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New Russian Offensive South of Bucharest

Russian Troops are Making Important Attack on Von Mackensen's Rear and Already Meet With Success—26 Guns and a Number of Prisoners Being Taken so Russian Official Report Says

RUSSIANS MAY TURN TIDE IN ROUMANIA

German Report However Says German-Bulgar Forces are Steadily Pressing on Towards Bucharest—Roumanian Capital Was Before the Commencement of the War Deprived of the Character of a Fortress—Russian Attacks if too Late to Save Bucharest May if Successfully Prosecuted Change the Complexion of the Roumanian Campaign

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Even surpassing the far-reaching importance of the actual military operations of the war comes to-day a public announcement by the new Russian Premier, Alex. Treppoff, that by an agreement concluded in 1915, and subsequently adhered to by Italy the Allies have definitely established the Russians' right to Constantinople and the Straits. The existence of this agreement has been for a long time alleged, but never before was it thus publicly and formally admitted. Simultaneously, while with Bucharest still hanging in balance, comes news that Russia, which has been accused in some quarters of failing to render assistance to its sorely pressed ally, is now making heroic efforts to turn the tide of events in Roumania. In addition to exerting vigorous pressure against Von Falkenhayn in Moldavia, the Russians have gained a footing at Kirlibaba, and the battle is continuing with the utmost energy.

A Political Crisis Now Faces Great Britain; Mr. Asquith to Resign

The Express Says that a Political Crisis has Suddenly Arisen and that the Coalition Government is Likely to go According to this Paper a New War Council, Probably Consisting of Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Arthur J. Balfour and Sir Edward Carson will be Appointed—Lloyd George to Resign Also?

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is understood that no official announcement will be made to-night but that Premier Asquith would see the King to-morrow morning and thereafter make statements in the Commons in explanation of the situation. Thus far, it appears, no arrangement has been made for Secretary David Lloyd George to see the King which would indicate at the present moment that there is some prospect of the crisis being surmounted without a complete collapse of the Coalition Cabinet. Premier Asquith left town yesterday, but returned this morning. Throughout the day there have been consultations and meetings of party leaders at the Premier's residence. Lloyd George had a long conference with the Premier this afternoon. Other visitors were Bonar Law and Marquis Crewe, Lord President of the Council. Perhaps the most significant incident was that Sir Edward Carson and Bonar Law appeared together and addressed a morning meeting of the Unionist Committee, while Earl Derby had a long interview with Lloyd George. The reasons given for the possible resignation of Lloyd George is that he had definitely decided that the methods of dilatoriness, indecision and delay which characterize the action of the present war council endangered the prospects of winning the war. It is understood that Asquith has declined to accept Lloyd George's view that the War Council must be materially reduced in number. It is believed that Bonar Law and Lord Derby contemplate following Lloyd George's example. Lloyd George intends to campaign the country. There was every indication of a Lloyd

A new Russian effort is visible on the Danube south of Bucharest, where newly arrived Russian troops are making an important attack on Field Marsl. Von Mackensen's rear. Already according to the Russian official report, it has met with some success, 26 guns and a number of prisoners being taken, the Germans and Bulgarians having been driven from Tzomana and Gostinari. The Russians are also successful in applying pressure in Dobrudja. These Russian attacks on the two extreme flanks of the Central Forces, although they may be too late to save Bucharest, may, if successfully prosecuted, change the complexion of the Roumanian campaign, as there is no indication as yet that the enveloping movement of the Central Powers has succeeded in cutting off any considerable portion of the Roumanian armies.

In the meantime, according to a German report, the German-Bulgar forces are steadily pressing on towards the capital. In the Argeshu Valley they have crossed the River at one point, and have outflanked and defeated a Roumanian force which had attempted to advance south-west of Bucharest over the Argeshu and Niaslov Rivers. In connection with the fate of Bucharest a semi-official Roumanian statement has been received by wireless to the effect that before the commencement of the war Bucharest was deprived of the character of a fortress and that when the danger of an occupation presented itself steps were taken for the evacuation of the city by military elements, but not by the civilian population, who had been enjoined to remain in the city. This points to a military abandonment of the city and would seem to indicate the Roumanians are fighting engagements to delay their enemies so as to secure the retirement of their armies.

George-Carson combination in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Cabinet changes involving the resignation of Premier Asquith are predicted by the Manchester Guardian in an article in today's issue on current rumours respecting political changes. The paper says rumours, perhaps one ought to say more than rumours, are going around in the lobby of imminent changes, the extent of the rumour being that Bonar Law may replace Premier Asquith for the time being but that a final settlement would be Lloyd George as Prime Minister. The Guardian concluded that the coalition government has not the collective prestige to resist attacks being made upon it and that the House of Commons has reached a mood in which it is ready to create another ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Premier has decided to advise the King to consent to a reconstruction of the government. This was officially announced to-night.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The political crisis has become acute. It is stated in well-informed quarters that David Lloyd George, War Secretary, has tendered his resignation, which has not yet been accepted.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Express says that a political crisis has suddenly arisen and that the coalition government is likely to go. According to this paper a new War Council, probably consisting of Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Arthur J. Balfour and Sir Edward Carson will be appointed.

In the Carpathians

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The great battle in the wooded Carpathians where the Russians are endeavouring to break through into Transylvania and Hungary is raging without cessation, according to an official statement issued by the War Office.

The Allies Modify Their Demands on Greek Gov't

Now Accept Six Batteries of Mountain Artillery Instead of Ten as Demanded—Many Venizelist Supporters are Arrested on Charge of Abetting Treason—Greek Premier Says Watchword is "Order First"—Allies Take Energetic Measures to Obtain Reparation Due for the Firing on French Troops by Greek Soldiers

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Havas correspondent at Athens telegraphs an account of the recent events in Greece, beginning with King Constantine's offer last month to deliver to the Allies the greater part of the artillery and munitions of Greece on the condition that she might preserve her neutrality. This arrangement of the King has not been carried out, as the Government declined to ratify it, although it had been reduced to writing in an autograph letter by the King. The King later declared that he was unable to guarantee that order would be observed in the streets of Athens, or his wishes would be respected. Consequently, on the expiration of the time for the delivery of the first lot of guns, Vice-Admiral Du Fournet, having received information that trouble was imminent, disembarked troops, although the Admiral had been instructed by the French Gov-

ernment that the guns must not be taken by force. The Greek troops opened an attack on the French with rifles, machine guns and cannon, killing some and wounding others. Owing to the conditions and in consequence of what has taken place, the despatch concludes, the Allied Governments decided to take energetic measures and obtain the reparation due.

ATHENS, Dec. 3.—General Corakas, head of the Venizelist Recruiting Bureau, has been arrested on a charge of inciting guerrilla warfare in Athens and using his room in the Hotel Majestic as a point from which to fire upon soldiers and civilians. A number of soldiers deposed that Corakas paid 25 drachmas per head to induce soldiers to desert the army and join the Venizelists at Saloniki. He probably will be tried on the charge of abetting treason. M. Boulajanis, editor of the Venizelist Journal, Astyrn, has been arrested. A Venizelist police officer, Lieutenant Marcudas, has been taken into custody.

ATHENS, Dec. 3.—The Crown Council sat until 2.30 o'clock this morning. Later the French, British Russian and Italian Ministers made the following announcement:—On the proposal of the Ministers of the four Powers, and at the instance of Admiral Du Fournet, the Greek Government is informed that the Entente will accept six batteries of mountain artillery instead of the ten, whose surrender was demanded by Dec. 1, waiving on their delivery all questions of surrender of other armaments. The Greek Government accepted and agreed to proceed with the immediate delivery of six batteries.

RUSSIANS MAKE BIG ADVANCES S. OF BUCHAREST

Have Gained Possession of Western Part of Tchernovado Bridge Across the Danube and South of Bucharest Have Driven Back Teutonic Forces and Recaptured the Villages of Tzomana and Gastinari

PETROGRAD, Dec. 4.—The Russians have gained possession of the western part of Tchernovado bridge across the Danube was announced officially to-day. South of Bucharest Teutonic forces were driven back by the Russian, the statement says, and the villages of Tzomana and Gastinari have been recaptured. Tchernovado Bridge, the only one across the Danube for a distance of 600 miles for the Black Sea, was taken control of by Field Marshal von Mackensen after the defeat of the Russo-Roumanian army in Dobrudja and the capture of Constanza and Tchernovado late in October. Over it passes the sole railway line directly connecting Bucharest with the Black Sea. Its capture by Von Mackensen cut off communication between Roumania and Russia by this land and water route. The main span of the bridge itself is only about half a mile long, but its approaches west stretch for several miles over marshlands, bordering on the Danube.

From last reports the Russians were fighting their way back south in Dobrudja, and were some fifteen miles north of the bridge on the Dobrudja side. Their present seizure of the western end may only be intended to prevent its use by Von Mackensen for throwing troops across the rear of the Roumanian forces around Bucharest.

Tzomana, reported recaptured from the Teutonic invaders, is about 16 miles south of Bucharest on the railway. Giurgieu and Conteniari lies about five miles east of Tzomana.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Mysterious promises are being made to Germans about glad tidings to be received by them before Christmas, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Daily Mail. The despatch says that the recent hint of the Bulgarian Premier regarding the acceptable news for the Germanic powers is supported by a statement by the President of the Reichstag that that body may possibly meet earlier than the date arranged. The Dusseldorf, "General Anzeiger" says that the Colonial Minister stated on Friday that very gratifying events were about to happen, and that the German people would be able to have a happy Christmas.

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OFFICIAL BRITISH.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—During the night hostile artillery was active north of Ypres and near Guedecourt, says the official report to-day from the Franco-Belgian front. Yesterday evening, after a heavy trench mortar bombardment, the enemy attempted two determined raids in Souchez area, but were beaten off.

PETROGRAD, Dec 2.—The Russians have gained possession of the western part of Tchernovado Bridge across the Danube, it is officially announced to-day. South of Bucharest the Teutonic forces have been driven back, and the villages of Tzomana and Costinari have been recaptured.

German-Bulgar Forces Defeated S.W. of Bucharest

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.—The main body of the German-Bulgar forces southwest of Bucharest, have been defeated and driven back toward the south, the War Office announces. The Roumanians were also victorious in a battle with the Turks. On the right wing of their western front the Roumanians have been compelled to retreat.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED

The Acquisition of Constantinople and Dardanelles by Russia Gets Secondary Place in London Morning Papers—Conservative Press Receive the News in Silence—Liberal Organs are Well Pleased

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The momentous declaration of the agreement by the Allies to the acquisition of Constantinople and the Dardanelles by Russia is given secondary place in the morning papers, and is only commented upon by a few of them.

The Conservative Press which formerly vehemently supported the British statesmen of the nineteenth century in keeping the Russians away from Constantinople received the news in silence.

