which was issued by the smelting company:

C. R. Watson, El Paso; W. J. Wallace, El Paso; M. B. Romero, El Paso; T. M. Evans, Chihuahua City; C. A. Pringle, San Francisco; M. Anderson, Chihuahua City; R. P. MacHatten, E. Paso; A. Couch, Chihuahua City; Murray Crosssett, San Antonio; C. W. Coy, Denver; Alexander O. Hall, Douglas, Ariz.; Charles Wadleigh, Bisbee, Ariz.; E. L. Robinson, El Paso; G. W. Newman, El Paso; H. C. Hesse, Miami, Ariz.; J. Adams, El Paso; R. H. Simmons, El Paso; W. D. Pearce, Los Angeles; J. W. Woom, El Paso.

## Lined Up and Shot.

Of these, Couch was a Canadian. According to information reaching here, a special train bearing the 20 foreigners and several Mexicans left Chihuahua City January 10. It had hardly started on its journey to the mining camp of Cusihuiriachic, when a band of Villa followers, said to have numbered 28, boarded the train and lined up the foreigners on the railroad tracks, and a firing squad kill 19 of them. Holmes was said to have escaped by remaining behind as his companions were marched out of the cars. Just as the firing squad raised their rifles, he fled along the railroad track in the direction of Chihuahua City, which he reached Monday night.

A telegram asking that President Wilson demand full satisfaction from the Carranza Government was sent to Washington by a committee of mining men.

It was reported from Juarez that Carranza troops had been despatched to Chihuahua City to bring the bodies of the victims to the border. Another report said Government forces had been sent in pursuit of the Villa bands in Western Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary of State Lansing to-day telegraphed General Carranza calling for the prompt punishment of the bandits who executed seventeen Americans near Chihuahua Monday. Through Eliseo Arredondo, the newly appointed Mexican Ambassador here, it was arranged to bring the bodies from Chihuahua to Juarez to-day on a special train. Secretary Lansing issued a statement in which he said the State Department "feels that it took every possible precaution to prevent Americans from exposing their lives in a region where guerrilla warfare is in progress," and that "it is to be deplored that its advice was not followed."

"Every step will be taken to see that the perpetrators of this dastardly crime are apprehended and punished," he said.

## SERIOUS SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam tells of a serious scarlet fever epidemic in Germany, extending from Bromberg to a number of villages in Posen, where the sickness is unusually acute. All military hospitals, which have been requisitioned to deal with the epidemic, are crowded, and the Government measures, according to the despatch, have proved altogether inadequate.

The Bromberg garrison is so overrun with the disease that it has been evacuated by one entire regiment.

## "RUSTICUS" LAYS DOWN PEN

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—Mr. David Currie, a well-known Montreal newspaper man, who for over 40 years was connected with the Witness and wrote over the name of "Rusticus," died to-day in the Homeopathic Hospital, Montreal, in his 83rd year.

## THE NICKEL--PROGRAMME FOR THE MID-WEEK--THE NICKEL.

PEARL WHITE, ARNOLD DALY, SHELDON LEWIS, presented in

### "THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

The tenth episode of this absolute greatest of all serial pictures.

"THE OPEN DOOR"—A thrilling melo-drama.

"A LESSON IN ROMANCE"—The Essanay in an unusually attractive three-part comedy drama.

"DIMPLES, THE AUTO SALESMAN"—A delightful Vitagraph comedy.

"FATTY AND MABEL'S TRIP TO THE FAIR"—A unique and interesting picture, showing the great Panama Fair.

You are Always Sure of a Good Show at the Nickel---The Best Always.

## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH

#### To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Headquarters in France report a combined attack with bombs and rifles at Givenchy, also effective bombardment north of Ypres.

French headquarters report an air raid on Duhkirk repulsed.

The unconditional surrender of Montenegro is announced in the Hungarian Parliament.

Nothing special on other fronts.

### BONAR LAW.

#### LONDON, Jan. 18, (official)—

Yesterday afternoon near Froucourt we destroyed a large portion of the enemy's parapets by exploding a mine. The enemy suffered considerably both from the mine explosion and our artillery fire, which followed it. Except for intermittent artillery activity, to-day has been quiet.

### FRENCH

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The following statement was given out this afternoon:

"There was intermittent cannonading last night at various points on the front. No event of importance occurred."

### RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18 (official)—On the western front the situation is unchanged. On the Caucasus front in the course of the fighting on the 16th we took as prisoners, 24 Turkish officers, over 300 men, and captured one gun, quantities of rifles, materials, tents and provisions.

## Wants the Fishermen's Paper

(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find 50 cents, for this money please forward me The Advocate for 1916. I find The Advocate is the best paper I can take and I would like to have it for another year.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours truly,  
KENNETH STARKS.  
Nipper's Hr., Jan. 13, '16.

### THIS MORNING'S FIRE

The police who were at the scene of the fire on Duckworth Street this morning do not hesitate to declare that there are certain circumstances connected with it that they are now investigating.

The fire broke out in the rear of the shop between the counter on the West side and Jessop's premises, through the walls and ceiling of which it ate its way. The stock is badly damaged in both places and the residence of Mrs. Martin overhead was also badly damaged by fire, smoke and water.

We learn to-day the insurances carried on Thompson's stock are \$500 in Fidelity Phoenix and \$500 in Royal. Mr. C. P. Eagan is the owner of the Jessop building and carries \$2,200 in the Fidelity and Queen. Mr. Jessop has \$1600 in the Montreal and Canada insurances on stock and furniture and there is \$1200 insurance effected on the burnt building with the Royal and \$1200 with the Rimouski.

### FOUND PILLAR BOX OPEN

Last evening Const. Forsay found the pillar box open at the head of Brazil's Square. In it were 36 stamped letters for posting and some money put in for un-stamped letters. The officer took the letters to the Post Office and deserves credit for his carefulness in the premises.

The S.S. Stephano will leave New York on Friday, the 21st inst., and should leave here on Saturday, the 29th.

## SHIPPING

The Graciana sails from Glasgow for this port on the 8th February.

The S.S. Fogota left here last evening on the Fogota service with a full freight. Her passengers were Thos. Hyde, T. Spurrel, M. J. O'Neill, Leo Moore, C. Dunlop, Miss B. Harnett, R. Tiller and 16 steerage.

The S.S. Prospero hauled down to Harvey & Co.'s premises last evening to discharge her freight of herring and the laborers worked until 11 p.m. at the ship. There is now a large quantity of herring at Harvey & Co.'s to go forwards by the Stephano to New York.

## PERSONALS

Mr. Frank Miller, purser of the Prospero, was very ill the whole trip and had to be attended by a doctor. He is now better.

Mr. Robert Grouchy who had been 10 years at Parker & Monro's and who later went with the Reid Nfld. Co. has again taken a position with his former employers.

Jas. Fizzell of the Goulds to-day brought out from Big Pond several dozen trout and sold them for 50 cents per dozen. W. Donnelly, mason, and Alf. Smith yesterday brought up 14 dozen fine fish caught at Three Corner Pond, Torbay.

## Banker Answers Sir Sam

TORONTO, Jan. 17.—"I cannot see where the 25,000 men in the banks referred to as being still available could be found. If all financial institutions are meant it might be possible that they reach that number. There are no institutions in the Dominion that are doing more to help the Empire than the banks. Thirty per cent. of the staff of the Dominion Bank has enlisted, and other bank staffs have done equally well." Mr. C. A. Bogart, general manager of the Dominion Bank last night, in reply to the remarks credited to Sir Sam Hughes, that 25,000 young men employed by the banks in Canada, are anxious to enlist and are being prevented from doing so.

