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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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FROM THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS

Slowness of Operations Owing to Weather Conditions Now Transfers all Interest to Austro-Italian Fronts—Italians Getting in Good Work and Slowly but Surely Forcing the Austrians Back

250,000 SERBS SEEK SHELTER IN ALBANIA

The Public Expect Any Day to Hear of the Movement of the Russian Army Recently Reviewed in Bessarabia—Greek Reply to Allies Note is Delayed—Was Expected Yesterday

LONDON, Nov. 30.—With the retreat of the greater part of the Serbian army across the Albanian frontier, the slowness of operations against Montenegro, and in southern Serbia, owing to winter weather, and the absence of any major operations on the Western or Eastern fronts, interest on the military side of the war is now transferred to the Austro-Italian fronts, where King Victor Emmanuel's troops are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Austrians. Fighting on this front has been the most sustained and fiercest battle of the whole war. For weeks the Italians have been attacking the Austrians' bridgeheads and mountain positions along the Isonzo river, and are slowly, but surely, drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Dobruja. Their attacks have been repeated, time after time, against positions which had been most carefully prepared, and while the Austrians report that most of these assaults have been repulsed, their accounts are considered here to have been so worded as to prepare the public for retirement from Gorizia at least. This for the time being is Italy's contribution to the Balkan operations of the Allies, for it keeps a large force of Austrians busy and makes it necessary for them continually to bring up reinforcements which could be usefully employed against Montenegro and Serbians.

The Serbians, unless followed into Albania, will in time probably reappear as a rejuvenated army, for it is said that 250,000 of them, including soldiers and civilians, have taken refuge there, and that they have saved all their mountain batteries and a portion of their field guns. Also included in this number are all youths, who can fill gaps when equipment reaches them from the Adriatic.

German papers state that Field Marshal von Mackensen's army with Bulgarians and Turks, is to be directed against the Anglo-French forces in the south, but doubtless many of them are going down the Danube to meet the Russian menace. The public is expecting every day to hear of a movement of the Russian army which the Emperor recently reviewed in Bessarabia, but apparently negotiations with Roumania for the use of the Danube have not been completed. A Budapest report goes so far as to say that Roumania has refused her permission to the Russians, to use the river through Roumanian territory, which would be a more convenient route for an attack on Western Bulgaria.

There also seems to be some hitch in the Allies' negotiations with

Dived, Nose First, Into the Sea

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Admiralty this evening gave out additional details concerning the sinking of a German submarine off Middlekerke on Sunday by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane. It also made the announcement that a German seaplane had been brought down off Ostend.

The Admiralty says that on Nov. 28th Flight Sub-Lieut. Viney, accompanied by a French officer, Lieut. Le Comte Sincay, while patrolling off the Belgian coast, dropped bombs on a German submarine. The submarine was observed to have had her back broken. She sank in a few minutes. During the same day, Flight Lieut. Ferrand, with Mechanic Oldfield, in a seaplane, shot down a German Albatross seaplane off Ostend. The Albatross dived, nosed first, into the sea and sank.

BULGARS MAKE FOR MONASTIR

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Bulgarians continued their advance yesterday. A correspondent says that fighting occurred on the heights near Monastir. Col. Vassilak, commander of the Serb forces at Monastir, and who once captured the city from the Turks, is said to have announced his purpose of carrying on the fighting, even in the streets of the town. The Serb forces there consist only of three thousand men.

SERBIAN BOYS FOLLOW THE ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The number of Serbians who have taken refuge in Albania is estimated by an Athens correspondent as 250,000, including soldiers and civilians. The army is said to have retained for the Allies the mountain batteries and some field guns.

A large number of Serbians, between the ages of 15 and 17, accompanied the army to be trained to fill up gaps.

Greece, for nothing is yet forthcoming as to the latter country's reply to the latest demands for guarantees of safety, and facilities for the Entente armies operating near the Greek frontier. The Greek reply was expected yesterday, and delay in its receipt leads to the supposition that the Greek Cabinet is not prepared to go as far as the Entente Powers desire.

Artillery, grenade throwers, miners sappers, and airmen continue their activity on the Western front. British monitors are also making it lively for the Germans along the Belgian coast. The Russians, by a counter-attack in the region of Iloukst, have driven Marshal von Hindenburg's men a little further from the Dvina river. These, however, are only incidents, doubtless undertaken to test the strength of the opposing forces.

ROUMANIA TO SUPPORT ALLIES?

Government Said to Have Decided to Act—The Only Difference Being One of Date and Method

PARIS, Nov. 30.—I have good ground for announcing that events of the past forty-eight hours have strongly increased the probability of an early intervention by Roumania on behalf of the Allies. In confirmation of my information comes a despatch from the Temps correspondent at Bucharest stating definitely that the Government has decided to act, the only difference between Premier Bratianu and M. Jonescu and M. Filipeanu being one of date and method, which difference may be expected to disappear shortly.

A Petrograd telegram states that a Roumanian Commission sent to Petrograd to arrange with the Russian Government for the transportation of munitions and goods across Russia to Roumania has telegraphed to the Roumanian Government that Russia has accorded all facilities.

Instructions have been given for the enlarging of Kola, a port where munitions will begin to arrive in great bulk at the end of December.

Big Explosion In Coal Mine

FAYETTVILLE, Nov. 30.—An explosion occurred at noon today in mine No. 2 of the Boomer Coal Co. at Boomer, W.V. Three hundred men were said to have been in the mine when the accident happened. It is not known here whether they have escaped.

Telephone advices reported that all but twenty-five miners have come out of the mine.

The Company's officials say that indications are that these twenty-five are alive, and will be brought up as soon as the smoke clears away.

ALL BOYS OF 18 FOR THE TRENCHES

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A news agency despatch from Paris says that the Class of 1917 has been called to the colors by a vote which passed the Chamber of Deputies today.

Calling the Class of 1917 sends all boys of 18 into the trenches, and means the addition of 250,000 men to the French fighting force.

Socialists in the Chamber put up a desperate fight against the bill.

THE FINAL SOLUTION HAS BEEN DELAYED

ATHENS, Nov. 30.—The final solution of the negotiations of the Entente Powers with the Greek Government has been further delayed, it is reported, pending a reply to the Allies to the Greek proposals to permit the respective general staffs to define the military feature of the Allies' requirements in Macedonia.

ROUMANIA DESIRES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

LONDON, Nov. 30.—According to a telegram from Bucharest, Roumania has notified Russia of her earnest desire to remain neutral, says a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., consequently Russian ships will not be permitted to enter the Danube, which, it is said, has been mined.

Crew and Passengers Schooner Swallow Reported Safe

His Excellency the Governor has received the following message from Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies: "Crew and passengers of the Swallow saved and landed all well at Stornoway by the Norwegian steamer Herkules. Please circulate information.—JOHN BOWRING.

CONDITIONS ACCEPTED?

Reply to Allies Note Submitted to Military Commission—Operations in Macedonia Watched by King and Cabinet

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Martin H. Donohue telegraphs to the Daily Chronicle from Athens: "The Government's reply to the Allied Note accepts all their propositions. These have been submitted to a military commission who will determine the best method for rendering them effective, while at the same time maintaining the integrity of Greece's sovereign and national rights.

The operations in Macedonia are being watched keenly by the Cabinet and the King, who are in hourly consultation. Events there in the end will have a deciding influence on Greece's final attitude towards the Quadruple Entente."

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Kitchener has returned from his mission in the Eastern Mediterranean. In Mesopotamia, in the Ctesiphon battle, the enemy's strength was estimated at four divisions. One was practically wiped out. General Townsend, after removing wounded and prisoners, has withdrawn to a position lower down the river.

In France the enemy has been driven from a crater near the Labyrinth, which he had occupied on the previous day.

In Russia near Dvinsk the enemy have been driven from the Kazimirchik farm and wood. Near the Pinsk headquarters the 82nd German division was surprised: two generals, one commanding the division, were taken prisoners.

In Italy the offensive continues at Montenegro, Gorizia and Carso. Over 700 prisoners were captured.

BONAR LAW.

NORTHCLIFFE WARNED TO STOP ATTACKS OR TAKE CONSEQUENCES

Secretary of State For Home Affairs Served Notice in House to Northcliffe, and Says he Appears to be a Gentleman With Curious Habits—Utterances of Times Harmful to National Interests

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, served notice on Lord Northcliffe today in the Commons that if the gentleman, heretofore pursued, to induce his newspapers to stop the continual fouling of his own nest, did not prove effective, it was possible to take stronger measures.

"I do not know Lord Northcliffe," said the Home Secretary, "but he appears to be a gentleman with curious habits, always itching to destroy the things he has made. Like the prophets of Baal, he leaps on the altars he has made. We in this country know how to estimate the value of these jaundiced prints, but they are a disappointment to our Allies, and a source of disgust to neutrals."

The subject arose over an attack on Sir John Simon, in consequence of the reply of the latter recently which he recently made to a question in the Commons, in which the Home Secretary intimated that the utterances of the Times were quoted gleefully by the newspapers of hostile countries, and were proving harmful to national interests. The Times intimated that the whole matter was a conspiracy to injure that newspaper.

Today Sir John made a personal explanation in the Commons, alleging and quoting instances to show how the Harmsworth papers had put but a constant stream of material of a depressing tendency, which was eagerly seized upon by Germany. In one week in October, he added, the Cologne Gazette for four days made use of this material to show that the British people were a disunited people.

WEATHER IMPEDES OPERATIONS

Bulgars Have Reached Morzan Klovesal—20,000 Turk Troops Are Said to Have Been Sent to Bulgar Coast

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Bad weather continues on the French front in Serbia, making operations impossible, says a despatch from Salonika, dated Monday, Nov. 29.

The question of supplying troops with provisions has been occupying the belligerents for the past three days.

A French reconnoitering party has brought back word that the Bulgarians have reached Morzan Klovesal, on the right bank of the Cerna River. No attack on Monastir was made by the Bulgarians yesterday.

News from a reliable source says that twenty thousand Turkish troops have been sent to the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. The Austrians have shipped some three hundred mortars to Bulgaria for defence of districts where the Germans have installed hydro-aeroplane hangars.

Another Powder Plant Wrecked

WILMINGTON, Nov. 30.—Ten are reported dead and many others injured by an explosion this afternoon in the Dupont Powder Co.'s works, about three miles north of this city.