The Liberal "Chronicle" and Liberal "News" are the only papers to make any comment. The "Chronicle" says that the announcement deserves to be highly welcome in England and sets out the reason why it thinks it desirable. The "News" thinks the present settlement of the vexed question will shorten and simplify proceedings at the ultimate peace conference.

Women Denounce Home Army Bill

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The passage of the Home Army Bill caused a panic throughout Berlin last week when it was realized that women would be forced into the factories, according to an Amsterdam despatch, which says that there was a demonstration of women recently outside of Charlottenburg Town Hall, who protested against the provisions of the measure and demanded bread and two days' leave for all soldiers. The women also demanded peace, the despatch says.

Normal Relations Re-established

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Greek Government has announced that the fullest protection will be given to national of the Entente, according to an Athens despatch. The Government also guarantees that all legal rights of arrested Venizelists will be respected. In palace circles it is said that normal relations with the Allies are re-established.

At the New Capital

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Reuter despatch from Jassy in northern Roumania, near the Russian frontier, states that most of the Ministers together with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber have arrived at the new capital, where parliament will be convened shortly.

RUSSIA GETS LONG SOUGHT FOR OBJECT

Russian Premier Announces in Duma that Russia has Secured Control of Constantinople and the Straits—Thus the Dream of the Russian People is Now realized

PETROGRAD, Saturday. (By the semi-official News Agency)—Dec. 4.—In the Duma to-day Premier Treppoff read a proclamation announcing officially that an agreement, concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in 1915, and later approved of by Italy, establishes in a definite manner the right of Russia to the Straits and Constantinople. Treppoff's announcement is quoted by the News Agency as follows: "For more than a thousand years Russia has been reaching southward towards a free outlet on the open sea. This age-long dream cherished in the hearts of the Russian people is now ready for realization. From the beginning of the war, wishing to spare human lives and suffering, we and our allies did our utmost to restrain Turkey from her mad participation in hostilities. Turkey received formal assurances guaranteeing her in exchange for her neutrality the integrity of her territorial independence and also conferring upon her certain privileges and advantages. These efforts were in vain, and Turkey surreptitiously attacked us, and thus sealed her doom. We then concluded an agreement with our allies which establishes in a most definite manner the right of Russia to the Straits and Constantinople. Russians should know for what they are shedding their blood and of this agreement made to-day from this Tribune."

NOW DEMANDS REPARATION FOR ASSAULT

Entente Ministers Tell Greek Ministers it is no Longer Merely a Question of Cession of War Materials but Question of Reparation for Assault on Allied Troops

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A Havas despatch from Athens dated Dec. 1, reads: "The first attack was made at noon on British troops at Pnyx. At the same time there was rifle fire against Italian marines at Roufos barracks. French marines at Scapion, where all the Legations and Admiral DuFournet's quarters were, was then fired on with cannon. Athens had the appearance of a besieged town. Bands of reservists, some in uniform and some in civilian dress moved along the streets, firing at random on shops of the followers of Venizelos and at the Foreign Legations. Firing diminished during the night and has now ceased. Entente troops have been sent back to Piraeus. The Greek Government has offered six mountain batteries to Vice-Admiral DuFournet, but Entente Ministers have received instructions from their Governments to declare to the Greek authorities that it is no longer merely a question of cession of war materials, but the far more serious question that reparation must be made corresponding with the gravity of the assault on the Allied troops."

Austro-Italian Front

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—Violent artillery fighting on the Austro-Italian front, is reported by the War Office.

Hope That Roumanians Can Save Their Capital Is Dwindling Rapidly

Von Mackensen Continues to Throw Troops Across the Danube at Different Points—Unless Strong Russian Forces Arrive in Time there is no Hope of Roumanians Saving their Capital—German Plan to Envelop the Roumanians on both Flanks and Cut off the First and Second Roumanian Armies Seems to Have Succeeded

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Hopes of Roumanian ability to save their capital by making a stand on the line of the Argeshu are now dwindling rapidly. The German plan is apparently to envelop the Roumanians on both flanks and endeavour to cut off the first and second Roumanian armies. According to the news of the last two days this plan is being carried out. By the capture of Campulung the Germans gained a new line of supply and communication through Torzburg Pass which greatly facilitates their operations. In the meantime Von Mackensen continues to throw forces across the Danube at different points. The report in yesterday's Russian communication that enemy patrols have appeared in the region of Lake Griake indicates that Mackensen has effected a new crossing somewhere in the neighbourhood of Oltenitza. Unless strong Russian reinforcements arrive in time to throw Mackensen's forces back across the Danube it is believed that the Roumanians will find it too dangerous to try and save Bucharest by making a stand on the Argeshu. Regarding the fate of the fortress, in view of what happened in Belgium and to other strong forts, little confidence is felt here in the ability of the Brailmonts (?) fortifications around Bucharest, to withstand an attack of German heavy ordnance.

Roumanian front are also reported. BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.—In the Dumbovitza Valley and in the region of Piteshte the Roumanians have retired before the invading Teutonic forces, says an official statement issued by the war office to-day. A violent battle, it is added, continues on the Clavatziotzu and Niaslov rivers, west and south-west of Bucharest. Attacks by the Roumanians in Dobrudja resulted in the reaching of the Bulgarian wire entanglements, which the statement declares have been passed at some points.

TO STRENGTHEN WAR COUNCIL

Cabinet Will Undergo a Certain Process of Reorganization with a View of More Definite Control of the War by a Stronger War Council—Coalition Government to Remain?

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The "Daily News" correspondent understands that although the possibility of adding Carson to the Cabinet has been canvassed in minor political circles, he has received no direct invitation to serve with the Ministry. According to information of other political correspondents Sir Edward's inclusion is part of a definite scheme of Lloyd George's conception.

The "Times" believes that Asquith will not be a member of the War Council, which it says would, in accordance with Lloyd George's suggestion, consist of Lloyd George, Carson, Bonar Law and a Labor representative, possibly Arthur Henderson. Nowhere is the suggestion that the crisis is likely to be prolonged or that it will lead to the fall of the Coalition Government.

The "Express," which is well informed from a Conservative viewpoint, says the crisis would be settled on Sunday, and that the Cabinet, which remains intact, with twenty-three members, will probably undergo a certain process of reorganization with a view of more definite control of the war by this stronger War Council.

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What the Serbian Army is Fighting For

The heroic struggles of the Serbians and the fact that the troops of the little kingdom are now reported to be thrusting back the Bulgarians from Monastir recall that the Balkan people who acknowledge the rule of King Peter are the most democratic of all the continental nations of Europe. The country is virtually steeped in democracy, even to the church, while the spirit of the people is the same. It is this democracy that has had much to do with the casuation of the war. The idea of the Greater Serbia was the outcome of this spirit and it attracted all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Austria-Hungary. It was not forgotten that five hundred years of Turkish oppression had failed to kill the spirit of Serbia. That spirit was counted upon by all the scattered divisions of the race to bind them together once more in a great free nation. The Balkan Slavs dreaming this dream, which bids fair to become true, saw Turkey governed by an oligarchy, Greece by a wilful king whose patriotism was overshadowed by his despotism and Rumania ruled by its landlords.

It is a remarkable thing that a nation becomes more known by its faults than by its virtues. The world shuddered with horror when the assassination of Alexander was published and then began to enquire where this savage country was. Perhaps this ignorance was not to be wondered at, for Serbia had had no schools, no universities, no libraries, no lectures and no written literature for five hundred years under the rule of the Crescent. Assassination of kings and civil wars—and there were several of each—were, perhaps not to be wondered at. The only culture of the Serbians had been their traditional literature which had sufficed to keep alive the spirit of the nation.

Serbia today is representative more than any other nation in the great war of an idea. That is the liberation of the people from the perpetual fear of extinction and absorption at the whim of more powerful neighbors and the re-establishment of a national entity. The first step was the liberation of the country from Turkish misrule by the intervention of Russia. But it was a scattered and a disorganized race that saw the dawn of freedom. And for years since the nominal liberation of

the country it has been fighting the effects of centuries of misrule. The natural character of the Serbian had to be unearthed from the accumulations of ages of oppression and injustice.

The rejuvenation of the Serbian army, hailed as a wonderful thing under the circumstances, is not, after all, so startling from the viewpoint of the student of past and present aspects of the national character. The years of the Turk were heavy upon the land but they developed that infinite capacity for patience and long suffering which has marked the conduct of the people throughout the conduct of the present war and made the devotion and fortitude of the Serbian troops an inspiration to their less heavily afflicted brothers-in-arms.

An American writer who witnessed the fight of the Serbians before Mackensen's triumphant army in the days of the great retreat describes the scene as both heartbreaking and inspiring. One is made to feel the indomitable spirit of the Serbs in the following tribute to them by this author:

They do not count the cost. They are not made that way. They only fight and hope. As I recall it now, that seems to be the best epitaph I can give the Serbian people. For five centuries they have unflinchingly fought and hoped. To all who have intimately known them, their present misfortune is as the keenest personal sorrow. For if a calm and dignified spirit under the dreariest of skies, if unflinching and unquenchable patriotism under tests that may well styled supreme, if deathless devotion to what one conceives as right and honorable be any longer of use in the world, the land of Serbia and the national soul of the Serbs is worth preserving. They have a bright destiny to which the vast resources of their beautiful country and the blood of the innumerable merable heroes entitle them and they will be allowed to work it out.

Who can doubt of the ultimate success of a cause to which such a people are devoted, with which they are allied? And who cannot feel that the worst has passed for their heroic nation, when after two years of disaster the troops of the little Balkan nation are driving the invader from their soil?—Ottawa Citizen.

Defends the Naval Men

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Please give me space in your much read paper to say a few words concerning a piece which came before my eyes from The Mail and Advocate, it was entitled "Recent Insult Offered Navy."

Now, Sir, the man that said that he was no better than he should have been. Let him stay at St. John's and when this awful war is over let him come on Water Street and tell that to the crowd of Navy men that lands there, if they are spared to come back, he would not live long enough to know whether he died or what became of him as regards joining the Navy. If he thinks the Navy is not doing their bit why don't he join the Army. Sir, if he was to join the Navy and go through as much hardship as I went through last month he would not say people only joined it for safety, and I have not been over here only a dog watch (7 or 8 months). I guess some of the fellows that have been over here over two years would like for that cowardly rascal to tell them that the Navy is not doing anything.

And now a few words to the young fellows of Smith's Sound, north side. Boys, come forward and try to do your bit. It is a shame for you to be staying back and so many poor fellows laying down their lives for their King and Country and you likewise. Boys, just think of what others are going through for to help you and all that are home; buck up and come over and help bring this struggle to an end. It is all right for you to sit by a nice fire in the winter time and me and a lot of others over here suffering so much for you on the ocean. Just think what you are doing before you get married, leave the girls stay single until the war's over.