"The enlistment of bank clerks has naturally been to the detriment of efficient service at a time when it is most important that it should be most efficient."

"The banks are now engaged in financing the largest crop in the history of the Dominion, and making loans to manufacturers of war supplies, which necessarily entails a great volume of increased labor."

## Frightful Story Told by Lifeboat

ROME, Jan. 18.—An Italian sailing ship arrived at Anzio Saturday afternoon, towing one of the Ancona's lifeboats, which she picked up off Gacta on December 4. The lifeboat was riddled by bullets and damaged by shell fire, and contained female garments, which had been used in stopping the leaks. There were hairpins and stockings and torn Italian bank notes. There also were splinters of shells, which evidently had caused the capsizing of the lifeboat when loaded with survivors, mostly women, as the garments used in stopping the holes caused by the shells and bullets showed. It was attacked by the submarine which sank the Ancona or some other underwater craft. The lifeboat is now being examined by naval experts with the object of ascertaining whether the splinters are of shells of German or of Austrian manufacture.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## ROSSLEY'S THEATRE!

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

LAST PANTOMIME OF THE SEASON,

## The Sleeping Beauty.

ALL NEW SONGS AND DANCES BY

MISS MADGE LOCKE THE SUNSHINE GIRLS  
MR. BALLARD BROWN THE TERRA NOVA GIRLS  
THE ROSSLEYS—AND BABY DOT—The Child Wonder.

—FRIDAY—

GREAT COMPETITION—ALSO LAST FOR THE SEASON.

Matinee Thursday at 3 o'clock, and Saturday at 3 p.m. Children, 5c.

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

### "BLACK SHEEP"

A strong Society Drama produced in 2 Reels by the Vitagraph Company, featuring Edward Cecil and Hector V. Sarno.

### "A SÅD DOG'S STORY"

An Edison feature, a dog's devotion saves life and honour.

### "WHEN THE RANGE CALLED"

A Lubin Western Drama with Velma Whitten.

### 'HOW SLIPPERY SLIM SAW THE SHOW'

A Comedy by the Essanay Company.

BARITONE SOLOIST DAVE PARKS Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

## 100 GOOD LOGGERS

Are still required by

## A. N. D. CO.

For the Logging Camps at

## Millertown & Badger.

Wages Average \$24 and Board.

## GOOD MEN STAYING TO End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Spats! Spats!! Greatly Reduced.

Childs' Spats, size 6 to 10. . . . . 37c.  
Misses' Spats, size 11 to 2. . . . . 43c.  
Ladies' Spats, size 3 to 7. . . . . 48c.

## GAITERS

Ladies' Buttoned W. & P. Gaiters. . . . . \$1.94

## RUBBERS

Ladies' Long Rubbers. . . . . \$2.85

—Also—

Childs', Misses', Boys', Youths', Men's and Women's BEAR BRAND RUBBERS  
Lowest Possible Prices.

## Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

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

## PORK, BEEF & RIBS.

ON THE SPOT:

100 Tierces FANCY SPARE RIBS,  
100 Brls LIBBY'S SPECIAL PLATE BEEF,  
100 " LIGHT H. B. PORK,  
15 " SMALL JOWLS.

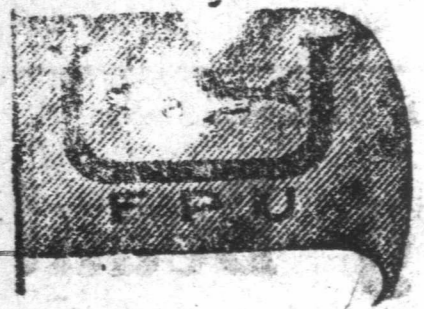
## George Neal

PHONE 264.

**I Want to Purchase a Dwelling House about \$1000 to \$1200 apply to**

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

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**  
Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.  
Editor and Business Manager  
**JOHN J. ST. JOHN**

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., JAN 19th., 1916.

**PATSY'S BLACK LIE**

THE HERALD on Saturday last made the same charge against President Coaker, that The Star did last July, when it claimed he sold flour at \$2.00 per barrel profit. This is a deliberate falsehood, as the following sale note will prove:

St. John's, N.F.,  
January 27th, 1915.  
Sale contract from Steer Brothers to the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., sold to the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., per W. F. Coaker, 2000 barrels of Purity flour at \$8.00 per barrel net, duty paid, 2 months note, adding interest. Storage and insurance free to April 1st.  
(Sgd.) STEER BROS.  
W. F. Coaker,  
pro Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

This flour was purchased, as can be seen from the above bill of sale, for \$8.00 per barrel; and adding the cost of interest, which amounted to 12 cents per barrel, with cartage of three cents per barrel, made the flour \$8.15 per barrel, which was sold by the F.P.U. for \$8.25.

This makes the profit on this flour fall a long way short of the \$2.00 that HONOURABLE McGrath said Mr. Coaker made on each barrel.

It is indeed amusing to see the once "great Editor" of The Herald nowadays relying on editorial matter from other papers to help him out of a sorry mess his indiscreet utterances have landed him. The next time HONOURABLE McGrath attempts to prove Coaker worse than the Water Street Graballs he should first be sure of his facts and then if he is right go ahead.

The success which has attended the business of the Trading Company the past three years is the best proof that the right goods are sold to the fishermen toilers at the right prices, and let us say right here that there is a considerable difference in the prices between the F.P.U. and the City merchants.

Some men are mean enough for anything, but when a man posing as a journalist—an HONOURABLE one at that—makes a deliberate charge which he knows is not

correct, that man is justly deserving of nothing but contempt from every right thinking man.

**NEUTRAL GOODS FOR GERMANY**

UNITED STATES exports to neutral countries surrounding Germany for the ten months to October, 1915, confirm the impression that Germany is still getting large quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities from overseas. Supplementing figures of Dutch trade with Germany for the same period of ten months, the American figures are highly suggestive of actual blockade-running through the neutral countries of Northern Europe. The statement explains itself:

First Ten Months of	
Exported to	1914 1915
Denmark	\$20,862,000 \$ 62,754,000
Netherlands	81,221,000 126,846,000
Norway	12,817,000 37,334,000
Sweden	15,503,000 72,840,000
	\$130,403,000 \$299,774,000

Part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the changed currents of legitimate neutral trade. Before the war Germany was the chief supplier of many classes of goods to the four neutral countries, and the Allied countries also were large suppliers. Since the war, however, export of many classes of commodities from Germany has ceased. There has been a marvellous diversion of British and French industry to war purposes. The neutrals have turned to the United States for the supplies they imported formerly through the present chief belligerents. But while that is true, there is also the certainty that much of the supplies sent from the United States to these destinations, in reality finds its way into Germany direct, or replaces domestic commodities sent into Germany. The main effect is the same.

It is singular that while American exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary fell away \$157,000,000 in the ten months' period, the increase in exports to the four neutrals should have been \$160,000,000, or practically an equivalent gain. Has the \$160,000,000 of imports thus apparently dropped by Germany direct merely been differently routed through the neutrals? This could hardly be so, completely, at any rate, shipments of contraband very strictly, even when consigned apparently to neutrals.