A later message says that thirty workmen were killed and seven fatally injured today in the terrific explosion of about four tons of black powder in the Upper Hagley Yard of the Dupont Powder Co. For more than a quarter of a mile about the scene of the explosion, the ground was strewn with arms, legs and bits of flesh.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—There is nothing of importance to add to the communication of last night, the War Office announced this afternoon.

NEW CABINET IN PORTUGAL

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Bernardino Machado, President of the Portuguese Republic, today received the new Cabinet, composed of members of the Democratic Party.

TOLD STEFANSSON ABOUT THE WAR

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 27.—Capt. Louis Lane, who discovered Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, on Bailey Island last summer, and gave him his first news of the war, arrived today from Cordova by steamer. He sold his trading schooner Polar Bear to Stefansson and the latter sent Lane and some of his crew to the Mackenzie river in a power boat. From the Mackenzie, Lane and companions travelled to Dawson by dog team and then to Fairbanks, whence he obtained stage and railroad transportation to Cordova.

CREDIT DUE U. S. AMBASSADOR, SAYS LONDON PAPER

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In an editorial discussing the report of the United States Ambassador Gerard regarding the prison camp at Wittenberg, Prussia, the Daily News says that if the protest filed by Sir Edward Grey results in the removal of the commandant responsible for unsatisfactory conditions the credit will be due entirely to Mr. Gerard and his colleagues.

"Their tireless activity," asserts the Daily News, "already has placed this country under a heavy debt of gratitude. The issuance of these outspoken reports is, under the circumstances, a very courageous and manly effort in defence of men whose one slender hope of relief lies in the honesty and devotion with which the American Embassy discharges its heavy task."

WE ARE MOVING SLOWLY BUT SURELY TOWARDS VICTORY

Joffre Will Not Command

LONDON, Nov. 30.—General French was in London yesterday and conferred with Asquith.

So far as the public know General French has not been in London before since he paid his secret visit to the capital late in January.

Kitchener was in Paris yesterday. There have been reports that a movement is on foot to place General Joffre in supreme command of the Franco-British troops on the Western front, but London has denied there was any foundation for them.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA

ZURICH, Dec. 1.—Rumours impending changes of the Austrian Cabinet excited a surprise and some apprehension in political circles in Vienna, according to advices received here from the Austrian capital. The Austrian parliament had been in session since the outbreak of the war, and the fear is expressed in some despatches reaching Zurich from Vienna, that matters of great importance must have arisen to induce the Ministerial changes in the present critical moment.

RUSSIANS REFUSED USE OF DANUBE

BUDAPEST, Nov. 30.—A press despatch from Bucharest says that the Roumanian Government has forbidden the use of the Danube by the Russian Government, and that in a Note has made a demand on Russia to respect her neutrality.

The Note says that Roumania will defend her neutrality, if necessary.

UNION BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY

ZURICH, Nov. 30.—A telegram from Bucharest asserts that negotiations are pending between Turkey and Greece for the formation of a union similar to that between Greece and Roumania.

PREMIER ASQUITH'S DAUGHTER MARRIED

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Violet Asquith, daughter of the British Premier, and Maurice Bonham Carter, the Premier's Secretary, were married today at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

A distinguished assemblage was present.

FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—It is declared in authoritative circles here the Emperor William's visit to Vienna was about some particular political purpose.

PEAD THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Just at 12.40 today, the big Norwegian passenger steamer Kristianfjord, of 10,669 tons, passed Cape Spear, bounded west, possibly to New York. Her decks were lined with passengers, and as far as we can hear she was within less than a mile off the Cape.

BIG SHIP PASSES CAPE SPEAR

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS for the Daily and Weekly issues of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE will please observe that after JANUARY 1st, 1916, their names will be removed from the list of subscribers and the paper discontinued unless their subscriptions have been renewed by the end of this year. No subscription for less than six months will be accepted. The subscription for the Daily paper is at the rate of \$2 per year and the Weekly 50 cents per year.

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NOV25,121 R. F. HORWOOD, Secretary.

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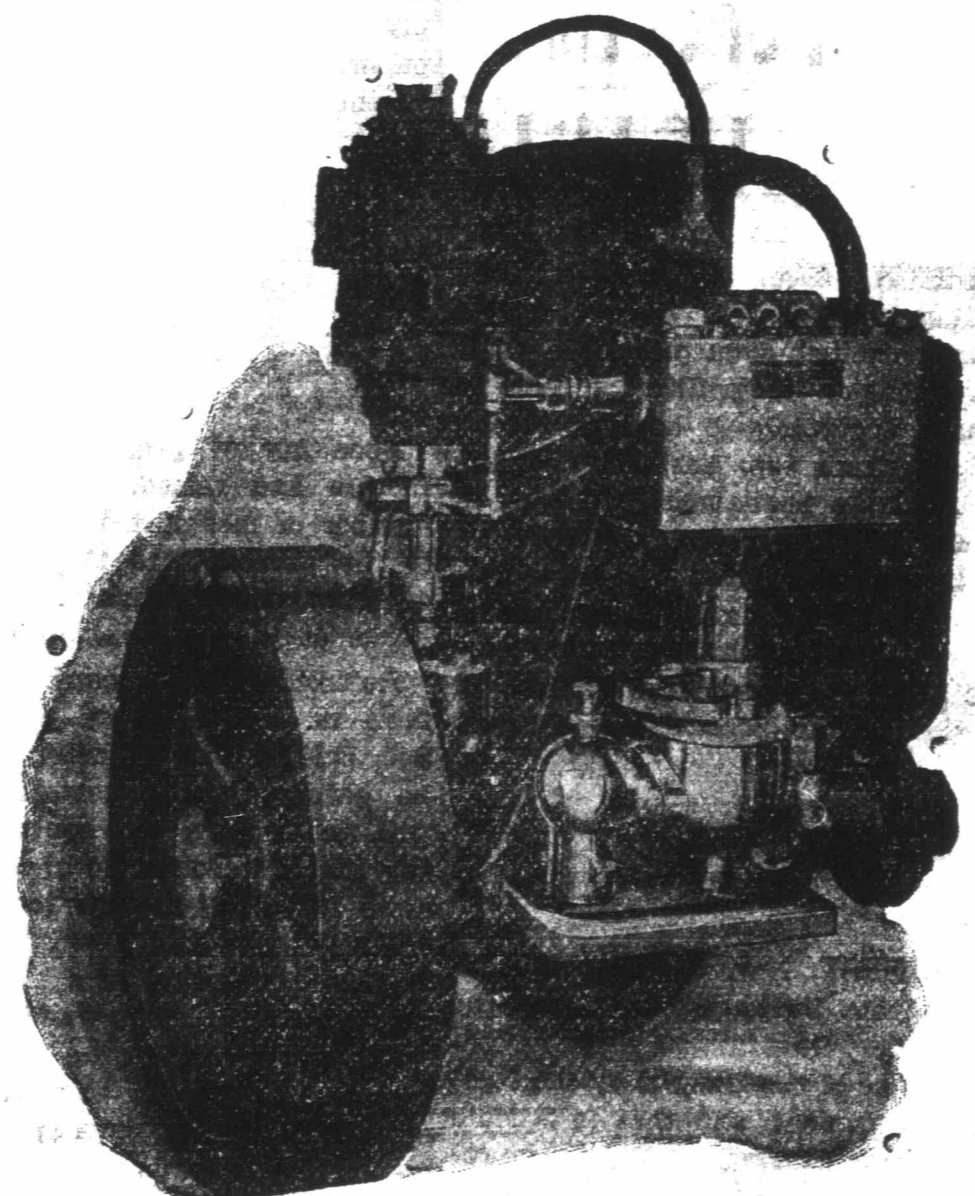
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TO THE READING PUBLIC!

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Can you afford to be without this Paper?

LIQUOR TRAFFIC DOOMED THE WORLD IS TURNING TOWARDS PROHIBITION

THE drink question has stirred Britain again and again during the War. Everybody knows that. Is it as generally known that this is part of a world-movement against Alcohol? Such a movement was well under way before the War. But, in these days of searching test and drastic change, its pace is quickened, its range widened, and month by month it wins a larger public assent. Thrift, efficiency, and the claims of national conscience are the factors conserved; hence the use of grain compelling change. Food must be conserved; hence the use of grain and potatoes in brewing and distilling is checked. Soldiers and civilians must give their best in service; therefore Drink, which depletes strength and blunts the edge of skill, comes under the ban of the State. As the tide of sorrow rises, as the sense of peril deepens, there wakens among the peoples a common protest against the carnal lust of intemperance; this moral factor impels and sustains the war of the Governments against their "internal enemy," as M. Pinot has called the alcoholism of France.

Neutral Nations.

Even neutral nations have fought Drink to stop waste, and increase efficiency. In the first month of the War Switzerland prohibited the use of grain and potatoes for the making of spirits. The State Monopoly in the sale of spirits was suspended. Today, in the Swiss Army, no spirituous liquors are supplied; the sale of any alcoholic drink is forbidden to soldiers in railway refreshment rooms; and innkeepers are required to sell non-alcoholic drinks to soldiers at low prices.

Denmark also forbade the use of potatoes and various kinds of corn for the manufacture of Alcohol, and hedged round the sale of liquor with new restrictions.

Sweden, half a century ago a notoriously drunken country, has developed in recent years an aggressive Temperance policy in legislation, and now ranks among the most sober of nations. Yet, even here, when the European strife began, the State claimed new powers against Drink, the Swedish Riksdag going to the extent last March of vesting in the Government and Provincial Boards power to prohibit entirely the sale of intoxicating drinks "in time of distress and danger of war."

In the United States the Prohibition Movement has gained immensely from the European demonstration in war-time that Drink spells danger and want. Why, asks the American, consent to this waste of working-power at any time?

Enemy Countries.

Exactly what is happening in Germany we may not know, but the main facts are clear. However wild and wanton the outrages of drunken German troops in Belgium and Poland, the German genius for organization has grappled with the waste through liquor in Germany itself. To preserve barley for bread, the quantity of beer which can be brewed throughout the Empire is limited to 40 per cent. of the average output; local authorities were given power last March to limit or prohibit the sale of spirits; and in certain areas spirits must not be sold to soldiers in uniform.