Mr. Editor, I hear of the great work that Mr. Coaker is doing for the country (our little country). My prayer and wish is that it will be a bigger success than ever. Now, Sir, I will bring this short letter to a close by wishing Mr. Coaker and the Union every success.

I remain, yours truly,
STAUNCH UNION MAN.
Liverpool, Nov. 15, 1916.

For the Cot Fund

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Please acknowledge the sum of \$40 (forty dollars) which goes toward the Cot Fund, the result of a basket social held by the young ladies of Cat Harbor.

Per LILIAN BUTT.
Cat Hr., Nov. 28, 1916.

[We have handed the above amount (\$40.00) over to His Lordship Chief Justice Horwood.]

THE ESQUIMAUX OF ST ANTHONY

I have before me a circular from nothing less than the Department of Public Instruction of Washington. Uncle Sam's Government is famed for the numerous booklets which it issues on almost every conceivable subject from feeding babies to plucking turkeys. One thereof looks for accuracy of description when Uncle Sam issues a booklet to his children.

Let me quote you a little paragraph from it, and then doubt if you will whether the motley tribe who yearly visit the Grenfell institutions carry back a good report of us.

Describing a trip to Newfoundland it says: "We then cross to Newfoundland and inspect the codfisheries, the lumber industries and the making of wood pulp; and finally find ourselves at St. Anthony, where (please note this) Dr. Grenfell is ministering to the unfortunate Esquimaux, while his little wife is teaching the native women weaving and making of artificial flowers."

Thank Heaven Grenfell and his little wife came. We "unfortunate esquimaux" would probably have been still eating blubber and wearing seal-skins. But now we are being taught weaving and the making of "artificial flowers" (rats), because I suppose we never see any real ones.—Twillingate Sun.

countrymen, but they are not yet fully awake."

Alongside of Sir William's letter is published a plea from the leading English bishops for the banishment of all extravagance and ostentation, particularly in the matter of foods, in the celebration of this year's Christmas holidays, and the making of the Yuletide "a self-denial Christmas—a simple festival of joy, thanksgiving and prayer."

250,000 U.S. Steel Workers Get Raise

Corporation Meets High Cost with \$18,000,000 Wage Increase

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The United States Steel Corporation has announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of the employees of its iron and steel companies, effective December 15. The increase affects about 250,000 employees, adds about \$18,000,000 annually to the payroll and brings the average wage of the employees to the highest point in the history of the corporation. Wages and salary increases in other departments of the corporation also will be adjusted equitably.

"Ordinarily the question of wages would not come up for consideration or decision at this time of year," said Judge Gary, chairman of the corporation, in making the announcement, "but in consequence of the abnormal conditions now existing it has been decided to increase the wage rates of our iron and steel companies about 10 per cent, to take effect December 15. As to other departments, increases will be equitably proportioned."

Judge Gary declined to make any further comment on the advance in the wages, but another official said the action of the board of directors was taken "with due regard for the higher prices now prevailing for necessities of life in all parts of the country."

Third Increase This Year.

This increase is the third to be put into effect this year, the total increase in wages amounting to more than 60 cents a day for the average workmen of the corporation. The first advance of per cent, was put into effect on February 1 and added about \$15,000,000 on the annual payroll. The second advance became effective May 1, and added about \$17,000,000 annually to the corporation's payroll.

Common labor under the new wage rate will receive about \$2.67 a day, compared with \$2.43 at present and \$2.22 before the war. Total salaries and wages paid to the company's 191,126 employees in 1915 aggregated \$176,800,864. Since that time the num-

ber of employees has increased greatly. It is estimated the payroll of \$200,000,000 and \$220,000,000, which implies an increase of approximately \$18,000,000 under the higher rate of pay.

Independents May Follow.

Steel men took it for granted that the independent concerns, which are now earning the highest rate in their history, would follow the lead of the Steel Corporation. It is also stated that the increase, which probably will be granted by the independent concerns will be in the form of bonuses more than permanent wages, and that the latter will continue only as long as the companies continue to do the present great business.

The relation between the Steel Corporation and its employees have always been very amicable. The company has done a great deal to improve the home, social and physical conditions of its workers, and has erected model tenements for the use of men and their families in the cities where its plants are located. The profit sharing plan for the benefit of its employees are given an opportunity to buy both common and preferred stock of the corporation at prices below the market quotations. Most of the employees who have taken advantage of this scheme have large profits to their credit.

PEOPLE OF BRITAIN NOT FULLY AWAKE

Sir William Robertson Says Nation Does Not Recognize Issues at Stake—Need Greater Efforts—Appeal by Chief Imperial Staff in the Carrying on of War

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The morning newspapers to-day give prominence to an appeal by Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial staff, for greater war efforts on the part of the people of the nation. The appeal was contained in a letter to the Council of one of the London boroughs, and says:

"There is no doubt whatever of our ability to win the war if only we really put our backs into it. We have not yet done this. We still do not recognize the issues at stake nor the efforts we ought to make and can make if we will but try. I have every confidence in my

To WHOLESALE DEALERS

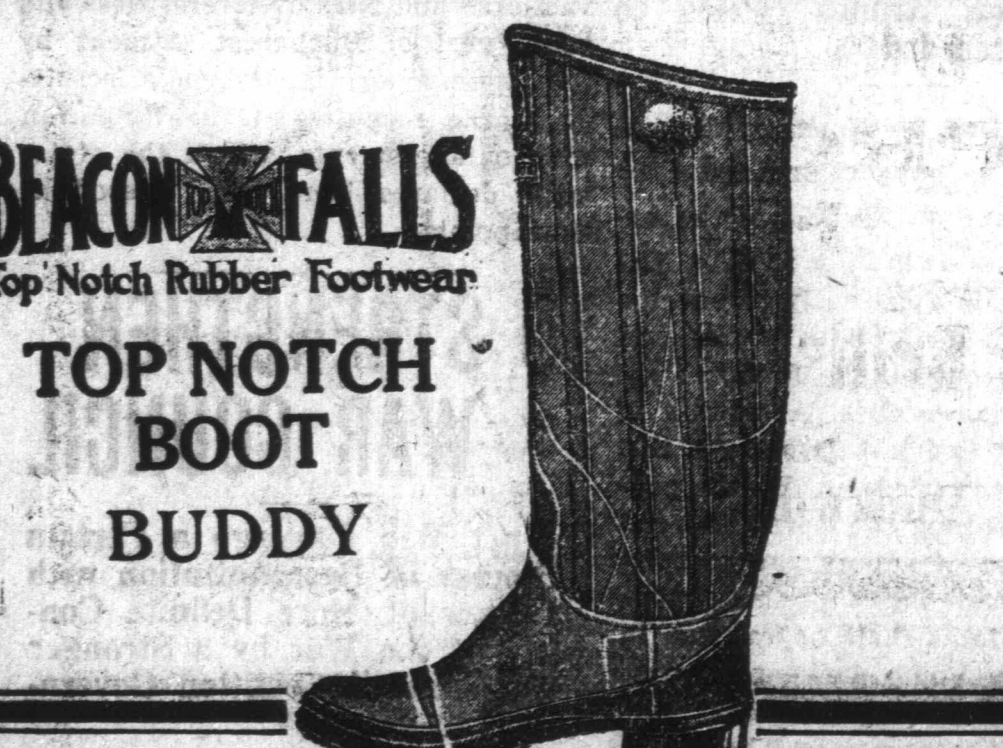
We have just opened a shipment of

Pocket Knives

which we are selling at the very lowest price.

P.S.—These Knives are extra good value and do not cost much more than formerly.

Martin Hardware, Company.



A Boot That's Different
It's patented, too—but we don't charge for that

This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

Top Notch Rubber Boots look different and are different from the boots you have always worn. And they will give much better service.

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Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe, The Royal Stores Ltd., Fred Smallwood, Steer Bros., and Jesse Whiteway.

APPLES and SUGAR!

Arrived per S.S. "Florizel"
400 Barrels SUGAR,
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| Ladies' & Children's Fall & Winter Coats. | Men's Underwear. |
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| Ladies' & Misses' Costumes. | Men's Jerseys. |
| Ladies' Costume Skirts. | Men's Shirts. |
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General Goods:
Flannels, Flannelettes, Percaloes, Cheviots, English and American White Shirtings, English and American Unbleached Calicos, Gingham, Towels, Outing Flannels, Cotton Blankets, Ticks, Cotton Blankets, Blue Serges, Dress Goods of all kinds.

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CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.

D. MUNN,
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is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in
CHOICE MEATS.
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The TEA with strength and flavor is

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ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER
20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

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Cooking & Heating by Gas Ensures—

Convenience.

The Oven heats up in a few minutes, with no tedious preliminaries or delays. The grillers or boiling burners are ready for use instantly.

Reliability.

A Gas Cooker has no "nights out." It is invaluable at holiday time, and a perfect servant at all times.

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A Gas Cooker cooks the dinner without cooking the cook. With the use of a Cooker the kitchen can be kept at a comfortable temperature, even in warm weather.

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There are no coals to carry, no smoky flues to clean, no ashes to remove. Gas is coal with the dirt, ashes and smoke removed.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

Have the Allies Blundered in Management of Campaign in The East?

Mr. J. L. Garvin, the brilliant editor of the Observer, thinks that the Allies have been guilty of all sorts of blunders in their management of the war in the east and that the Germans, having recovered their morale in the west, the decision of the struggle will be prolonged. He gives Hindenburg the credit for this state of things.

It is conceivable that there are incidents known in connection with the campaign in Britain which do not get abroad, and Mr. Garvin may, therefore, be in possession of facts which give excellent grounds for his assertions. But to the average student of military operations the situation does not contain all the discouraging features recognized in it by Mr. Garvin. Certainly the claim that Hindenburg is a great military genius is not supported by actual developments in the western campaign and we must look to the German leader's achievements in the east if we are to form any estimate of his abilities. In this connection the invasion of Russia and the great retreat of 1914 are the outstanding features. The world knows the outcome of the colossal operations that drove the Russians beyond their own frontiers. But we also know that the Russian armies, poorly equipped and badly served, made their escape intact. And this means everything in warfare.

Perhaps the greatest military genius produced in the American civil war—a war prolific in military geniuses—was Joseph E. Johnston, the famous Confederate leader who baffled Sherman. With the Confederate forces demoralized following the disastrous battle at Missionary Ridge where Bragg had blundered so obviously, Johnston took command. Opposing him was Sherman, a master soldier, with the best equipped army this continent has yet seen. Johnston reorganized his own army, filled up his divisions, retreated before Sherman and incidentally struck several smashing blows at his Union adversary while retreating. But he gave up many apparently defensible positions and was called to account by the Confederate higher command. "Give me Sherman's army and he may have all the rivers and mountains in the country," replied Johnston. When President Davis telegraphed him to know whether he intended to hold Atlanta, he answered: "I don't know." Then Davis made the fatal mistake of misunderstanding Johnston and relieved him of his command. But Sherman didn't make any mistake regarding Johnston. When he heard that the latter had been deposed he could scarcely credit it, but when the report was confirmed the Union General threw his hat into the air. Hood, who succeeded Johnston, was child's play for Sherman.