The immense increases in the shipment of foodstuffs and other supplies by Holland cause uneasiness concerning the extent of the British blockade of Germany. The latter country cannot export goods, however, over the seas, and even if it does get enough sustenance through neutrals to exist, its economic life surely wears to a very low degree of vitality through the loss of free access to world markets.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

**A BEREAVED MOTHER'S PRAYER**

"GOD bless them, every one, those splendid men!  
The soldiers brave beneath a foreign sky.  
The crippled and the wounded—all of them!  
Who on the field of glory live and die."

This was her prayer; she hid the pain and tears,  
Though no returning step her heart would stir,  
While softly pass the quiet creeping years,  
With but the whispering words to comfort her.

But angels leaning from the golden walls  
Turn their gaze earthward, pitying, tender; then  
This anthem, full of bliss, from Heaven falls:  
"God bless them, every one, those splendid men!"  
—M. Aileen Ward

**THE HARVEST OF THE SEA**

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

**EDUCATION FOR FISHERMEN**

SOME days ago we referred to an address on this subject recently given by Professor James W. Robertson, President of the Canadian Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; and we are now in a position to give this address in extenso. It will be remembered that Professor Robertson came to Newfoundland in September, 1910, in an advisory capacity to the Government; so this gives us an added interest in the utterances of this distinguished educator. The address was delivered to the members of the Committee on Conservation recently held in Ottawa, and we are indebted to the Department under which this Committee operates for the privilege of getting the address.

"What is the aim and main purpose of education? In many quarters its chief purpose has been regarded as the abolition of illiteracy, or the training of boys and girls to read and write and reckon. Certainly, that would be a highly inadequate explanation of what is needed and what real education must do for boys and girls and the community. How would this do as a brief statement of what it should accomplish? It should fit persons for their occupations as contributing earners; it should qualify them for their duty as citizens and trustees of life; and make them ready for such opportunities as may come to them as individuals. To put it in other words—adequate education should provide series of experiences arranged in such sequence that through them boys and girls, men and women, would become intelligent, continue healthy, and develop ability and willingness to work and live agreeably and effectively, severally and in co-operation with others.

"For the most part the education of the race in all nations has been gained through the occupations followed by the people. The processes have been very slow and very costly. I do not mean costly in money spent, but in lives wasted, opportunities missed, and the hindrance of real progress towards satisfaction and happiness. "All the processes of education, whatever its form of organization, consist of series of experiences which bring about changes in individuals. The changes which are sought by intelligent teachers and leaders are those represented by the change from ignorance to intelligence, from helplessness to personal ability, and from the utter selfishness of the baby to public service for the common good. While education has been obtained through the experiences of occupation, the first form of organized education was to prepare individuals for special occupations and callings. Organized education is now being extended to serve all occupations and all classes of workers. The occupations followed have always occupied a large place in the drama of life. If all the world is a stage, then the occupation by which the player earns his living has a very large influence upon the character of the play. The severest charge brought against the modern school is that it does not provide fair play for those who are to follow the constructive and conserving occupations, such as farming, fishing, manufacturing, and housekeeping. "Complaint is sometimes made that those who seek provisions for special education for workers as such, are disposed to materialize and debase education, which should be regarded only as theoretical and scholastic preparation for life. It seems to some of us that an education planned to prepare for life without regard to

qualifications for the occupation to be followed, will fail of its purpose, whereas a formal education definitely planned to qualify individuals for occupations will thereby become the best means of preparing them for all life.

Fishing is one of the ancient and primitive occupations of mankind, and it is also one of the fundamental employments of a large proportion of the population of Canada. (It is the chief occupation of the majority of Newfoundlanders). Passing reference may be made to at least one notable man who gained qualifications for his later life through the management of a boat, the handling of a gill net, and even control of a drag seine in the Sea of Galilee. St. Peter, who became the pre-eminent fisher of men, was first a fisherman as a contributor earner in his community. The occupation has always been followed by hardy, courageous, intelligent and adventurous men,—perhaps it is to be credited with the development of these qualities. The question now is,—whether the conditions of such WORTHY MEN cannot be greatly improved, their powers enlarged, and their outlook improved, by education directed especially to qualify them to follow their occupation in the very best way.

"The economic importance of the question is revealed by the fact that the annual value of the fisheries of Canada is some thirty-one million to thirty-five millions of dollars. (This represents less than 15 per cent. of Canadian Export Trade, whilst our Newfoundland fisheries represent EIGHTY PER CENT. of our exports). The numbers of men employed are about eighty-four thousand, in sea fisheries, and ten thousand, in other fisheries. These represent a population of about four hundred and seventy thousand persons. (This means about one-twentieth of the total population of Canada; whilst fully 80 per cent. of our population are engaged either directly, or indirectly in fishing). The value of education to them is to be measured by its effect on their standards of life and the satisfactions which they derive from their activities as well as by the profits which accrue to themselves and to the country from their industry.

"Good work has been done in recent years by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, having definite and important educational values. The provision of better means of transporting fresh fish in good condition to the large centres of consumption, the information and illustrations of good cooking have increased the demand, and thus tended to better the price and enlarge the consumption. (What has our Department of Marine and Fisheries accomplished? Nothing; absolutely nothing. It has even abolished the only intelligent organization we ever had in the Colony for dealing with fishery problems).

"Inspection, which helps to standardize packages, has both a commercial value and an educational influence upon those who are connected with the occupation. (What are we doing in this line? Nothing, beyond an annual masquerade performance by incompetent people). This is all good work and in the right direction; and it has been comparatively easy to do. It has had to deal with only a few people and these usually all willing and anxious to have such things done.

"On the other hand, and at the other end of the business (the fishermen's end) great losses are still caused by careless handling of the fish, imperfect curing, and unsuitable packing. As instances of the result of such methods, it may be mentioned, that whereas Norwegian mackerel sell for \$15 per barrel, Canadian mackerel, as good when first taken out of the water, sell for about \$6 per barrel. Scotch herring are in demand from \$10 to \$15 per barrel, when Canadian herring are selling for \$3 to \$4, per barrel. (This is

especially applicable to us, as we have the choicest herring in the world; yet our product fetches prices similar to the Canadian pack). The Norwegian and Scotch fishermen have had opportunities for PRACTICAL TRAINING; in other words, for education for their occupations, whereas the Canadian fishermen have been left to follow antiquated methods. (How true this is of Newfoundland?)

"They need, and would readily accept and profit (so would our fishermen) by such forms of education as would develop intelligence, ability, and co-operating zeal in carrying out the processes connected with all these parts of their business. . . . There is coming into definite view a recognition by fishermen of a need for change in their methods. They, more than most men, are slow of heart to believe in new methods and are instinctively suspicious of the theoretical (as they think unpractical) and educated leader. The problem now is,—how to catch the fishermen in this net of recognition and of personal interest. The educators, as fishers of men, must use some suitable bait; and it must take the form of something the fishermen can see as being directly for their good, something in the nature of a practical demonstration which will win their interest and secure their acceptance. It must also have as its spirit something they can feel as touching their interests, the prospects for their children, and their future welfare. In brief, it must be carried on for them by enthusiastic young men who believe they have in that field of service a mission worth while, a great cause to advance.