Austria prohibited the malting of corn, cut down the week-day hours for the sale of drink to those between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. and imposed Sunday closing on all shops where liquor only is sold.

Turkey, as a Mohammedan nation, ought to be free from intemperance. The strict rule of total abstinence from liquors has broken down in face of Western seductions. Hence the point of an Irade of the Sultan issued two months ago, making public drunkenness "a crime subject to trial and condemnation by court-martial."

ITALY.

Italy, like France, has prohibited the sale of alcohol. Liquor may now be sold to any young person under 16. In the Italian Army the same tendency is seen as in the armies of other combatant nations: spirits are prohibited; the wine-ration is reduced; in "first-aid" outfits a bottle of syrup of coffee has replaced the bottle of brandy. The "Lancet" affirms that the Alpine, whose daring in mountain warfare the whole world knows, are "abstemious in the strictest sense," officers and men alike.

France has suppressed absinthe with a strong hand. Prohibition is no mere letter of the law. Stocks of the absinthe weed are seized and burned. A case tried in Herault in July is significant: a distiller, proved guilty of manufacturing absinthe,

was severely fined, charged quintuple excise duties, and his stock, valued at £2,000, confiscated; his total loss through lawbreaking was estimated at £2,200. In August the campaign against alcoholism reached a new stage. A Bill was read in the Chamber of Deputies aiming to end the right of "home distillation"—a root of much mischief—imposing heavier taxes on alcohol, and proposing a State Monopoly of commercial alcohol.

The story of Russia's emancipation from vodka has been told again and again. With a great price she brought her freedom, and Russian sobriety has gone far to sustain the nation and maintain the morale of her armies in the defeats which the shortage of munitions brought upon her. The prohibition of vodka has been rigidly maintained.

When some vodka drinkers turned to methylated spirits and other deadly drugs, an Order was at once issued imposing heavy penalties for illicit preparation and sale. The enormous advances in Saving Bank Deposits, as a result of the new Temperance of the people, and the gains to social order, are a notable vindication of the argument, that to depose Strong Drink is to enthrone public welfare.

Great and Greater Britain.

What Britain has attempted is well-known to British readers. Military authorities, Licensing Justices, and the new Central Control Board all armed with new legal powers, have set bounds to the drinking habit. The end of the war-time anti-liquor campaign in Britain is not yet. We may see a near approach to Prohibition on the national scale before many months.

Greater Britain has also been strongly moved. In Australia "wet" cantens are not permitted in the camps of the New Army. In South Australia 6 p.m. closing of licensed premises has been established.

In Victoria the hotels now open 5 hours later than before the War, and close at 9.30 p.m.

From the provinces of Canada a series of notable reforms is reported. Ontario has fixed 7 p.m. as the closing hour for liquor-bars, and made illegal the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform. Manitoba has established 7 o'clock closing. In New Brunswick the hours for the opening of liquor bars are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and soldiers in uniform are not served. In Saskatchewan all private liquor bars have been abolished, the sale of liquor is restricted to State "dispensaries," and liquor is sold only in sealed packages for "off" consumption. Alberta has gone even further, and by a majority of 2 to 1 has recently declared for Prohibition.

When the whole civilized world turns against the liquor habit in war-time, it is something more than venturesome speculation to assert that, with the return of peace, a drastic overhauling of the liquor laws will mark the domestic policy of the great nations.—Henry Carter in Review of Reviews.

IN OLD KENTUCKY

A wonderful, mysterious state is Kentucky. Centuries before the Indians, it had a prehistoric race, which has left prehistoric structures. Since 1750 no Indian villages were found in the state; it was by tacit concession in the common hunting ground of tribes of the North, South and West. From the awe-inspiring solitude that reigned over its vast, uninhabited forests, the Indians gave Kentucky the title "Dark and Bloody Ground." In 1793, the first priest, ordained in the United States came to Kentucky, and became its great missionary and Vicar General—Father Badin. Before him had come, in 1787, an Irish Capuchin, Father Whelan. And more than a century before Father Whelan, 1667, the Catholic explorer, de La Salle, viewed, at the Falls of the Ohio, the site on which is now Louisville.

GERMAN DIARY TELLS OF BIG DIVINSK LOSSES

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—A notation was captured by the Russians south of Divinsk, shows how the ranks of the Russian army have been decimated by the Russian artillery. According to the diary the company was reduced within three days from 286 men to 70.

Trenches were destroyed daily by the artillery fire, so deeply that their bodies had to be dug out, while the men along the firing line frequently were compelled to work the entire night restoring the destroyed trenches.

THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

JAPAN has consecrated her Emperor or China has decided to experiment a little longer with republican institutions, India is described as mutinying against British rule; on doubtful authority, but of discontent and ferment in India we have little reason to doubt. Asia's "teeming millions" crop up every little while in our discussions of world-politics, but it is a cold and stereotyped phrase demanded by the conventionalities of the theme. It is still true that when we speak of the world-war and of the world as it will look after the war, we think almost exclusively of the nations of the West. What will happen to seven million Belgians, what will happen to less than five million Serbs, is a more entrancing question than what the war will do for more than three hundred million people in India or nearly three hundred and fifty million in China. Where India and China are taken into account, they still figure as mere appendages to Western interests. Will Teutonic or Allied influence in China be paramount after the war? How seriously are the German threats against British rule in India to be taken? In other words, will India belong to Great Britain or will it pass under Germanic influences? We admit that Asiatic problems have been brought into closer touch with Western problems, but when we speak of the great settlement after the war, the settlement of Asia hardly enters into the reckoning except as it may enter as an incidental factor in the rearrangement of affairs in Europe.

Yet we have the example of Japan to show that Asia cannot go on indefinitely as a mere appendage of Western interests and civilization. The Emperor Yoshihito was crowned, but the Japan of Yoshihito is no longer Asiatic in the sense of being dependent on the West. In the war with Russia the Japanese nation entered into the sphere of world-interests, but only to the extent that Asia was affected. Japan to-day is fully admitted into the confraternity of European nations. She is a member of an alliance that is waging a war arising out of European conditions, and though her military operations have not extended outside the Pacific, she is in a very direct fashion contributing her share towards the "settlement" of Europe. She is supplying Russia with munitions. She is reported to be lending money to France. The mere fact that the despatch of a Japanese army to Europe is a subject of discussion shows to what extent the barriers between the West and Asia have been removed so far as Japan is concerned. In this suggestion of Japanese troops fighting the battles of the Allies in the West, there is clear proof of how completely, in her case, the traditional superiority of the West to the people of Asia has vanished. It is rather a compliment of the highest kind to Japanese resourcefulness and efficiency that statesmen should think it a comparatively simple matter for Japan to send a quarter of a million men five thousand miles away from home with the assurance of victory.

No close parallel can be drawn between Japan and India. But among the people of India there are at work the same desires that actuated the founders of the new Japan, the ambition to be treated, not as anybody's problem or "burden," but as an entity whose own interests must receive consideration independent of the effect on Western world-ownership. The case against Great Britain, as revolutionary India sees it, has recently been summed up with unmistakable vigor by a native of India. Mr. Wagle's assertions may perhaps be controverted in part. His implication that India should receive complete self-government—if not independence, then autonomy—will impress a great many people as not falling within the field of immediate practical politics. But where the writer's case does hold good is in its protest against a state of mind rather than a set of conditions: a state of mind, namely, that such concessions as are offered to the people of India must be just sufficient to hold discontent in check. The people of India are entitled to more than they can obtain through the threat of general sedition. The object of British statesmanship should not be to keep the people of India quiet, but to facilitate their education towards self-government. The white man's burden as a permanent condition for the people of India has lost validity in view of the unmistakable trend among the peoples of Asia towards ultimate self-rule. Even partial concessions work to this end. In placating Indian sentiment by the establishment of more and more universities, by the admission of natives to the Executive Council, by supplying vice, the British Government is only wider opportunities in the civil service, strengthening the educated classes in India and feeding the appetite for fuller liberties.—"The Nation."

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

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

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

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

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St. John's, Nfld.
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LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

ON

AXES and Cross Cut SAWS.

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

THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

We Are Now Buying

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

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

Highest City Prices.

W. E. BEARNS,
HAY MARKET GROCERY PHONE 379

CARANZA'S RECORD

In a series of articles in the Outlook Edward I. Bell is treating the Mexican Problem. In the first, entitled, "Carranza—a Criminal Solution," he gives this resume of Carranza's record:

Early in March, 1912, he announced his objects as a revolutionary general. Briefly summarized, they were:

To avenge the murder of Madero. To restore the Constitutional Madero Government which Huerta and his helpers had upset.

To realize and make practical the Madero dream of a free democracy, in which every peon might own land.

These declarations were accepted by the United States at their face value, and Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, signified to their approval of them. Carranza was applauded as a patriot. The unnamable outrages committed by him and his aides on the Mexicans have been ignored. We have stood calmly by as our own Nations have been caught in the cogs of his machinery and ground up. The Government of the United States has sent men to counsel him: our borders have been held open that he might receive from us munitions of war. The Government might have known, if it had been willing to accept the facts, that the money he tendered in payment was the product of murder and robbery; that it was realized by the sale to our own citizens of property wrested from his groaning countrymen—cattle, corn, cotton, coffee and all marketable goods. He stripped the country bare of life-sustaining things and sent them to our ports for cash, while hundreds of thousands of Mexicans ate roots and hid from the rapacity of his officers and men. Under his leadership churches and charitable and educational institutions

Peace Talk At the Vatican

ROME, Nov. 17.—Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, will arrive here soon to remain for the consistory in December, it was officially stated at the Vatican to-day. The announcement follows the statement that Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, also would attend the consistory, and is considered significant, as the foreign cardinals are tacitly exempted from attendance at the consistory.

Cardinal von Hartmann enjoys the confidence not only of the pope but of Emperor William. He was employed by the pontiff in all negotiations to obtain better treatment for French ecclesiastics, who had been prisoners, for the exchange of wounded soldiers or civilians unable to fight.

Cardinals Gasquet and Billot are on their way here to represent Great Britain and France, while the arrival of Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, is expected shortly. The fact that ecclesiastics representing several of the warring nations will be at the Vatican at the same time toward peace may be discussed.

HOW HE WON HER.