Johnston's military principle may be summed up in this: "My army is everything, places are nothing." If we apply this to Hindenburg's achievements where do we find him as compared to the Grand Duke Nicholas, who conceded the Russian retreat in the face of odds unparalleled in modern history? Where does he compare with Joffre, who conducted the great retreat which characterized the German invasion of France in 1914? Even in the last disaster, the Roumanian retreat, and the splitting of the armies of King Ferdinand at the Chernavoda bridge, the Germans failed to encompass the demoralized forces. In the meantime the Russians have come up and the battle is now going against the invaders. Even the Serbians escaped without wholesale capture and in the reorganized army fighting about Monastir is now seen the tangible evidence of Teuton military failure, although Hindenburg is not responsible for the Serb retreat.

It is obvious that so long as the armies of the Entente keep nibbling men and positions away from the enemy, regardless of whether they break the lines in the west, the end must come nearer for the Teutons and their allies. It is extremely doubtful, as remarked before, if it would be good policy from a military viewpoint to rush the western campaign. Another winter of long distance defence of Germany by the Teutons in the occupied portions of France and Belgium may be more than they anticipate. We must remember that Vaux was evacuated, not because of any more terrific bombardment than usual, despite the clever German statement that the rain of shells was unprecedented, but because it served the German purpose to employ the defenders elsewhere. The greater the line the worst it must be for the weaker side in resources and finances. The great test must come some time, the most

ment when the one side finds the other slipping. Everything that tends to weaken the enemy in the interval is of value, even though on the face of it it may not look like a military success.

We prefer to think that the military leaders of the Entente know their business; we do not think as well of the diplomacy of the allied powers, but the field of diplomacy is now almost negligible in the great struggle. Greece was the last straw—Ottawa Citizen.

REPUBLICAN LOSS IN RECENT UNITED STATES ELECTION IS \$21,143

Committee Spent \$2,441,568 in its Attempt to Elect Hughes

New York, Nov. 29.—Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, filed a financial statement with the Secretary of State in Albany and the clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington to-day, showing that the committee spent \$2,441,568 in its attempt to elect Charles E. Hughes president. The receipts of the committee aggregated \$2,420,421, leaving a deficit of \$21,143. This statement shows there were 34,205 individual contributors, and that the contributions varied from a dime to the \$30,000 given by Henry Payne Whitney.



OUR QUESTION IS,

What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but . . .

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We have secured 200 pairs of selected SKIN BOOTS

all sewn with sinew and therefore much superior to many, that are offered for sale.

Price \$3.50 pair
Good large sizes.

R. Templeton.

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DRAIN PIPES,

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FIRE CLAY,

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Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and in indexing. Let us instal an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

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Published by Authority

UNDER the Provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the Regulations, published in the ROYAL GAZETTE under date 17th October last, in connection with Precautionary Measures taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war, be suspended as from the 15th November instant.

These Regulations comprised, amongst other things, the closing of the port and harbor of St. John's at night, and the extinguishing of the lights at certain light houses, and in the city of St. John's.

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary
Dept. of the
Colonial Secretary,
November 14, 1916.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

"Let Me Enter Monastir, If But To Die"

Roumanian Officer Revisited Scene of Success and Failure in Past

LONDON, Nov. 27.—(New York Times cable)—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Athens, Nov. 24, says:

The great victory at Monastir already had far-reaching results. The enemy is in disorderly retreat along the whole left front, abandoning dead and wounded and enormous quantities of material, and the still advancing Serbs are emphasizing the thorough nature of their triumph.

All reports agree that the enemy's losses must be enormous. For example, two regiments sent to reinforce the troops defending Hill 1212, were in two hours slaughtered to a man. The great triumph has been received by the Serb army with pathetic joy. "Now," said an officer, who had just come here from the front, "we have a home again."

He told me a story of Colonel Vassitch. The invalid colonel took Monastir from the Turks just over four years ago. He, as all the world knows, held onto Babuna with 4000 men last November against vastly superior enemy forces. He had a reputation with his men of always being first into the enemy's position. Though ill, he is with the forces at the front, and a day or two ago, when it was suggested that he should go to the hospital, he replied, "No; only let me enter Monastir, if it be but to die there."

GOT SIX MONTHS.

A boy named Edward Crossman was arrested at 11.40 Saturday night by Const. Tobin. He has a police record and before Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., to-day in Court pleaded guilty to stealing \$2.02 from Mr. L. O'Keefe's grocery, New Gower Street, and \$3 and a quantity of cigarettes, larcenies to which the Mail and Advocate alluded at the time of their occurrence. He was given six months in the Penitentiary.

LLOYD GEORGE AND ASQUITH

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Nothing is known at the present moment on which to base a precise interpretation of the official statement respect the reconstruction of the Government. Whether this means more reshuffling of posts or something more drastic is not yet apparent, and there is nothing suggesting that Asquith contemplates abandoning Premiership, or indeed that any resignations are impending for the moment. The only importance difference in the personnel of the Ministry seems to be the readmission of Sir Edward Carson. David Lloyd George, who evidently is the moving spirit of the whole crisis, has not, it is definitely stated, offered his resignation to the Premier, but threatened to resign in certain contingencies. Political correspondents concur that the crisis will result in the constitution of a small War Council of five members of exclusive naval and military advisers for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Their information, however, regarding the personnel of this Council differs considerably regarding certain prospective members, especially with reference to Asquith's inclusion therein.

The "Daily News" Parliamentary correspondent, who almost invariably is well informed, says Lloyd George had two hours' talk with the Prime Minister on Sunday, the result of which it was agreed that both Asquith and Lloyd George would remain in the Government. The correspondent understands that Lloyd George favors a small War Council, which would not include Asquith, who he thinks should devote himself to the Government of the country apart from the war. Lloyd George's proposed role in the new War Council would, according to the same correspondent, not differ greatly from the position Lord Kitchener held at the War Office when he was a member of the late Liberal Government, that is to say he would to some extent be independent of the Government. He was having advisers, but the power of making war decisions would be his.

To Celebrate the Victory

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—A Berlin telegram says that it is officially announced the battle on the Argechu River northwest of Bucharest, has been won by the Ninth Army. The Emperor has personally ordered church bells in Prussia and Alsace Lorraine to be rung on Monday in celebration of the victory.

Crowded Transport Sunk by Submarine

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Admiralty announces to-day that a German submarine on Nov. 27, near Malta, sunk the French transport ship "Karnak," 6,800 tons. The Karnak was crowded with troops destined for Saloniki.

Allies Get Greek Guns?

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Corfu, under date of Saturday, says that all Greek mountain guns in Corfu citadel have been handed over to the Allies.

VESSEL WRECKED IN FOG.

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., was advised to-day that the mail man Britannia, T.B., reports that a lumber-laden schooner, bound from Trinity Bay to St. John's, had gone ashore in a thick fog between Deer Island and Thoroughfare, Saturday. The vessel became a total wreck, her name nor the name of her owner are not known, nor is anything said by the mail man about the crew. It is however likely that they are safe.

DIED AT NEW YORK.

Mr. Patrick Finlay, of Fermeuse, had a wire from his daughter at New York on Saturday stating that his brother, Mr. Thomas Finlay, had died there. Mr. Finlay had resided at New York for a number of years and was a successful contractor, and was well and favorably known there. His many friends on the Southern Shore, also in the City, will learn of his death with sincere sorrow.

WILL HOLD RECEPTION

A reception for the Rev. Gordon Dickie, the new Pastor of St. Andrew's will be held at the church at 8.30 this evening. No doubt a large number of the congregation will attend to welcome this gifted clergyman to their midst.

WHEN A MAN MAKES HIS WILL.

It is a morbid superstition that a man dies when he makes his will. More often he lives happily and long after he has done so. It relieves his anxieties.—London Saturday Review.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting James Bradbury and Vivian Reed in

"The Test of Chivalry"

A wonderful dramatic feature in 3 reels by the Selig Co.

"The Perfidy of Mary"

A Biograph Melo-drama.

"Thirty Days"

A lively Vim Comedy with Plump and Runt.

PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Newest and Best Music. Drums and Effects.

Rossley's British Theatre!

Grand Change of Programme.

All New Feature Films

Direct from First Class Studios.

VITAGRAPHS, LUBINS, ESSANY, AMERICAN, BIOGRAPHS.

The Pick Of the Business.

In preparation:—
MRS. ROSSLEY'S CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION.

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.
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Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.

Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

VESSEL PUT BACK.

Mr. LeMessurier, C.M.G., had a telegram to-day saying that the schooner Nita M. Conrad had put back to Burin with her navigator very ill. The vessel left Burin on the 29th. November, fish laden for Gibraltar and she will get a new man to fill the place of the navigator who was landed.

FELL FROM TRAIN

A couple of days ago while a resident of Ferryland was coming along on the train to the city he fell from the platform on which he stood and narrowly escaped being killed. He was severely hurt about the body, and will get a new man to fill the place of the navigator who was landed.

--JUST IN--
No. 1 King
APPLES
Florida Sweet
ORANGES
J. J. ROSSITER.

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 Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 4th., 1916.

The F.P.U. Convention

PRESIDENT COAKER, Messrs. Halfyard, Grimes, Targett and several other delegates left for Catalina by yesterday's express. Dr. Lloyd and Mr. E. Collishaw, Vice-President of the Union Shipbuilding Co., will leave for Catalina by Tuesday's express. Mr. Collishaw will then take his first visit to Catalina and will inspect the whole undertaking, returning on Friday. There is a possibility of the Convention not closing until the arrival of the Prospero from St. John's, which will be about Saturday.

It Is Time To Wake Up

THE money raised by the last War Loan will be spent within the next few months, and it will be necessary for the Government to take steps to raise another war loan. To do this they will either have to go to New York again or borrow the money directly from the British Government. As the War proceeds the expenses of Newfoundland in it are daily increasing and the probabilities are that another Two Million Dollars will have to be raised. The interest on previous War Loan and the new loan will be a heavy burden on the income of the Government, but this is by no means the whole of the Burden.

The Newfoundland Regiment was engaged in an exhausting campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula and sustained considerable losses through sickness outside of casualties in actual fighting. Since the Regiment was removed to France it has been severely tried by heavy fighting on the front line. The losses sustained by the Regiment on July 1st were among the severest sustained by any battalion who were engaged in that battle.

The official news of those who were at first reported as missing and now reported as killed makes us realize the terrible devastation which took place on that day. They were steadfast and true and fought it out to the bitter end, and it is now up to the country to see that those who have been incapacitated in that great struggle, and the dependents of those who were killed, are properly provided for.