"Here we say, with pardonable pride, that the Fishermen's Protective Union was established by Mr. W. F. Coaker with this as its *raison d'être*; and its policy is motivated solely by the desire to help the fishermen of Newfoundland. In the few brief years of its existence, it has accomplished a great deal; but we have, as yet merely set our foot on the threshold of the activities which we have outlined. These will assume a phase of actuality in the near future: we simply need the hearty co-operation of the toilers to bring them to a successful issue.)

"We can learn a good deal from other countries have done. The Netherlands have eight schools for fishermen and two school ships (and Holland has a comparatively small fishery). The classes are attended by young lads from ten or twelve years of age, and by men who have had years of experience at their jobs. France has eight special schools for fishermen and special courses on fisheries and fish culture in four hundred elementary schools around its coasts. England has fifteen schools for fishermen, whose courses are chiefly directed to provide instruction in Navigation and the handling of the gear of fishing boats. (The C.H.E. in this country has practically banished Navigation from our schools!) The institution at Piel, near Barrow-in-Furness, provides special short courses for selected fishermen. Each course lasts for a fortnight; and the Education Committees of the County Councils grant to each fisherman who attends a bonus of \$25. (Our C.H.E. gives premiums in outport schools for Latin Rudiments—save the mark!) Such men, when they go back to their localities, become centres of influence among their fellows. A somewhat similar course is provided in Scotland in one or two centres. Selected fishermen attend such courses for one week only. They receive a scholarship sufficient to pay their travelling expenses and \$5. They also exercise a very direct influence and a very helpful one in the fishing community when they return. "Japan leads all other nations in the provision it has made for the training of fishermen. It has two central institutions attended by some five hundred to six hundred students annually. Each has a three-year course; and the graduates take places afterwards in directing and developing the fisheries of Japan and the different areas where the ships go. Perhaps that fact explains the very large share which the Japanese have captured of the halibut and other fisheries of the Pacific Coast. "Our plan must be to train the more intelligent young fishermen as instructors of others; and our methods must be of such a nature that the interest is gained, they will soon find means of aiding all the rest in the matter of equipment.

"How shall we go about it in Canada? I would suggest that, in the first place, the Government undertake the publication of suitable bulletins freely illustrated and very simply worded. In the second place, that the Government should provide demonstrations by means of travelling instructors at suitable centres. At these short courses, suitable for selected leaders from all fishing localities should be provided. In addition to these provisions, courses in nature study, having to do with the fisheries, should be provided in all public schools in fishing communities. Then in the organization of fish hatcheries and management of them, provision should be made for the training of men in that special branch of service. And, finally, winter schools should be provided wherever ten or twelve persons could be got to attend, each with courses for young fishermen (a) in fishery subjects, and (b) in navigation and boat machinery. It should not be beyond our capacity to provide such opportunities by the heavy co-operation of the Department of Fisheries, Provincial Departments of Education, bodies of public-spirited citizens, and trustees of public schools concerned. All that could be done in this direction would accrue to the national welfare through the conservation of the fisheries themselves and, best of all, through the improvement of the conditions and the betterment of the outlook of the fishermen and their families."

Now we ask: What of Newfoundland?

Let us premise the answer with an incontrovertible statement:

Since assuming the reins of Government Morris has SQUANDERED A QUARTER OF A MILLION in chasing rainbows. This sum would have inaugurated a system of fishery instruction for our schools, and would have been the means of helping numbers of intelligent young lads who are now possibly pulling the for'ard oar in a dory on the Banks, or doing similar drudgery on the Labrador coast. The Council of Higher Education has, as we have already stated, actually banished Navigation from the school curriculum. It is quite true that the subject appears on the C.H.E. Syllabus; but that's all that one hears of it. We venture to say that within the period of this Institution's existence, no pupil has ever made a success at a sea-faring life from the knowledge acquired in any school in which this monstrosity obtains. It was not so formerly; and we know that some of the older teachers prepared numbers of young men in the outports, who later secured certificates from Mr. Doyle's Nautical Academy.

If just a fraction of the money squandered by Morris in providing soft snaps for so-called Agricultural Commissioners and the subsidizing of hen exhibitions, had been spent in providing vocational education for our young men, we should have some practical results. Our young lads are intelligent, capable, and willing to learn; but they have been denied their lawful heritage in consequence of the tommy-rot that is now being handed out to them in the outport schools. It is time that this grand farce should end; and end it will, when the present body of political incapables are sent back to the counter or the office desk where they were drawing Micawber salaries. We shall return to this subject shortly, and we shall have a constructive programme to offer which we hope will receive the approbation of every reader who has the welfare of the Country at heart.

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Now we ask: What of Newfoundland?

Let us premise the answer with an incontrovertible statement:

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

JANUARY 19  
WILLIAM PITTS born in St. John's, 1819.  
Isaac D'Israeli died, 1848.  
C. R. Thompson born in Scotland, 1851.  
Preliminary Exhibition of local products, intended for Paris Exhibition, at Colonial Building, 1867.  
Patrick O'Neil drowned at Harbour Grace—a Crimean veteran, 1891.  
United Assistant Association ball in Masonic Hall, 1892.  
Steamer Hercules burnt at Burin, 1893.  
"Did you give your son a liberal education, Mr. Tite?"  
"Well, I don't know as you'd call it liberal exactly, but there wasn't a month passed while he was in college that I didn't send him \$2 or \$3."—Buffalo Express.  
"What do you think of Dunber's landscapes?"  
"Well, nature certainly can't accuse him of plagiarism."—Boston Transcript.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**Columbia Ignitor Cells.**

We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No. 6 DRY CELLS.

**Water Street Stores Dept.**

## FISH For Sale!

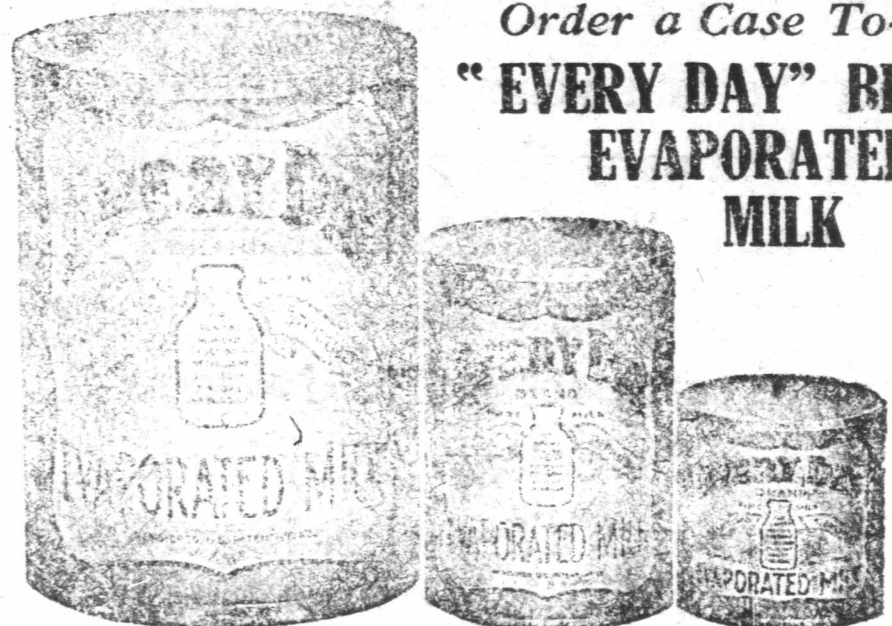
We have a quantity of large Eating Fish, suitable for retailers. Price very reasonable. This is a splendid chance for Shopkeepers to secure supplies at Two Dollars per qtl. less than usual price.

**Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,**  
Provision Department.

## THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day.

"EVERY DAY" BRAND  
EVAPORATED  
MILK



**Job's Stores Limited.**

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## BRITISH

### THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means  
PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

PROTECTION in Material.

PROTECTION in Style.

PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs

PROTECTION  
Have It!

**The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,**

Sinnott's Building  
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

BRITISH

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

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

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

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

**Squires & Winter,**

Barristers, Solicitors  
and Notaries.

**New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,**

Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

## War Advances Surgery, States Dr. Armstrong Has Kept Peace With Progress Made in Death Dealing Instruments.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—Declaring that while wonderful progress has been made during past years in the production of war instruments for the destruction of life, modern surgery is keeping pace with the demand for new methods of healing. Dr. George E. Armstrong delivered a remarkably instructive and interesting lecture before the St. James Literary Society. His topic was "Modern Surgery," which he said was indebted chiefly to three great discoveries, the tying of arteries, anaesthetics and antiseptic surgery. In the olden times bleeding was stopped by the application of hot irons and boiling oil, and the speaker went on to tell of the great use made of ether and chloroform. It was possible by the application of a local anaesthetic to operate on a man while he was quite conscious without any pain being felt in the region being operated on.

### Treatment of Wounds.

Dr. Armstrong spoke of the changes wrought by the discovery of Listerism, by the great English physician, Lister, and described in detail the antiseptic and aseptic treatment of wounds. His description of the safeguards taken by those in the operating room was especially interesting. He pointed out the dangers of compound fractures, and quoted the statistics of a famous continental hospital which showed that out of seventeen cases of amputation, eleven had died. The danger lay in dirt on the patient's skin, on instruments, and on the doctor's hands. Elaborate precautions were now taken, however—the surgeon's hands, coat, hat and rubber gloves being perfectly sterilized.

On the battlefield, however, antiseptic surgery could not be undertaken, as conditions were unfavorable, and aseptic surgery was utilized with the greatest success for the killing of germs which might infect the wounds. Dr. Armstrong then went on to mention the part which pathology played in assisting surgery, but said it was limited in that it gave no information as to the origin of any disease. Modern surgery was discovering disease in its initial stages. He emphasized the fact that elderly people on observing any deviations from the normal, should immediately obtain medical advice.

### Cancer Can Be Cured.

It had been proven that cancer was a local condition and could be removed if checked in time. If people could be taught that cancer could be cured if they would only see to it in time, instead of hiding it, the rate of mortality from the dread disease would be vastly reduced.

### Typhoid Fever.

Referring to typhoid fever, Dr. Armstrong pointed out that in the United States in 1900 there were 35,379 deaths from typhoid, of which 4,422 deaths were due to perforation of the intestines. To-day, from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of such cases were cured.

### Transplanting of Bones.

Turning to the increasing knowledge of transplantation, he said that it was now possible to transplant a bone from one part of the body to the other, and it was hoped that very soon it would be a common occurrence to replace organs.

### War Surgery Is Old.

War surgery, said Dr. Armstrong, was probably as old as humanity, and he traced the progress of the army doctor from the time of the Romans, at which period there was a medical officer to each 500 men, with a superior physician to every legion. The Romans had also field hospitals. One hundred and fifty years ago, nearly fifty per cent of the wounded died; now only five per cent or less.

### In The Crimean War.

He proceeded to outline the conditions existing in the Crimean war when Florence Nightingale took charge, and pointed out that the ambulance service originated in the American Civil War. Further advance in war surgery came with the Franco-Prussian, Boer and Russo-Japanese war, and it was in the latter that disease had been fought more successfully than ever before. While there were 21,000 men invalided home during the Boer war, the Japanese had reduced the proportion of sick men to three and a half per cent. In every war, deaths through sickness had exceeded those from wounds.

### Naval Warfare.

Dr. Armstrong proceeded to say that in naval warfare no less than in the field, matters had vastly improved. Hospital ships were in the use in

1873, and he described the terrible state existing in the earlier centuries as compared with the splendid equipment of the ships now in use. He concluded with a reference to the Army Medical Corps, which ministered to all alike. There was only one pass word to every hospital, and that was "Sick and Needy."

## Saloniki Now Centre of Interest

Now that the Gallipoli campaign has been abandoned, interest will centre in the operations at Salonika, which is described by W. A. Willison, staff correspondent of the Toronto News in Great Britain, as of much the same strategic importance in the Balkans as is Calais in Western Europe. Mr. Willison says "the German adventure in the Balkans is insecure until the Allies have been driven from the Greek port. The enemy's sacrifices for possession of Calais are the best proof that this port is a key to the continental coast line. In a precisely similar sense Salonika is a key position to the situation in the Balkans and operations beyond. The enemy has restored Turkish morale, but his long lines of communication to Constantinople, which he regards as a base for extensive operations in the East, are unsound to the degree of the security of the Allies' hold on Salonika. This is a fortress now, a great sea base protected by fifty miles of elaborate trenches and fortifications covered by its own guns and those of the navy. It represents a menacing flank movement which may at any time cut the enemy's line of communication. It also provides a centre from which harassing guerrilla operations may be undertaken by the Euboean troops in the Balkans until such time as a determined offensive is prepared. Once again the enemy has achieved territorial conquests without the necessary conditions of permanent success. He has dazzled popular opinion in his own country, but not satisfied his own standard of military success. It was unfortunate that the Allies were unable to hold the forces of the Central Powers north of Constantinople, but the next best thing is the possession of a great fortress on his exposed flank, which may be used as the nucleus ground for offensive operations next Spring. "Presuming that the enemy's threat against Egypt is carried out, he finds himself committed to such extensive operations in that area that any threat against his lines of communication from Constantinople would be disastrous and would paralyze the expedition. His partial success in the Balkans, while it renders the war necessarily of greater duration, does not affect primal conditions of strategy and organization. With the advent of the Spring campaign of 1916 he will be forced to contend with more elaborate and determined offensive movements in the East and West than he has yet experienced. With such a prospect in view, with the process of dispersion continuing under the spell of Asiatic dominion, his situation will become increasingly unenviable. It is indeed, not beyond the range of probability that he may re-enact Napoleon's part in Egypt and may find his military enterprise of the first magnitude baffled, not only by counter military measures on the Suez Canal, but also by the harassing of his lines of communication by forces from Salonika, Macedonia, Albania and Odessa."

## Patriotic Tea Held at King's Cove

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—A patriotic tea was held by a committee of young ladies of St. James' Church congregation, in C. E. Schoolroom on Tuesday, Jan. 4th., when quite a large number of patrons were entertained and all seemed to enjoy the dainties so plentifully provided. After tea the Revd. S. A. Dawson gave a patriotic speech and eulogised the loyal and patriotic action of the ladies, in their country's hour of need. Dancing was then enthusiastically indulged in till the small wee hours of the morning. The affair was got up by a committee consisting of Misses Alice Hart, Winnie Hart, Rebecca Brown, Reeth Brown, Elsie Curtis, Beatrice Coffin, Janet Brown, Flossie Dawson, Blanche Brown, Bertha Stewart, Laura Brown and Elizabeth Brown, Nellie Pittman. Assistance was kindly given by Mesdames Prizilla Brown, Mary Ann Hancock, Mary Jane Hancock, Bertha Curtis, Ellen Brown, Daisy Brown, Minnie Brown, Lizzie Brown. The result was that over \$36.00 was added to our Newfoundland Red Cross Fund, which speaks well for all who took part.