He—I am sure Cupid had nothing to do with alphabet.

She—What makes you say that?

He—Well, if he had anything to do with it, he would have placed U and I nearer each other!

Many of the "straw" hats of Europe are made of wood. They have been desecrated and destroyed. Mediaeval outrages have been inflicted on priests and nuns. But all this has been ignored by our Government because the official record, compiled during the regime of Secretary Bryan, states that Carranza was engaged in a struggle for civil freedom and was inspired by high ideals!

Disheartened At U. S. Plans

LONDON, Nov. 16.—"I know nothing more disheartening than the announcement recently made that the United States—the one great country left in the world free from the hideous, bloody burden of war—is about to embark upon the building of a huge armada destined to be equal or second to our own," said Lord Rosebery, presiding at the Rhodes Lecture in the University of London, to-night.

"It means," he added, "that the burden will continue upon the other nations and be increased exactly in proportion to the fleet of the United States, so remote from the European conflict, should voluntarily in these days take up the burden, which, after this war, will be found to have broken or almost broken our backs."

Old Europe, said Lord Rosebery, was disappearing; never to return, in its present shape. On the conclusion of the war the form it would assume, he thought, would be unlike anything with which the world had grown familiar. One obvious aspect of this transition was that in the future it would be quite impossible to make treaty arrangements between the great powers without first obtaining some like-ly guarantee of their observance.

The signature of Germany to a document of any kind, said he, would have little value within the measurable time that could now be contemplated. It was likewise true that this observance would have to be generally applied beyond Germany, because no nation would feel itself safe anything but some material guarantee of its own. This ultimately meant force.

Recently compiled official figures place the gold production of Alaska to the close of the year at \$228,392,540.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

LISTEN---Just Look Over This Programme at THE NICKEL To-Day.

"Exploits of Elaine."

A new thrill—a new surprise in the fourth episode—the frozen safe.

"THE BUSY MAN and THE IDLE WOMAN."

One of George Ade's funny fables.

"THE MASQUERADER."

Charlie Chaplin in a comedy.

"The Other Woman's Picture."

Beverly Bayne and Francis X. Bushman in a two-part social drama.

"THIRTEEN DOWN."

Richard C. Travers in a powerful melo-drama.

"THE PATHE NEWS."

World wide current vents.

COMING: The Wonderful WHO PAYS? Series.

FRIDAY:—CHARLIE CHAPLIN, in a two-part comedy entitled "THE CHAMPION."

BY ALL MEANS TAKE IN THE NICKEL TO-DAY.

CASINO THEATRE---Daily at 2.30 and 7.30

"OUR BOYS"

"The First Newfoundland Regiment."

Unprecedented Success of the Greatest and most Patriotically-Soul-Inspiring Picture

EVER TAKEN.

SUPERB! MAGNIFICENT!! INCOMPARABLE!!!

2 Afternoon and 3 Evening Performances. Final Evening Presentation at 9.15.

ADMISSION—ADULTS 20 CENTS—CHILDREN 10 CENTS.

Paper clubs for policemen, practically indestructible, have been invented by an Englishman.

Every man will get his rights when every man does his duties and not before.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

STICKING IT, STILL, ARE YOU?

He hasn't been shaved for a week and a day.

And you couldn't say that he is looking his best;

There's a haggard look in his eyes of grey.

Which tells of a body in need of rest;

But it never strikes him to curse his fate—

He has shouldered his burden for good or ill.

And there you will find him early and late,

Sticking it, sticking it, sticking it, still.

He faces death with a smiling lip

Where many a score of his comrades fell,

Where the big guns roar and the bullets zip

And earth is changed to a blazing hell.

Charging onward through slough and mire;

In the flooded trench when the nights are chill;

Resting—God help him—or under fire,

Sticking it, sticking it, sticking it, still.

You who are lounging about in tweeds

Safely guarded at work or play,

You who have read of our soldiers' deeds,

Have you nothing to do—no word say?

Are you made, forsooth, on a different plan

That you cannot say there's a place to fill,

A chance for the shirker to play the MAN.

Sticking it, sticking it, sticking it, still.

NIPPER'S HR. F.P.U. ELECT OFFICERS

Nipper's Hr., Nov. 24, '15 (Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR,—We held our annual meeting and elected the following officers:

Chairman—Enos Starks, re-elected.

D.C.S. Chairman—A. E. Barnes, elected.

Rec. Secretary—Clod Bowers, elected.

Trustee—Sandy Batstone, elected.

Being a bad year here we thought we could hardly send a man to the Convention. But we are sure to voice any laws made at the Convention by the members. Wishing you success.

We remain yours truly,

NIPPER'S HR. COUNCIL.

THE RETORT APT.

Pat has always been celebrated the world over for his repartee, and he did not belie his reputation for smart retorts quite recently.

It happened that a warship touched at a military port on the coast of Ireland, and a "Tommy," meeting a full-bearded Irish tar in the street, accosted him with:

"Here, I say, Pat, when are you goin' to put those whiskers of yours on the reserve list?"

Pat turned and eyed his questioner thoughtfully for the space of half a second, then:

"Begorra, just as soon as ever you place your own tongue on the civic list," was his reply.

Specials! Specials!

WHAT is meant by Special? Generally speaking it means goods that have been purchased below regular selling prices. Sometimes this is due to manufacturers or the representatives having an oversupply of stock on hand at a time they do not desire and which in order to dispose of quickly they make a cut downwards on their ordinary prices. We have been fortunate in securing a quantity of these SPECIAL VALUE goods and offer them at such attractive prices that we know you will take advantage of YOUR OPPORTUNITY to save money which you can use for buying other necessities or else lay aside for a rainy day.

Men's Underwear SPECIAL!

THIS Underwear is made by a well-known and reliable Canadian manufacturer. The Garments have some slight imperfections which do not in any way affect their excellent wearing qualities. **90c.** Sale Price, each

Furs! Furs! Furs!

An Extraordinary Offer in FURS of Various Styles and Colors.

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

A rare opportunity for the Ladies to make a big saving. SEE THEM.

Fancy WOOL SQUARES
Reliable quality; good size. Fancy Reds and Greys. Reg. 90c. value. **70c** Sale Price, each

BLUE SERGE
Suitable for Men's and Boys' wear; 30 in. wide. Reg. 25c. value **22c** Sale Price, each

Men's NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
In nice Stripe effects. Reg. 80c. value. **69c** Sale Price, each

Men's White Laundered COLLARS
Regular 15c. value. Sale Price, **12c** each.

Fancy Colored Jute Mats.
All Fringed. **14c** each.

White Shirting.
A Nice Soft Finished Article, Free From Dressing. Thickens After Washing. Sale Price, **5 1/2c.** Yard.

Straw Mats.
In Attractive Designs. Sizes 27 x 54. Only **27c** each.

Specials in Boot Department.
Youths' Box Calf Boots; sizes 10 1/2 to 13 1/2. Reg. \$1.60 value. **\$1.40** Pair.
Boys' Box Calf Boots; sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$2.10 value. **\$1.85** Pair.

Rubber Heels.
Cheaper than Leather. Women's & Girls' sizes. Pair... **12c**
Men's and Boys' sizes. Pair... **15c**

Child's and Misses' Stocking Supporters.
THE biggest 8c. and 10c. value in the market. Nickel pin to "pin on" makes sewing unnecessary. The full rubber button and flap loop holds the stocking securely without tearing.

Men's Fur Caps.
Made from First Quality Skins. Popular Styles. Regular price would be \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sale Price, **\$1.60 to \$3.50**

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

2 FULL VAUDEVILLE SHOWS—7.30 and 9.20 p.m.

CARROLL & ELLOR

Irish Comedy Artists,
IN ONE OF THE FUNNIEST ACTS.
The Finest Pictures in the City.

COMING MONDAY, DEC. 6TH,
THE FAMOUS BALLARD BROWN, Actor-Vocalist.
THE ONE AND ONLY MADGE LOCKE,
The Lady with the Grand Opera Voice and the Educated Feet,
in all New Acts and Magnificent Wardrobe.

NOTE—There will be a powerful contest on Friday night. There are quite a number of names. No Children under 14 years allowed to compete.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE FORK IN THE ROAD"
Or "How Fate Came With Bravery"
A Selig 2 Reel Drama, Featuring Bessie Eaton.
"THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE"
A Strong Western Drama with T. Mix, the Great Cowboy Actor.
"THE FAMILY BIBLE"
An Edison Feature with Herbert Price and Bessie Learn.
"THE WAITRESS AND THE BOOBS"
A Roaring Kalem Comedy with Bud Duncan.

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

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

Fresh Eggs! Fresh Eggs!

Due To-Morrow, December 1st,
Per SENLAC,
50 Cases Choice FRESH EGGS,
Lion Brand.

George Neal
PHONE 264.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

JUST IN STORE

**TWO CARS
BRIGHT
NO. 1 HAY.**

Selling Cheap.

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

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 1st., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The W.P.A.

THE inspired reply of the W.P.A., which appeared in today's News, will not satisfy the friends of the lads serving the Flag in Turkey. The reply deals only with clothing.

What about all those little comforts mentioned as sent to the Scotch and Australian troops, which make our own brave lads feel so ashamed of their own dear old Terra Nova?

The W.P.A. must take the blame unless they publicly can show they have done all that is possible.

We learn that one gentleman yesterday sent a cable to England, ordering friends there to forward an outfit to his son at the Dardanelles, which cable and outfit will cost him \$50.

All Native Fathers with Sons serving our King and Empire at the Dardanelles will not be able to spend even one dollar for necessary comforts desired by their sons; but the Country will demand that the Patriotic Association or the W.P.A. should have seen that such comforts were afforded long ago and are continued from week to week.

We are taking it easy, enjoying ourselves and living just the same as though no war existed; but the 2500 lads who volunteered and the 1000 Naval Reservists who protect Britain's interests in the North Sea, who risk life and limb hourly and are experiencing all sorts of discomforts and enduring all sorts of suffering and hardships, must have their little comforts attended to, or Newfoundland citizens will be ashamed to face those who will live to return after the war.

An investigation is demanded. There must be no room left for such blunders in the future. The whole Country know that blunders have been made—blunders that will later on be exposed.