Again, losses were sustained in a successful engagement on October 12th, and also on various other occasions during the time the Regiment was under fire. The Regiment has won great renown, and at the next session of the Legislature provision will have to be made for pensions and allowances which are now due and which may become due before the end of the War. It is difficult to estimate what this will cost the country annually for the next ten or twenty years, but it is generally believed that it will cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$300,000.00 a year.

These increased burdens have to be faced with the revenue cut down by the loss of duties from alcoholic beverages. The Govern-

ment are therein faced with problems of a difficult and grave character, and they will need courage and determination to face them. It is a task which would strain the strength of the strongest Government, not to speak of that of a Government which has lost the confidence of the country at large.

In addition to this there are many other serious problems. There is the increasing cost of living which particularly affects those whose incomes have not been increased during the War. It is up to the Government to prevent local speculation in food and other necessities. Everyone recognizes that the Government is not strong enough to settle this matter. The holding up of food stuffs for a rise in price should be put an end to. The Government lacks the courage and strength to do it.

The appearance of submarines on this side of the Atlantic presents grave difficulties in the way of transportation to market of our Island products, and the importation of food stuffs and coal. These difficulties may become acute next Summer. Is anything being done to save the situation?

The Railway could be made a great aid in overcoming these difficulties. What is being done to increase transportation along the line? Where is the provision for new engines and new rolling stock material? What provision is being made for raising to the greatest efficiency the rolling stock at present in the country? The Railway next year may be the main artery of trade. Is anything being done to increase its capacity?

These problems require a strong and courageous Government. This is no time for delay and putting off till to-morrow to see what to-morrow will bring forth. These are difficulties which should be faced at once. And, it is up to those in charge of the Government to take the country into their confidence and call for the co-operation of the whole state. It will be too late when submarines are menacing our shipping. It will be too late when there is a shortage of coal and a shortage of provisions. It will be too late when there is an insufficiency of salt. It will be too late when the fish is stored in St. John's and the outports and there is no means of getting it out of the Country.

It is time for the Government and the Country to wake up and to take measures immediately to overcome these difficulties.

Flour and the War

FROM recent press despatches we learn that the President of the English Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman, has presented to Parliament a measure providing for the compulsory replacement of white flour and forbidding fancy cakes and pastry in Great Britain. If such a law is enforced the benefits to accrue from it to the English people, and by their example, to all subjects of the Empire, will be incalculable. This proposal has a sound physiological basis; and our own people were well advised to give these facts great and serious consideration in these days of the high cost of living.

We think that we are the greatest per capita consumers of white flour on the face of the globe; we really consume too much flour. Everybody seems possessed with the idea that white flour is one of the greatest essentials in a dietary. This is not true, as we shall demonstrate.

The modern processes of milling separate the various parts of the wheat kernel, which consist of the germ, the bran, and the endosperm, or the starchy part. Of the latter alone consists the white flour which is now in common use by reason of the erroneous assumption that its whiteness testifies to its purity. The miller suffers no loss by separating these parts of the wheat; on the contrary, he gains materially through the better preserving quality of the flour, and he sells the carefully separated outer part of the wheat as stock feed which is always in great demand. The consumer, however, suffers considerable loss in the nutritive quality of the bread made from fine flour.

Recent researches made by an Agricultural Experiment Station in the United States show that the discarded portion of the grain contains seven-eighths of the phosphoric and eleven-fourteenths of the potash and lime contents of the grain, and thus robs the latter of some valuable food constituents, especially in the endosperm, which is rich in starch cells.

Moreover, in high grade flours there exists a deficiency of certain

essential food elements which are known as "vitamines." These are certain constituents of the outer layers of the wheat kernel, as has been verified by the Hygienic Laboratory of Washington, U.S., where it has been shown that wheat flour made by the old fashioned process of milling contained 1.012 per cent. of phosphorus, an important index of food value, while the highly milled flour contains only 0.114 per cent. of phosphorus. In a test made upon pig-sons, those fed on bread made from whole wheat flour sickened after a period of feeding, while those fed on the whole wheat flour remained healthy.

To this scientific test we may add a very illustrative fact from personal experience. We know a citizen of St. John's who had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and stomach troubles; and had been treated by the best physicians in the city. During a visit to an outport some months ago, he met an old friend who had been similarly troubled, but who, on the advice of a whole-wheat bread champion, tried the diet. He was cured of a trouble which had cost him a good deal of money and which had been making his life miserable. We know both parties; and we vouch for this fact.

The white flour business is, we believe, causing many to suffer from stomach troubles and at the same time is costing our people tens of thousands of dollars which go into the pockets of the millers.

The cake and pastry business is simply an expensive fad which many of our young housekeepers imagine is an indication of their proficiency in the culinary art. Now is the time to eliminate these fads, and our people should begin to understand that many things which are supposed to be essentials in the home may be easily dispensed with.

The war is teaching us many lessons regarding fads; and the use of whole wheat bread will, we trust be one of them that will be learned by our people.

Too much money is spent on flour by people generally; and we would like to see more substantial cereal articles, many of which may be raised at home.

If Morris were to spend some of the thousands that are being squandered in chasing agricultural rainbows, and make a serious effort to do something of permanent value, the monies might be well spent. What has been the result of the agricultural squanderings of the past seven years? Beyond the supplying of a few Nova Scotian rams and bulls of questionable antecedents, we fail to see any result from the huge expenditures that have been and are still being made.—Com.

President Wilson Speaks on Peace

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—President Wilson, speaking last night at a banquet, which was the culmination of a celebration in honour of the permanent illumination of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour, declared he had thought for the last two years that peace is going to come to the world only with liberty. The peace of the world, Wilson said, is not going to be secured by compacts, but by the sympathies of men.

Hour of Retribution Rapidly Approaches

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Alex. Trepoff, the new Russian Premier, opening the Duma yesterday, says a Reuter's despatch from the Russian capital, reiterated Russia's determination to prosecute the war until victory was attained. The war will be carried on until German yoke and German violence disappears for ever. The power of the enemy is slackening. The hour of desired retribution approaches even more rapidly.

Embargo On Greek Shipping

PARIS, Dec. 3.—An embargo has been placed on all Greek shipping in France and in other ports of the Entente Allies in consequence of recent events at Athens. The Minister in France, has sent his resignation to his Government on account of the aggression of the Greek troops against the forces disembarked by the Allies.

Awarded Honours

LONDON, Dec. 3.—King George has awarded the Distinguished Service Order to Sub-Lieut. Ralling, and the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieut. Cadbury and Sub-Lieut. Fane, all of the Naval Air Service in recognition of the destruction of the Zeppelin off the Norfolk coast after Monday night's raid.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

TO-DAY the great F. P. U. Convention is sitting at Catalina, and a programme is being mapped out for the conduct of public affairs in this country of ours, to be later submitted to the people to pronounce upon.

As is natural to suppose fishery matters will come in for the greatest consideration, and this is perhaps as it should be where a country is devoted mainly to the fishing industry and where all other industries are merely subsidiary to this. There are so many questions to come up for discussion in respect to this industry that to refer to them all here would be only a bore of our readers. But there are certain points which it were just as well to dwell upon a bit, and among these are bait and cold storage problems. These questions it is time the fishermen take upon themselves to put forward, seeing that the Government has entirely ignored them although at election times they were made fine strings for political kite-flying.

People were told that the subject of bait depots and cold storage were among the principal items that were to engage the attention of the Government should the people honor them by returning them to power. Elections came and went and now another is fast approaching yet nothing in the way of establishing bait depots has been done. We may feel pretty sure that the old hairy issue will be made to do duty again. However, if we are to judge by the tone and temper of the people Morris may as well save his breath to cool his porridge, that is if he makes use of such a homely dish.

The fishermen themselves may be entrusted to put this thing through. How many thousands of dollars have been annually lost to the fishermen of this country through not having a supply of bait to hand at all times it is impossible to estimate. Likely enough it is sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt of the country.

Our fisheries are the mainstay of the country and being thus it is impossible to understand the unintelligent manner in which they have been handled. The fisheries of Newfoundland have not begun to be developed yet. We have in our waters a wealth

undreamed of in the wildest flights of fancy. But the industry must be intelligently looked after, fostered and developed. That the F.P.U. will take this matter intelligently it is confidently expected. Already the Union has done an immensity of good, but mainly in the line of obtaining some degree of comfort and a square deal for the fishermen themselves.

This much has been accomplished and fishermen are to-day enjoying privileges they little expected to enjoy till the F.P.U. came on the scene.

These matters of personal comfort and a square deal having been accomplished, it is now devolving on the organization to do something for the industry it represents. Of great importance are the fisheries they are not all. We have other industries that require to be looked after, other assets of the country to be looked after and wisely legislated for if we are to preserve them from destruction or of falling into the hands of private concerns, who would later use these very assets to wring gold from the pockets of the people.

Agriculture is an important matter in this country to-day, and we have got to take this up with intelligence if we hope to raise it to the standard of that neighbouring countries, a position that in a degree it is capable of attaining, and this can be done without entailing any great expenditure. The Morris agricultural policy has been a costly failure, not alone that but it can be equally said that it has been demoralizing to a great extent.

Then there is the question of our timber areas to be considered

and some conservation measures adopted towards that asset, now threatened with extinction. Our water powers also must be legislated for, and in such a way as to keep them forever in the hands of the people to whom they rightly belong. On no account should water powers be given away. They must be kept for the people, and if given to private concerns must be rented only. We hope the F.P.U. will deal with this matter.

We notice that certain individuals are making application to the Government for a right to use the waters of Bay d'Est river. We hope the F.P.U. will use every means in its power to prevent the transfer of this water power to any individual unless they agree to pay a substantial rental for the same. It is not enough that grabbers be given our timber lands to denude they must also ask and be given our water powers that they may be able to cut up the timber at the smallest possible expense to themselves.

We hold that this matter of water powers has not received the attention so important a question should receive and we hope to see it taken up and dealt with in an intelligent way without further loss of valuable time. Following this there is the question of mines and minerals to be looked into for to our mind we have been very slipshod in our dealing with this all important subject.

THE STORES OPEN.

Beginning to-night the stores on Water Street will open until 9.30 p.m. until the end of the year. Saturday night's and on Christmas and New Year's Eves they will remain open till 10 o'clock.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 4

Father Matthew died, 1858. Rope factory, Hoylestown (B. Cowan, manager), near present tobacco factory, burnt, 1869. Rev. Joseph Donnelly ordained by Bishop Carfagnini, 1870. Revs. Fathers Lynch and Murphy burnt to death in a hotel in Montreal, 1875. Right Rev. Abbot Fitzpatrick died in Ireland, aged 90, 1893. Bishop Power (for twenty-three years Catholic Bishop of St. John's) died, 1893. Schr. Landseer, Capt. Spurvey, robbed of \$800 at Burin, 1892.