## RESULT OF BEAR BRAND COMPETITION

The prizes offered to clerks who would sell the largest quantity of BEAR BRAND PATENT PROCESS and RED and WHITE BOOTS during the 1915 season have been awarded as follows:—  
1st Prize—\$20.00  
Miss G. M. Harding, Marystown.  
2nd Prize—\$15.00  
Mr. Albert Vatcher, Burgeo.  
3rd Prize—\$10.00  
Mr. S. W. Miffen, Catalina.  
4th and 5th Prizes—\$5.00 Each  
Mr. J. F. Hyde, Lamaline.  
Mr. John Abbott, St. George's.  
CLEVELAND RUBBER CO.,  
Jan 18, 21, w&s, t f St. John's.

ADVERTISE IN  
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## From Our Naval Lads

Room 10, Mess 13,  
R.N. Sub. Depot,  
Sheerness,  
December 10, 1915.

Dear Sister,—As it have been a week or more since I have written you I will take the pleasure of writing you a few lines, hoping it will reach you in good health as it leaves me at present. It has been quite a while since I have received a letter from you or what I call a while, it has been over two weeks. Of course, I cannot expect one every day, though I would like to, and I don't look for so many from you as what I send. Received one from mother a few days ago, she was telling me that Gilbert had not gone to St. John's. When she wrote me it was the 14th of Nov. so that will leave it late before she will get settled away. I suppose it is owing to bad weather and we must not complain. It is very bad weather out here now, some days it rains and blowing a gale and more days it freezing and snowing, so that will come in ryme, won't it.

I suppose by the time you receive this letter it will be Xmas. I don't know what kind of one I will spend out here but I hope it will be better than what it was last year. There is not much company out hear for us, for everything seems strange to us, but our fellows have no chance of that until the fight is over, and I am afraid that will take a long time yet for everything is looking pretty dull at present, but it may soon get brighter. We must live in hopes of it, its very grave news on the papers to-day but we must expect to see some bad news sometimes.

Of course the bad news we hear is not our official, it is the enemy's official. We don't expect to go on straight ahead without being stopped, for they are big nations we are up against. We have our hands full at the present time but we are not down hearted yet, we got plenty of men, money and munitions. The enemy's power is growing weaker and we are growing stronger.

It will be a grand day when the war is over for all nations, but England, is not going to put down the bloody sword first. She drew it and stashed it for a finish or win the victory, and win we will, but don't when or where.

So as my time is getting short I will wish you good bye for now, also wishing that you will spend a very happy Christmas and New Year. So bye bye, from your loving son.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

## Patriotic Tea Held at King's Cove

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—A patriotic tea was held by a committee of young ladies of St. James' Church congregation, in C. E. Schoolroom on Tuesday, Jan. 4th., when quite a large number of patrons were entertained and all seemed to enjoy the dainties so plentifully provided. After tea the Revd. S. A. Dawson gave a patriotic speech and eulogised the loyal and patriotic action of the ladies, in their country's hour of need. Dancing was then enthusiastically indulged in till the small wee hours of the morning. The affair was got up by a committee consisting of Misses Alice Hart, Winnie Hart, Rebecca Brown, Reeth Brown, Elsie Curtis, Beatrice Coffin, Janet Brown, Flossie Dawson, Blanche Brown, Bertha Stewart, Laura Brown and Elizabeth Brown, Nellie Pittman. Assistance was kindly given by Mesdames Prizilla Brown, Mary Ann Hancock, Mary Jane Hancock, Bertha Curtis, Ellen Brown, Daisy Brown, Minnie Brown, Lizzie Brown. The result was that over \$36.00 was added to our Newfoundland Red Cross Fund, which speaks well for all who took part.

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CLEVELAND RUBBER CO.,  
Jan 18, 21, w&s, t f St. John's.

ADVERTISE IN  
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Splendid Pure-White Lawns and Muslins By the Pound.

COME in and examine the excellent qualities of these fabrics—here you can get that fine, extra-fine, washable, sheer, White Lawn, that looks so much like the high-class, high-priced Organ-die.

It will agreeably surprise you, when you see the large number of yards that goes to the pound—it is the ideal fabric for making Children's Party and Summer Dresses, Women's Blouses, Tea-Aprons and many other articles of wearing apparel.

Then we have that mercerized pure-white Check Muslin, from the almost invisible—check to the quarter-inch check, that is admirably adapted for Women's and Children's wear.

Prices are low for the qualities. Come in to-day and see how much you'll get for twenty-five or thirty cents.

We also have a pure white fine scrimm by the pound, especially suitable for sash-curtains. Come early and get your share of these good values.

**Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's.**

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



## John Maunder

Tailor and Clothier

281 & 283 Duckworth Street

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ELIMINATE YOUR PURCHASING

TROUBLES  
BY visiting us when you are in town, by doing so it will benefit your business and sustain our reputation for Service, Quality and Reliability;— Besides, it will make satisfied, repeating customers of you, and best of all sworn patrons.

Troubles in your purchasing department hurt your entire business. The way to eliminate such a condition is to send your orders to us.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS IS BUILT ON QUALITY OF SERVICE, MATERIAL, AND PRICES

If you need one of our Price Lists before you, phone or write us.

**HALLEY & COMPANY**

St. John's, Nfld.  
106-108 New Gower St. Leonard St., New York  
P. O. Box 786 Phone 722

HALLEY & COMPANY

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**OUR THEATRES**

**THE CASINO.**

The repetition of the celebrated drama, "Under Cover" brought another large audience last night to the Casino Theatre. The talented company gave a splendid delineation of the plot as on the previous night and those present were delighted. "Under Cover" will be repeated as a matinee this afternoon, and to-night the excellent comedy "Stop Thief" should draw a crowded house, as it is one of the best plays in the Company's repertoire.

**THE CRESCENT.**

The Crescent Picture Palace to-day presents Herbert Brion in "A Sad Dog's Story." An Edison feature is "A Dog's Devotion Saves Life and Honor." "Black Sheep" is a strong society drama produced in two reels by the Biograph Company featuring Edward Cecil and Hector V. Sarno. Velmar Whitten, the Lubin emotional actress, stars in "When the Range Called." A Western comedy drama, "How Slippery Slim saw the show," is a very funny Slim comedy. Mr. Dave Parks, baritone, the man with the voice, sings a comic novelty number, "Is it Within the Law."

**THE NICKEL.**

The mid-week entertainment at the Nickel Theatre has been very tastefully arranged and is sure to afford the greatest pleasure to the large number of patrons who are keenly interested in all the performances at this high-class theatre. In the first place "The Exploits of Elaine" will be continued, the tenth episode being shown. This is the most sensational of all the serials. The beautiful Pearl White, Arnold Daly and Sheldon Lewis are in the leading characters. "The Open Door" is a thrilling melodrama—just the kind that will please St. John's audiences. There is more comedy to-day than usual and patrons are assured a good hearty laugh. The Essany players appear in an unusually attractive three-part comedy drama entitled "A Lesson in Romance." Then there is Fatty and Mabel's trip to the Panama Exhibition, and a charming Vitaphone comic, "Dimples, the Auto Salesman." Only the cream of the entire motion picture industry is shown at the Nickel. Don't fail to see to-day's show.