Those high up in authority have been blamed for committing big blunders, and apparently they are not all innocent of the charge; but the public must make sure that the Brave Sons of Terra Nova, who have so nobly offered ALL for King and Empire, are not left to die in Turkey uncared for, unforgotten, or neglected, while so many strong robust men just as capable have shirked their duty and have stayed behind to drink whiskey, and amuse young girls.

That is our first duty, and we ALL must see that it is not shirked.

Must Be Investigated

WE request Mr. Piccott to institute a searching enquiry into the charge made by Captain Clements of the ill-fated schooner Blanche M. Rose, respecting the conduct of the lightkeepers at Western Bay and Cape Spear light house.

Capt. Clements says he anchored at Western Bay Point at 9 a.m. on the 16th and at 10 a.m. he tied the Union Jack to the rigging as a signal of distress. He saw the keeper and another man walk out occasionally from the light house, but no attempt was made to communicate with the schooner in distress.

If the light-keeper, Edmund Butt, had thrown a small rope attached to a piece of wood into the sea the wind would have swept the rope towards the schooner, for the wind blew direct from the shore to the schooner, and a rope sent in this way would have been caught by the crew of the schooner and used to haul ashore the schooner's big line, which would have ensured the safety of the vessel and crew and prevented the chains from breaking. The schooner was no further than fifty fathoms from the shore.

The failure of the light-keeper to respond properly to the signal of distress, caused a loss of \$8000 worth of cargo on board the schooner belonging to poor fishermen of Grois Island and was responsible for the suffering and mental torture that those 19 souls endured during the four days they were drifting about the ocean expecting to meet death.

The schooner was 3 miles from Cape Spear on Wednesday morning at daybreak and could plainly see what was transpiring under the Cape. The schooner was not further than 10 miles distant from the Cape at dark that Wednesday. Why the keeper at the Cape did not see the schooner and inform the authorities is a matter that must be attended to at once, as the matter is about as serious as could be brought against any light-keeper.

The fate of 19 souls lay in the balance on that 17th day of Nov., and someone at Cape Spear, as well as Western Bay, blundered.

Punishment must be administered for such criminal neglect of duty, and the sooner Mr. Piccott sets to work to apply the medicine the better the fishermen will appreciate it.

The Fishery Department blundered by not communicating with the Florizel from Cape Race, requesting her captain to take a few cuts in and out the coast in order to make sure none of the missing vessels lay in that section of the coast.

Capt. Clements informs us that he did all possible to keep in the Florizel and Stephano's track rounding Cape Race, as he expected to see one or other of those steamers on the usual passing day—Thursday. He did see the Florizel's lights, not far distant, after they had been safely stowed away on board of the Mary Duff.

The crew of the Blanche M. Rose did not find a very liberal supply of food on board of the Mary Duff. Some of them were allowed but three slices of soft bread per day. The cook acted rather stingy, and said there was no stock of grub on board—whether the cook's story was correct or not they were not in a position to verify—but if the cook's statement as alleged by the men is correct, the owners of the Mary Duff ought to give up keeping foreign going ships. This part of the matter should also be investigated.

The experience of the passengers of the Blanche M. Rose might be seriously considered by Bowring Bros., for had the Prospero been ordered to call at Grois Island a couple of trips this fall and a couple of trips in the spring as advocated in the House the past two years by Messrs. Clapp and Coaker, all the women and children would be enabled to go and

come from here to Grois Island in a passenger ship, instead of facing the risk to life entailed in travelling on schooners.

The Prospero passes near Grois Island each trip, and Capt. Clements says the Island is absolutely safe for the Prospero to call and anchor, and it is understood that while Bowring Bros. are willing to allow the ship to call, Capt. Kean absolutely refuses to do so, on the plea that it would not be safe for the ship to approach the harbour. This feature of the matter should also be investigated by the Fishery Department, and the calling of the Prospero decided one way or another. If the Prospero cannot call there is surely nothing to prevent the Earl of Devon from making Grois Island a regular port of call.

Will Mr. Piccott please attend to this aspect of the matter?

Cod Oil

COD OIL jumped from \$145 to \$150 per ton yesterday. Very little oil now remain in the hands of the smaller men and fishermen, and as there is a great demand abroad for cod oil, those who hold any locally are demanding a heavy figure for their holdings.

All the Norwegian output for the coming winter has been contracted for by German interests at a very high figure, consequently by the month of April there will be a cod oil famine in America and England.

Prices here are expected to soar to \$160 before the close of the year.

The Union Trading Company hold three-fourths of all available cod oil now in the market here, which is about to be sold to an American concern, for transportation to America.

The Department Of Agriculture and Mines

THERE seems to be no effort made to clean up this section of the Government mess. From recent Canadian sources we learn that there is likely to be serious trouble for this Department owing to certain irregularities in connection with land deals.

Of course the McMartin-Job case is familiar to everybody, but there are some smaller transactions which are likely to come in to the courts which will involve certain smaller people and the consequences are likely to be disastrous for some of the officials of the Department. Men cannot live always "at a wine rate on a beer income."

We think the Executive (if there is such a thing left in the Colony) should get down to business at once and save us the opprobrium of public disgrace.

Time To Halt

WHILST everywhere else the press is clamouring for economy and a policy of saving, we seem to be quite oblivious of the fact that we are now in the throes of a terrible conflict and that we must economize if we wish to get through with the terrible

effects of the war.

We know people who are running automobiles and conducting other society functions who are not able to pay their house rent! Yet they carry on this business of keeping pace with Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So with a recklessness which is not only stupid but worse.

We trust these people will take a bit of advice from us and stall their machines until their financial conditions warrant their being brought forth again. We do not wish to be personal, but we may have to be presently if the automobile procession and other things continue.

Will Be Beneficial

RECENTLY the Manager of the Educational Press visited this city and though his stay was brief it will have a very good effect. One of the magazines published by this organization is "The Canadian Fisherman"—a journal that promises to have an influence for good in fishing circles in the Colony. This journal has one of our most brilliant writers here as its regular correspondent, and short though the time has been since the Newfoundland end of the work has been in existence, the influence of the periodical is quite noticeable.

Mr. Harpell, so we are informed, was very favourably impressed with things in this Colony and during his brief stay here he met some of our most prominent people. We understand that the Educational Press will shortly issue a Supplement dealing exclusively with Newfoundland affairs, and as this will be written by one of our most competent and brilliant writers, it will certainly be an interesting affair.

The fact is that we are almost unknown even to our friends in Canada, so that the venture of Mr. Harpell will have the effect of disabusing our Canadian friends of much foggy information.

Some years ago the Rev. Dr. Harvey—one of the most brilliant and informative writers that the Colony has ever had—wrote a regular weekly contribution to The Montreal Gazette. Since his death we have never had any such contributions regarding affairs in the Colony. Hence it is that so much buncombe finds its way into the foreign press. This we trust will cease now as the "Canadian Fishermen" will keep our friends informed as to what is happening in the Colony.

The Mail and Advocate will devote special space and prominence to these efforts of the Educational Press as we believe the articles which will appear will make for general benefit of the toilers of this Colony. Never before was there such an interest taken in the discussion on fishery matters, and we hope as the days go by that there will be more discussion on fishery subjects.

Our local press has been wasting a tremendous amount of energy in discussing subjects that have no interest for our people, and as far as we are concerned we shall devote all available space to

the discussion of the one subject that really makes Newfoundland an actuality, viz., fishing.

Of course we have certain other industries which are helpful; but we must not forget that first and foremost we are a fishing people.

It is all very well to talk of Caribide propositions and other subsidiary industries; but we must not forget when "the cods" tails cease to wag in our waters Newfoundland commerce must cease to exist." This is an expression which we heard very many years ago, and we find that it is the basis of our economic existence.

We believe that with educational facilities for our fishermen along proper lines that we are destined to become a people of considerable importance. The Mail and Advocate has this policy as its raison d'être and we hope that our readers will realize this to the fullest extent.

The W.P.A.

WE have received a communication from Mrs. John Browning in reply to our editorial remarks of yesterday dealing with the condition of our Soldiers Boys on Gallipoli. We will publish this letter to-morrow.

This Is Interesting

SOME days ago we received the accompanying advertisement which appeared and appears in a Canadian newspaper. What are our supposed live fish exporters doing? If an English firm finds it profitable to advertise for "Dry Salt Fish" in such a far off section as Montreal, surely we should be able to get hold of the trade.

We have regular connection with London and the Furness-Withy boats surely should deliver fish cheaper from St. John's than from any Canadian port. We have not made any enquiry as to the difference in rates between Halifax and St. John's, but we believe that we can deliver fish in London more cheaply than any other people can.

As we have frequently discussed in our columns, we must take care of the package. Some weeks ago we noticed a consignment of fish that was put up in birch rind bundles. This should be more extensively practiced.

DRY SALT CODFISH

We are regular buyers
The St. Dunstan's Oil Co.,
84 Lower Thames St.,
London, E.C., England.

BANKERS:
London City and Midland Bank,
Eastcheap, E.C.

Germany a Window-Dresser

London Daily Chronicle:—Germany is an adept in window-dressing, and relies much on it to discourage our Allies and impress neutrals. And a section of our Press is much too eager to take her at her own valuation. That is at least as great a mistake as over-confidence. We have no need to lose faith in our ability, if only we persevere, to pull her down.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

**Special Showing of
NEW DRESS GOODS**

DRESS VENETIANS, all colors, 50c. up
COSTUME TWEED, assorted, 50c. "
DRESS SERGES, Bl'k & Navy, 70c. "
Plain and Fancy, Black, 40c. "

For Evening Wear

COLOURED VOILES, All Shades and Prices.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

Write For Our Low Prices

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

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

**GOOD COTTON BLANKETS,
CHEAP.**

We have purchased a clearing lot of COTTON BLANKETS, which includes odd lines, and some with slight defects. We are selling them by THE POUND at prices which will bring the cost to you down to about two-thirds of the usual price.

You will save by buying now.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

South Coast Service.