THE C. M. B. C.

The C.M.B.C. met yesterday afternoon with a greater attendance of members than for many months past. Rev. J. Brinton, the chairman, gave a very instructive and impressive address, taking as his subject—"Wars in which men have come to Christ." The address was listened to with pleasure and profit by all present.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

During the past few days the following recruits have enlisted with the Volunteers:
 Jas. Osborne, Blaketown, T.B.
 F. Meaney, St. John's.
 Jno. Doran, St. John's.
 T. Woods, St. John's.
 Fred. Bacon, c/o S.S. Durango.
 The S.S. Florizel, Capt. Martin, arrived at Halifax at 1 p.m., Saturday.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Agents for:—

- CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
- ALLAN STEAMSHIPS.
- WHITE STAR LINE.
- WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE.
- HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE.

For sailings, dates, etc., apply—
 GENERAL PASSENGER DEPT.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Men's Heavy Dull Finish Rubber Boots, Wool Lined, Jersey Brand, \$3.10.

Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots, This Boot is made with the Tap running to Heel and has been the Standard Boot for more than a generation.

Our Price \$3.70.

MEN'S MALTESE CROSS DULL FINISH BOOTS, Red Top, Natural Grey Sole, a good First Grade Boot at a Medium Price. Only \$4.50.

Men's Red and White Patent Pressure Process Rubber Boots, These are famed the country over and are made from the finest Gum, specially constructed by skilled workmen.

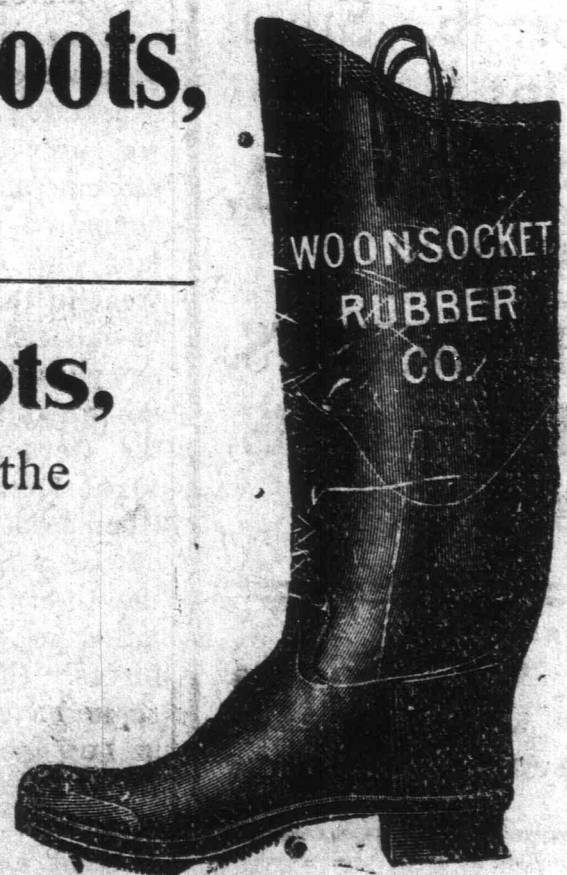
Our Price for all Red is \$4.50; for all White \$5.20.

Men's Black Pure Gum Rubber Boots, White Sole, Reinforced, Red Foxing, Felt Lined. We recommend it as the Best Fishing Boot made. There is none better.

Our Price, \$5.25.

People who have bought this Boot tell us that they get from Twelve to Eighteen months wear out of them.

GEORGE KNOWLING.





BLANKETS Don't Delay!
 Don't put off buying your supply of **RIVERSIDE BLANKETS** any longer.

The demand for these famous Blankets is increasing rapidly, and later on you might experience great difficulty in getting them.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN AMERICAN METHODISM

Cincinnati, Ohio, 420 Plum Street, Nov. 24, 1916.

Dear Sir,—Knowing the interest of many of your readers in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we are enclosing a brief statement concerning the dedication of the new Methodist Book Concern Building in Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1916. The fact that this great publishing house devotes its earnings to the support of aged and retired ministers gives to its work a universal appeal. Such use as you may be able to make of the item will be appreciated by every Methodist reader of your paper as well as by ourselves.

Cordially yours,
 R. W. KEELER,
 Chairman Publicity Com.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN AMERICAN METHODISM.

Cincinnati, November 28: A "red-letter" day in American Methodist Episcopal circles is being celebrated in Cincinnati by the dedication by church officials and employees of a new six-story, ferro-concrete modern home for the Methodist Book Concern. The exercises were participated in by representatives of all departments of the Concern and general church life, the oldest active employee, Wm. Vosmer, the House carpenter, with 55 years of service, and Bishop Earl S. Cranston, until May last the senior active bishop of the church, Publish Agent here from 1884 to 1898, simplifying the range of participants. The formal presentation of the building was made by Mr. Edward E. Shipley, a prominent insurance man, a member of the Book Committee of twenty-five ministers and laymen, a board of active directors, who direct this great church interest without compensation. A feature of the program was the singing of a chorus of seventy employees from all departments of the plant, trained and led by an employee, Mr. Oscar Schansen. During the exercises two American flags were presented by the employees to Dr. John H. Race, Publishing Agent resident at Cincinnati, one to fly over the building, the other stand beside the pulpit in the chapel. Luncheon and inspection of the new building followed the formal program. Inter-departmental celebrations were held by the employees, and the formal opening of the chapel for "Preachers' Meetings" was observed throughout Monday. The Methodist Book Concern carries over \$1,000,000 insurance of the lives of its employees made out to beneficiaries named by the insured.

The Methodist Book Concern was founded August 17, 1789, at 43 Fourth Street, Philadelphia, on a capital of \$600, by John Dickens, when Methodism had but 58,000 members. For his services Mr. Dickens was allowed annually \$200 for dwelling house and book-room, \$80 for a boy, \$53.33 for firewood, \$233 to clothe and feed himself, his wife and children—the magnificent sum of \$663.33 in all. In 1804 the business was moved to New York, where it began business in one room on Gold Street. The first official Methodist Church paper, The Christian Advocate, now in its ninety-first year,

was started in 1826. The Methodist Book Room in Cincinnati was started by the Rev. Martin Reuter in a room 15 x 20 feet, at Elm and Fifth Streets. Not even a boy was provided as helper here.

It is on such a foundation that the great business of serving the constituency of Methodism with weekly Advocates, Sunday-school publications, and Christian literature was established. At the present time the Methodist Book Concern has in addition to its main Houses at New York and Cincinnati, depositories at Chicago, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Kansas City (Missouri), Detroit, and Boston, the real estate value of which is nearly \$2,000,000. And its profits, distributed to the aged and retired ministers of the church, for the past four years were over \$1,000,000. Methodism through its Book Concern has furnished a literature of substantial and permanent value, symmetrical and well balanced, a literature for the people. It has thus rendered great service to completeness of church organization and work, has aided in giving uniformity to the tone, spirit, polity, and teaching of the church, has made possible the great modern advance in the newer methods and material of modern Sunday-school teaching.

The following list of the Book Committee of the Methodist Book Concern, elected at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga Springs, May, 1916, may contain a name of local interest and is therefore attached. Those marked with a * were present at the dedication and participated in the program:

Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
 Rev. G. C. Douglass, D.D., Saratoga Springs, New York; Rev. John Handley, Camden, New Jersey; Mr. William A. Notman, Buffalo, New York; * Rev. William F. Conner, D.D., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Rev. R. T. Stevenson, D.D., Delaware, Ohio; Mr. John W. Fisher, Newport, Tennessee; Mr. M. S. Davage, Sedalia, Missouri; Mr. J. Luther Taylor, Pittsburg, Kansas; Mr. H. M. Havner, Marengo, Iowa; Rev. Joe Bell, D.D., Galesburg, Illinois; Mr. A. L. Parker, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. J. S. Ullard, Fergus Falls, Minnesota; * Mr. C. A. J. Walker, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Rolla V. Watt, Son Francisco, California; Rev. Charles C. Rarick, D.D., Portland, Oregon.

Local Book Committee at New York.
 Mr. Silas Peirce, Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. J. W. Pearsall, Ridgewood, New Jersey; Rev. James E. Holmes, D.D., Brooklyn, New York; * Rev. E. S. Tipple, D.D., Madison, New Jersey; Mr. Frank A. Horne, New York, N.Y.

Local Book Committee at Cincinnati.
 * Mr. Edward E. Shipley, Cincinnati, Ohio; * Mr. D. R. Anderson, Ravenswood, Illinois; * Rev. Herbert Scott, D.D., Zanesville, Ohio; * Rev. C. M. Van Pelt, D.D., Delaware, Ohio; * Mr. Jesse R. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The direct work of the Methodist Book Concern is carried on by three salaried officers, elected for a term of four years by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The present publishing agents are:

Dr. H. C. Jennings, General Publishing Agents, Chicago;
 Dr. John H. Race, Publishing Agent resident at Cincinnati;
 Dr. Edwin R. Graham, Publishing Agent resident at New York;
 Dr. George P. Mains, Harrisburg, Pa., Publishing Agent, Emeritus.

It snowed pretty hard for a while last night on the western section of the railway line but train traffic was not impeded. There was also a slight snow fall in the city.

Replies To "Eye Witness"

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Please grant me space in your paper to make a few comments on a little which appeared in Monday's issue, re a Pie Sociable held here some time ago. This letter signed "Eye Witness" makes mention of girls being credited with helping the supper and taking all the praise, who did not even carry a pie. It also wishes to "let the people of Port Rexton know that their work is appreciated for the Fund, and that it is not right for girls who did not bring pies to get the praise of getting it up, begging "Eye Witness" pardon for using his on her own words.

I quite agree with Eye Witness in not thinking such a thing right, but was anybody given credit who did not deserve it? That's the question. I would ask Eye Witness to determine the truth of such statements before placing them before the general public. To the best of my knowledge I was the only girl belonging to P. R., W.P.A. there, who did not carry a pie, but instead I contributed money to the cause, which I considered amounted to much the same thing. Perhaps Eye Witness was not aware of that. If not, I am sorry that he or she did not find out before writing, and save him or herself from being made such a fool of. At any rate I conclude from Eye Witness's letter that I am the girl intimated, although the letter states girls.

I was not in the least aware of anybody's being given credit in the papers, least of all myself for bringing pies, as I certainly would have corrected such a statement had I known it were there. What I really did towards the supper is already known to the people, as I was one of the persons chosen by the W. P. A. to "take charge," as Eye Witness says, and of course had to take my share of the responsibility of the affair. Anyway, as to being given credit for doing work for my country, which I consid-

er is every young man and woman's duty now in this, our country's hour of peril, all I can say for my own part is that the realization of having done my duty is enough credit for me, and further, that those who want credit are not worthy of the name of British.