**WEDDING BELLS**

**Gushue-Williams**

At Conception Harbour, on the 7th instant, a very pretty wedding was solemnized in the Parish Church by the Rt. Revd. Monsgr. Veitch, when Mr. Fred Gushue, son of Mr. David Gushue, our respected friend and Chairman of the F.P.U. Kitchenses, and Miss Julia Williams, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Williams of Conception Harbour, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of white silk with hat to match. Miss Bride Gushue, who was very prettily attired, acted as bridesmaid.

After the ceremony the bridal party retired to the home of the groom where a sumptuous feast awaited them, after which a most enjoyable evening was spent and dancing was kept up till the wee sma' hours. Mr. Michael Keels, who acted in the capacity of "best man," did the honours to perfection, and was acclaimed by all to be a "jolly good fellow."

We wish the newly-wedded couple much joy and happiness through life.—Com.

**BANKERS ALREADY AT WORK**

Passengers who came along by the Glencoe report that several of the bankers of the S.W. coast fleet have gone to the Burgeo fishing grounds and if the weather proves to be fine good work should be done as fish is reported plentiful and all have baitings of herring. The "Arbutus" and "Swan" got away from Placentia a few days ago. This is perhaps the earliest beginning on record for the fleet.

**BIG BLAZE EARLY THIS MORNING**

**Store of A. Thompson, Duckworth Street, Gutted—Jessop's Bakery Also Damaged—Origin of Fire Not Known**

At 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Jessop, proprietor of the bake shop and confectionery on Duckworth Street East, and he finding his room filled with smoke and investigating discovered a Thompson's premises adjoining on the corner of Duckworth St. and Kichham place in flames. Dressing quickly and running to the foot of Prescott Street Mr. Jessop turned in an alarm from box 22, and quickly the Eastern and Central firemen, with their apparatus, were at the scene and had two streams of water from hydrants near playing on the burning building, the lower section of which was on fire.

The chemical was pressed into the service also and good work, and after a stiff fight of 40 minutes the blaze had been effectually quenched. The firemen worked well under the direction of Supt. Dunn and Chiefs Winsor and Tribble, while Supt. Grimes with a force of police, were also present and rendered excellent service. The lower flat of Thompson's place is badly gutted and most of the stock in the store is destroyed, and smoke and water also did much damage. Mr. Jessop also had a large quantity of bread, confectionery, cake &c. in his store damaged by smoke and water as well as a lot of flour. How the fire occurred is not known. When the store was closed last evening everything appeared to be all right. Mr. Thompson went to Torbay yesterday and was not present when the blaze occurred.

**GEORGE ST. ADULT BIBLE CLASS**

The annual meeting of George St. Adult Bible Class was held last night, the reports submitted being highly gratifying. The attendance for the year was large despite the fact that 35 members of the Class are at the front with our boys. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Teacher—Mr. C. P. Ayre, re-elected. President—C. F. Scott, elected. Vice President—H. J. Russell, elected. Secretary—Max E. Parsons, elected. Treasurer—C. J. Laughlin, re-elected. Organist—A. S. Butler, re-elected. Librarian—W. F. Joyce, re-elected. Assf.—Librarian—W. Knight, re-elected.

The officers along with the following compose the Executive Committee—C. C. Pratt, B. Edgcombe, T. Gillingham, R. Thistle, J. B. Patten, and A. H. Edgcombe.

This class meets every Sunday afternoon in the Young Men's Room of George Street Church.

**TORRE POLICEMEN'S UNIFORM**

Last evening a resident of Georgetown while drunk made things lively in his home and officers Collins and Bruce arrested him. The men had a rough and tumble fight with the prisoner who tore their uniforms and had to be handcuffed. Before Mr. Morris, K.C., to-day, he had to sign a bond in \$100 to keep the peace or go down for 30 days and was fined \$5 or 14 days for tearing the uniforms of the officers.

**LOST \$400 IN FIRE**

By the Prospero we learn that Rev. Isaac French and wife of Trinity were out to tea Monday night when their house was destroyed by fire. A hurricane of wind blew and though the people worked well they could not save the dwelling. We hear that besides all his furniture and effects Mr. French lost \$400 in cash in the fire.

**LOCAL ITEMS**

The police made one arrest last night, a drunk and disorderly.

Bringing the Sagona's mail a local express left Port aux Basques last night at 8 and is due here to-morrow forenoon.

Quite a number of men came into the city yesterday from Portugal Cove and other parts of Conception Bay. They were bound to Sydney and left here by the express last evening to go to work in the mines there.

The British Society held its annual meeting Monday night, President W. H. Hynes presiding. The reports for the year, presented by Secretary Carberry and Treasurer Cook were of a satisfactory character. The election of officers was postponed till Wednesday next.

**DECLARED GOOD DIVIDENDS**

Monday the Newfoundland Clothing Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and to-day the Boot & Shoe Company declared 7 1-2 per cent. The Standard Mfg. Coy. will hold its annual meeting in February and will, we hear, declare 10 per cent. In all cases substantial sums have been placed to the credit of the reserved account.

**PATRIOTIC FUND**

Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir,—Kindly acknowledge through the columns of your paper the following contributions towards the Patriotic Fund:  
Amount already acknowledged ..... \$104,079.34  
Anglican Catholic ..... 5.00  
Captain Eric S. Ayre, 1st. Nfld. Regiment, Ayr ..... 19.46  
St. John's Nail Manufacturing Co. Ltd ..... 100.00  
\$104,203.80  
Yours very truly  
JOHN S. MUNN,  
Hon. Treasurer,  
Patriotic Fund.

St. John's Nfld.,  
Jan. 18th, 1916.

**COLD WAVE AND STORM WEST.**

Yesterday the Reid Nfld. Co. reported it stormy on the Western end of the line, a N.E. gale and thick snow falling. This increased in intensity during the night and at the Gaff Top-sails the mercury dropped to four below zero. Heavy drifts were piled in the cuts along the railway and the work of clearing the rails is being done by snow plows.

**THE PROSPERO IN PORT.**

The S.S. Prospero arrived here at 2.30 p.m. yesterday from the North after a rough voyage. The ship went down North as far as St. Anthony where heavy ice had made and it being impossible to get to the public wharf, the freight for that port was landed on the ice and taken ashore in sleds. Heavy slob ice is reported by the ship extending on the outside from the Groais Islands North. She had a period of very stormy weather, including heavy snow storms and intense frost, and when the ship entered port, hull, rails, rigging, funnel and masts were thickly coated with ice and the ship was quite a sight to see. She brought a full freight of herring, codfish &c. and several passengers.

**Big Money for Herring**

The herring catchers of Placentia and Fortune Bays this season are getting good figures for the fish from the various banking firms. The fish is wanted for bait for the banking schooners and from 80 cents to \$1 has been paid for them per hundred. Agents take them from the nets as quickly as they are caught and are shipped by the Glencoe and Argyle. The work of catching the herring is profitable.