The S.S. GLENCOE will sail from Placentia on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, after arrival of train from St. John's, for the usual ports of call between Placentia & Port aux Basques

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

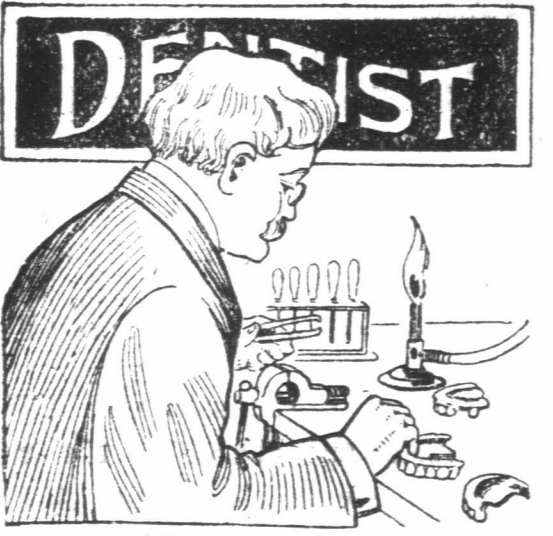


Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

BEAR HUNTERS

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



ESTABLISHED 1891.
For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.
Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.
We repair brokne plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.
If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult
DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
Incl. m. w. f. eod

FROM OUR NAVAL BOYS

Ramsgate, England, May we then guide ourselves
October 10th., 1915. And stand together,
As they stood in long ago.
Thy sons, dear Newfoundland.
C. HARRY SYNARD.
HEARTS OF OKE.
Come cheer up my lads—'tis to victory we steer.
To add something more to this terrible year—
To honour we call you, not press you slaves.
For who are so free as we sons of the waves.
Let not your fire one moment slack Each to his duty steady.
The Germans soon will lower their flag Before the British Navy.
So come along my comrades And help us in the fight
And drive the German Navy From Heligoland Bight.
We ne'er see the Germans, but we wish them not to stay.
They never see us, but they wish us away.
If they run, why we follow, and run them ashore,
For if they won't fight us, what can we do more.
For fear they'll invade us, these terrible Huns.
They frighten our women by destroying our homes.
But should their flat bottoms, in darkness go o'er,
Still Britons they'll find to receive them on shore.
We'll still make them run, and we'll make them sweat.
In spite of the Kaiser and Brussel's Gazette.
Then cheer up my lads, with one heart let us sing,
Our soldiers, our sailors, our country and King.
Hearts of oak are our ships,
Jolly tars are our men,
We always are ready,
Steady boys, steady.
We'll fight and we'll conquer again and again.
DUG STEED.
H. M. S. Bradford,
Queenstown.
Artificial wood for matches is being made from straw by an inventive Frenchman.

MY DEAR SISTER MAUDE, just a few lines to thank you for your letter, which I received quite safely, and to let you no that I am quite well. I hope all at home are as well as I am thank God. We are having nice weather although the East wind which is now blowing is rather cold. We find it very cold at night time. I am enjoying myself great. I sent you some of my photos and I am having more taken to send next time I write; don't forget to send me one of your photos. I should like to have one with me.
I suppose father is home from fishing by now. I was glad to hear that there was a good sign of fish around. Tell my brothers to write and tell me all the news, how they did with the fish this summer. I wonder if it is as cold over home as it is out here.
Ramsgate is the place where we are stationed. Its a very nice little town and is one of England's chief watering places. I should like for you to come over here for a few months but it is so far to come. There are a lot of girls over here. I know a lot of them.
Well Maude you will be surprised to hear that I am coming home when my year is up, if God spares me. Tell father and mother not to worry about I am O.K.
From your loving brother,
SAMUEL J. WALTERS.
H.M.S. Chamberlain,
Naval Base,
Ramsgate, Kent,
England.
OUR FATHERS.
They came from England's silver strand,
From Scotch and Irish Moor,
To face their angers of an unknown shore,
Thy sons, dear Newfoundland.
A land that held no thoughts of treasure to their eyes,
They heeded not the homeland and its cries.
They followed but the spirit of the main,
The spires that had led their sires to fame.
And on thy shores they toiled
And passed to us a heritage
That comes from love and liberty.
A heritage that we must guard
Against all tyrants,
Lest we lose the glory and the right.
READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

TWO YEARS' WAR
Says Noted American Architect Now in Venice.

TO Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has come a letter from Whitney Warren, who was in Venice at the time. In his message, which deals entirely with the war, the American architect speaks with pride of the work of the American ambulance at Neuilly, near Paris, and predicts two years of war. Writing from Venice, he says:
"I came on here a little less than a week ago to have a look in on the situation and to see what had been done in the way of protecting the treasures from what, alas, must be called the barbarians. I hate the word and have refused to use it up to the present, but it is the only one to paint the race. As Angaro said to me yesterday, 'They are plunderers in the world of art, of science, and of material things—consumed by envy and the knowledge of their inferiority, in their brutality they are capable of anything and to glory in it.' Many precautions have been taken, but it would seem that a bomb could fall nowhere without destroying something most precious. The great danger from aeroplane bombs would be fire. The rafters all thru the ducal palace and St. Marco are immense and as dry as centuries can make them. All the paintings have been removed, but they are really secondary. What I especially tremble for are those extraordinary wooden ceilings in the ducal palace. They have been the inspiration of the world since the fifteenth century. From my window, away off in the distance, I can see the big fleet ready to resist attack, should the Austrians wish to try it on. This is hardly likely unless the submarines can greatly weaken the Italian fleet, which is, according to reports, much the stronger and in prime condition.
"I seem to be the only stranger here. Everybody who has had the price has left, and one sees only the real people, who are calm, enthusiastic and convinced. At 7.30 all lights go out, and the nights, believe me, are dark indeed. Otherwise navigation about the piazza would be almost impossible.
"I wish for everybody's sake you could get back. It would mean so much to France if you could both be here, if only for a short stay. It is as I have said, above all, the sympathetic gesture they long for.
"While material aid is necessary and deeply appreciated, what is really wanted is the moral sympathy and sacrifice—that which goes to the heart, not to the stomach.
"The impression produced by the American ambulance all over is tremendous. It is known everywhere as the best run and the most complete of all such establishments. In my work at the Ecole I have had many requests from wounded pupils to have them removed from where they are to Neuilly. It appears a sort of paradise, which is none too good for these fine fellows, and since it is America which is doing it, it is what is necessary for our reputation. As you know, there is a certain criticism from the 'bellyachers' (forgive the word, but it paints the article) as to the cost of running it. This is absurd, as we must run the concern according to American ideas and not as a simple French army ambulance. Otherwise we might as well quit it. It is going to remain in the memories of the war as America's monument to France. America might well be proud of having organized it, sustained it.
"Just now a gun went off and I realized an aeroplane was approaching. Soon it appeared and all about it hundreds of shells exploding, but it was away off, quite impossible to reach it. It went off to reconnoiter the fleet pursued by four Italians, but I fancy it has escaped, as it was very high and it takes forever for an aeroplane to mount. It dropped no bombs on Venice, so they say; one never knows, however. The qual was black with spectators, all hoping, needless to say, to see it fall, and most enthusiastic as the Italians started off in pursuit.
"Keep your patience. Hold on to it with both hands. This is going to be a long, long business, two years, and you will surely have the opportunity of manifesting yourself again as you desire. Keep your interest up. The fact that you believe in the justice of the cause has much greater weight than is possible to imagine—all they want over here is your moral weight, and that you are giving to your utmost, and it will bear great fruit, believe me."
Mrs. Vanderbilt said yesterday:
"The work of the American hospital in Paris continues to need funds, and the American committee will be grateful for remittances that may be sent to Mrs. Robert Bacon, chairman, 1 Park Avenue."

The Debt America Owes to France

Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in a letter to the Lafayette fund, which celebrates at the Hotel Vanderbilt today the one hundred and fifty-eight anniversary of Lafayette's birth, declares America owes Lafayette and all Frenchmen after him such a debt that this country should under no circumstances allow France to be conquered. The fund invited various prominent men to its meeting to-day, and many have written in appreciation of Lafayette. Colonel Watterson said in part:
"The true American hates no country and no people; he loves his own. But next after Washington he must revere Lafayette, the Frenchman. It was Lafayette who came to our rescue and brought France with him, who established comradeship, and now, God bless France, we may, if need be, repay the debt. Under no circumstance, against no plea of interest, no matter what the argument

or the cost, the present generation of Americans cannot with either honor or safety, or reason allow the people of France to be driven to the wall; permit the French republic to go down. Rather than that we should not hesitate to tackle Germany, even if it meant the driving of every German reservist in the land back to his own country, where he belongs, and should as a brave, honest and loyal man have gone a year ago.
"Let every laboring man to-day, whatever his calling, salute the memory of Lafayette. And are we not all laboring men? Do not each of us love liberty? Let those that do not hide their heads in shame. So, up with the tricolor. Let it be folded warm in the embrace of the Stars and Stripes. Sound the bold anthem! Be the 'Marseillaise' concerted with 'The Star Spangled Banner.' And now as ever and always, to hell with the Hapsbergs and Hohenzollerns!"
Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, sent his best wishes to the Lafayette fund.
"Americans now have an opportunity to show that appreciation of Lafayette's heroic service by their assistance to his country in her time of stress," he writes. "Lafayette and his compatriots laid this country under a debt of gratitude we can never hope entirely to repay."

William D. Guthrie of 44 Wall street said in part: "The service rendered to us by France and Lafayette at the time of our struggles for independence was invaluable and unselfish, and we Americans have never adequately recognized or repaid that great debt. Indeed, we have not even attempted to reimburse the millions expended by France in liberating us."
"Lafayette, who was to become the life-long friend of Washington and Franklin, was the very incarnation of that French spirit of sympathy and enthusiasm for liberty, and your committee has been singularly happy and poetic in taking his name as the source of inspiration for your aid to France now in her hour of awful trial."
OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, celebrated today his 74th birthday. Country to expectations he is celebrating the occasion at his home in Ottawa, and not, in the South, as it was believed he would go there following the operation which he was compelled to undergo over two months ago.
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Superb Fur-Like Seal Sets.
THESE splendid sets of Fur-Like, Black, Coney Seal, are made of a fabric that perfectly resembles the famous South Sea Seal—the fur of which throws off beautiful radiating, soft, deep, lustrous, velvety, black and maroon tones, that compel us to centre our attention, and at once crave to possess a garment made of such a rich fur.
Look at the illustration and notice the excellent contour of this fashionable and Comfortable Muff and Throwover—apart from the style and comfort the smart dressy appearance it gives to the wearer will be a source of pleasure as long as the set lasts.
These sets are well made, and richly lined with Black Silk, and styles exactly as illustrated are finished with silk medallions, and long fine, silk-thread tassels, truly marvelous value. These are copies of real, South Sea Seal, one-hundred-dollar sets. Price for this Muff and Throwover exactly as illustrated. A Set—\$7.00.
Price of Similar Coney Seal Sets in black, finished with wide, knotted, fine, silk-thread fringe. A Set—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.
Price of Black Coney Seal Sets finished without fringes—\$3.30, \$4.50, \$5.70 and \$7.00.
Remember these are often copied, but never equalled. You buy right, when you buy here. See them to-day, or mail your order to-day—mail now, we have many to choose from.
Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's, N.F.