I hope I have not offended Eye Witness in any way, but as he or she has tried to open the eyes of the people of Port Rexton to the real facts regarding patriotic work here I thought I would help him or her out in making some truthful corrections, and at the same time defend myself from public comment, which, as far as I know I am not being justified in receiving.

Thanking you in anticipation of space,
 Yours truly,
 S. PLOUGHMAN,
 Port Rexton, Nov. 30, 1916.

Men and More Men Are Needed

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 27.—Addressing the North Essex Conservative Association on Saturday, on the occasion of his election as vice-president, Dr. Paul Persson, who recently returned from France, after serving two years with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and it would be necessary for every able-bodied man in Canada to get into uniform before the end of the war.

"We shall win," Dr. Persson asserted, "but it will take every man and all the resources of the British Empire to do it. It is the duty of Canada not to waste time and energy on a war-time election, as is hinted, but to make every effort to air recruiting.

"Men are badly wanted by the Canadian divisions in France." By the way, don't forget that it's good form to swat the flies that persist in spending the winter about the house.

Anything is Good Enough for Navy Men

H.M.S. "Duchess of Devonshire," Nov. 10, 1916.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of myself and ten Newfoundlanders on board of our ship I should like to bring before your notice the way we are being treated with regard to our leave. Well, Sir, about two months ago we put in for home leave, and our request was granted by the Admiralty. We were told by the Commander of our ship that we would be relieved as soon as possible. We have been waiting with patience all the time expecting our relief to come every day. So after two months waiting we find that we cannot get away until our men that's gone home, belonging to other ships come back to relieve us sailor. Is there anybody who takes any interest in us sailor boys? If our own Government don't take any interest in us we cannot expect the British Government to bother about us. Every time we get papers from home we notice they are full of praise for "Tommy," but nothing about the poor, miserable sailor. It's a disgrace, sir, the way we have been treated since we left home. I think we should get the same honour that's due us as well as the soldiers. Many of our lads have given up their lives while protecting the coast, and there are many more who will share the same fate. We would like to know, sir, if Sir Edward Morris and his clique know that we are over here. It would do some of them a bit of good if they were on the deck of our ship in the North Sea on a dirty night. I don't think I shall say any more at present. I would like for you to publish this in the Mail and Advocate. I shall sign my own name.

ALBERT BARTLETT
 ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



Published by Authority

Under the provisions of "The War Measures Act, 1914," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the following Regulation shall come into effect as and from the sixth day of December, 1916.

ARTHUR MEWS,
 Deputy Colonial Secretary,
 Department of the Colonial Secretary,
 December 1st, 1916.

No person in Newfoundland shall be permitted on and after the sixth day of December, 1916, to be in possession of any issue, either published since the first day of November, 1916, or hereafter published, of the following newspapers, namely—"New York American" (Daily); "New York Journal" (Daily); "Boston American" (Daily); "Boston Sunday American" (Sunday); "Chicago Examiner" (Daily); "Chicago Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Chicago American" (Daily); "San Francisco Examiner" (Daily); "San Francisco Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Los Angeles Examiner" (Sunday); "Los Angeles Sunday Examiner" (Sunday); "Los Angeles Herald" (Daily); "Atlanta Georgian" (Daily); "Atlanta American" (Sunday).

Any person convicted of a violation of this Regulation before a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, dec.23i

The women are raising pandemonium about the h. c. of I. Why not raise a pan of bread in the home.

Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

ALL our Goods Guaranteed as represented. We want YOU to be fully satisfied when you visit us, your confidence has not been misplaced. We know a reputation for honest dealing makes many friends.

<p>EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES —IN— LADIES' BLOUSES MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS. Ladies Black Cashmerette Blouse, low neck and neatly trimmed... 95c. Other grades in Cashmerette from... 65c. to \$1.80 Ladies' Black Poplin Blouses in three different style collars, all neatly trimmed... \$1.65 to \$1.80</p>	<p>Ladies' Fur Collarettes In Black and Brown. From \$1.80 to \$4.00. Ladies' Marmot Muffs. Special Price, 10.50. Astrachan Muffs At \$1.25 each.</p>	<p>CHILDREN'S Flannelette Sleeping Suits in very neat striped effects, 35c. each. CHILDREN'S Striped Flannelette Night Shirts, 37c. to 55c. each. LADIES' Colored Striped Night Shirts, 75c. each.</p>	<p>Misses' Middy Blouses Made from Heavy Jean material in Colors White and Blue, 50c. each. To suit age from 8 years up. Ladies' Middy Blouses With Belt. Special, 85c.</p>
<p>WOOL SQUARE SPECIALS! Pink, Pale Blue and White Colors. 45c. Each. White and Black 55c. Colors. Each. Pink, Pale Blue, Cardinal & Black Colors. 75c. Each. Black Color only. \$1.35 Each.</p>		<p>GET YOUR DRESS GOODS FROM US. You will be the better off in pocket. Dress Poptins in Colors Tan, Brown and Navy, 60c. Yard. Black only, 75c. Yard.</p>	

SEE OUR BOYS OVERCOATS from \$3.00 up. MEN'S OVERCOATS from \$7.00 up. NAVY AND GREY NAP CLOTH, \$2.75 yd. BROWN CURL CLOTH \$2.70 yd.

<p>MEN'S SHIRTS. Grey Stripe Flannelette, with low or high collars. Each. Heavy Grey Flannel. \$1.25 each. Heavy Grey Stripe, with-out collar. \$1.30 up. Each.</p>	<p>BARGAIN in Boys' Neglige Shirts. 45c. each. Neck Frillings —IN— Plain and Fancy Colors, 12c. to 25c. White Pleated Ruchings, 17c. to 28c.</p>	<p>SPECIAL VALUE —IN— Heavy Black Herring Bone Serge, \$1.30 Yard Heavy Black Cheviot, \$1.60 Yard. Heavy Weight Comfortables In Floral and Scroll Designs, \$1.85 to \$3.85 up. Riverside Wool Blankets, \$5.40 per Pair up.</p>	<p>KHAKI CLOTH. A strong and durable material, suitable for Shirts, Overalls or other wearables. 28c. per yard. Corsets! Corsets! In various styles, from 75c. to \$1.40.</p>	<p>SPECIAL in Ladies' FELT HATS. Latest Styles. \$1.00 up. Infant's Wool Booties In White & Fancy Colors. 15c. pair up.</p>
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FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

The T. A. and B. Society

The T. A. & B. Society held its nomination meeting yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. W. J. Ellis, presiding. The following were nominated for the ensuing year:

- President—W. J. Ellis.
- Vice-Pres.—Jno. J. Murphy.
- 1st. Asst. V.P.—J. Cochrane.
- 2nd. Asst. V.P.—Jno. Kelly.
- Treasurer—P. J. Hanley.
- Asst.-Treas.—J. Nangle and Clement Murphy.
- Secretary—Geo. J. Coughlan.
- Cashier—T. J. Redmond.
- Fin. Secty.—W. D. Quinn.
- Gr. Marshal—N. J. Murphy.

Yesterday afternoon also the Juvenile Branch of the above society met in annual convention, the meeting being largely attended. The reports from the various departments were of a very satisfactory nature and showed that the ranks of the Society had been augmented by over 50 new members.

President W. J. Ellis, of the parent body, addressed the boys and heartily congratulated them on their excellent work. He announced the winners of the prizes for those who brought in the most members during the year. The lucky boys were A. Griffin, R. Fleming and E. Malloy. Congratulations were extended to Master Jas. Daley, who had resigned office and enlisted to fight for King and Empire. The following were elected to office:

- President—W. J. Griffin.
- Vice-Pres.—D. Power.
- 1st. Asst. Vice-Pres.—W. J. Wallace.
- 2nd. Asst. Vice-Pres.—C. Stafford.
- Treasurer—T. Downey.
- Asst.-Treas.—T. Fagan.
- Secretary—J. Hickey.

HONEST PEOPLE THESE

Saturday a poor man, a resident of Torbay, lost his whole week's wages, over \$20, in a bad way about it and reported to the police. Shortly after a man who had picked up the cash came to the Police Station and gladly restored it.

A well known medical man last week lost his pocket book, which contained \$40 in cash and cheques to the value of \$150. He also reported to the police. The Messrs. Hartery who had picked up this promptly restored it.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT
Plump and Runt are featured at the Crescent Picture Palace today in one of the funniest Vim comedies, "Thirty Days." Vivian Reed and James Bradbury are presented by the Selig Company in a wonderful three reel dramatic feature, "The Test of Chivalry." The Biograph Company presents a splendid melo-drama, "The Perfidy of Mary." Professor McCarthy has arranged a programme of first class music for this big week-opening show. Don't miss it.

ROSSLEYS' BRITISH THEATRE
The pictures shown at Rossleys' British Theatre are among the finest seen in St. John's. Mr. Rossley has made arrangement with some of the leading Film Companies of New York and will show only the best. Everyone spoke favourable of the last week's selection and the fresh arrivals are even better. The Christmas production will be very novel and unique and completely original, with dainty costumes and music just imported from England.

RECEIVED SEVERE INJURY.
Saturday afternoon while Miss Gertrude Harding of S.S. Garland's, was descending from an upper flat on the elevator the lift came down at an increased rate of speed and the young woman was thrown to the floor with great force. She was severely shaken up, had her jaw fractured and after being treated by a doctor was later sent to the Hospital.

THE "KYLE'S" PASSENGERS
The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 9.40 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers—G. Payne, Rev. Canon Colley, J. V. Grant, J. B. Orr, Mrs. M. Thornhill, Miss D. Thornhill, Major H. Greene, Hon. J. R. Bennett, A. E. McCarthy, V. S. Burnett, H. B. Gillis.

The Danish schr. Emanuel in ballast to A. S. Rendell and Co., arrived yesterday morning from Iceland. She was over forty days on the run, being delayed by stormy weather.

Has Left for Active Service

Mr. H. C. Collis, late of the staff of the Mail and Advocate, was on Saturday night the recipient of a handsome fountain pen, presented by his fellow employees. Mr. Collis was one of the most popular members of our staff, and has most nobly gone forward as a Naval Reservist in defence of the Mother Land. It is the sincere wish of all his friends here that good fortune will attend him in the manly part he has now gone to play and to see him return again when the victory is won.

"Our" Wounded

London, Dec. 3, 1916.
To Colonial Secretary, St. John's.
Association Visiting Committee reports condition of following men in hospital:
Progressing Favourably:
2040, Snow; 2472, Rogers; 942, Walsh; 1353, Meaney; 1421, Gosse; 228, Rideout; 1761, Farrell; 2033, Burton; 1005, Roberts; 2195, Stewart; 2167, Stanford; 995, Harding.
Improving:
1992, Hayter; 1025, Fowlow; 2023, Oliver; 260, Ryan; 1448, Penney.
Slight Improvement:
1834, Goodland.
REEVE.

GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS

The Glencoe arrived at Placentia 1 p.m. Saturday, bringing the following passengers—J. F. Piercy, P. E. Elford, G. Rose, D. Burke, M. A. Burdette, T. Kearley, G. Poole, J. B. Patton, W. T. Murphy, T. A. Bartlett, H. Dibbon, G. Miller, T. J. Hutton, W. H. Foote, T. Grand, Capt. J. Pettis, Mrs. McCarthy.

DIPHTHERIA AT BRIGUS

A couple of days ago there was an outbreak of diphtheria at Brigus, Conception Bay, and seven or eight persons are ill of the disease there. Dr. Gill is in charge and has isolated the houses in which the sick people reside so that the disease may not spread. He is also ministering to the patients.

SHIPPING

The Portia left St. Mary's at 8 a.m. and is due here at 10 to-night.

The Prospero left Nipper's Hr. at 8.45 a.m. to-day.

The French schr. Charles and Jules arrived at Woods Island Saturday from St. Pierre.

The schr. Squinto cleared from St. Lawrence Saturday for Gloucester with 330,000 lbs. of codfish.

The S.S. Louisburg arrived here yesterday. She is leaking somewhat near the stern port and called to get repairs effected.

The Lillian B. Corkum, with 1990 qts of codfish, 34 barrels herring and 4 tierces salmon from Baine, Johnston and Co., cleared Saturday for Barbados.

The S.S. Coruma arrived at Heart's Content, coal laden, from Louisburg Saturday. The Perc Marquette also arrived there from Woodwood laden with pulp.

The S.S. Susu sailed at 7 p.m. Saturday with a full freight and as passengers—Capt. and Mrs. J. Keen, J. Parsons, E. Collins, P. Perry, G. and Mrs. House, C. Simms, H. Paton, W. I. Stratton and several steerage.

Collection Record One

The annual collection for the Christian Brothers, taken up at the Masses in the different Catholic churches of the city yesterday, proved to be the largest yet recorded. The collections at the various centres were as follows:

Cathedral	\$3,312.45
St. Patrick's	1,360.44
St. Joseph's	86.57
Mt. Cashel	50.57
Kilbride	13.20
Total	\$4,844.81

This sum shows an increase of \$233.61 over the collection of last year, which was a record year in itself.

At the conclusion of last Mass in the Cathedral yesterday the collectors and others assembled at Mount St. Francis and handed the collection to the Superior, Rev. Brother M. Ryan. The proceeds from the Cathedral were offered by Hon. J. D. Ryan in a speech in which he reviewed the work of the Brothers since their coming to the city. Messrs. M. Bambrick and J. T. Fitzpatrick, chairmen of St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's respectively, tendered the sums collected at these parishes, when Rev. Superior Ryan, in an eloquent manner, conveyed to Catholic and Protestant citizens alike the thanks of himself and the Brothers for their generosity and for the kindly expressions of sympathy and encouragement which he had received from citizens generally. Feeling reference was made by Brother Ryan to the large number of former pupils of St. Patrick's Hall and Holy Cross who have laid down their lives in defence of the Empire.

Excellent speeches were also made by Revs. Brothers Cashman and Ennis of Mt. Cashel; Conway of St. Patrick's; Premier Morris, Hon. P. T. McGrath and Dr. V. P. Burke, Inspector of Catholic schools.

Before the meeting adjourned a letter was read from Rev. Brother Kennedy, now of New Rochelle, N.Y., who taught at St. Patrick's Hall for 33 years, in which he dwelt on the happy associations of the past and extolled the kindness and generosity of the people of Newfoundland.

Franco-Belgian Front

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The official bulletin from the Franco-Belgian front this afternoon says:—During the night we raided enemy trenches to the southward of Fauquoisart and eastward of Ypres. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

GOOD VALUE SMOKING TOBACCO

15c. per Cut

M. A. DUFFY, Sole Agent.

Result of the Fighting Between French and Greeks

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch to Reuters from Athens says:—"According to General Callaris, Commander of the First Greek Army Corps, the following casualties resulted from the fighting on the streets of Athens between the Greek and Entente Troops:—Greeks: killed, three officers and 26 soldiers; wounded, 5 officers, 45 soldiers; 4 marines 7 civilians. French: killed, 2 officers; 45 marines, Italians: none." The correspondent adds Queen Sophie is personally superintending the care of the Allied wounded. It is reported that 100 British have been missing since the fighting here, but details as to their whereabouts are lacking.

Russian Gain Important Footing

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says the Russians have gained a footing in the town of Kirilbaba and that desperate street fighting is in progress. German troops are occupying the houses defending them to the last extremity. The despatch says reserves are being concentrated in the western part of the town for a counter attack. The town of Kirilbaba controls one of the most important passes in the Carpathians. A Petrograd despatch last night said they would have little difficulty in crossing this ridge in the Carpathians and advancing into Hungary.

Typhus and Cholera Outbreaks

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Soldiers of the Turkish army in Syria are dying from typhus fever at the rate of 1,000 daily, according to a despatch from that country forwarded through Port Said, and given out to-day by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. In addition to famine, from which the people of Syria are long reported to have been suffering epidemics of both typhus fever and cholera are sweeping over that country, the despatch says.

Still Going Down

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Lloyds report the sinking of the following vessels:—"The British steamer Burcombe, 3,518 tons; the Istra, 4,582 tons; the Harpanus, 1,445 tons; the Norwegian steamers Skjoldul, 489 tons and the French sailing vessels Briantais, 258 tons and the Capilhou, 252 tons.

1,000 Lives Were Lost

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A Central News despatch from Calcutta says it is estimated that 1,000 lives were lost in the recent cyclone at Pondicherry, the chief of the French possessions in India. Tremendous damage was inflicted throughout Madras province. 400 bodies have been found.

Italian Advance

ROME, Dec. 4.—An advance of 200 metres on a front of one kilometre was made yesterday by Italian troops on the Carso Plateau, the War office announces to-day.

The Greek Crisis

ATHENS, Dec. 2.—An Entente diplomat informed the Associated Press Correspondent that Admiral DuFournet ordered the withdrawal of his troops after King Constantine agreed to surrender six batteries of mounted artillery to the Allies. The Allied forces are already leaving the Zappeion, only 300 remaining as a guard. The French legation which was guarded by French Marines was fired upon during the crisis. The Greek military authorities assert that the firing was done by rowdies. Secretary Bridgeman of the British Legation was arrested in the streets by the Police patrol and taken to the Police Station where he was instantly released.

Russian Pressure Beginning to Tell

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rome, dated November 30th., says that news from German sources states that there is great concern in Berlin at the incredible violence of the Russian attacks in Eastern Transylvania and on the northwest frontier of Hungary. General Brusiloff, employing fresh troops and countless guns, is defying the season and snow with the evident intention of penetrating Hungary and getting behind Falkenhayn's army operating in Wallachia. Archduke Joseph is demanding large reinforcements, as he fears he can no longer resist the Russian pressure.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

The express with the Kyle's passengers is due here at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

A girl aged 7 of Hamilton St. was sent to Hospital yesterday ill of diphtheria.

In the accident at Garland's Saturday a young lad named Garland had his leg severely hurt and another boy in the place was also injured.

A public meeting of the C.E.T.S. will be held in the Synod Hall to-night when speeches, a concert and 10 cents teas will be provided. No doubt a large gathering will be there.

Messages received by Mr. Le Messurier, C.M.G., to-day say the herring is moving into the Arm at Bay of Islands and that the prospects for a good fishery there is bright.

We have at hand a copy of "Holly Leaves," printed and published by Mr. C. J. Power. It is an interesting and artistic Christmas production, is nicely illustrated and is a holiday souvenir well worth keeping.

Saturday at 1.30 a pony from an outpost ran away on Duckworth Street and dashed west. I collided with a team near the head of Beck's Cove, bowled the horse over and wrecked the fit out and the car to which the runaway was attached was also wrecked.

At the Masses in the Cathedral yesterday, the 1st. Sunday of Advent, it was announced that next Wednesday, Friday and Saturday would be fast days. Friday next will be the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and a Missa Cantata will be sung at 10 a.m. in the Cathedral.

In the case of James Bellmen of Bonne Bay, arrested for a brutal crime and particulars of whose conduct were recently given in the Mail and Advocate, the Grand Jury found a True Bill Saturday. Friday, Dec. 8th., was fixed for the trial before a special jury.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- Received 11 a.m. December 4.
- 2482 Private Robert H. Stone, Smith Sound, T.B. At 5th. General Hospital, Rouen; gunshot wound.
- The Following Are Reported At War-districts:
- 1403 Private Charles F. Carter, Belleoram, Pyrexia.
 - 989 Private Chesley J. Rowe, Heart's Content. Trench feet.
 - 2381 Private Gollath Bursay, Clarenville. Trench feet.
- JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.
- The S.S. Ardair now at the dock premises will finish repairs this evening and will resume her voyage.

Yesterday at the Kirk

Rev. Dr. Dickie, senior, was the preacher at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church yesterday morning and gave a very powerful discourse, at the close of which the newly appointed Pastor addressed the congregation. He felt that he was coming here as a stranger, but not totally so, as in the Session Room he had seen the portraits of Rev. Dr. McKee and Rev. L. G. McNeil, both of whom had been intimate acquaintances of his. In fact, both had been ministers of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N.B., from which he came here, and he had been the sorrowful task of preaching both their funeral sermons. In closing he hoped for the co-operation of the members of the church and the success of their combined labors.

At the evening service Rev. Dotor Dickie delivered his first sermon, taking as his text "The Service of the Lord," and the reputation which he earned as a preacher abroad was ably sustained. Dr. Dickie has a striking personality, is a very fluent speaker and his address was one of unusual eloquence and force. Large congregations attended both services and special music was rendered, including the anthem, "Thou Wilt Keep Him in Perfect Peace." A solo was pleasingly given at night by Mr. Williams. The Thanksgiving collection was also taken up and was generously subscribed to. To-night a reception to Rev. and Mrs. Dickie will be held at the Presbyterian Hall.—Daily News.

BELL ISLAND BUSY PLACE.

In another week or so the Bell Island iron mines will be closing down for the Xmas holiday, when most of the miners will go to their homes to spend Christmas. Both companies have been very busy this year and a record output of ore has resulted. After the New Year operations will be resumed on a large scale than ever.

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We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wherever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by Fire. Our rates are the same as all other Companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFF, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's. Caledonian Insurance Co. (The Oldest Scottish Fire Office) nov8.eod,1m

NOTICE!—Councils in the District of Bay-de-Verde who have not yet paid their Assessments for 1916 and 1917 to the Bay-de-Verde District Council please do so by forwarding same to WILLIAM BURSEY, District Treasurer, Caplin Cove, B.D.V.—daily,dec4,3i; wkly,dec16,1i

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