**STOLEN FLOUR NOW SEIZED**

Yesterday at 1.30 p.m. Sgt. Bryne, who is prosecuting the work of unearthing the guilty parties in connection with the thefts on the "Atilla", recovered two barrels of flour which had been stolen and sold in the city. Paints, canvas, food stuffs and other material in the ship's stores have been stolen in large quantities, we hear, and the police are still hard at work on the case, and will make one or more arrests soon.

As regards the smuggling, to which we alluded yesterday, up to last evening there was "nothin' doin'" and we promise those in authority that if they do not wake up an exposure will occur, in which somebody will surely get hurt.

**SEALS PLENTIFUL ON FRENCH SHORE**

By the Prospero we learn that seals are very plentiful on the French Shore, they being there in thousands. They went down through Little Quirpon and up through Great Quirpon and men with nets take from 10 to 20 daily, one man Pynn taking 30 at Quirpon. They are also being taken at Conche and St. Anthony.

**PROSPERO'S PASSENGERS**

The saloon passengers by the Prospero were A. C. Blackburn, Misses Cunningham (2), Bruce, Baker, Winsor, French, Barrett, Phillips, Roberts, Stowe, Norris and Snelgrove; F. Thistle, Mr. Strong, H. Budgett, T. Parsons, H. Ford, J. and Mrs. Ford, A. Dove, W. Pippy, P. Churchill, W. and A. Ridout, E. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Maidment, S. Roberts, J. W. Hodge, W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, J. Parsons, S. Perlin, A. Roberts, E. Templeman, A. Reader, P. Collins, J. Graif, F. Sumner, A. Fowling and 25 steerage.

**HAD HARD TIME**

Weeks' schooner of Wesleyville left here December 24th for home laden with supplies and four times she got to Baccalieu only to be driven back to Carbonear. She did not reach her destination until the 8th of January.

**BROKE STORE WINDOW**

Yesterday evening an old man and a younger individual who had been 'bibbling pretty freely had a mix-up on Water Street West. One of them fell through the window of a store and had to pay the damage. One alleged that the other threatened to stab him with a knife and the police on arrival made both get home quickly under threat of arrest.

**Despatches of German Origin Hint at a Revolution Backed by Followers of Venizelos With Unlimited Means—Martial Law Will be Proclaimed**

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A special cable to The World says alarming reports concerning conditions in Greece were received here to-day from various sources. Despatches of German origin even hint at the possibility of a revolution, backed by the Allies and led by former Premier Venizelos. Martial law will be proclaimed in Greece in order to put an end to those dangerous rumours.

According to a Daily News despatch from Athens, Government officials are admitting that martial law is soon to come, take pains to deny the reports of internal troubles. Another Daily News despatch from Rotterdam says the Frankfurter Zeitung prints a message from Constantinople to the effect that a movement, directed at the King and Queen of the Greeks, and originating among the members of the Venizelos Party, and backed by unlimited means, is gaining strength, and the Government does not seem to be able to intervene effectively. The same paper says that the Entente Powers only allow enough provisions for three days at a time to arrive in Greece.

**The Best American Mayo's... 15c Plug.**  
At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

**FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!**

**FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.**  
38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

**Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.**  
Water Street, St. John's.

**LATEST WAR MESSAGES**

**REVOLUTION EXPECTED IN GREECE**

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**SURRENDER DUE TO COURT INFLUENCE**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A considerable share of the editorial space in the morning newspapers to-day is devoted to the Montenegrins' surrender, which is generally characterized as the work of court influence rather than to national aim.

"This is a sorry end to the glorious history of Montenegro," says the Morning Post, "which henceforth will be only a vassal state of Austria." The Times says: "However much local or personal considerations entered into the decision of King Nicholas, and however much it was facilitated by the subterranean relations of the King, revealed some years ago in notorious Austro-Montenegrin high treason trial at Cetinje, it is unquestionable it would not have been reached but for German victories. The capitulation of Montenegro is a signal to the Allies that they cannot hope to win without greater vigor and foresight."

**YANKEE SUPPLIES**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—"If Great Britain had entirely barred neutral trade from Germany, we might have been either at war with the United States or unable to get from her the vast supplies of munition of war we are now getting," says a Parliamentary writer to the Daily News. He points out that important supplies of raw material and food are coming to Britain from Denmark, that supplies for Russia pass through Sweden, which is of the utmost importance. The writer concluded that if the blockade had been forced against Italy she would not have joined the Allies.

**OPORTO MARKET**

This Week—  
Nfld. stocks . . . . . 62,215 qtls.  
Consumption . . . . . 2,585 qtls.  
Norwegian stocks . . . . . 820 qtls.  
Consumption . . . . . 760 qtls.  
Last Week—  
Nfld. Stocks . . . . . 64,750 qtls.  
Consumption . . . . . 3,525 qtls.  
Norwegian stocks . . . . . 1,585 qtls.  
Consumption . . . . . 470 qtls.

It is so much easier and less expensive to get married than it is to get unmarried.

**ALLIES WILL BLOCKADE GERMANY**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Washington despatch to the World says the reports to President Wilson from Colonel House, the President's personal representative, now in London, have satisfied the administration that within a few days a proclamation will be issued announcing that British Orders in Council have been vacated and that an allied fleet will blockade Germany and that means will be found to cut off the supplies which neutral countries have clandestinely allowed to be shipped to the Central Powers.

Great Britain is determined to shift the responsibility in part to her Allies, if opinion held in official circles may be accepted, so that France, Italy, Russian and Belgium shall bear a portion of the burden, and this is expected to be raised in Congress, if the new blockade does not satisfy this Government and seriously interferes with American shippers. The reports prematurely circulated from British sources that France, Russia, Italy and Belgium are jointly responsible for interference with American shipping, are supposed to have been put forward as a political move to pave the way for a friendly reception to the new proclamation.

**TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED**

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—A Maastrecht newspaper reports that the gun-fire of the French has destroyed two Zeppelins north of Rheims. The aircraft are said to have fallen within the German lines.

**CHILDREN PLACED.**—Thomas Warren, of Woods Island, Bay of Islands, wish to place two motherless children aged nine and five years. Any person willing to take such children as their own, should communicate with the above.—jan4,td,daily

**FOR SALE.**—Schr. "Daisy Bell," 41 tons; Sails and Gear almost new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to CHAS. J. MURSELL, Herring Neck.—jan18,31

**WANTED.**—A Good General Servant, where two others are kept. One who can sleep at home preferred. Apply to the MATRON, Girls' Dept., Seaman's Institute.—jan18,11

**CASINO THEATRE. Limited Engagement.**

**KLARK - URBAN COMPANY.**

Matinee To-Day, "UNDER COVER."

TO-NIGHT—ANOTHER BIG NEW YORK AND LONDON SUCCESS, "STOP THIEF."

"STOP THIEF" is a farce by Carlyle Moore, produced originally at the Gaiety Theatre, New York, by Cohan and Harris, and established a laughing record that has not been equalled in twenty years. Two kleptomaniacs and a real crook start the fun in "Stop Thief." Can you imagine a funnier situation than this: The kleptomaniacs mislay valuables and the crook "nips" them for keeps. So perfect is the illusion of "Stop Thief" that half the audience unconsciously feel for their valuables, while the other half think of calling for the police, and when any play can create that illusion, the chief end of dramatic art has been attained.

Prices—Evening, 20, 30 and 50 cents; Matinee; Children 10 cents, Adults 20 cents; Reserved Seats, 30 cents. Seats on sale at Atlantic Bookstore.