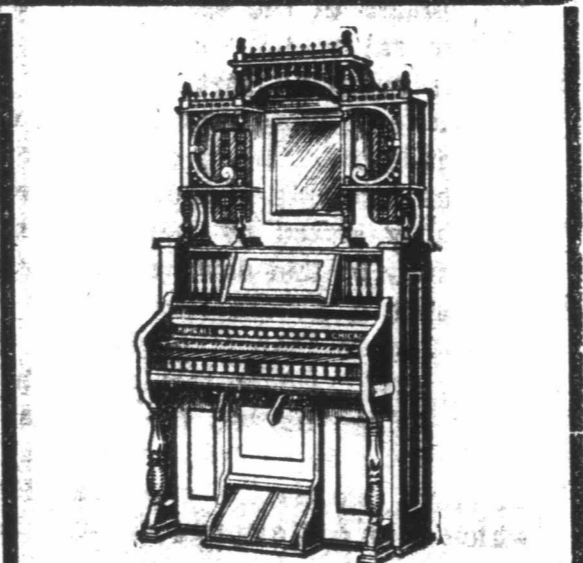
Court of Revision
Vacant Lands, 1915

A Court of Revision will be held before the undersigned, who have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to revise the Appraisal of Vacant Lands for St. John's, made under Section 122 "Of Cap. 6, 2 Edward VII.
Such Court will be held in the Municipal Office, City Hall, Duckworth Street, during all the month of December next, between the hours of 12.30 p.m., and 2 p.m., every lawful day.
C. O'N. CONROY,
ARTHUR HISCOCK,
Revisers.

Court of Revision
Triennial Appraisal, 1915.

A Court of Revision will be held before the undersigned, who have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to revise the Appraisal of property for St. John's, made during the present year.
Such Court will be held in the Municipal Office, City Hall, Duckworth Street, during all the month of December next, between the hours of 12.30 p.m., and 2 p.m., every lawful day.
C. O'N. CONROY,
ARTHUR HISCOCK,
Revisers.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Times this morning calls attention to a "curious coincidence" which took place recently at The Hague. A visit of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France and Baron D'Estournelles De Constant, the French peace advocate to The Hague, has aroused great interest in the diplomatic world, the paper says, by reason of the fact that certain members of the German Reichstag were at The Hague at the same time.



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the best Blacklead
on the market,
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J.J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

ADVERTISE IN "THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE"

THE CHRISTMAS SPECIAL NUMBER OF THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, (guaranteed circulation 15,000 copies) will be issued on Saturday December 18th. All advertisements for this issue must be sent in before Dec. 13th.

Masonic Installation

Retiring Master H. E. Cowan Presented With Beautiful Past Master's Jewel—New Officers Installed—Collection Taken Up For Benevolent Fund

There was a large gathering of the members of St. Andrew's Lodge, A.F. and A.M. last night when the R. W. M. J. J. Mackay was installed by the P. D. G. M. John Cowan, assisted by D. G. M. Clift of the English Constitution, D. G. M. Duder was unavoidable absent. After the installation of the following officers took place: Immediate Past Master, V. W.—Bro. H. E. Cowan. Depute Master, W.—Bro. R. G. Ash. Substitute Master, W.—Bro. W. J. Janes. W. S. W.—Bro. Hon. C. H. Emerson. W. S. W.—Bro. J. G. McNeil. Secretary—Bro. D. M. Baird. Treasurer—Bro. Percie Johnston. S. D.—Bro. James McCoubrey. J. D.—Bro. E. D. Spurrell. D of C.—Bro. H. C. Ayre. Organist—Bro. Rev. Dr. Jones. I. G.—Bro. W. J. Milley. Steward—Bro. A. A. Montgomerie. J. A. Winter, C. C. Pratt. Tyler—Bro. W. C. Major. A beautiful Past Master's Jewel was presented to the retiring Master, R. W. H. E. Cowan.

The installing officers and other members of the Craft addressed the assembled brethren, the retiring and newly installed officers receiving congratulatory notice. Bro. Mackay is a very popular member of the Lodge, and a prosperous year, under his guidance, is looked for. A collection was taken for the Benevolent Fund.

FROM THE TRENCHES

Extract of letter just received from Pie. W. B. Crossman from the trenches, dated Sept. 26th., 1915. I am enjoying the best of health and with God's help I will come out of this. One never knows when his turn comes next around here. I had a narrow escape on Wednesday 22nd. Three of us were lying in our dug-outs in the ground when a shell burst overhead. A bullet entered one chap's thigh and grazed another chap's shoulder blade and made seven or eight holes in my Great coat and tunic, which I was lying on. I felt the hot lead pass my neck. You know its better to be born lucky than rich.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 1st. Princess of Wales born, 1844. John F. Chisholm opened business, 1857. Murray's mill burnt down, 1862. The barque D. V. Chipman, copper laden, stranded at Witless Bay, 1876. Nicholas Cousins, sr., father of N. L. Cousins, buried, 1876. David Steel visited St. John's after an absence of 17 years, 1876. Sister Mary Agnes Kitchin, Riverhead Convent, died, 1878. Abraham French drowned at Donnelly's wharf, Harbor Grace, 1870. James Murray donated \$200 to Church of England completion fund, 1880. Archibald Sillars murdered in his store, Water street, 1888. Biggest gale ever in St. John's; commenced at 10 p.m. this day and continued till daylight of the 2nd, 1890. Walter Walsh, farmer, Outercove, died, 1893. House of Assembly opened by administrator, Colonel Law, 1846. Newfoundland Savings' Bank robbed of \$1652; no trace of thief, 1850. Charles W. H. Tessier opened business, 1895.

Our Volunteers

Yesterday the Volunteers had Swedish and extended order drills in the armory, and a squad had rifle practice at the South Side at a range of 500 yards. There are now 2600 enlistments, the following having entered yesterday: Gregory L. Green, Bell Island. Job. F. Dawe, Coley's Pt., Bay Roberts. Jas. S. Hutchings, St. John's. Frank Bearns, St. John's. Don Carter, St. John's. Hayward Williams, St. John's. Fred. G. A. Rendell, St. John's. Jas. King, St. John's. Hy. Hussey, St. John's. Patk. Phelan, St. John's. R. G. Chafe, St. John's. Jno. Hynes, Arnold's Cove, P.B. Fred G. Matthews, French Pt., St. Barbe. Ernest Barnes, Topsail. Alfred Wiseman, Boot Hr., N.D.B. D. Feltham, Deer Island, B.B. Wm. Manuel, Lower Island Cove. Alex. Read, LaPoile. Chas. Read, LaPoile. Martin Picco, Port au Port. Jos. Way, Bonavista. Ronald Keel, Bonavista.

St. Margaret's Guild Concert

Enjoyable Sociable and Concert Held Last Night in Cannon Wood Hall—W.P.A. Benefit by Sale of Fancy Work

Large numbers attended Canon Wood Hall last night when the ladies of St. Margaret's Guild held their sociable and concert. It was under the patronage of the Lord Bishop and Lady Davidson, and among the many prominent passengers present were Rev. Dr. Jones, Revs. Clayton and Cracknell, Sir Joseph, Outerbridge, Hon. R. Watson, Lady Bowring, Miss Davidson, Mesdames J. A. Clift and H. Rendell. His Lordship Bishop Jones referred to the work of the Guild which was largely of a patriotic nature as the members are working energetically to supply comforts for the men of the Regiment. The musical programme was then gone through and consisted of vocal and instrumental selections by Misses Dunfield, Jones, Johnson and Sharpe; Messrs R. LeMessurier, Gill and W. H. Stirling and the Calypso Band, comprised of Messrs. Jago, Lloyd (2), Macklin, Luxon and Burley. A sketch entitled "The Suffragette" was splendidly presented by Mrs. H. Outerbridge, assisted by Mrs. Colville and Miss Agnes Hayward, after which teas were served by the ladies of the Guild. A sale of fancy work was also conducted, the proceeds of which will be donated to the W. P. A. fund, and the affair closed with the singing of the National Anthem. Miss Jones and Messrs. H. W. Stirling and A. Crocker acted as accompanists during the evening. A dramatic entertainment will be held by the Guild during Christmas week.

THE PORTIA FROM WESTWARD.

The S.S. Portia, Capt. Joe Kean, arrived here at 1.30 p.m. yesterday from the Westward after a rather stormy round trip, during which she visited Sydney to bunker. She brought a large freight of fish and oil &c. and these passengers:—Rev. Fr. Massey, Capt. S. Piercy, Capt. G. Penney, Capt. J. Foote, J. Whealan, J. Gibbon, Rev. Fr. O'Flaherty, Miss M. Morris, Mrs. J. Foote and 50 in steerage.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.50 this morning bringing Mrs. F. A. Dawe, P. J. McCarthy, H. and Mrs. Dwiner and child, M. Shalron, Cowan, W. Vincent, Dr. F. Fisher and daughter, E. and Mrs. Pike, L. and Mrs. Faraday, T. T. Cartwright, W. T. Bellamy, Mrs. W. T. Bellamy, Capt. J. Pike, H. A. Hardy and E. C. Perry.

HELD OVER.

We are in receipt of several letters from Citizens, dealing with the W.P.A. and our exposure of yesterday. They will appear tomorrow.

ILL OF ENTERIC.

Sgt. Long, orderly at Government House, had a message from his son, Private W. J. Long yesterday. He is at Netley Royal Victoria Hospital, is suffering from Enteric fever and is making substantive progress. Young Long was the third man to be enrolled in the first contingent.

The Secretary of the International Grenfell Association left by last night's train to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors to be held in New York on the 7th instant. Mr. Sheard expects to be back in three weeks.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. today entered an action in the Supreme Court against M. A. Duffy, grocer, claiming an infringement in their rights in connection with one of their brands of tobacco known as "Clover Leaf" of which Mr. Duffy holds he is the sole agent here. They also claim damages against him.

He has retained J. M. Kent, K.C. to act for him, and the Company are represented by Furlong, K.C.

OUR THEATRES.

THE CASINO.

Vital interest is sustained throughout the entire presentation of the remarkable picture now being daily shown at the Casino. This magnificent film is the "last word" in motion photograph—secured at great cost and through the courtesy of the British War Office who granted special permission in order to have it taken. During the run of the film (which consumes one hour) we visit both Aldershot and Ayre—the final "camp" our boys were located in previous to their departure to fight for King and Country. Highly appreciated music is rendered by Mr. Bernard Spencer. The entire entertainment is one of the best to have ever been given in the "ancient city."

THE CRESCENT.

Mr. Dan Delmar, the popular Crescent vocalist sings an Irish song "The Rocky Road to Dublin" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. The picture programme is one of the best the popular Crescent has put on, the versatile Selig actress, Bessie Eytton, features in a novel two-reel feature "The Fork in the Road" or "How fate came with Bravery." The Edison Company presents a fine domestic Drama, "The Family Bible." Tom Mix, the great cowboy actor, features in a strong Western drama: "The Outlaw's Bride," and Bud Duncan, the Kaleni Company man, makes lots of fun in "The Waitress and the Boots." Don't miss seeing this great show, two sessions every afternoon and two every night.

LOCAL ITEMS

A man, suffering from complete paralysis, was brought here from Salommiere by the Portia, yesterday, and taken to Hospital.

Mrs. Kennedy yesterday picked up a purse with a small sum of money on New Gower St. The owner can get it at the Board of Health Office.

The fishermen of Bonne Bay today report to the Fisheries Department that herring are still plentiful and that all the boats are loaded.

Yesterday another case of diphtheria was reported from Patrick Street, the patient being a girl of seven. She was sent to Hospital.

Mr. Michael Molloy who had a leg broken while at work in Bonir's mill, Holyrood Pond, recently, came here for Hospital by the Portia.

The Christian Brothers, Mt. St. Francis, beg to thank their many friends for their generous donations to last Sunday's collection. Amount received \$4,570.

Yesterday several salmon were brought to the city from Bay Bulls and other parts of the Southern Shore and sold at good prices. More attention is being given to this phase of the fall fishery, and it promises to reach goodly proportions in the not distant future.

The advt. published elsewhere in today's issue shows that Mr. Gordon Christian will have charge of the musical programme at the College Hall to-morrow night. All who attend will certainly enjoy a treat, and we feel safe in saying public will be present in large numbers.

LAST PIT PROP CARGO

Mr. Thos. Doyle, who has been piloting the pit prop steamers since May last, arrived here yesterday. He piloted the S. S. Industry from Twillingate to Gander Bay, and she finished loading Monday morning for Barry. She is the last ship to load this season, and Mr. Doyle has proved himself a skillful pilot and given the masters of the ship every satisfaction, taking a large number in and out of various Northern ports in all weathers without the slightest mishap.

He has retained J. M. Kent, K.C. to act for him, and the Company are represented by Furlong, K.C.

Letter From El'er Young

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Is secularism infidelity? Is a secular institution necessarily a godless and dangerous institution? That such is the case is the impression conveyed by some who urge that religion should be taught in the state schools. But these attach a very erroneous meaning to the word "secular." They use the word in a bad sense, as though it meant only what is godless, and as though it were utterly opposed to, and at war with, religion. They make little or no distinction between secularism and atheism. But as a matter of fact, there is not necessarily any relation between the words "secularism" and "atheism." The word "secular" is defined thus: "Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly." It is true that that which is secular does not pertain directly to that which is spiritual. But it is also true that it is not essentially opposed to the spiritual nor does it inevitably lead away from that which is religious. Instruction in the sciences, in music, poetry, and art, is secular instruction. Schools that give such instruction only, are secular schools. But they need not by any means be wicked institutions. Nor can they be classed as infidel and godless institutions simply because religion is not made a part of the daily instruction. A secular school is no more opposed to religion than is a mercantile store, a boot shop, a bank, or any other lawful place of business. And it would be as reasonable for parents to insist on having prayer and religious services in all government offices and places of business with which their sons and daughters are connected, as to demand that the state shall teach their children religion in the public schools. All are alike secular. The state is not a religious institution. It is not ordained for the promotion of religion. In entering the domain of the spiritual, it leaves its natural realm. In attempting to impart religious instruction it attempts to do more than it ought, more than it is ordained to do. The result of such attempts is thus forcibly and truthfully stated by Lord Macaulay: "It may be laid down as a universal rule that a government which attempts more than it ought will perform less." Governments which attempt things beyond their reach are likely not only to fail, but to produce an effect directly the opposite of that which they contemplate as desirable."—Review of Leigh Hunt.

Let none, then, attempt to force the state to do this sort of work. Very sincerely yours, WM. C. YOUNG.

St. John's, Dec. 1, 1915. [We recognise no responsibility for any of the statements or opinions regarding the contents of the above letter sent for publication by Elder Young.—Ed.]

REFUSED TO SUPPORT HER

To-day a woman of Battery Rd. had her husband before the court for deserting her and her family during the past 4 months. He remained in his home and she had to seek refuge with her step-father. Mr. Morris, who presided, gave the man a calling-down and a lecture as to his duties as a husband and father and he is to find sureties in \$100 to support his wife or go down for 30 days.

On Wednesday, the 24th, inst., a very successful bazaar was held at the residence of Mrs. Dunphy, Central Street. It was succeeded by a dance and both were very successfully managed by Misses Annie Dunphy, Mollie Horan, Katie Horan and Gerlie Ryan. The proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of \$52.50, which will be devoted to the Patriotic Fund.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

SHIPPING

The Portia sails west at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The Prospero left Wesleyville this morning, going north.

The schr. "Carl" left here for Oporto yesterday with 2900 qtls fish shipped by G. M. Barr.

The S.S. Neptune, Capt. Joyce, which left Gibraltar 16 days ago, should arrive here about the end of the week.

The Nascope which went up the Mediterranean with a codfish cargo, left Naples on Monday for England.

The insurance on the S.S. Dunclan, of which Capt. Baxter Barber is master, is now 50 guineas per cent, quoted at Lloyd's. The ship, however, is not yet given up and may be disabbed in the Atlantic.

The Senlac, Durango and Tobasco are due today from P.E.I., Halifax and Liverpool respectively. The Stephano, which left Halifax at 9 a.m. yesterday, is due here early to-morrow.

Big Price for Squid Bait

We learn by the Portia that stormy weather at Bonne Bay was the cause of the fishermen there losing all their herring nets last week. To supply the men the Portia brought along five new bales of large nets from Bay of Islands. This was a great loss to the people, as the nets were worth about \$15.00, and some lost as high as \$1 and from that figure down to five.

Codfish made its first appearance in a very great quantity at Rose Blanche on the 20th inst and the great trouble is now, to get herring bait from Bonne Bay. The men must depend on the Portia for this. There was some squid bait there in cold storage but it took a lot of money to purchase it, the fishermen being charged 7 1/2 cents a pound for it, whereas at Grand Bank it is imported from the United States at 3 1/2 cents, landed.

A farewell dinner was given to Mr. H. R. Brooks, Monday night, by his late firm G. N. Read, Son and Watson. During the evening the members of the staff presented him with a piece of plate and an address. Mr. Brooks is leaving after 12 years' service.

A MAGISTRAL ENQUIRY.

Today a Magistral Enquiry is being held by Hutchings, K.C. into the drowning of the man Bennet Carnocle from the schr. Mary D. Young. The remains were confined yesterday at the morgue by Undertaker J. T. Martin and transferred to his mortuary Rooms, New Gower Street, where they will be held awaiting further instructions.

Sagona Back From Labrador

Had Stormy Weather—Reports Winter Set in Down North—Several Feet of Snow Covers the Ground

The S.S. Sagona, Capt. Parsons, arrived here from Labrador this forenoon at 10, bringing a considerable freight of whale oil from Hawk's Hr., fish, &c., which she is discharging at the Furness-Withy pier.

The ship had a very stormy trip of it up till the 20th inst., after which it was fairly fine. She went down as far as Holton and reports a succession of snow, sleet and rain, the ground being covered with several feet of snow and heavy frost at times prevailing.

She brought up a number of Customs' officers, Maroni operators and others and landed them at different places.

All the people are well on the coast and fairly well provided for the winter. This is the ship's last trip to Labrador. Her passengers were: J. J. Cowan, Max Pike, A. Hodder, W. F. Warfield and 2 second class.

Gordon Christian Esq., L.R.A.M., A.P.C.L., has charge of the musical programme in the Methodist College Hall to-morrow evening. A number of the most talented ladies and gentlemen are contributing. Admission 20 cents. decl.11

A LARGE CRIMINAL DOCKET. The Police Department is now having a busy time of it in preparing several cases for trial in the Supreme Court.

These consist of bigamy, arson, infanticide, battery and other crimes and the officers have their work cut out for them.

Mr. Thos. Bennett of Nelder's tonorial parlors yesterday had a letter from his father, Professor John Bennett, who has been residing in Montreal for some years past. Professor Bennett is in charge of an excellent band and orchestra and is making a home for himself in musical circles in the Commercial Metropolis of Canada.

This talented son of Terra Nova is highly spoken of as a bandmaster and orchestra leader. The Professor says that Gus Keating who was wounded at the front often visits him. Gus is feeling good now, but the wounded arm is useless. He will shortly be leaving for St. John's. Professor Bennett wishes to be remembered to all old friends here.

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

No 3 storm signal has been ordered up.

NOTICE!

EXPERIENCED Woodsmen wanted for lumber woods at Badger.

A. N. D. Co.

nov25.11

NOTICE!

A SPECIAL MEETING of The Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd., will be held at St. John's Dec. 15th, 1915, for the purpose of increasing the authorized capital of said Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's Dec. 1st. 1915.